HARRINGTON, LATHAM & Co.

Letter from CJP to John Illingworth, 11 May 1995

As discussed when we spoke the other day, I have checked my notes on this firm. I can offer some information, but overall I think there remain many questions to be answered and I hope that you may be able to complete the picture through local research.

There is very little in print, as I expect you have already found! There are brief (and generally unhelpful) references in Bliss & Sharpe's *Church Bells of Gloucestershire* p.82, Elphick's *Sussex Bells and Belfries* p.178, and in my *Coventry* pp.40-1. Elphick cites a reference to Tyack *A Book about Bells* p.31, which might be worth checking if you have a copy (I don't!) [now seen - brief and uninformative (CJP)]. There is also a useful note on tubular bells generally in Jennings *The Development of British Bell Fittings* pp.146-152. David Cawley's article "Strange Noises from the Belfry" in *Ringing World* 21/28 December 2001 pp.1260-3 gives a further – and generally more comprehensive account of the firm.

Apparently John Harrington of Coventry took out a patent on tubular bells in 1884. In 1892 Thomas Latham and Joseph William Holland, also of Coventry, patented an improved self-acting damper to cover the end of the tube. The Harrington Latham partnership seems to have begun in 1890, and the firm continued to trade well into the 1930s as Harrington, Holland & Co. Quite when the name of the firm changed I do not know, but it seems to have changed from Harrington Latham & Co. to Harrington Holland & Co. between 1912 and 1919.

Unfortunately the "bells" themselves are seldom dated, and in my experience it is generally only possible to date them from documentary sources or from commemorative plaques (often in the body of the church rather than in the belfry).

David Cawley kindly sent me copies of some papers which he found among the parish records at Seasalter, Kent, concerning estimates for the tubular bells put up there in 1920. This includes a printed letter-heading of Harrington, Holland & Co., Tubular Bell Manufacturers, 164 Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry. The proprietors are named as J.W. and A. Holland, and the factory was in White Friars Street. The firm apparently won twelve medals (listed) at exhibitions between 1887 and 1895. Various printed testimonials dating from 1914 to 1920 (none of them from Ireland). David also sent a typed copy of the "instructions for management and ringing" Harrington's Tubular Bells.

David has also compiled a list of all known sets of tubular bells in mainland Britain (based on the first edition of "Dove"), adding some dates (not many) where known. No Irish sets are noted. The dates seem to range between 1887 and 1925 - although there are tentative 1930s dates for others. I could add a few dates for Birmingham and Warwickshire tubular bells to David's list, but nothing to affect the overall picture of the firm's business dates.

I'm sending a copy of this direct to Fred Dukes, and hope to hear from you if you manage to unearth any additional information in the course of your local researches. I am also sending Fred a copy of the enclosed leaflet about my latest production - *Turret Clocks* - which includes quite a lot of information on clocks and chimes in Ireland and also mentions Monks Kirby!

Additional notes

Extract from Trevor Jennings, *The Development of British Bell Fittings* (Loughborough, 1991) pp.146-152

Tubular bells in cylindrical or conical form were displayed at the major musical exhibitions throughout Europe and Britain during the middle decades of the 19th century. They were cast solid or hollow in an assortment of bronze alloys or steel and required a completely different approach to fittings and installation. In 1867 Benjamin Farmer and Thomas Balmforth of Barrow in Furness, provisionally patented a specification for improving the manufacture and mounting of such bells made in Bessemer steel. They were not tubular bells but formed into rings, hoops and coiled bars. A girder was passed through the rings which were hung from a conical projection, its apex lodged in a shallow recess formed on the ring in the centre of its width. The underside of the ring was struck an upward blow from a hammer which could be attached to a handle for ease of operation. The handle drew down the hammer and a spring threw it against the ring when the handle was released. Three years later, true steel bars (tubes) were substituted for swinging bells by the London inventors, Ferdinand Rahles and James Dixon MacKenzie. This form of bell was popular in America and could be of a substantial size and weight which was determined by the power of sound required. Each tube was supported from a single cord attached to some form of framework and was struck in a similar way to Farmer's rings.

Many small churches erected in working class districts either lacked a tower or possessed a 'belfry' which was unable to accept a ring of bells. Tubes with their relatively simple fittings and stationary hangings allowed the architect more freedom of design where a (p.147) structure was unable to bear any great weight and finance was strictly limited. In such circumstances bar and tubular bells were popular at a cost of £15 per tube or £160 for a ring of eight including the suspension frame, roping and any preferred form of simple chiming apparatus. They were considered by most bellfounders to be inferior substitutes for swinging and stationary chiming bells of standard profile. Nevertheless, the trade supplied them on request, simultaneously reflecting on the damaging effect they could have on the orthodox bell business together with the supply and renewal of ringing fittings. Economically, tubular bells represented a poor return, for the manufacturing processes were labour intensive, scrappers were frequent, and costs were not recouped from the benefits of easier installation, elementary fittings and the provision of a straight forward chiming frame with lever action.

Tubular bells were produced in several suitably resonant bronze alloys and marketed as cylinder, round bar bells or simply as tubes. Diameters varied 7-14 cm with a uniform wall thickness up to 1.5 cm and a length somewhere between 1-4 m which was adjusted according to the required note. When tubes were secured to the frame at both ends they produced impaired tone and those with a tapering configuration, sometimes known as conical bells were difficult to suspend in a frame without exaggerated movement occurring when they were struck. An octave of bells was usually suspended in a vertical position from some A-shaped framework or less commonly was fixed into a recessed wall cabinet with horizontally projecting hooks for the suspension cords. Whatever the size and shape of the frame it required sufficient width to allow an adequate space between each tube so that the vibrations of one of them would not interfere with those of the tubes next to it. Each tube was suspended from a cord which passed through two holes bored through the metal at a standard distance from the upper end of the tube and diametrically opposite to each other. Suspension cords were usually of catgut, although other flexible, stretch-resistant materials and covered wires were sometimes supplied, their ends tied or clasped together.

Although the fastening ligature passed through the tube it was important for it to avoid

any vertical contact with the sides as this deflected the vibrations. The hanging points on the framework above the tube were therefore placed wider apart than the maximum diameter of the tube. A second restraining cord was sometimes provided at the lower end of a tube so as to prevent any exaggerated movement that might occur when the blow was delivered. The rectangular, disc-shaped or plain-faced hammers were adapted from those used on clock mechanisms, and after 1900, many were provided with a rounded projection on the strike face (p.148) to form an impact point. This protrusion delivered a precise blow to a deliberately thickened site on the tube head. Each hammer was secured by a chain to the upper part of the framework above the suspension cord or to a. projection bar. The transmission rope activating the hammer was also situated above the tube, or near to the head of the bell. Some hammers fell by gravity, others were released by some form of spring action. Ropes from the hammer head passed over individual pulleys and, if necessary via floor bosses into the ringing room to end in diminutive sallys or were connected to a chiming frame or Ellacombe manual. By the 1920s pneumatic or electric keyboard actions were available which allowed the operator to sound the tubes in harmony if desired. Although tubular bells were installed in some belfries during the 1860s the first ones devised specifically for church use in Britain were patented and supplied by John Harrington in 1884 from a prototype produced some four years earlier. Harrington was the manager of the Enamel and Cradle Spring Works, Coventry, indeed, it was his lack of bellfounding pedigree and expertise that annoyed several of the established church bell founders who saw him only as an engineer. A plain plug used by Harrington from 1888 to adjust the tuning and refine the tone. This was first fitted in a loose fashion before being forcibly driven into the open head of the tube sometimes damaging the interior surface and promoting premature fracture at the strike point. Once the plug was in position its withdrawal was a most difficult and often dangerous procedure. For this reason, Harrington introduced a threaded plug, either of identical metal to that of the tube or in vulcanite, vulcanised fibre, hardwood or some other compressed material. An alternative and much improved method was to produce the plug as a form of exterior cap which located over the end of the tube, or if threaded was screwed on to it and then retained in position by the use of a set screw. The top of the cap was made square and could be turned by using a suitable key or spanner, or it was deeply cross-cut on the end to apply a lever type of screwdriver. Adjustable caps at both ends of the tube distorted the sound and the idea was abandoned. (p.149)

Further development took place in 1892 when Thomas Latham, in conjunction with Joseph William Holland, of the Fleet Bicycle and Tricycle Works, Coventry, patented an improved self-acting damper to cover the end of the tube, or nearly so. The metal ring-shaped damper was weighted according to the tube size, was suspended by a cord which passed through perforated lugs one on each of the two opposite sides and rested on the belltube. When the tube was struck, the damper vibrated with it according to the intensity of the blow, regulating and reducing the period of vibration by its own weight. In 1896 the American James Treat of Boston, devised a method of holding the end of the tube firmly by means of a ring without connecting it diametrically.

George Beard brought out his effective damper or silencer for tubular chimes in 1905. It comprised two cross bars, a damper rail across the back of the independent frame, and a pressure bar in front, each of them lined on the inner side by rubber, baize or felt to deaden the sound and stop the vibrations. The pressure bar was operated by hand or foot and set at an angle of 60 degrees from the vertical, being held in check by a steel spring fastened to one of the upright supports or on a cross bar of the frame.

The partnership of Thomas Latham and John Harrington of the Tube Chime Works, 4 Fleet Street, Coventry, made other improvements during 1892 based on American developments. Harrington was convinced that the tubes were damaged when the end plugs were

driven in and that when a screw thread failed to make an exact connection it created a divergent tone. To overcome these defects he made a copper or brass cross bolt or plug, either solid or hollow, which allowed the vibrations to be connected from one side of the tube to the other. The tube itself was bored with holes diametrically opposite to each other and received the plug which was then brazed, soldered or riveted to ensure solidarity (p.150) with the tube. The apparatus patented the following year by Walter Henry Keeling which incorporated previous improvements and some of his own ideas was best suited to a small church or mission installation. The rods or solid tubes were all to be of identical diameter and cross-section but provided in different lengths to produce notes of varying strength and variety of tone. Each bronze or steel rod, which could be square or round was suspended by a fine cord which will not impair the quality or strength of the tone, and the set was housed in a wall cabinet or a free-standing frame. Provision was made for the tubes to be arranged in a horizontal, vertical or inclined manner. A method of forming the tubes into rings owed something to Farmer's patent some three decades earlier.

Little else was done until the early years of the 20th century when the Church and Carillon Bell Company's designs were introduced. These reflected a growing interest in the musical sound of bell tubes for church use and focussed attention on the suspension wire which passed through the tube or a special clasp collar over it which checked the longitudinal vibrations and degraded the intensity of tone. Dr. Thomas Lea Southgate devised an improved mechanism relating to striking and damping for single cylindrical suspended bell bars in 1912. The bells were suspended in a frame and sounded by a rope and hammer action. Each hammer had a double haft, or shank, with an opening between for the bell to hang free, the cord to which it was attached ran through a cone which was usually in an up position allowing the jaws of the damper to close round the tube. When the stop nut screwed on the rod contacted the top of the cone it forced it down between the damping levers which opened them to release contact with the bell. After the blow had been delivered the hammer then fell back by gravity to lie on a padded rest bar until used again. This apparatus and two others patented by the same inventor soon afterwards were the most complicated of all the tubular bell mechanisms and those by which the above Company was to thrive until the late 1930s, when the demand for tubular bells had ceased to exist. (p.151) The possibility of providing tubes for use in a ring of otherwise swinging bells was a novel idea which opened up the possibility of cheap augmentation and easy replacement of cracked bells. Major alterations to the main bell frame and the methods of hanging the tower bells were necessary to accommodate any of the vertical and stationary tubes.

The results of a trial which took place at Postwick church, near Norwich established that the scheme was possible and reported that any tonal differences between the stationary tubes and the swinging bells were minimal. However, few people outside the Company were influenced by the details or agreed with them, and the diminishing number of British bellfounders were very keen to ignore them altogether! So far as I am aware no installation (p.152) of swinging bells and tubes took place. Harrington's patent, 4975 granted in 1908 substituted a right-angled musical bar in preference to his previous tubes. Manufactured in brass, bell metal or steel each bar was suspended by a cord lodged in two slots cut into it at an upward angle. The bar produced a satisfactory tone when its strike point was on the apex of the angle and the blow was delivered from an overhead spring-activated hammer with a heavy metal head. Later a specially thickened area was developed to accept the repeated battering of the hammer.

Eventually the concept of tubular bells was found more suitable for the concert hall. Existing sets are seldom considered as bells and once any supporting framework is removed, nothing remains in a belfry to recall their former existence.

[For list of patents from Jennings pp.165-6 – *see* below]

Note from *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 27 March 1915 p.250
Tubular bells in church steeples.— Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me how long these substitutes for church bells have been invented, and at what date the first set of them were placed in a church tower ? I recollect seeing a set at a New York theatre some thirty years ago, where they were used to represent the chimes in the piece, but I cannot recall a set in any church tower longer than about twenty years ago. Frederick T. Hibgame. 10, Essex Street, Norwich.

Note from *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 17 April 1915 p.307
Tubular bells in church steeples (11 S. xi. 250).- If I remember rightly, St. Mary's Church, Ealing, is installed with a set of tubular bells. I was at a boarding school in the vicinity of this church over twenty years ago, and I well remember the beautiful peals which were rung from it. The vicar would be able to confirm this, and Miss Edith Jackson's 'Annals of Ealing' might also be consulted. Reginald Jacobs. 6, Templars Avenue, Golder's Green. N.W. [St.Mary's is the parish church with "real" bells, but this may refer to a daughter church of St.Mary, North Ealing, consecrated in 1892 (CJP)]

Note from *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 22 May 1915 p.408
Tubular bells in church steeples (11 S. xi. 250, 307).—Tubular bells are in the tower of St. Barnabas' Church, Oxford, which was built 1860 or 1870; but when the-bells were placed there I do not know, certainly before 1890. John B. Wainewright.

Note from *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 12 June 1915 p.460
Tubular bells in church steeples (11 S. xi. 250, 307, 408).—In Church Bells for 13 July, 1873, under 'A Substitute for Church Bells," is a paragraph in which Dr. Ferdinand Rahles, of Malvern House, South Hackney, suggests the use of steel bars as a substitute for church bells. They had already been introduced in the United States and Germany with great success, and the writer continues:—
"There is not only a large area for them in England, but a great demand may be expected from the flourishing colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India, as soon as they are known in those regions.....Steel bars produce a very pure, distinct, and particularly melodious sound over church bells of moderate size. Their weight will be light in comparison to the present ponderous productions — .They are not liable to crack, and are, therefore, adapted for use in any climate. By a simple and mechanical contrivance they are more-easily set in motion. The cost, compared with manufactured cast bells, is trivial. Three or four steel bars, forming a peal whose weight would not exceed 100lbs., could be manufactured for £11 or £12, whereas only three cast bells of the same power would at least amount to £50 or £60."
The editorial note on this is what one would expect:-
" If the only object be to make a noise, for calling people to church, or for occasions of rejoicing, no doubt steel bars would answer well enough; so would a lot of old frying pans: but neither one nor the other would be bells; therefore it is vanity to talk of such substitutes."
This industry was established in England within a few years of the above notice. In G. R. Park's 'Church Bells of Holderness' (1898), p.60, I find under 'Sproatley':-
"In 1888, on the restoration of the church, a set of tubular bells, the gift of the rector (Rev. C. J. Wall), was placed in the tower of the church, provided by Harrington & Co. of Coventry."
Tubular "bells" have not been generally adopted in parish churches, notwithstanding the advantages claimed for them. Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., in his 'Church Bells of Shropshire,' published this year, says that there are in that county six sets of tubular or hemispherical "bells," numbering forty-six in all. He supplies the names of the churches where these are hung, but says nothing about the firms who supplied them. Those hanging in the Roman Catholic church in

Upper North Street, Brighton, used to be more resonant than agreeable. I do not think any one could call their tone sweet.
C. Deedes (Chichester)

Coverage of tubular bells in David Cawley's article "Strange Noises from the Belfry" in *Ringing World* 21/28 December 2001 pp.1260-3:

A far greater threat [than hemispherical bells] to the conventional bell, not least because it came from outside, was the tubular chime.

"The Patent Tubular Bells consist of a series of metal tubes in suspension. These are harmoniously tuned, and, when struck, give forth notes of marvellous purity and sweetness of tone, comparable only to Church Bells of very high quality.... In towns the effect is exactly similar to the sound of Cathedral Bells a short distance away. We specially recommend these Bells as an economical substitute for the expensive Bells now in vogue. They have all the roundness and fullness of tone of very large bells without their too great noise and all the penetration of lighter bells without their sharpness of tone".

There is a page of this excruciating stuff in the 1894 catalogue of Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co, of The Butts, Coventry. Another page of fulsome testimonials reinforces the fact that if there was a real threat to ringing in the 19th-century, it was not the conventional chime, not the hemispherical, but the craze for the novel at the expense of the tried, tested and true. Here entered the Tubular Tower Bell, cheap, light, deep-toned, easy to ring. From the start, Bellfounders refused to have anything to do with Harrington's (J. W. Taylor even refused to buy them out).

In his book, Trevor Jennings (op cit, pp. 146-52) gives an interesting overview of the development of tubular and other non-cup shaped bells. It is important, as with hemisphericals, to understand that the most satisfactory use of these instruments has been with domestic clocks. The small, beautifully tuned little bells produced by Whitechapel and Loughborough foundries to-day, in every way answer a purpose for which a bell of conventional shape would be unsatisfactory, and they have the virtue of compactness. Less convincing in tone are the brass rods of different lengths and rather worse the coiled springs used to sound the hours. Long-case clocks often had tubular chimes; I remember one at King's College Hostel in Westminster. I got the thing chiming again to the general annoyance of everyone else and whilst doing so I observed on the tubes the stamped words 'Harrington's Patent'. I think that a great many of the patents which appear in Jennings' book were designed more for domestic clock chimes than for the sort which, capitalising on the 1887 Jubilee, were installed in several hundred churches in the British Isles and in large numbers overseas. In America they had their own makers and a substantial book was written in the 1950s extolling their work.

John Harrington patented the standard tubular chime in 1884; the earliest bells of his I have seen are of 1888 and the latest of 1925. So far as suspension is concerned they changed little in all that time, and the basic concept of striking them at the top end with a hammer remained standard practice. A light framework of oak, consisting of four legs connected at the base, middle and top, was arranged either with the bells in a straight line or in two equal rows. At Whitstable, the bells hung in a straight line, being only a smaller set. Frames were usually made for eight bells even if less were hung; All Saints' Chatham for example having five in two rows. Augmentation was thus rendered a simple matter. From the top horizontal member, the bells would hang by way of substantial cords passing through 1" holes drilled through the bells, from hooks bolted through the beam. Above this would be set a lever beam, on which would be placed the requisite number clock-type squares, one end taking the rope down below, the other connected by rope or wire to an eye in the back of the hammer. The latter were set in hinged stanchions about three-quarters of the way up the bells on a centrally fixed transverse beam;

when the ropes below were pulled, the long-stemmed hammers would have their final travel by impulse only, falling back to their original position. As with hemispherical, the hammers were fitted with lignum-vitae strikers, and the tops of the tubes, where the hammers struck, were frequently reinforced with a wooden plug.

Prices varied according to the size and number of bells. In 1894, the smallest set, a ring of eight, size no.l cost £85; ten bells £100 and thirteen £130. The no. 5 sets, the largest, were sold at £250, £290 and £350 respectively, so you paid your money and took your choice. Single bells, suitable for mission churches, schools, &c., were available from £10 upwards. All "Delivered free and hung in position under our own supervision, anywhere in the United Kingdom, complete with hammers, cordage, &c., ready for use." The Whitstable people paid £240 for their standard set in 1920, but prices had risen by then; nevertheless, the whole installation was put up in two days after arriving at the station in several long, boxes. Harrington's 'expert ringer' was praised for his efficiency both in erecting the bells and teaching the ringers; "All in all," wrote the Vicar after the dedication, "We had such a day as we shall never forget".

Much of what followed was simply by way of improvement or experiment. All tubular installations are variations on a theme. They were adapted for clock chimes, not altogether successfully, and proved best operated by hand. Older ones tend to be more brittle; subsequently the copper content was raised. Bellfounders will take them in only reluctantly as scrap. In size they vary from about 2½" to 4" outside diameter, and in length from 5 to 10 feet. The largest weighed about 2 cwt. When we traded in the Whitstable set against the new ring of six (now eight) in 1969, the weights were recorded as follows:

Treble 0-2-1, Second 0-2-12, Third 0-2-26, Fourth 0-3-7, Fifth 0-3-23, Sixth 1-0-1, Seventh 1-0-16, and Tenor 1-1-11.

The total of 7-0-17 was sold at £15.8s.0d per cwt for £110.2s.9d as against £28 per cwt for the conventional bell. They seldom bear marks; some sets do have their musical notes cold-stamped onto them. The set often at Hayward's Heath, Sussex, is recorded by the late George Elphick (Sussex Bells and Belfries p.320) as having stamped into their lower ends the initials of the donors; as far as I know, this is unique. George also found a chime of ten steel tubes - "Their appearance is that of an amateur's work" - at St Mary Magdalene, St Leonard's-on-Sea.

The two Jubilees of Queen Victoria, her death, two Coronations, and the dead of the Boer War and the Great War to commemorate, gave Harrington's, in company with regular bellfounders, much to do. The Whitstable set were put up in 1920 as such a memorial, Harrington's supplying a plaque which commenced with the words THIS PEAL OF BELLS....' More than one party of visiting ringers before 1969 has gazed on this plaque, suspecting a lock-out, when they should have been at All Saints in Church Street.

As with the gongs, so with the tubes. There were many component parts, and all were standard and well-engineered. Nevertheless, the passage of time deals harshly with anything not well maintained, however flattering the praises lavished upon it when it was put up. In the post-World War II period, Gillett & Johnston did cast a few tubular bells in existing sets, such as one of the 11 at St George, Ramsgate, and they rehung a number of others. More recently bell-founders and bellhangers have overhauled a few sets, and the clockmakers rather more. Certain 'improvements' have been made with varying success; the fact remains that tubular bells remain what they are despite their makers' claims.

The most recent set of tubes I found was at Christ Church, Luton, Chatham (1925). John Harrington's Partner, Thomas Latham seems to have faded out of the picture, as did Harrington. Although trading as Harrington, Holland & Co, the sole proprietors were Joseph W. Holland and A. Holland. The Christ Church bells were a reasonable sounding set, with numerous 'improvements' to their mechanism. Quite a comparison with the indifferent sounds and basic

hangings at Whitstable five years earlier. Both sets have now gone as have Harringtons themselves, who seem just to have closed up shop around 1930; but the memory of the strange noises from the belfry lingers.

Article in *Antiquarian Horology* Vol.19 no.6 (Winter 1991) p.599 includes a billhead of W.F. Evans & Sons of the Soho Clock Factory, Handsworth, dated 1906 stating "Church, Chime and Quarter Clocks, Railway, Skeleton and Marine levers, school and house clocks, with arch brass dials, to chime upon bells, gongs, and [in bold] Harrington's patent tubes.

Exchange on "Bell Historians" about the location of the works etc, Aug 2007: DLC wrote "one of their catalogues … gives The Butts as their address. / Howard's email states "After 1909 until c.1925 Harrington & Latham (sic) were at the Tube Chime Works, 4 Fleet Street Coventry". Not "until c.1925" I think. I have Xeroxes of the correspondence between the firm, which by then was styling itself HARRINGTON, HOLLAND & CO, and the then Vicar of St Alphege, Seasalter, Kent, regarding the installation of the eight tubular chimes there in 1920. By that time the sole proprietors were Joseph W. Holland and A. Holland. Mr Latham seems to have disappeared but the original Harrington name was presumably retained for commercial reasons. The office address given is 164 Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry, and their works as White Friars Street. The earliest testimonial sent in connection with the Seasalter job is dated 1914 and addressed to "Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co., Earlsdon, Coventry." The rest are all of 1919 and addressed to "Harrington, Holland & Co., Coventry." / Their telegraphic address was "Cradle, Coventry" which presumably alludes to the name of John Harrington's first premises, which Howard interestingly gives, the Enamel & Cradle Spring Works, The Butts. / I'd like to learn more about John Harrington, the late Mr Latham, and Joseph W. and A Holland who carried on the works - and when they actually ceased production. I give the last date as c.1925, when they put up an octave at Christ Church, Luton, Chatham, now scrapped. Are there any later ones than can be positively dated; indeed, when is the earliest?"

Comments from Carl Scott Zimmerman in e-mails to Laith Reynolds and Chris Pickford, December 2008 in response to request from Laith for comparative data on the English and American tube sets, having asked "Could you please provide us with some relative ranking of the Boston tubes as they appear to be inordinately large and heavy when compared with all of the other UK Harrington chimes. With the base tube at 2.8 m long/high and 103 kg in weight is this the norm for the US productions?"
Carl wrote: "Not having seen any "original" Harrington tubes (i.e., tubes which did not pass through Walter Durfee's hands), I cannot give a comparison of that type. However, I can say that the Boston tubes, like all but one of the other Durfee / US Tubular sets I've seen, are nominally in the key of A, and thus should have similarly sized tubes. (Some are closer to G# on a modern pitchpipe.) / Unfortunately, my raw notes are not well organized, and I did not transfer tube measurements into my computerized records. (Obviously these are items for my "to do" list!) However, based on my memory I would say that I have not been surprised by the sizes of any of the tubes that I have seen. (But I've only inspected a handful of these instruments to date.) / I should also point out that about 90% of the known tubular chimes in the British Isles were a diatonic octave, probably intended primarily to simulate change ringing. But of the two dozen American-installed non-Deagan tubular chimes known to me, only two are as small as 10 notes. It seems safe to conclude that in the American market the intent was almost exclusively to play hymn tunes, which required a larger instrument. In that light, a finding of "heavier" is perhaps not so surprising. / Finally, I do not yet know whether Durfee imported tubes made by Harrington or whether he manufactured them in the USA based on his license of Harrington's

patent. Perhaps your examination of the markings on the tubes will help to clarify that matter. / PS (in a later e-mail) I have yet to compare measurements of US Tubular chimes with those for the more recent Deagan tower chimes. I'm sure that the largest Deagan tubes were much larger and heavier than those of US Tubular; but they were also deeper in pitch - down to a C for the bass note of the 32-note chimes. Most interesting would be how the sizes/weights of similarly-pitched tubes compare. / I can tell you that Deagan organ chimes (for indoor use) were thin-walled, and quite comparable to modern hall clock tubes. I've seen Deagan sets of 25 notes (two octaves, fully chromatic), but possibly other sizes were also made."

Extracts from the furnace books of John Taylor & Co, Loughborough (completely searched 1888-1914 so far) for old bells bought from Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry

- 4 Jan.1889, Harrington old bells (nett) 2-3-0, 2-1-24, 4-1-0, 5-3-0, 5-0-14, 6-1-11, 4-0-0, 9-0-5, 9-1-9, 8-1-21 (57-2-0) nett
- 24 June 1889, From Harrington 1-0-5, 2-0-15, 4-0-16, 11-0-14 nett
- 18 Aug. 1890, Five bells ex Harrington & Co, Coventry, 0-3-21, 1-0-17, 1-3-5, 4-1-0, 6-1-5 nett
- 25 Aug.1891, ex Harrington & Co, Coventry, 1 old bell nett 1-1-11
- 7 Dec.1891, Harrington, Latham & Co, bell 8-2-7 nett (see also Notes at back of daybook 1889-92 on bell of 8-2-7 bought from Harrington, Latham & Co, Coventry, 8 Dec.1891)
- 16 Dec.1891, Harrington Latham & Co., 1 bell 8-2-25 nett (after canons were taken off)
- 25 July 1892, Harrington Latham, 1 bell 20½" 1-3-10
- 13 Jan.1897 – Harrington, Latham & Co, one old bell 5-1-6 nett
- 17 Oct.1898, Harrington Latham & Co, Coventry, old bells 4-3-7, 5-0-27 nett
- 18 Dec.1900, Harrington, Latham & Co., old bell 2-1-9 nett (2-1-13 gross)
- 8 Jan.1902, Harrington, Latham & Co, old bells 0-2-20, 2-0-5, 2-1-7, 3-1-24 nett [possibly from Icomb, Gloucs]
- 1 July 1902, Harrington, Latham & Co, old bell 2-0-14 nett.
- 3 December 1908 - Bell metal, 6-0-11 and 4-2-9
- 28 August 1913, Harrington, Latham & Co, Earlsdon, old bells 1-1-3, 1-3-4 and 1-2-12 nett
- [searched from 1902 and done to mid-1914]
- 9 April 1925 - old bell ex Harrington, Coventry, 18-3-10 nett (18-3-12 gross) [probably the old bell (Taylor 1883) from Aberaeron, Wales (Cardiganshire) (*Ex.inf.* DLC)]

Reference to "bars" from Gillett & Johnston index book

Place	***District***	***No***	***Date***	***Ref***
West Hampstead (Bars)	London NW 6	5	1935	12/36
Earley, Nr Reading [type not stated - but see below]	Berkshire	8	1938	14/13
American Bar Chimes	Unknown	5	1943	14/55

A search of the G&J records show that a set of 8 tubular bells were sent to Earley, Nr Reading in 1938. no weights but only notes (No 8 being A442) (Alan Buswell, August 2007)
No mention in index of suspected Gillett & Johnston tubular bells at Oxford, St.Barnabas, or Lindfield (Australia) etc. The Oxford bells suggest the possibility that Gillett & Johnston acquired the patent rights to Harrington's tubular bells. This may have been in the 1920s or 1930s

DLC wonders (e-mail to CJP, Oct 2007) if Cyril Johnson and Alfred Holland may have met when Gillett & Johnston were involved with the new bells for Coventry Cathedral in 1926-7,

and that Cyril may have bought out the business - and the patent rights to tubular bells - at about that time

Alfred Bowell's notebook (ref: 3.3.6) in a surveyor's notebook (5½" x 3¾" wide x ½" thick, black cloth over boards – 144pp), marked "Alfred Bowell, Bellfounder, Wykes Bishop Street, Ipswich 15/5/1920", containing belfry inspection notes, memoranda, addresses, expenses, and bell sizes etc., c.1920 to Aug.1928, including (p.74) Notes on tubular bells – eight bells, from 41" D to 59½" D, 1½" diameter

Posting by CJP to "Bell Historians", 18 Aug 2007 (with addenda – i.e. not posted to the list – from probate registers etc, October 2007): I have checked the census returns to try and identify Harrington, Latham and Holland, with the following results:

Thomas Latham

Not found in Coventry in 1891 or 1901, and not found anywhere in 1881

- ***1891 census***, Milverton (Warwicks): Thomas Latham (43, born at St.Pancras, Middx), "Barrister & Manufacturer of Bells", living at 7 Warwick Place, Milverton, Warwicks [i.e. north of Leamington Spa], with wife Edith (30, born in London), father Henry (87, born at Camberwell, "retired registrar in Chancery"), and family and visitors including daughters Kathleen M. and Edith H.
- ***1901 census***, Eastbourne (Sussex): Thomas Latham (53, born at Kentish Town, Middx), "retired Barrister at Law", living at 3 Chatsworth Gardens, Cliffe Road, Eastbourne, with daughters Kathleen M. and Edith H. and servants etc

Probate registers (searched 1901 to 1926): Latham, Thomas – of 69 Bouverie Road West, Folkestone, died 13 January 1926. Probate London 20 February 1926 to Edith Latham, widow, Kathleen Mary Latham, spinster, and Vera Aimee Bowers, widow. Effects £8624 12s. 10d.
[This seems to be the right Thomas Latham, with wife and daughter as census details]

John Harrington

- ***1871 census***, Ryde (Isle of Wight): John Harrington at Parklands Hotel, Swanmore Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight. John Harrington (34, born at Great Baddow, Essex) "Patentee and manufacturer of Imitation Morocco", with wife Eliza L. (33, born at Birkenhead), and children John (10, born at West Wycombe), Mary (3, born at Brighton) and Arthur (1 born at Brighton)
- ***1881 census***, Kensington (Middx): Census for 23 Scarsdale Villa, Kensington. John Harrington (aged 44) "Bycle (sic) manufacturer, employing 13 men and 2 boys), born at Baddow, Essex, with wife Eliza L (43, born at Birkenhead) and family
- ***1891 census***, Hastings (Sussex): John Harrington (54, born at Great Baddow), "Inventor and manufacturer", in lodgings at Hastings, Sussex, with wife Lucy (*sic*) (53, born at Woodside, Cheshire) and children Bernard (21, vocalist) and Agnes (18)
- ***1901 census***, Coventry (Warwicks): John Harrington (64, born at Baddow), "Inventor and patentee", living at Rockfern House, Queens Road, Coventry, with wife Eliza L (63, born at Woodside, Cheshire)

This seems to be our man - involved with bicycles before turning to tubular bells (*see* directory entries below for confirmation of this)

Probate registers (searched 1901 to 1935): Harrington, John – of 49 Sussex Square, Brighton, died 8 January 1915. Probate London 6 May 1915 to the Public Trustee. Effects £20623 5s. 8d.
[nothing definite to identify this as the right John Harrington. No other John Harrington found in search period, however]

Death records (Ancestry.co): John Harrington, aged 74, died Brighton Jan-March quarter 1915; another John Harrington, aged 76, died West Ham, July-Sept 1914

Joseph W. Holland

- ***1881 census***, Coventry (Warwicks): Joseph W. Holland (32, born at Andover, "Cashier at Flour Mill", living at Stony Stanton Road, Coventry, with wife Annie (23, cashier's wife, born at Coventry), and family including 2 month-old son Alfred
- ***1891 census***, Coventry (Warwicks): Joseph W. Holland (42, born at Andover), "Manager, Tubular Bell Works", living at 186 Stony Stanton Road, Coventry, with wife Annie E (34) and seven children (ages 16 to 10 months), all born at Coventry, including son Alfred (10) "scholar"
- ***1901 census***, Coventry (Warwicks): Joseph William Holland (52, born at Andover), "Manager, Tubular Bell", living at 37 Clarendon Street, Coventry, with wife Annie and family - but not Alfred (see below)

Probate registers (searched 1902 to 1938): Holland, Joseph William – of Salus, Clwyd Avenue, Abergele, Denbighshire, died 17 March 1938. Administration Birmingham 12 April 1938 to Annie Elizabeth Holland, widow. Effects £370 [not definitely the right Joseph – but widow's name seems to tally with census data for Joseph's wife, Annie E.]

Alfred Holland

1881 and 1891 census: See above – living with parents in Coventry

- ***1901 census***, Husthwaite (Lancs): Alfred Holland (20, born at Coventry), in lodgings at West View Villa, Newby Bridge Road, Colton / Husthwaite, Lancs, as "Mechanic in Tubular Bell Workshop"

Probate registers (searched 1930-1938): Holland, Alfred Trafford – of 6 Adelaide Road, Leamington Spa, died 16 July 1937. Administration 17 August 1937 to the Reverend Edgar Rogers Holland, clerk. Effects £528 1s. 4d. [probably not the right Alfred. Crockford's for 1927 shows the Rev. E.R. Holland as Rector of Weston under Penyard, ordained 1892/3 and previously at Clunbury 1892-5, Handforth 1895-9 and Peterchurch 1899-20; 1901 census for Peterchurch shows Holland born Prestwich, Lancs, c.1864; 1901 census shows Alfred T. Holland born Prestwich c.1861 - so probably Edgar's brother (and not related to the Coventry family)]

Coventry entries in Kelly's *Directories* 1892 to 1932 (researched by CJP at SBTRO, Aug 2007; additional searches in Kelly's, Spennells and Percival Jones directories at Birmingham Ref, Oct 2007)

NB previous directory is apparently 1880 (but check other libraries – Stratford and Birmingham searched - for directories for the intervening years). Searches commercial and private residence entries (Harrington not listed in private residents 1888-1914, but Alfred Holland is listed after the Great War from 1924-1936)

- ***1884 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.758 No Harrington entry in trades section for Coventry [but *see* London (St.Luke's and Fulham Road) extracts 1881-1889 elsewhere]
- ***1888 Church of England Yearbook*** (advertisement pp.xviii-xix)
  Harrington's Patent tubular bells, sole patentees and manufacturers, I. Harrington & Co., Coventry, London address, 398 Fulham Road
- ***1888 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 11 August to 3 November 1888)
  Harrington's Patent Tubular Bells have proved a great success, more than forty sets having been supplied within six months. Amongst others we have supplied the following churches [list - all details noted under parish entries below]. Prospectus and Testimonials free on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers, J. Harrington & Co., Coventry, England. London depot: 398 Fulham Road, S.W.
- ***1888 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 10 November 1888 to 27 July 1889 -

then no further advertisements in *Bell News* until October 1890)
Harrington's patent tubular bells have proved an extraordinary success. Richer in tone and decidedly more musical than ordinary bells. Over fifty sets have been erected within the past six months. Can be chimed as ordinary bells by one person. Very effective in connection with Turret Clocks. Patented all over the world. Prospectus and references on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers - J. Harrington & Co., Coventry, England. London Depot: 398 Fulham Road, S.W.

- ***1888 Warwickshire Directory*** (Birmingham Ref)
  p.78 Harrington, John & Co, Cradle spring & tube bell manufacturer, Fleet Street
- ***1889 Bell News*** (advertisements (as described above - used weekly until 27 July 1889 - then no further advertisements in *Bell News* until October 1890)
- ***1890 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 11 October 1890 to 20 June 1891
  Harrington's patent tubular bells have proved an extraordinary success. Richer in tone and decidedly more musical than ordinary bells. Over 100 sets have now been erected. Can be chimed as ordinary bells by one person. Very effective in connection with Turret Clocks. Patented all over the world. Prospectus and references on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers - Harrington, Latham & Co., Coventry, England. London Show Rooms 398 Fulham Road, S.W. U.S.A. Patents controlled by Walter H. Durfee & Co, Providence R.I.
- ***1890 Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar*** (advertisement)
  p.xxiv Harrington's patent tubular bells "have proved an extraordinary success. Richer in tone and decidedly more musical than ordinary bells. Over 100 sets have now been erected. Can be chimed as ordinary bells by one person. Very effective in connection with Turret Clocks. Patented all over the world. Prospectus and references on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers - Harrington, Latham & Co., Coventry, England. London Show Rooms 398 Fulham Road, S.W. U.S.A. Patents controlled by Walter H. Durfee & Co, Providence R.I.
- ***1891 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 27 June 1891 to 13 February 1892 (as previous advertisement, except now 200 sets (instead of 100), London Agency (previously Show Rooms) and removal of mention of Durfee)
  Harrington's patent tubular bells have proved an extraordinary success. Richer in tone and decidedly more musical than ordinary bells. Over 200 sets have now been erected. Can be chimed as ordinary bells by one person. Very effective in connection with Turret Clocks. Patented all over the world. Prospectus and references on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers - Harrington, Latham & Co., Coventry, England. London Agency 398 Fulham Road, S.W.
- ***1892 Warwickshire Directory*** (*first one held by SBTRO*)
  p.80 Harrington, John & Co., Cradle Spring Manufacturers, Fleet Street
  p.80 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Fleet Street
- ***1892 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 20 February 1892 to 4 March 1893 (as previous advertisement, except removal of mention of London Agency)
  Harrington's patent tubular bells have proved an extraordinary success. Richer in tone and decidedly more musical than ordinary bells. Over 200 sets have now been erected. Can be chimed as ordinary bells by one person. Very effective in connection with Turret Clocks. Patented all over the world. Prospectus and references on application. Patentees and sole manufacturers - Harrington, Latham & Co., Coventry, England.
- ***1893 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 11 March 1893 to 14 July 1894 (entirely new advertisement - with Fleet Works address)
  Harrington's Patent Tubular Bells for churches, and for all buildings where Bells are

required. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of Bell. For Testimonials and Prospectuses apply to Harrington, Latham & Co, Fleet Works, Coventry

- ***1894 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 21 July 1894 to 27 April 1901 (as previous advertisement, except for change of address to The Butts)
  Harrington's Patent Tubular Bells for churches, and for all buildings where Bells are required. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of Bell. For Testimonials and Prospectuses apply to Harrington, Latham & Co, The Butts, Coventry
- ***1896 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.86 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Butts
- ***1896 Crockford's Clerical Directory*** (advertisement)
  Harrington's patent tubular bells. For testimonials and prospectus apply to Harrington's patent tubular bells for churches and for all buildings where bells are required. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of bell. Harrington, Latham & Co., the Butts, Coventry
- ***1896 Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar*** (advertisement)
  p.xviii Harrington's patent tubular bells for churches and for all buildings where bells are required. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of bell. "Peals" of 8 Bells, Small size £85 to £120; Medium size, £150; Large size, £200 to £250. For Testimonials and prospectus apply to Harrington, Latham & Co., the Butts, Coventry [identical advertisement in a Coventry directory of the period p.228 – copy sent by Laurie Alexander]
- ***1898/9 Church of England Yearbook*** (advertisement)
  p.xi Harrington's patent tubular bells for churches and for all buildings where bells are required. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of bell. "Peals" of 8 Bells, Small size £85 to £120; Medium size, £150; Large size, £200 to £250. For Testimonials and prospectus apply to Harrington, Latham & Co., Earlsdon, Coventry
- ***1900 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.90 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon "see advertisement" [advert p.60 - no testimonials or jobs listed]
- ***1901 Bell News*** (advertisements - weekly from 4 May 1901 right through to last appearance on 9 November 1912 (entirely new advertisement)
  Harrington's patent tubular bells for churches. Tubular bells are better and cheaper than the old form of bell. Peals of Eight Bells - Usual size £160, Large do. £210 to £260. For Testimonials and prospectus apply to Harrington, Latham & Co., Earlsdon, Coventry
- ***1901 Coventry Directory*** (copy of undated directory of c.1901 from Laurie Alexander)
  p.113 Tubular Bells are Better and Cheaper than the old form of Bell. Splendid Gift for Memorial or Coronation Bells. Harrington's Tubular Bells for Churches. Peals of 8 Bells, usual size £160; Large size £210 to £260. For Testimonials and Prospectus, apply to Harrington, Latham & Co., Earlsdon, Coventry [dated to c.1901 for comparable prices and mention of coronation]
- ***1904 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.95 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon "see advertisement" [advert p.39 - missing in SBTRO copy (but present in CRO copy)] - Harrington's Patent Tubular Bells for Churches and for all Building where Bells are required. Tubular Bells are Better and Cheaper than the old form of Bell. Peals of 8 Bells, usual size £160; Large size £210 to £260. For Testimonials and Prospectus, apply to Harrington, Latham & Co., Earlsdon, Coventry. Telegraphic address: "Cradle".
- ***1908 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.101 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Clarendon Street,

Earlsdon

- ***1911 Birmingham Diocesan Calendar (advertisement)***
  p.xv - HARRINGTON'S / TUBULAR BELLS / FOR CHURCHES, And for all Buildings where Bells are / required. / A SPLENDID GIFT FOR THE CORONATION OF 1911. / Tubular Bells are better and cheaper than / the old form of Bell. / "Peals" of 8 Bells, usual size, £160. / Large sizes, £210 to £260. / --- / For Testimonials and Prospectus apply to: / HARRINGTON, LATHAM & CO., / EARLSDON. COVENTRY
- ***1912/13 Coventry Directory*** (Birmingham Ref)
  p.259 Harrington, Latham & Co, tubular bell works (Tel: 535) and 10 Queens road
  p.??? Harrington, John – 47 Western Street
  p.272 Holland, Alfred, 79 Villiers Street [not at this address in 1921/2 – see below]
  p.272 Holland, Jos. W. manager, 37 Clarendon Street [not at this address in 1921/2 – see below]
- ***1914 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.102 Harrington, Latham & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon
- ***1916 Warwickshire Directory***
  No mention of the firm in the commercial section (i.e. under Harr…)
  [gap 1916 to 1921 – no directories between these years at Birmingham or Stratford]
- ***1920 Letterheading*** (Seasalter papers – per DLC)
  Harrington, Holland & Co., Tubular Bell Manufacturers, 164 Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry. J.W. Holland, A. Holland, sole proprietors. Telegrams "Cradle, Coventry". Works, White Friars Street.
- ***1921/2 Coventry Directory*** – Spennells (Birmingham Ref)
  p.??? H. Warren (not Alfred Holland) at 79 Villiers Street
  p.??? George Eales, W. Jones, Caesar Cycle Co. Ltd and Stelflex Belt Co Ltd (not Joseph W. Holland) at 37 Clarendon Street
  p.439 Harrington, John – 58 Alma Street
  p.450 Holland – no entry for Alfred or Joseph [didn't search for "Holland, A." as shown p.117]
  p.612 Harrington, Holland & Co, tubular bell makers, 162 Earlsdon avenue and White Friars Street
  p.117 Earlsdon Avenue 162 – Harrington, Holland & Co, tubular bell makers
  p.117 Earlsdon Avenue 164 – Holland, A., motor agent [next entry "Hearsall Common"]
- ***1921 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.106 Harrington, Holland & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, 162 Earlsdon Avenue North, Earlsdon
- ***1924 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.92 Holland, Alfred, 164 Earlsdon Avenue North
  p.112 Harrington, Holland & Co, Tubular Bell Manufacturers, 162 Earlsdon Avenue North, Earlsdon
- ***1924 Coventry Directory*** – Percival Jones (Birmingham Ref)
  p.600 No entry for Harrington, Holland & Co
  p.128 Earlsdon Avenue 162 – Harrington, Holland & Co, tubular bell makers
  p.128 Earlsdon Avenue 164 – Holland, A., motor agent [next entry "Hearsall Common"]
- ***1926/7 Coventry Directory*** – Percival Jones (Birmingham Ref)
  p.639 Harrington, Holland & Co, tubular bell makers, 284 Earlsdon Avenue North
  p.642 Holland, Alfred, motor agent, 286 Earlsdon Avenue North

p.128 Earlsdon Avenue North 284 – Harrington, Holland & Co, tubular bell makers
p.128 Earlsdon Avenue North 286 – Holland, A., motor agent [next entry "Hearsall Common"]

- ***1932 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.93 Holland, Alfred, 38 Stoneleigh Avenue, Earlsdon
  p.115 No entry for the firm in commercial section
- ***1933/4 Coventry Directory*** – Percival Jones (Birmingham Ref)
  p.181 Earlsdon Avenue North 284 – Maher, Mrs. M.E.
  p.181 Earlsdon Avenue North 286 – Holland, Alfred, motor agent
  p.722 Holland, Alfred, 38 Stoneleigh Avenue
  p.997 No entry for Harrington, Holland in commercial section
  p.1001 Holland, Alfred – motor agent, 286 Earlsdon Avenue North
- ***1935/6 Coventry Directory*** – Percival Jones (Birmingham Ref)
  p.192 Earlsdon Avenue North 284 – Maher, Mrs. M.E., confectioner
  p.192 Earlsdon Avenue North 286 – Holland, Alfred, motor agent
  p.770 Holland, Alfred, 38 Stoneleigh Avenue
  No entry for Harrington, Holland in commercial section
  p.1071 Holland, Alfred – motor agent, 286 Earlsdon Avenue North
  [no further Coventry directories at Birmingham ref until 1953]
- ***1936 Warwickshire Directory***
  p.92 Holland, Alfred, 38 Stoneleigh Avenue, Earlsdon
  No entry for the firm in commercial section

London Directories (Birmingham Reference Library)

N.B. No entries for Harrington & Harris or for Elliott & Harrington in these years (searched 1875 to 1892)

- ***1875 London directory*** – no Harrington entry [gap in Birmingham set until next one in 1881]
- ***1881 Post Office London directory***
  p.959 Harrington, Jhn & Co, bicycle makers, 18 & 20 Normans buildings, St.Luke's EC
- ***1882 Post Office London directory***
  p.963 Harrington, Jhn & Co, bicycle makers, 18 & 20 Normans buildings, St.Luke's EC
- ***1883 Kelly's / Post Office London directory***
  p.965 Harrington, John & Co, bicycle makers, 364 Fulham Road, SW
  p.1442 Bicycle makers. Harrington, John & Co, 364 Fulham Road SW
- ***1885 Post Office London directory***
  p.970 Harrington, John & Co, bicycle makers, 364 Fulham Road, SW
- ***1886 Post Office London directory***
  p.970 Harrington, John & Co, bicycle makers, 364 Fulham Road, SW
- ***1887 Post Office London directory***
  p.335 Fulham Road [entries stop at 362, with reference to suburban directory for higher numbers; This is at boundary at Stamford Bridge]
  p.988 Harrington, John & Co, bicycle makers, 398 Fulham Road, SW
- ***1888 Post Office London directory***
  p.998 Harrington, John & Co, bicycle makers, 398 Fulham Road, SW
  p.1001 [no entry for Harrison at above address - *see* entry in 188 Suburban directory below where a John Harrison is listed at this address]
- ***1888 Kelly's Suburban directory (northern suburbs)***
  p.127 398 Fulham Road, John Harrison (*sic*) & Co, cradle spring makers

p.538 Harrison, John & Co, cradle, spring & tubular chime manufacturers & makers of springs for bicycles, tricycles, cabs, carriages &c &c, 398 Fulham Road, SW
[This is almost certainly an error for Harrington (CJP) - *see* 1892 below]

- ***1888 Church of England Yearbook*** (advertisement pp.xviii-xix)
  Harrington's Patent tubular bells, sole patentees and manufacturers, I. Harrington & Co., Coventry, London address, 398 Fulham Road
- ***1889 Post Office London directory***
  p.1006 Harrington, John & Co, tubular bell manufacturers, 398 Fulham Road, SW
- ***1890 Post Office London directory***
  No entry for Harrington in main alphabetical listing
- ***1890 Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar*** (advertisement)
  p.xxiv Harrington's patent tubular bells - Patentees and sole manufacturers - Harrington, Latham & Co., Coventry, England. London Show Rooms 398 Fulham Road, S.W.
- ***1892 London directory***
  p.1022 Harrington, John [possibly "our" John (CJP)], anti-vibration specialist, 32 Victoria Street, SW
- ***1892 Kelly's Suburban directory (northern suburbs)***
  p.158 398 Fulham Road, John Harrington & Co, cradle spring makers
  p.673 Harrington, John & Co, cradle spring makers, 398 Fulham Road, SW
- ***1893 London directory***
  p.703 32 Victoria Street, Harrington, John & Co, anti-vibration specialist
  p.1031 Harrington, John & Co, anti-vibration specialist, 32 Victoria Street, SW
- ***1894 and 1895 London directories***
  No Harrington entry under H in commercial section or under 32 Victoria Street (evidently redeveloped and by 1894 in multiple occupation) in either year
- ***1896 Kelly's Suburban directory (northern suburbs)***
  p.143 398 Fulham Road, Goy & Co, athletic outfitters [no mention of Harrington at this address - but it is the same property, adjacent to London Athletic Sports ground (as in 1892 listing)]
  p.647 No mention of Harrington in commercial section

London directories (Birmingham Reference Library) - Elliott entries (for supposed connection between Elliott clocks, John Harrington and his associated Harris

N.B. No entries for Harrington & Harris or for Elliott & Harrington in these years (searched 1875 to 1892); Also [only checked on the off chance] no Durfee entries in this period either (searched 1885-1890)

- ***1875 London directory*** – no Elliott entry [gap in Birmingham set until next one in 1881]
- ***1881 London directory***
  p.881 Elliott, James, clock maker, 11 Powell Street, EC
- ***1882 London directory***
  p.885 Elliott, James, clock maker, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1883 London directory***
  p.886 Elliott, James, clock maker, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1884 London directory***
  p.897 Elliott, James, clock maker, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1885 London directory***
  p.891 Elliott, James, clock maker, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1887 London directory***
  p.907 Elliott, James, clock maker, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC

- ***1889 London directory***
  p.923 Elliott, James, clock maker, specialite (*sic*) in chime clocks, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1890 London directory***
  p.931 Elliott, James, clock maker, specialite (*sic*) in chime clocks, 5 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, EC
- ***1892 London directory***
  p.939 Elliott, James, clock manufacturer, 5 Percival Street, EC
- ***1893 London directory***
  p.948 Elliott, James, clock manufacturer, 5 Percival Street, EC
  [not searched after this date]

Ryland's Directories (Birmingham Reference Library)

- ***1894 Ryland's Directory*** [the only one of its contents type until 1912 (others checked)
  p.215 Harrington, Latham and Co. Tubular bells. Fleet Street, Coventry (5019)
- ***1912 Ryland's Directory***
  p.306 Harrington, Latham & Co, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon, Coventry. Bell founders
- ***1920 Ryland's Directory***
  p.410 Harrington, Latham & Co, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon, Coventry. Bell founders
- ***1922 Ryland's Directory***
  p.487 Harrington, Latham & Co, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon, Coventry. Bell founders
- ***1924 Ryland's Directory***
  p.535 No entry for Harrington, Latham & Co (or in 1926, 1928, 1930 etc under Harrington, Latham or Harrington, Holland etc)

Observations by DLC on the above genealogical and directory information (e-mail to CJP, 13 November 2007)

You asked me to look at the London and other directories which you give. I've also given attention to the Patents which Jennings lists, and have come to the conclusion with the latter that they remained just that, with the possible exception of Allerton Bywater's "Bar bells", and perhaps use in domestic clocks of various types.

It seems to me that Allen Harrington in the USA was either a useful trade name, or possibly a relative, but not directly connected with John Harrington in business. More possibly a fortunante coincidence?

As far as Mr Latham was concerned, I'm certain that he was the money behind the inventor. Mind you, there was a certain other 19th Century lawyer who was an expert on Bells ... [i.e. Grimthorpe]

John Harrington seems to have maintained his London address for business reasons, though there the bells seem also a sideline and do not appear after 1890. 1888 is the major entry, and I'm sure it was the annus mirabilis of the tubular bell following the Jubilee of the previous year. I am certain that he is the one who died, wealthy, in 1915. It was after that that the firm dropped the "Latham" from the title, presumably as with both partners dead and the business in the hands of the Holland family, all that was necessary was to keep the well-known Harrington name.

The Hollands seem to have become increasingly impoverished, and had a slight output in 1925 (?selling off old stock) after which they seemed to be Motor Salesmen - rather interesting as Harrington had started with his bikes and his cradle springs.

Note Bert Hughes to the St Peter Port people in 1948: "The last manufacturer of whom we had any knowledge died just before the war", which ties in with J W Holland's death in

Denbighshire on 17th March 1938. It would be interesting to find out more on Alfred. Somehow, the A T Holland who died in Leamington in 1937 doesn't seem right, as you suggest. He was born in 1881 (J Holland census return for 1881 where Alfred is 2 months old) so he could have lived until well into our lifetime. Which of course makes one wonder about descendants and possible records especially of the tubular bell business, unless Cyril Johnston took them over.

Anyway, just a few thoughts. / David

Medals won by the firm at exhibitions (from catalogue of c.1895 of Harrington, Latham & Co, Patentees and Manufacturers, The Butts, Coventry; also (identical list – without additions) on printed letterheading of 1920)

[*Note*: Zimmerman refers to patenting of a clock-chime of tubular bells by Harrington in England in 1884 and to the invention winning gold medals at Paris in 1885 and at Liverpool in 1886 - it may be significant that these awards are not mentioned in this list]

1887 Saltaire Exhibition – silver
1888 Brussels Exhibition – gold
1888 Brussels Exhibition – gold
1889 York exhibition – gold
1889 Brighton exhibition – gold
1889 Birmingham exhibition – silver
1890 Edinburgh exhibition – gold
1892 Birmingham exhibition – gold
1894 Birmingham exhibition – gold
1894 Manchester exhibition – gold (judges' comments printed in catalogue)
1895 Sheffield exhibition – gold
1895 Milan exhibition – gold

Patents for Tubular bells and their associated mechanisms (details from Jennings pp.146-52 *passim* and pp.165-6). The illustrations (pp.146-51) are as follows:

Fig. 70. Patent 14270 John Harrington 1884 Improved Musical Sounding Apparatus for Clock and other Chimes. [a] metallic tube [al,a2] holes in the tube [b] suspending cord [c] hammer [cl,c2] chains to operate hammer [d] bar [dl] projection on bar for suspending the hammer.

Fig. 71. Patent 2054 John Harrington 1888 Improvements in musical sounding apparatus, [a] tubular bell [al] holes formed in tube [b] closing plug or cap [c] suspension cord [d] bar or beam [dl] stud or hook in bar [e] hammer.

Fig. 72. Patent 2714 Thomas Latham and Joseph William Holland 1892 Improvements in dampers for tubular bells, [a] metal plate, or damper [al] perforated lug or ear [a2] lining of vulcanised india-rubber [b] end of tubular bell [c] supporting cord.

Fig. 73. Patent 15010 Thomas Lea Southgate 1912 Improvements in or relating to striking and damping mechanism for bells, bars, tubes and plates. [A] tubular bell [B] damping levers [C] jaw plates [D] gravity weights [E] rope [G] cone [H] hammer [I] regulating or stop nut [K] rest bar [M] fork [N] softened roller [O] felt [P] hitting point of hammer [Q] screw attachment at bottom of rod [R] pulley [S] hammer shafts (there are two) [U] lever board [V] part of a frame [W] thin metal screwed rod [a & b] cords running over pulleys attached to weights and to the dampers.

Fig. 74. Patent 4945 John Harrington 1908 Improved Apparatus for the production of Bell Music or Chimes or other Musical Sounds, [a] bar of a right angled form [b] slit in bar arms [c] cord [d] knob or plug.

British Patent Specifications (Jennings p.165)

Name	***Patent no.***	***Date***	***Subject***
G. Beard	18980	1905	Tubular bell
J. Harrington	14270	1884	Tubular bell
J. Harrington	2054	1888	Tubular bell
J. Harrington	4975	1908	Tubular bell
W.H. Keeling	4265	1893	Tubular bell
T. Latham and J. Holland	2714	1892	Tubular bell
T. Latham and J. Harrington	6922	1892	Tubular bell
T.L. Southgate	15010	1912	Tubular bell
T.L. Southgate	14027	1913	Tubular bell
T.L. Southgate	8640	1914	Tubular bell

American Patent Specifications (Jennings p.166)

Name	***Patent no.***	***Date***	***Subject***
J.E. Treat	568816	1896	Tubular bell

American patents - Information on the chime of 15 bells from the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston refers to the following “inscription” mentioning patents to the U.S. Tubular Bell Co of Methuen, Massachusetts, “U.S. Tubular Bell Co., Methuen, MA, Patented: Nov. 8, 1887; Sept 18, 1888; Nov. 1, 1892”. Brass plate on manual inscribed “MANUFACTURED BY / U.S. Tubular Bell Co., / METHUEN, MASS. / - - - / HARRINGTON PATENTS”.

Information from Carl S. Zimmerman’s tower bells website - introduction on Tubular Bells - from http://home.swbell.net/csz_stl/towerbells/TubularBells.html (20 Aug 2007); a summary of this also appears on the Alberts Antique Clocks website (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, Oct 2008)

General History Tubular bells may have been used in France as early as the 1850s or 1860s. But in the English-speaking world, they got their start when John Harrington, of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, patented a clock-chime of tubular bells in that country in 1884. It was an immediate success, winning gold medals at Paris in 1885 and at Liverpool in 1886. Within a few years, Harrington's tubular bells were being used in England in both hall clocks and bell towers. (Different sized tubes were used for these different applications, of course.)

In 1886, Walter H. Durfee, an antiques dealer from Providence, Rhode Island, USA, met Harrington while on a business trip to England. Durfee had recently begun importing English longcase (or hall) clocks to the USA, while Harrington was a partner in Harris & Harrington, sales representatives for a London clock maker, J.J. Elliot, Ltd. Durfee and Harrington saw the possibility of using Harrington's tubes as clock bells, and soon Elliot was producing clock movements that could be used with Harrington tubular bells in longcase clocks. Durfee began importing these movements and bells to the USA and assembling them into high-quality cases which he manufactured. (Some are quite valuable today.)

In 1887, Harrington obtained the first American patent for a clock chime apparatus, and assigned it to Walter H. Durfee. (For more information about this and other patents referenced below, see the separate page on Tubular Bell Patents.) In the same year, Durfee sold his first chiming longcase clock. With the protection of this patent, Durfee had an American monopoly on clocks with tubular chimes.

An early account states that "An exhibition of Tubular Bells was given at Providence, R.I. on October fourth and fifth, 1888. It was the first exhibition of these bells ever given in the United States, and was largely attended during the two days, enlisting special attention from prominent architects, builders and churchmen." Undoubtedly this exhibition was put on by Durfee, with support from Harrington. Publicity about this exhibition may have led to a visit to Providence by the Dean of General Theological Seminary, who later that year gave the Harrington/Durfee chime which still resides in the tower of the chapel of that seminary. It is not yet known whether this exhibition was held at the Providence church where a tubular tower chime had been installed some time before the Dean's visit.

In the same year, John Harrington obtained another American patent, which was also assigned to Durfee.

An 1890 advertisement for tubular bells states that the [English] patent was held by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry, "Sole Manufacturers," and that "Over 100 Sets have been now erected." It also stated that the U.S.A. patents were controlled by Walter H. Durfee.

The next milestone appears to have occurred in 1894, when James E. Treat, of Boston, Massachusetts, USA, received an American patent for a tubular bell which was reinforced by an annular ring inside and/or outside of the top edge. Treat was an organ builder, and at about this time was managing the Methuen Organ Company, so it is possible that this patent was related to the use of tubular bells in pipe organs. However, the patent was assigned to United States Tubular Bell Company (see below), of which Walter H. Durfee was the president, and which shared the building occupied by the Methuen Organ Company. So this event may also indicate that about this time Durfee stopped importing Harrington's tubular tower bells and began manufacturing his own, via the U.S. Tubular channel.

In 1900, Allen W. Harrington obtained an American patent for an improved design of tubular bell for chiming clocks. A.W. Harrington was a U.S. citizen, residing in New York City, and the patent was assigned to Harris & Harrington, of the same city. Undoubtedly this was an American office of Harris & Harrington of Coventry, England, so it appears that the Harrington firm was now bypassing Durfee to sell directly into the American market. However, it is not yet clear whether that market was for tower chimes, clock chimes, or both. It's also possible that Harris & Harrington were selling only non-longcase clocks, so as not to be competing with Durfee.

In 1901, Allen Wardner Harrington obtained another American patent related to tubular bells for chiming clocks. As in the case of his previous patent, this one was assigned to Harris & Harrington

Additional information from Carl Zimmerman, Sept 2007

This auction house description of a longcase clock is based on the same source (Tran Duy Ly) that I used in making the connection between Elliott and Harrington: - from http://www.cowanauctions.com/public/demo/past_sales_lots.asp?SaleId=66 Lot no.2 / Description: OUTSTANDING TOBEY FLEMISH TALL CASE CLOCK WITH WORKS BY ELLIOTT, LONDON, Sale Price Including Buyer's Premium: $29,900.00. Case attributed by some to R.J. Horner and Company (New York), but many companies from this era had carvers of this quality, retailed by the Tobey Furniture Company, Chicago, ca 1900, in mahogany with poplar secondary wood. The case has elaborately carved decoration including a mask on the crown and pipers flanking the hood door, as well as lion heads, a

devil, and cherubs on the waist, and lion heads and a carved medieval tavern scene on the base, all resting on bun feet. The movement is by Elliott of London, with 9 tubes marked by Harris and Harrington, both the Westminster and Whittington chimes, and a brass and iron dial with a calendar wheel with sun and moon dial. In a rich, old surface. Mounted on the dial is an engraved plaque that reads, TOBEY CHICAGO 1856. Retains weights and pendulum; 103" high x 27.75" wide x 16.5" deep. / According to Tran Duy Ly (Longcase Clocks and Standing Regulators, entry 979), this clock is model 31168, the "Flemish Hall Clock", from the Tobey Furniture Company in Chicago, Illinois, although Tran Duy Ly does not list this model in mahogany. Tobey was founded in 1856 and it soon was flourishing, producing furniture for many of Chicago's finest homes and hotels. They later became known for their Arts and Crafts furniture, but they also produced and retailed a wide variety of styles, including a number of highly carved tall clocks. / It is almost certain that the "Flemish Hall Clock" was only retailed by Tobey. In terms of the style, quality, and quantity of the carving, this case is very similar to other cases of the period manufactured by R.J. Horner and Company of New York and was probably made by them. There appears to be other clocks in the Tobey line that were also in Horner cases. Examples of models 3979 ("Italian Renaissance") and 31023 ("Gothic") have recently appeared on the market, all carrying attributions to Horner. / Most of the Horner-made cases contained a 9-tube movement by J.J. Elliott, Ltd. of London. Between the 1880s and the 1920s, they produced some of the finest clock movements in the world, and at the top of their line was the 9-tube movement in the clock offered here. Harris and Harrington developed their tubular bell chime in 1884. The quality and tone of the chimes earned them a gold medal at the 1885 Paris Worlds Fair, and it prompted their purchase by many churches and opera houses. / For a similar example in oak, see eBay item 7374270437 (sold, December 20, 2005, $36,610). For other examples of Horner clock cases and Elliott movements, see Harvey Clars Auction Gallery, March 8, 2003, lot 1414 (same as Tobey model 31023) and Fontaines Auction Gallery, February 8, 2003, lot 469 (same as Tobey model 3979), August 16, 2002, lot 176 (same as Tobey model 3979), and February 15, 2002, lot 20 (same as Tobey model 3979)

Information from "The Antique Clock Guy" website (Jan 2009)

http://www.clockguy.com/SiteRelated/SiteReferencePages/HarrisHarringtonElliott.html

In the early 1880s the firm J.J. Elliott, Ltd, of London manufactured massive hall clock movements of the highest quality. They were in at the start of a great resurgence of interest in longcase clocks in Britain and America. In 1884 Mr. J. Harrington of the firm Harris and Harrington obtained a patent for bell chimes (tubular bells) and had Elliott adapt these to the (Elliott) movements. Elliott produced movements for for the next 40 years and were always the quality standard for the industry. The Elliott Clock Company also marketed complete clocks with their movements.

"Harris and Harrington" were J.J.Elliott's "sole agents to the trade" in the US. H&H also made cases into which they installed Elliott movements and Harrington chime tubes (made by John Harrington of Coventry, England, often credited as the inventor of the tubular bell chime). This is a bit confusing as the "H&H" Harrington was Allen Wardner Harrington of the United States. It is not clear if he was related to John Harrington of England.

It is also interesting to note that, at the same time, Walter H. Durfee of Rhode Island, Frank Herschede of Cincinatti, R.J. Horner in NY and about a dozen others were doing much the same thing, making cases for Elliott's movements with John Harrington's tubular bell chimes.

Tallcase clocks made by any of this group with these components are still a prized treasure today.

Side note: Herschede obtained his movements, tubular bells, and possibly the cases through Durfee, but H&H obtained theirs directly from Elliott in London. Durfee did not have Elliott put the Elliott name on their movements, instead, (sometimes) stamping them "Walter Durfee, Providence, R.I", H&H stamped H&H next to the Elliott name.

Dispute re patent rights

DURFEE v. Bawo. 857: Subsequently, in 1888, Harrington obtained another British patent for curing a defect caused by vibrations of the tubular bell. These vibrations resulted in a confused sound, which a thick felt damping appliance was designed to destroy. April 11, 1892, another British improvement patent, No. 6,922, was granted to Harrington, associated with Thomas Latham. The specifications of the latter patent, which substantially embody the device of the Harrington patent in suit, state that the tubular bells, closed at both ends in the manner described by the British patent, No. 2,054, were sometimes injured by driving the plug into the top, therefore requiring a close-fitting screw cap to prevent loosening, which impaired the sound. The improvement consisted in riveting a sound plug or bolt or pin within and near one or both ends of the tube. The defendant by its amended answer avers that the British patents, Nos. 2,054 and 6,922, anticipate the patent in suit, and, further, that the patentee omitted to include in his patent in suit that form of his invention described in British patent, No. 2,054, and illustrated in Fig. 4 accompanying the application for that patent; and, having abandoned that form of his invention, the patentee is now estopped from claiming such a construction of the patent in suit as would cover that claim. As already stated, British patent, No. 2,054, employs a plug or cap at either or both ends of the tube. The patent in suit describes a rigid pin or cross—piece inside the tube and a plug having portions removed at various points between the tube and the plug. I think this must be considered as a tacit abandonment of the enlarged claims of the prior patent. Giving to such British patent a broad scope must obviously lead to a narrow construction of the claims of the patent in suit. It is quite true that the patentee in his specifications describes a broad invention. He says: "The shape of the stiffening devices may be varied without departing from this invention, the gist of which lies in stiffening or solidifying the tube at one or more points, to so affect the vibration of the metal of the tube as to produce the improved quality of tone desired." In view of the prior British patents granted to Harrington, he was not entitled to a broader interpretation than that allowed by the patent office, nor in any event broader than he, already a holder of a foreign patent, saw fit to cover in his application to the patent office of the United States. The patent in suit has improved the old tubular bell, and therefore must be restricted to the improvement described. Indeed, the file wrapper shows satisfactorily, I think, that it was intended that the complainant’s device should be limited to one or more stiffening devices "inside" the tube, or to devices located “between" the point of suspension of the tube and its end. The original specifications filed by the patentee include a stiffening device "suitably located" with relation to the length of the tube to affect the quality of the tone. This claim was amended so as to conform to the narrower scope. The claim cannot be enlarged beyond the scope of its intention. The correspondence of the commissioner of patents shows that in his opinion the patent was anticipated by Harrington’s United States patent, No. 389,841, granted September 18, 1888. He made no …

From http://bulk.resource.org/courts.gov/c/F1/0118/001/00000870.txt

Text from an article or trade journal feature in *Coventry (Illustrated), Up-to-date* about Harrington's tubular bells (*per* Laurie Alexander, Oct 2008 - source not stated)

HARRINGTON, LATHAM, and CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers, The Butts, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

No more appropriate home could have been selected for the particular industry under notice than Coventry, which possesses in its magnificent churches some of the finest peals of bells to be heard in the Midlands. It is, therefore, within the fitness of things that Messrs. Harrington, Latham & Co. should have introduced within the city boundaries the manufacture of their now famous Patent Tubular Bells, which have secured universal commendation from musical experts as an economical and perfect substitute for bells for all purposes.

The firm was established a few years ago in The Butts, where they have compact and well-arranged premises, conveniently adapted for the work in progress. The building is divided into offices, show-rooms, and workshops, fully equipped with the necessary plant and appliances, and at the end of the yard is erected a pretty and attractively-designed tower, for giving effect to the sound of a peal of tubular bells and exemplifying the methods of hanging and striking.

The first show-room to which our attention is directed is fitted with a number of frames, from which depend specimens of the firm's make, for hall carillons, dinner gongs, etc. Hitherto, the great majority of these instruments introduced have been remarkable, chiefly, for the discordant noises emitted; we have, therefore, pleasure in commending to notice Mr. Harrington's ingenious invention.

The tubular bells, either singly or otherwise, furnish a most musical, yet thoroughly efficient dinner call or hall gong. As hall carillons, they produce a very beautiful effect, as their sound can be heard through a large house, but with so sweet a tone as to please the most fastidious ear. Another show-room, devoted to church bells, contains some fine examples of the firm's productions in this department. The Patent Tubular Bells consist of a series of metal tubes in suspension; these are harmoniously tuned, and, when struck, give forth notes of marvellous purity and sweetness of tone, comparable with church bells of very high quality. The sound is penetrating, yet perfectly musical and effective, and, though not quite equal in carrying power to that of heavy bells, is clearly and beautifully audible to a great distance in quiet or rural districts.

The tubular bells may be specially recommended as an economical substitute for the expensive bells at present in vogue, practical demonstration of their value and efficiency being furnished by the numerous testimonials received from numbers of church officials who have adopted the new method.

The following are among the advantages possessed by the tubular bells for the above purposes;-

1. Their tone is perfectly mellow and pure, whatever size is used.
2. They are only a fraction of the price of ordinary church bells.
3. They do not require a specially-constructed tower, there being no swinging motion, with its subsequent strain on the building.
4. They can be placed in any bell tower without necessitating any structural alteration.
5. They can be rung by one person, with cords as now usual.
6. They are not liable to crack, and cannot get out of tune. Every tube is accurately tuned to concert pitch.

Our illustrations will convey an idea of the different forms in which the tubular bells can be applied, and in the price list issued by the makers will be found full details of construction and all particulars of this novel and useful invention.

Information on Earlsdon *(*from Sheila Adams, Earlsdon Research Group - *per* Laurie Alexander, Oct 2008)

Harrington's first factory was in The Butts. It was not uncommon for firms established in The Butts to move into Earlsdon.

The Butts is so named because it was where soldiers in the middle ages would have target practice with bows and arrows.

The Butts was a main road into town (Coventry) from Birmingham which was a mere hamlet in the middle ages. As it was a main road, it soon became very built up and by the nineteenth century was very overcrowded abd disease ridden. Coventry could not expand due to the Lammas and Michaelmas lands which belonged to the Freemen of the various Guilds, so by the mid nineteenth century conditions in the town were disgusting to say the least. This meant that the wealthier factory owners and small business men (like the watchmakers) were very pleased and relieved to be able to move into Earlsdon, and altogether healthier spot to be, especially as the factory owners and small business men tended to live above the shop then. The Cadburys started out living above the shop in Birmingham.

Earlsdon is now a suburb of Coventry and in many ways, always was. Earlsdon was developed by the Coventry Freehold Land Society (a sort of early building society) in 1852 when they bought a plot of land almost two miles from the centre of Coventry and laid out eight streets with 250 building plots. Each plot had a water supply but no sewage. The plots were mostly bought by watchmakers who at that time were doing well.

By the 1860s the American Civil War and the removal of tarrifs on many imported goods (including watches) and the reluctance of the watchmakers to change methods of production, all contributed to the slow decline of watchmaking, but the skills of the watchmakers - intricate precision work - laid the foundations for the engineering skills in the machine tool industry and car industry. The decline meant that the growth of Earlsdon was slow and erratic until the 1890s when Earlsdon was incorporated into Coventry and a proper road built into the city.

Earlsdon now is still called the 'village' by some locals. Earlsdon still has a high street with enough shops to meet daily needs, there are three pubs in the main street, Earlsdon has the reputation of being a safe and nice place to spend the evening, so attracts folk from all over the wider area.

There are two churches - Methodist and Church of England - and Baptist and Roman Catholic churches just outside. There is a primary school. Earlsdon is considered a 'desirable place' to live so housing tends to be pricey.

Information on Earlsdon from "Earlsdon Heritage Trail" by Mary Montes (*per* Laurie Alexander, Oct 2008)

'Can you tell me the present address of the Harrington Tubular Bell Foundry?' Such is a query that has been made even in recent years about a product made in Earlsdon some 90 years ago. That the bells, after many years of constant use are now only in need of some repair or attention, is proof indeed of the quality of their manufacture.

The Harringtons started making bells in the Butts in the 1890s, moving to new, more spacious premises on Clarendon Street, Earlsdon, in 1900. They made bells suitable for all purposes, varying in size from large ones suitable for churches, to small ones for use as door bells or dinner gongs. According to their advertisements the bells consisted of a series of metal tubes suspended from a wooden frame. 'They are harmoniously tuned, and, when struck, give forth notes of marvellous purity and sweetness of tone, the larger ones comparable with church bells of very high quality.' The most important factor, of course, was

that they cost a fraction of the price of conventional bells.

They had to be thoroughly tested and of course meticulously tuned to give an harmonious carillon, probably only enjoyed by a few of their Clarendon Street neighbours. Harry Weston, some time Mayor of the city, machine tool manufacturer, philanthropist and outstanding personality, remembered hearing them with pleasure to the end of his life. He had been born on the opposite side of Clarendon Street and spent his early childhood there.

The first world war had its effect on Harringtons as it did on so many businesses, and by 1920 the firm had moved to smaller premises on Hearsall Common corner and we hear no more of their tubular bells. Their Clarendon Street premises were soon taken over by manufacturers of a then more popular commodity - bicycles, and the Trade Directory of 1920 tells us that the site is now shared by the Caesar Cycle Co Ltd, W. Jones, Cycle and Motor Exporter and the Stelfen Belt Co Ltd.

As the cycle boom was by now well and truly over, however, they were not there for long and soon moved on, either to other premises or possibly to the wall. Their place was soon taken by the Clarendon Pressing and Welding Company Ltd.

The Clarendon had among its directors A. Barnett as chairman with G.I. Francis as Joint Managing Director, both better known as makers of the more famous Francis Barnett motor cycles. Naturally therefore, the Clarendon made parts for motor cycles, sheet metal for mud guards and petrol tanks and tubular parts for luggage racks and so on. Increasingly they also made parts for the now booming motor car industry and for the textile company, Courtaulds.

Their advertising leaflet of the early 1930s states: ' We shall be glad to submit a quotation on receipt of blue-prints or samples, or we would call and discuss any sheet metal problem you may have for solution' . Their trucks turning in and out of their premises became a common sight on Clarendon Street, not always welcome by the neighbours, although the fact that they employed a small army of men and women slightly mitigated their dislike.

By 1962 after 31 years, it was time for the Clarendon Press to move on. They joined the Associated Group of James Motor Cycles of Pershore and the premises were vacant once again. The new occupants were to bring a very different line of business to Earlsdon.

The D.B.S. Furniture Company had been founded some years previously by two men, Alfred Holtom and Tom Calland as the Direct Bedding Supply Stores. Starting the business in Kenilworth, they moved first to Broad Street, Coventry before settling in Clarendon Street in 1962. Once there they expanded the business to include furniture for every room in the house, including the nursery. Since the death of the two founders, the store has been run by Alf Holtom's daughter and son-in-law.

It is difficult when standing in the showroom now, surrounded by lounge and dining room suites, bedroom and nursery furniture to picture it as it was 40 or so years ago, filled with huge, noisy presses and welding equipment, let alone a bell making foundry. In common with all the other local businesses it too has moved with the times, and apart from the drawback of enormous delivery trucks ploughing up the little Earlsdon back streets, at least it is cleaner and much, much quieter.

JOBS: Sets of tubular bells by Harringtons - stray notes (including general references to sets of tubular bells)

Note: This list is not exhaustive, and as yet it only includes partial information from David Cawley’s lists, from Mike Chester’s list on the “Chimes” website, from George Dawson’s NBR lists and from Ranald Clouston’s Scottish surveys (as at Oct 2007).

Aberaeron, Holy Trinity, Wales (Cardigan) (1925): Chime of eight tubular bells sounded by means of hammers connected to an Ellacombe chiming manual. A tablet in the church porch records the erection of the chime in 1925. It replaced a traditional bell (Taylor 1883 - 47½", 18-3-14 in E) (Sharpe "Cardiganshire" p.26); Taylor furnace book 9 April 1925 - old bell ex Harrington, Coventry, 18-3-10 nett (18-3-12 gross) [probably the old bell (Taylor 1883) from Aberaeron, Wales (Cardiganshire) (*Ex.inf.* DLC)]

Alderley Edge, St.Philip, Cheshire (1888): Bells mentioned in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; There were 8 tubulars here by Harrington, but there is now only 1 remaining (looks like the tenor). The others were sold a number of years ago "for the war effort"!! (S Dyson) (Mike Chester's list)

Altrincham, St.George, Cheshire (1908): Ten tubular bells installed 1908, scrapped 1980. Also a rare example of a bell by Bowen of London, 1858, c. 4cwt, hung dead (Mike Chester's list)

American Bar chimes: Croydon foundry records (AR 1/1/16 p.55) - Tuning book, 26 October 1943. Cast as 692 (F), 520 (C), 432 (A), 346 (F), 260 (C).

Anlaby, St.Peter, East Yorks: 8 tubular bells by Harrington & Co. 3½" Diameter. Lengths 60, 62, 66, 70.5, 75.25, 78.25, 83 and 92 long (GAD "Yorks" list)

Annesley, All Saints, Notts (1907): 8, Replaced a ring of 6 12-1-0 destroyed by fire in 1907 (Mike Chester's list); Set of eight tubular bells placed in the tower about 1909 after the destruction of the church by fire on 19 January 1907 (Dawson "Notts" p.1)

Appleby (Bongate), St Michael, Westmorland: 8, Converted to a private residence - tubes assumed disposed of, the 2 "normal" bells placed on display in the parish church (Mike Chester's list)

Appleby, St.Laurence, Westmorland: 8 tubes by Harrington Latham & Co (B.L. Thompson 9/69) (GAD "Carlisle" list)

Armley Hall, Holy Trinity, West Yorkshire: Dove lists 8 tubular bells (first edition only); Church built in 1870-72 to designs of Adams & Kelly. ICBS contributed to repairs in 1904-5. The church has been demolished (Ripon & Leeds website); Demolished in 1950s (Binney & Burman p.269)

Ash, Victoria Hall, Surrey (1900): The Hall was built in 1897-8 as a memorial to celebrate the long reign of Her Majesty. The site was given by Mr. H.M. Chester. L.L.D., of Poyle Park [c.f. Tongham], who laid the foundation stone on Wednesday afternoon, 8 December 1897. The total sum required to complete the hall was about £530. Three years after the hall was built, on 25 July 1900, a turret made of old English oak, with a weather vane and a three-faced clock, with tubular bells for striking the hours and chiming the quarters was presented by Dr Chester to Victoria Hall in memory of his mother, Charlotte Ellen Chester, who died on the 23 October 1898. Some time afterwards Dr Chester found the striking power of the clock did not comply with the terms promised, viz. to be heard a mile away. To avoid litigation, the supplier agreed to take it back under mutual concessions. Mr Payne, on behalf of Dr Chester, interviewed a London turret clock firm called "Benetfinks". They agreed to comply with the Squire's wishes, providing a deeper well was dug for the weights to descend into. (This meant that the well finished up being about 50ft deep.) Dr Chester agreed to do this, but in excavating to reach the required depth a thin quicksand substrata was met, causing

some months of special work. The local contractor George Kemp had difficulty coping with this, as continuous pumping was needed to keep the water in subjection. Being a cost plus job Dr Chester's pocket was badly hit, and his patience tried over the amount of time it took. A letter sent from George Kemp to Dr Chester shows that he only reluctantly took the work on and that he had to subcontract work to a well sinker. Things between client and contractor were no doubt difficult, in fact Kemp at a midway point in the work, asks to be paid up to date and "do you wish for me to carry on or not?" There are three cables with 39 weights operating the mechanism, which in total weigh 113 stone. In 1937 the weights became detached and fell into the water, and although the clock kept time it did not chime again until 1965 when an underwater diving club rescued the weights from the bottom of the well. The ravages of time have their way and in 1990 over £16,000 pounds was spent on renovating the oak casing for the clock. As early as 1910 hall records show that replacements were needed, when 4 new hammer springs at a price of 1/6d each were ordered from a Coventry firm named Harrington, Latham & Co. The clock is now in the care of Ash Parish Council who intend to fit an electric winding system. It is to be hoped that the old weighted winding mechanism will be kept in place so that the history associated with the old Village Clock is not lost. (Article by Brian Perry, from Ash Museum website, August 2007); Gillett & Johnston order book 29 August 1899, H.M. Chester (donor) and A.J. Stedman (architect). No.0 ting-tang clock, sounding on Harrington's tubular bells.

Ashby de la Zouch, Holy Trinity, Leics (1890): 8, Overhauled by F E Collins of G & J August 1933 (Mike Chester's list); Reference to bells in *Leicester Chronicle* 27 Dec 1890 p.7 (Leics bibliography Part 2 p.14)

Ashted, St.James, Warwicks (1891): A new clock has been put in the campanile of the church, and peal of eight tubular bells, on which the clock strikes the hours and chimes the quarters. The bells were dedicated on 18 April 1891, and are used for the services of the church. The cost has been £400. The work has been carried out under the directions of T.B. (*sic*) Osborn, architect (WDCC 1892 p.219); Church damaged by bombs in World War II and afterwards demolished

Ashton-on-Mersey, St.Martin, Cheshire (1887): A brick tower with oak belfry, clock, and thirteen tubular bells, was given, in the Jubilee year of queen Victoria [1887], as a memorial of it, by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart (Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart *Notes on the Churches of Cheshire*, edited by the Rev. J.A. Atkinson, and published by the Chetham Society (Manchester) New Series Vol.32 (1894); CJP visit – only one of these bells now remains; Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Martin's, Ashton-on-Mersey (to order of Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brookes, Bart)

Ashworth, St.James, Lancs (1895): A ring of eight tubular bells was set up in the small west turret in 1895 (Cheetham "Lancashire"); a set of eight tubular bells was installed in the turret in 1895. These were scrapped decades ago (John Greenhough)

Athnowen, Parish Church, Ireland (County Cork) (1892): Set of eight. Testimonial from the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, Overs, Athnowen, Cork, 30 July 1892 (in Harrington, Latham catalogue of c.1895)

Ayr, Holy Trinity, Scotland (Ayrshire): Chime of eight tubular bells in the key of C, supplied by Messrs. Harrington, Latham & Co., of Coventry in the early years of the twentieth century (Clouston "Ayrshire" p.207)

Ayr, St.Margaret (RC), Scotland: Eeles "Kincardineshire" p.50 refers to tubular bell at St.Margaret's, Ayr (gives date as 1890 but seems to have transposed it with date for Ayr); Testimonial from the Rev. W. Turner of St.Margaret's. Ayr, 14 July 1894, in Harrington Latham catalogue c.1895, referring to "the erection of the bell completed today"

Baconsthorpe, St.Mary, Norfolk (1892): I visited Baconsthorpe in September and rang on the 8 Harrington Tubular bells there. The church guide gives their date as 1892 and costing £200. They are rung regularly for services (Peter Trent, *per* GAD. October 2009)

Ballymore (Tandragee), St.Mark, Ireland (Armagh) (1899): In 1899 a chime of tubes [number not stated] by Harrington of Coventry was installed, the longest of which is 9' 0", and it sounds to note B (Dukes p.53)

Bemerton, St.John the Evangelist (New Church), Wilts (1887): Eight tubular bells, put up in 1887 (Walters p.23); Eight tubular bells in a north-east tower (*Ex.inf.* CJND, Dec 2007)

Bessingby, St.Magnus, East Yorks: Eight tubular bells of c1893 by Harrington & Co (seen by GAD June 1968 – GAD "York" list); Church by Temple Moore 1893-4 (Brandwood "Temple Moore" p.221)

Bierley (Bradford), St.John the Evangelist, West Yorkshire: Five tubular bells (Mike Chester's list)

Bishop Monkton, St.John the Baptist, North Yorkshire: Formerly eight tubular bells. Replaced by conventional chime by Taylors in 1964. (Mike Chester's list); Taylor file 543/3 - Inspection 29 April 1963. Chime of tubular bells, hung in two rows of four on opposite sides of tower. Noted by RHD, 13 August 1937 on (then) chime of five tubular bells, largest 7' 10" by 3¾" note C, augmented to eight with the three smallest tubes from the old installation at Whitechapel, Cleckheaton, by Potts in 1937. "Not a perfect splice". The rest mainly about the order. Replaced by new chime 1964

Blackley, St.Peter, Lancs (1890): Listed in "Dove" (1st-3rd eds) as hemispherical bells – they are tubular bells (Cheetham) as confirmed by John Greenhough 2000; A clock and thirteen tubular "bells" by Harrington, Latham & Co, Coventry, were erected in May, 1890, at the sole expense of Aaron Howard, of the Lymes, Cheetham. Tunes to be played on the bells [specified as a condition of gift]. Twelve bells used for ringing and one for the clock (Cheetham); John Greenhough confirms that there is "a derelict set of thirteen tubes (Harrington)" (JG 2000); Postcard to Rev. John J. Wilson from Harrington, Latham and Co. of Coventry about the cost of the bells, 30 April 1912 (Manchester Archives, ref: M441/2/8-9); Also a derelict set of thirteen Harrington tubes whose lengths are 1. 52 2. 57½" 3. 61¾" 4. 65¼" 4b. 67¾" 5. 69½" 6. 74 7b. 81 7. 81¾ 8. 84¾" 9. 91¼" 10. 102¼" in Ab. 10b. 105¾". A board under the tower records that these were donated along with the clock in 1890, on condition that four tunes be played annually: the Christmas hymn on Christmas morning (tune Stockport), the Easter hymn on Easter morning (tune Easter Hymn), Rock of Ages on May 31st (tune Navarino), and The National Anthem on June 20th (anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation); the latter requires the flat tenor tube. JG & MS 06/02/00

Blaina (or Aberystruth), St.Peter, Wales (Monmouthshire): Eight tubular bells, with "HARRINGTON'S / PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY" on their frame (Wright "Monmouthshire"); The Newport testimonial dated 13 January 1893 from the Rev. M. Bailey, Newport, in the 1895 catalogue may refer to these bells (although Blaina is nearer Abergavenny than Newport)

Bleasby, St.Mary, Notts (1911): Chime of eight tubular bells, the work of Harringtons of Coventry, erected in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V and donated by Augustus Schmidt (Dawson "Notts" p.24)

Bolton, SS.Peter & Paul (RC), Lancs: Church 1897, with high NW tower (Pevsner); Joe Thornley remembers the former eight tubular bells lying on the ground floor of the tower ready for scrapping during WW2; of these only a row of rope holes remains in the floor below the present bell (John Greenhough, 2004)

Bootle, St.Leonard, Lancs: St.Leonard's, Bootle. The following letter has been sent to the *Bootle Times*:- Sir, I have with great pleasure read an account of the opening of the new St.Leonard's church, Bootle, which, you will agree, dealt elaborately on the excellence and taste of the edifice. Having had a little spare time I paid a visit myself, and I can say that there is little more to be desired with regard to the church itself. But coming to the subject of my letter, I then ascended the tower, where I found erected eight metallic tubes, which are, I believe, being introduced into some of our English churches. I am very much surprised at the promoters of this church for taking this unworthy step. Talk about our forefathers of old being shocked at preaching a sermon from a marble pulpit, I think they would be more so if they saw such paltry articles in our belfries. Nearly every Englishman loves the sound of bells, cast and rung in good and scientific style, but to think of making an effective substitute for bells with such articles as these, is just as sensible (as a church paper says) as to make a very small barrel organ take the place of a noble instrument in a stately cathedral. As I believe these are the first set of tubular instruments adopted in the Liverpool Diocese, I trust, as a loyal churchman, that all those in charge or connection with churches or bells will co-operate with me in discouraging the introduction of these tubes, As cheapness is now the order of the day we cannot blame the inventors of this kind of thing, as they naturally take advantage of it. I may now say this, that I think, is the only defect in our noble church, which, to the uninitiated, will answer as well as the best peal of bells. An old saying reads: 'What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.' Trusting to hear some opinions on the subject, and apologising for taking such liberty with your valuable paper, I remain, yours, etc. Churchman." / If cheapness is to be a consideration in these times with regard to bells, cannot the demand be met in some other way than by the adoption of these pipes? We shall next be descending to steel or iron bars, or perhaps *bells* made of leather, putty, or *papier maché*. Hemispherical bells would secure to us proper bell metal, and when necessary they ought to enter the lists against this metallic tube arrangement. (*Bell News* Volume 8, Issue 399 (23 Nov 1889), Page 398)

Bordesley, St.Andrew, Warwicks (1891): A peal of eight bells (Harrington's tubular) placed in the tower and opened on 17 November 1891 on behalf of John Corbet Esq, M.P., who gave £100 towards the bells fund. A new flooring placed in St.Andrew's tower and the old belfry repaired (WDCC 1893 p.201 – record for Nov.1891 to Nov.1892); Vicar resigned in June. All Church property in ruins. The only mission room (disused of late) was gutted in July by the caretaker, and all woodwork (floors etc) sold for firewood. About the same time, five out of eight tubular bells were stolen from the church tower and cannot be traced (WDCC 1901 p.193 – record for Nov.1899 to Nov.1900); letter from the Vicar in answer to comment on the state of his parish, mentioning that the City Surveyor compels them to take down large portions of the church … having been built fifty years ago of a very perishable sandstone. Five of the tubular bells were recently stolen and cannot be traced. (*Church Times* 25 January 1901); The church no longer exists

Bordon, Church, Hants: 8 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list)

Boston, First Church of Christ, Scientist, USA: Set of 15 tubular bells (unhung) from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, One Norway Street, P01-20, Boston, Massachusetts, USA , as follows: 1. F# 52" 74 lbs, 2. E 56⅛" 82 lbs, 3. D 60⅝" 93 lbs, 4. C# 63¼" 100 lbs, 5. B 68½" 114 lbs, 6. A 73⅝" 126 lbs, 7. G# 76⅛" 130 lbs, 8. G 79¾" 141 lbs, 9. F# 82¼" 145 lbs, 10. E 88½" 165 lbs, 11. D# 91⅜" 170 lbs, 12. D 95⅛" 186 lbs, 13. C 98⅛" 192 lbs, 14. B 105 ¼" 215 lbs, 15. A 112" 227 lbs. Diameters range from 3½" to 4¼", and thicknesses from 0.515" to 0.59" [individual dimensions recorded in table - weights convert to 1. 0-2-18, 11. 1-2-2, 12. 1-2-18, 13. 1-2-24, 14. 1-3-19, 15. 2-0-3]. Inscriptions [unclear where these appear] said to be "U.S. Tubular Bell Co., Methuen, MA, Patented: Nov. 8, 1887; Sept 18, 1888; Nov. 1, 1892". Brass plate on manual "MANUFACTURED BY / U.S. Tubular Bell Co., / METHUEN, MASS. / - - - / HARRINGTON PATENTS". Offered to Swan Bells in November 2006 (renewing contact some time earlier) and arrangements for shipping pursued by Paul Grootveld in August 2007. (*Ex.inf.* Paul Grootveld, February 2008); Full measurements (in Metric units) available from Paul Grootveld - *see* separate file; Paperwork completed (after delays) and bells reported to be about to leave Boston, late May 2008; e-mail from Laith Reynolds to Carl Scott Zimmerman 25 November 2008, "We have recently taken delivery in Perth of a donated set of 15 Tubular bells from First Church Christ Scientist in Boston, Mass. I have searched your list in 'Carillons of the World' and been unable to locate it. This instrument was produced under licence in the US from Harringtons of Coventry, was taken out of service many decades ago and fortunately the tubes survived, but most of everything else appears to have been jettisoned. Could you possibly see if there is any history available on the instrument or its US maker, as none seems to be available to us from the church in Boston? They have been very kind, but all knowledge of the instrument's source, donor etc. appear to have been lost. / The tubes are presently undergoing cleaning and will later be checked by the University of Western Australia (UWA) Physics Section, under Professor Ji Pan (formerly of Beijing University). He has conducted a series of in depth experiments and research into the tuning of Harrington tubular bells at UWA and I will forward his papers to you as soon as they are published. / … The Boston chime is to a major feature in the lobby of the Swan Bell Tower and will be played manually from a clavier and automatically from a Gillett & Johnston chime barrel mechanism that we are expecting to acquire shortly from the UK. We would therefore greatly appreciate any assistance you may give in expanding the provenance of this instrument"; E-mail from Carl Scott Zimmerman to Laith Reynolds, 25 November 2008 "E-mail from Carl Scott Zimmerman to Laith Reynolds, 25 November 2008: I am delighted to know the new home of the 15 tubular bells from the Christian Science "Mother Church" in Boston, Mass., USA. You can find a summary of what I already knew about them on this page: http://www.towerbells.org/data/MABOSTF1.HTM. Follow the various links on that page to see what else I know about the manufacturer(s). See especially http://www.towerbells.org/TubularBells.html. / In November 2005, I saw those bells in their opened storage boxes, sitting on the floor of the underground parking garage of the Church. Also there was the original chiming rack - did you get that along with the bells? I have three photos from that visit to send you, but will have to do that in a separate message; Extract from http://www.towerbells.org/data/MABOSTF1.HTM (Carl Scott Zimmerman's website) - BOSTON - FCC/1 : USA - MA *Location - (Sold); Previous location (1895-2008) - Original (east) tower First Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science Mother Church) Huntington Avenue near Mass. Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; Site locator map - not applicable; Contact: (Ask the Webmaster); Remarks - Tower tubes by U.S.Tubular Bell Co. Added semitones are sharp 4th and flat 7th in the first octave. Played from loose-rope chiming rack with short sallies on the ropes. Was removed to storage many years ago. While

there, all of the striker mechanisms rusted beyond restoration, and have been discarded, but tubes and chiming rack remain intact. Was located where the new chime (designated FCC/3) now is; Update - July 2008. The 15 tubes have been sold, and are en route to Australia. Disposition of chiming rack unknown; Technical data - Chime-sized instrument (without any workable playing mechanism) of 15 tubular bells. Pitch of heaviest bell is A in the middle octave. Transposition is nil (concert pitch); Keyboard range - A F# / NONE. There are two added semitones. The whole instrument was installed in 1895 with tubular bells made by US Tubular; Year of latest technical information source is 2005; Links - The Website of the Mother Church sometimes shows a tiny photo which views the building and bell tower from the east. A slightly better photo is on a Boston Activities page. Both photos show the cupola on the dome (the "west tower") which houses the older chime described on the GCNA Website (FCC/2). A contemporary newspaper article about this chime seems to suggest that it could have been played either mechanically or electrically, but as far as is known, it had only direct mechanical action from the chiming rack; Where this work lies in the sequence of output of its maker; Ranking among all tower tube instruments by size (number of notes); Index to all tower tube instruments in MA; Status - This page was built from the database on 8-Jul-08 based on textual data last updated on 2008/07/05 and on technical data last updated on 2005/09/08

Boston, St.Augustine, USA: Report from *New York Times* 2 April 1893 “New Chimes for St.Augustine’s. / Boston, April 1. – A new set of tubular chimes will peal out this morning for the first time from the belfry of St.Augustine’s Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. They are a memorial to the late Bishop Brooks. St.Augustine is a colored congregation, and is probably the first colored church in America to have a complete set of chimes. The Rev. C. N. Field is the pastor, and when his beautiful church was built two years ago his heart was set on having a set of chimes. / Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears made the timely gift. She is the daughter of President Choate of the Old Colony Road, and the wife of the many-times millionaire, “Monty” Sears. This is not her first charitable work, but rather one of many. / The bells are the celebrated Harrington tube chimes, and were brought from England. They are not so loud as the ordinary, but are very sweet (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, Sept 2009)

Bourne, St.Thomas, Surrey (1893): Testimonial from the Vicar, the Rev. T.W. Sidebotham, 3 January 1894 in Harrington Latham catalogue c.1895; Also testimonial in advertisement in “Crockford’s” for 1896; Faculty for removal of tubular bells and the erection of electric bells, 1959 (LMA ref: DG/F/1959/10 - Guildford Diocese faculties)

Brampton Brierlow, Christ Church, Yorks: Eight tubular bells by Harringtons of Coventry. Their lengths are 57.5”, 58”, 63.5”, 69.5”, 75.5”, 78.25”, 85.5” and 93.5” long (Dawson “Sheffield” p.15)

Bride church, Isle of Man (1887): Has an octave of tubular bells supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry around 1887. The tubes range in length from 4ft to 7ft 1⅝ ins. They were cast in a type of bronze, but lack the sound carrying power of bronze bells of normal design (Clouston “Manx Bells” p.9); 8 tubular bells 1887. Treble 4’ x 2” x 5/16”; tenor 7’ $11^{5}/_{8}$” x 3¼” x 9/16”. Installed 1887. Also one proper bell, Taylor 1908 (21”) *Ex.inf.* DLC)

Bridlington Quay, Christ Church, Yorks (1901): Faculty to replace set of eight tubular bells with one bell, 1950 (East Riding archives ref: PE152/38); The tubular bells replaced a ring of 6 steel bells in 1899 [*recte* 1901 – CJP]. Source DLC (Mike Chester’s list); The Bishop of Hull has dedicated a new peal of bells in Christ Church tower, Bridlington. The bells are of tubular design, eight in number, and have cost £220 (*Building News* 9 August 1901 p.195)

Brightlingsea, All Saints, Essex: I have the date 1888 in my mind. One ancient proper bell remains in old 5-bell frame (*Ex.inf.* DLC); Ten modern tubular abominations of steel, put up in 1889 (Deedes & Walters "Essex" p.191); Mentioned in Bowell papers (Alf Bowell visited the tower); Seen by David Sloman May 1999. In key of A flat. Lengths 54, 58.25, 63, 68, 72.5, 77.75, 82.5, 85, 91, 102.5 inches (GAD "Chelmsford" list)

Brighton, Annunciation: Five tubular chimes by Harrington, dating from 1864 [unlikely (CJP)] when the tower by William Dancy was built (Elphick p.267); Tower by Edmund Scott 1881 (Elleray p.47); The five disused tubes were installed in 1892, not 1864! A small swing chiming bell of poor tone has arrived as a substitute for them, no details. Unsure of whether the tubes are still there, no access, but manual, with commemorative plaque remains in situ on ground floor (*Ex.inf.* David Cawley, October 2008)

Brighton, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Sussex (1932): Drawings of tubular bells to be installed in the chapel in memory of Canon G E Oldham (chaplain, 1922-31), 1932 (East Sussex RO ref: HB/39/114)

Brighton, St.Mary Magdalene (R.C.), Upper North Street, Sussex: Set of tubular bells mentioned by C. Deedes in *Notes & Queries* 12 June 1915 p.460 "Those hanging in the Roman Catholic church in Upper North Street, Brighton, used to be more resonant than agreeable. I do not think any one could call their tone sweet."; One bell, and eight tubular chimes by Harrington of Coventry, tenor 8'3" x 3½" (Elphick, Sussex, p.269)

Bristol, St.Agnes (1886 or 1895): Testimonial from the Churchwarden, 25 February 1895, for set of eight bells erected in the tower of St.Agnes, Bristol (in advertisement in "Crockford's" for 1896); Tower 1886 and bells supplied for it. Hung in two rows of 4: 1,3,5,7 and 2,4,6,8. Free-standing Ellacombe type manual, as usual, also as usual treble on left hand side. Tenor 8' 6" long, so quite a big set in poor order (*Ex.inf.* DLC)

Broadstone, St.John the Baptist, Dorset: Church built 1887 to 1906. Set of five tubular bells hanging in a shanty wooden hutch on the roof of the north aisle and operated from a chiming apparatus (Dalton "Dorset" p.115)

Brockville, St.Peter, Canada (Ontario) (1901): A chime of 13 bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, 1901 ("Chimers" website); These bells were originally installed at St.George's, Montreal (q.v.) in 1889 and transferred to Brockville when a new chime of ten by Gillett & Johnston was installed at Montreal in 1901 (Geoff Pick website researches)

Bromley by Bow, St.Leonard, Middlesex (1897): Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Bromley St.Leonard (E3) – 8; Eight tubular bells put up in 1897 replacing three bells which, being cracked, were sold by the churchwardens and melted down (Walters Ms) and postcard from the Vicar, 22 April 1898 "we have no bells except a peal of tubular bells"; Church damaged by bombing in 1941 and subsequently demolished - source G Barr (Mike Chester's list)

Brook, Isle of Wight (c.1888): Testimonial from the Rector, 8 Dec 1894, referring to peal of eight tubular bells presented to the church some three years before his arrival three years ago (i.e. c.1888) (in advertisement in "Crockford's" for 1896); 8 tubular bells (Colchester)

Bryn-y-Maen, Christ Church, Wales (1897): Testimonial of Rev. Meredith J. Hughes for tubular bells installed at Prestatyn in 1911 has a note "The first set referred to were put up at Christ Church, Bryn-y-Maen, near Colwyn Bay, in 1897." (*Ex.Inf.* DLC)

Bulphan, St.Mary the Virgin, Essex (1891): Five tubular bells of c1891 by Harrington Latham (seen by RWMC April 1970 – GAD "Chelmsford" list"); One bell and "five tubular arrangements put up in 1891 by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, at a cost of £90. The tubular bells are used to welcome the New Year (Deedes & Walters p.196)

Buckhurst Hill, St.John the Baptist, Essex: Deedes & Walters "Essex" (1909) p.195 - church built 1838 (parish formed from Chigwell). In 1905 there was only one tubular bell, but a set of hemispherical bells by Mears & Stainbank has since been installed [in 1907]; *Ex.inf.* David Sloman, July 2001 - now only 8 hemisphericals (Mears & Stainbank 1907) and a service bell

Buxton, Trinity Chapel, Derbys: Five tubular bells, all 3.25" diameter, lengths 67.5", 73", 75", 80", 88.5" (Halls and Dawson p.50)

Cardiff , St.Alban (RC), Wales (Glamorgan): 8 tubular bells (Dove, 3rd Ed); Not listed in Wright "Glamorgan" Ms.

Carlow, St.Mary, Ireland (1926): A solemn religious ceremony was held in St. Mary's Church, Carlow, on Sunday, 14th inst., when a peal of 8 tubular bells was dedicated to the Bishop of Ossory at morning service to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne-Clayton, Brown's Hill, Carlow. The bells are a gift from the children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Browne-Clayton. … The new bells were founded and hung by Messrs. Harrington and Holland, of Coventry (the *Carlow Nationalist & Leinster Times*, 20 March 1926)

Carnarvon, Christ Church, Wales (Carnarvon): Eight tubular bells. Inscribed "Britannia" (Mike Chester's list)

Carnforth, Christ Church, Lancs: 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, 1908 (GAD "Blackburn" list)

Carnoustie, Holy Rood, Scotland (1914): Testimonial of 29 May 1914 to Harrington, Latham & Co, for the bells fitted up at the church and rung yesterday

Castle Eden, St.James, Durham: 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry , and a bell (seen by GPE July 1977 – GAD "Durham" list)

Castleford, All Saints, Yorks (1890s): 10. The tubes replace a ring of three. The old bells were given to Whitwood in the 1890's. (Mike Chester's list); The tower contains a set of ten tubular bells, presumably by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry. There were formerly three bells which now hang at Whitwood – transferred c.1890 (Greenwood p.30 and p.151)

Caterham, St.Mary, Surrey: GPE Southwark survey notes - Jan.1975: Eight tubular bells, treble 4' 10½" long and the tenor 8' 11" long.; Proper bells installed 1993; Tubes resited in tower and are in working order (Mike Chester's list)

Chatham, All Saints, Kent, (c.1930): 5, c1930. Tower of 1937 Dismantled DLC (Mike Chester's list); The five bells were hung in two rows, i.e. in a frame for eight (DLC); 5 tubular bells said to have been installed in 1937, most unlikely. 1927, near to the installation at neighbouring Christ Church, is more probable. The church is of 1892, the tower later. Frame for 8. Three smaller have fallen to floor, 4th hammer seized. Tenor only in use. Even the small brassfoundry bell unused; loudspeakers installed on top of tubular bell frame. DLC 10/77 (additional information from DLC)

Chelsea, Holy Trinity, Sloane Square, Middlesex (1890): Ten tubular bells installed originally

at Holy Trinity Sloane Street (*sic*) were bought for Strood, Kent, in 1898 after the three remaining of the former ring of six there had been destroyed by fire (DLC); Probably dated from 1890 when the new church at Sloane Square was erected (CJP)

Chelsea, St.John the Evangelist, Middlesex (1898): Walters Ms – Church 1877. No bell details; Church reopened after alterations, 17 July 1898 (CEYB "record") - possible date for tubular bells (CJP); Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Chelsea, St.John the Evangelist (SW 10) - 8; Church bombed and not rebuilt (Clarke p.49)

Chelwood, St.Leonard, Somerset: A 3-bell set of tubes in an 8-bell frame at St Leonard, Chelwood. There is also a single ringing bell in an iron frame (*Ex.inf.* DLC)

Chester, Christ Church, Cheshire (1909): Faculty for approval of erection of a tubular bell in place of the old bell and as a memorial to John Williams, verger; permission to erect a new organ and to introduce a processional cross, 2 April 1909 (Cheshire RO ref: P17/6/19)

Chorlton cum Hardy, Old St Clements, Chorlton Green, Lancs (1887): 8, Former church possessed one bell inscribed and eight Harrington tubes of 1887 when a new lychgate with octagonal wooden belfry was added. The old church has now gone and the lychgate belfry stands empty at the entrance to the graveyard. Belfry contained 5 chiming bells. (Mike Chester's list); In 1887 a brick lych gate, surmounted by an octagonal belfry containing eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, was erected by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks" (Cheetham "Lancashire")

Cleethorpes, St.Peter, Lincs: Eight tubular bells, the largest of which is in the note of A flat (Ketteringham "Lincolnshire" p.59); Cleethorpes St Peter bells dedicated St Peter's day 1919. They cost £250 (*Ex.inf.* John Ketteringham *per* George Dawson, Nov 2008)

Cleeton, Salop (1888): Peal of eight tubular bells erected by Mrs. Pardoe, in June last, at a cost of £75 (*Hereford Diocesan Calendar* 1889 p.138)

Cockfosters, Christ Church, Chalk Lane, Middlesex: London inventory p.43 (GPE 1987) - single bell by Gillett & Co., 1887 (33⅞"). Also eight tubular bells

Colehill, Dorset (1897): Correspondence concerning a proposed gift to the church by John Frederick Hatchard of a peal of tubular bells, with envelope, 1897 (Dorset RO ref: PE/COL/CW 6/4/1); Minor faculty authorising the cleaning and tuning of the tubular bells, 3 June 1952 (PE/COL/CW 2/8); Set of eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co of Earlsdon, Coventry, given by the Rev. J.F. Hatchard at Easter 1897. On the chiming manual is a plaque inscribed "HARRINGTONS PATENT TUBULAR BELLS COVENTRY" (Dalton "Dorset" p.214)

Collie, All Saints, Australia (Western Australia) (1928): Set of eight tubes sounded from a baton clavier from the lower storey of the tower. Installed in 1928 as a gift of a parishioner, Mrs. Lillico (Keating p.64); Church built in 1915 with the tower only part built. Mr Allwood, a builder of Perth, completed the tower in 1928. It rises to height of 65 feet and is topped by a large wooden cross. Mrs Noyes' gift of £650 for the tower prompted Mrs Lillico [a miner's widow] to give a set of tubular bells to complete the campanile. The bells were used for the first time on Christmas Day 1928, and were dedicated on 18 January 1929.The eight brass bells or chimes vary in length from 5 to 7 feet and from the ringing chamber tunes can be played on the bells from a keyboard. In her will, Mrs Lillico left £100 to the trustees, the

interest on which is to be used for the upkeep of the bells (Shire of Collie, Municipal Heritage Inventory Review)

Connah's Quay, St.Mark, Wales (Flintshire) (1891): Eight tubular bells erected in 1891. They bear no manufacturer's name, though they were probably made by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (Clouston "Flintshire" p.136); Bells dedicated 2 September 1891 (*Bell News* 1891 p.297)

Copenhagen, St.Alban, Denmark (1887): Testimonial from the Rev. C.H. Moore and mention of bells in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888. Bells (single row of eight) illustrated in advertisement; Bells (eight in a double row) illustrated in catalogue of c.1895; Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Alban's, Copenhagen (to order of the Prince and Princess of Wales); GAD notes a reference to these bells in *The Times* 15 September 1887 [so date probably 1887 rather than 1888] - 15 Sept 1887 DENMARK Consecration of the New English Episcopal Church at Copenhagen, Prince of Wales Supplies the Bells (from Palmer's index); Report of new bells at Dunedin, New Zealand c.1906 states that the Dunedin bells were "the same kind of bells, but more powerful, as King Edward (then Prince of Wales) presented to St.Albans, Copenhagen, in 1882 (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, Sept 2009); Laurie also stated "I wrote to Copenhagen some months ago, they did tell me theirs was the first set made, but the first set was also replaced by Harrington's - completely, so they no longer have the original set."; Church website states "Bells were not installed in the tower until November 1887. The ladies of the congregation had previously collected money for an organ, and had already about $100 in hand, when, at Mr Gron's suggestion, this campaign was switched over to bells. The tower was not built for large bells, and the Prince of Wales suggested tubular bells. The first set was not correctly tuned and the makers sent a new set, which was then installed in November 1887, i.e., after the consecration. As the Prince of Wales wished to have some bell-ringing, the obliging Marine Minister kindly lent, and had suspended in the tower, two bells from the navy yard, these were rung before the consecration service. In addition, a table was set up in the vestry, and English ringers with hand bells played hymn tunes prior to the service." (*per* Laurie Alexander, December 2009)

Corkbeg, St.Michael & All Angels, Ireland (County Cork) (1892): Set of eight bells. Testimonial from R.N. Penrose Fitzgerald Esq, MP, Corkbeg Island, Whitegate, Cork, 14 October 1892 (in Harrington, Latham catalogue of c.1895)

Coventry, Christ Church, Warwicks (1892): Towards the end of December, 1892, a set of Harrington's chimes was placed in the tower of this church. They were rung for the first time on Christmas Day (WDCC 1894 p.189 – record for Nov.1892 to Nov.1893); The church was badly damaged by bombing in World War II and the tower and spire remain as a ruin – open to view right up into the spire. The bells no longer exist

Coventry, The Most Holy Sacrament and St.Osburg (RC), Warwicks (c.1890): Standing above the heads of the main bell frame there are the remains of the wooden framework which formerly supported a set of tubular bells. These bells were apparently eight in number, and they were probably supplied in about 1890 by the Coventry firm of Harrington, Latham & Co. which specialised in the manufacture of bells of this type. The chiming manual also remains in place in the room below the bell chamber. The exact dates of installation and removal of the tubular bells are not known. (Visited CJP, 1 May 1978)

Cowes, unidentified, Isle of Wight (1906): The vicar [of St.Matthew's, Dunedin] has received a letter from the makers saying that in the week after these bells were passed Messrs Harrington received an order for a like peal from a church, whose authorities had heard this peal rung, and another order from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight (*Otago Witness*, 13 June 1906 p.89)

Crewe (Coppenhall), St.Paul, Cheshire: Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester's list)

Crieff, St.Columba, Scotland (Perthshire) (c.1897): 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 "Harrington's patent / tubular bells / trade [*mark*] mark". The lengths range from 71⅜" to 107¾", the outside diameters from 3¾" to 4" and the thicknesses from ⅝" to ¾". The largest would weigh some 130 lbs. Each is suspended from one end in a framework and is struck near the suspension by a hammer operated from a plucking-type manual (Clouston "Perthshire" p.471)

Cromford, St.Mary, Derbys: Six tubular bells, the shortest 61" and the longest 79.5". Not used since the 1950s (Halls and Dawson p.72)

Crowmarsh Gifford, St.Mary Magdalene, Oxfordshire (c.1895): Eight tubular bells, which according to *Kelly's Directory*, were presented in memory of Henry Bertie Watkin Williams Wynn D.L., J.P., late of Howbery Park, who died on 4 October 1895 (Sharpe "Oxfordshire" p.108)

Crown East, St.Thomas, Worcs (c.1921): Set of three tubular bells, hung in spirelet over the south porch and chimed from a plucking manual on the west wall of the porch. No access. Brass plate in porch records "These bells are given to / the glory of God / and in loving memory of / Henry & Elisabeth Bramwell / of Crown East Court / 1871-1921". Crown East is in the parish of St.John in Bedwardine, Worcester, but in the part lying outside the City (CJP, Oct 2007)

Dalston (Hackney), St.Bartholomew, Dalston Lane, Middlesex: Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Walters Ms (under Hackney) – Church 1897. No bell details; Dove listed these bells under Dalton St.Philip (Dove 2nd.ed. (1956) and 3rd.ed (1962) give 8 - tubular bells there" but DLC states "RHD himself subsequently told me that this was a mistake copied up from St Bartholomew's church, the entry following St Philip's."

Darwen, St.James, Lower Darwen, Lancs (1914): Faculty and related papers for erection of tubular bells in memory of George Sumner, 12 and 27 March 1914 (Lancs RO ref: PR3148/4/8); Had a set of eight tubular bells. Demolished 1969 (Mike Chester's list)

Davyhulme, St Mary, Lancs (1899): 8, Harrington 1899. Hung in a narrow turret about 30' above ground on the north-east corner of the north transept. Access is via small iron prongs, many no longer straight, protruding from the brickwork inside, and the bells have long been derelict as a consequence! Plans are afoot to gain access through the louvers in order to restore them. (JG, 2002) (Mike Chester's list)

Dawdon (Seaham), St.Hilda and St.Helen, Mount Stewart Street, Dawdon: Five tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Church of 1912 by C. Hodgson Fowler and completed by W.H. Wood (Pevsner)

Daylesford, Gloucs (ex Worcs) (1893): A set of ten tubular bells, by Messrs. Harrington &

Latham, of Coventry, was presented to the church by C.E. Baring Yong, Esq, of Daylesford House, at a special service of dedication held on 29 June 1893 (WDCC 1894 p.190 – record for Nov.1892 to Nov.1893); Ten tubular bells presented by C.E. Baring Young Esq in 1893 (Walters "Worcestershire" p.84)

Dinmore, Chapel of St.John of Jerusalem, Herefs: Chime of eight tubular bells, tenor 3¼" and 6' 7" long. Sounded by hammers operated from a chiming manual. A tablet on the manual states "HARRINGTON'S PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY" (Sharpe "Herefs" p.131)

Dockland Settlement, SS.George and Helena, 174 East Ferry Road, EC16, Middlesex: Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Dockland Settlement, Ss.George and Helena – 8

Dore, St.John, Yorks: Church not listed in Dawson's "Sheffield"; 6 tubular bells. Possibly have been removed (Mike Chester's list)

Douglas, St.George, Isle of Man (1891): Dedication by Bishop of Sodor and Man of thirteen tubular bells, St.George's, Douglas, 19 April 1891 (CEYB); RWMC's inspection notes of 1978 list one bell [Taylor 1958] … hung for full-circle ringing in a softwood frame of c1850. For the record, there were also ten tubular chimes which I saw just before removal; one of the larger sets I have seen, the tenor being 8 feet long. They were going to Kirk Christ, Lezayre, to replace their six tubes (Ex.Inf. DLC, Feb.2006); Ten bells by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry, in the key of C (Clouston "Manx Bells" p.9); The 10 ex Douglas St George now at Lezayre, the back eight replacing the six which were there (in a frame for eight which was re-used). I believe the former 6 and the Douglas trebles are still at Lezayre (*Ex.inf.* DLC); The C bell at St.George's was 94½" long and 4" diameter (information from church)

Droitwich, St.Nicholas, Worcs (1903): Faculty granted for the removal of a bell and the disposal thereof by sale, a new peal of [tubular] bells having been provided, 17 Feb 1903 (*Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar* 1904 p.198); There are now eight tubular bells (Walters "Worcestershire" p.94); Listed in Dove (3rd Ed) (Mike Chester's list)

Drybrook (or Dean Forest), Holy Trinity, Gloucs (1919): Testimonial of 29 September 1919 from the Vicar to Harrington Holland & Co, sending £250 in settlement for the bells; Eight tubular bells, the largest 92½" long and the smallest 56½". We could find no indication as to the maker or date of the installation (Bliss & Sharpe p.269)

Dublin, St.Joseph (RC), Ireland (1893): Chime of eight. Testimonial from the Very Rev. F. Ryan, St.Joseph's, Dublin, 6 February 1893 (in Harrington, Latham catalogue of c.1895); Listed in Dove (3rd Ed) (Mike Chester's list)

Dudley, St.John, Worcs (pre-1895): The ecclesiastical parish of St John, Kate's Hill, was formed Oct 15, 1844; the Church erected in 1840, at a cost of £3,000 and renovated in 1873, at a cost of £2,255, is a building of stone in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, west porch and an embattled western tower containing 10 tubular bells. … (Kelly's Directory 1895); Ten tubular bells (Walters "Worcestershire" p.99); Peal of 8 tubular bells, dedicated May 30th 1926, to replace the peal of ten bells. Previous peal of ten bells presented to the church by the sons of Edward Truelove Terry as a memorial to their father, died 1887. Mr Terry was churchwarden for nine years and a great benefactor to the church, remembered by Terry Street. Chancel screen, of wrought iron, erected in October, 1888, a mural brass is inscribed 'To the Glory of God and in memory of Edward Truelove Terry of

the Firs, Dudley, this screen was erected by public subscription in October, 1888' ("Save the church" website, Dec 2007); The church has been cleaned and redecorated, the organ enlarged, and the bells rehung (WDCC 1902 p.192 – record for Nov.1900 to Nov.1901)

Dunedin, St.Matthew, New Zealand: Report n.d. [c.1906] "A set of 13 tubular bells, made by Messrs. Harrington and Latham, Coventry, was dedicated at St.Matthew's Church, Dunedin, on Sunday last. Four bells were given by Mrs. John Stephenson in memory of her late husband, one by the Vicar in recognition of the kindness of the congregation during his 10 years' incumbency, while the cost of the other eight bells was subscribed by the congregation and some citizens of Dunedin. This is the only set of bells of this quality and size in Australasia. They are the same kind of bells, but more powerful, as King Edward (then Prince of Wales) presented to St. Albans, Copenhagen, in 1882." (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, Sept. 2009); The Vicar was the Rev. W. Curzon-Siggers, inducted in 1896 – so the bells must be c.1906 (Internet searches); Yes, St Matthews in Dunedin does have a set of Harrington tubular chimes/bells but they are much younger – probably dating from the 1920's. Unlike yours which are in regular use, the Dunedin bells are not used very often, largely because some of them are not giving a very true note. I have played them in the past but the sensitive musicians find the off-key notes to be a problem. The F sharp (7#) is a particular problem and has been inactivated. This limits the repertoire a lot. / Having said that, they can be used to play some pieces and produce a good and hearty sound. Like you, we have a number of favourites, such as Amazing Grace, etc, that come across very well. I have also tried a number of more recent tunes and some of them work reasonably well. / I am just leaving on holiday at present and do not have access to my materials but will aim to make contact again in January to continue the discussion and compare notes. (Information from local contact "Jim" to Laurie Alexander, December 2009); ST. MATTHEW'S BELLS. Sunday morning was ushered in by a peal of bells - the first time in Dunedin that a peal of bells has been heard on a Sunday. The bells were heard northwards at Heriot row, southwards at St. Peters (whose vicar, Canon King, sent very hearty congratulations to the vicar of St. Matthew's), eastwards at Anderson's Bay, and westwards at the further side of Belleknowes, Mornington. The bells dedicated yesterday at St. Matthew's Church are known as Harrington's patent tubular bells, and are made by Harrington, Latham, and Co., of Coventry. Their tone is perfectly mellow and pure, and every bell is tuned to concert pitch, and can neither crack or get out of tune. The instructions given to the makers were to produce the best and largest peal they could at any cost whatever. That they have carried out their undertaking is vouched for by a very high authority on bells in England, who, for the satisfaction of St. Matthew's, travelled to the works, and rang and heard ring the peal now in Dunedin before the bells were shipped. His letter certifies that the intonation of the bells is perfect, and that they are unusually correct. At present two of the notes, seem to sound flat and sharp respectively as they are struck, which is due partly to the hanging and partly to the ringing. The bells have been hung by amateurs, and are being rung by those who have never rung a peal before, and thus the imperfections, at present noticeable are all due to local errors, which will be rectified in time. The bells are in perfect tune; the errors arc in the ringing. When the suggestion was made to procure a peal of bells expert advice was taken, and it was found that it would cost over £1000 to alter the church tower in order to take a peal of the ordinary bells, and even so, not so many as the present peal. The present tower could have been adapted to five ordinary bells of a small size. The vicar was anxious to have a peal that would play all the well-known hymns at the festival season, and also the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia," for all these purposes no less number than 13 would suffice, and so 13 bells were ordered. The tubular bells came into special prominence by the action of the King (then Prince of Wales), acting on the advice of competent authorities, in presenting a peal of No. 4 size (that is a size smaller than the St.

Matthew's peal) to St. Alban's, Copenhagen, in order to represent Anglican bell music in the capital of the country of his wife's birth. Since then the firm has perfected its bell foundry, and now produces No. 5 size, which is the subject of our notice. These are the largest made. Many London churches have these bells, as well as large towns in England. Placed on a hill, under good atmospheric conditions, the bells will carry four miles. The vicar has received a letter from the makers saying that in the week after these bells were passed Messrs Harrington received an order for a like peal from a church, whose authorities had heard this peal rung, and another order from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. There are two peals of fewer bells, and of the smallest make of tubular bells in Australasia, which are valued at over £200, less than the St.Matthew's peal; but this peal is the one of the few outside of the British Isles that numbers the highest number made - viz., 13, though there are several peals of the same quality (but fewer bells) in other parts of the world - notably in India and Canada. We consider that St. Matthew's did well in following the advice of experts, and that Dunedin has every reason to be pleased with this improvement to the city. The vicar and Vestry spent three years in inquiries on the subject of these and other bells, and the result has justified the pains they took. The bells are cast in the form of a tube and are made of bell metal. The length varies from 10ft to 3ft 6in and the weight from 2001b to 901b - the whole peal weighs a ton and a-quarter. The thickness of the metal is an inch, and the diameter of the bell tube is four inches. The ropes are gathered up into a sally frame of 5ft in length, each rope being 4in apart. The bells are an octave and up to the subdominant above, with three intervening sharps. The dedication of the bells took place at the choral celebration of the Holy Communion on Sunday at 11 a.m. After the dedication prayer, the dedication hymn (written by the vicar, Rev. Curzon-Siggers, M.A., for the occasion) was sung to the accompaniment of the bells, the tune being played on the bells by Master W. Arthur Curzon-Siggers, who also, together with the vicar and the verger (Mr W. Fielden), played hymns and changes whilst the congregation assembled. After service a very bright peal was rung by Mr John Watson, jun., who, during the afternoon and after the evening service, also rang several peals of changes and rounds which he had heard in England, concluding with “The March in Scipio." Masters W. Arthur Curzon-Siggers and Aldred Nelson-Baldy also rang peals during the afternoon and evening. Mr A. W. Lilly. F.G.C.M. (organist of St. Matthew's) presided at the organ, and acted as precentor for the dedication hymn. Brasses have been placed in St. Matthew's, on the window-sills on the south side, to commemorate the erection of the peal of bells in the church tower (*Otago Witness*, Issue 2726, 13 June 1906, Page 89 – *per* Laurie Alexander, December 2009)

Dunsby, All Saints, Lincs (1890): Eight tubular bells. Dedication reported in *Lincolnshire Chronicle* of 3 October 1890 as “patent tubular bells from the firm of Harrington, Latham & Sons (*sic*), of Coventry. They are eight in number, and have a splendid mellow tone and are the generous gift of Mr. Justice Lawrence” (Ketteringham “Lincolnshire” p.71)

Dunston, St.Leonard, Staffs (1890): 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co.1890. Old bell noted by Lynam not present, but fittings remain. Presumably sold in 1890 (Eric Speake's notes); Dunston, Staffs: A set of eight tubular bells has been presented to the church at a cost of £200, and a dedication service was held by the Bishop in February (*Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar* 1891 “record of the Diocese 1890” p.156)

Durham, St.Cuthbert: Has a set of tubular bells (Rivet p.12); Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry and an ordinary bell (GAD “Durham” list)

Ealing, St.Mary, Middlesex [doubtful]: Note from *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 17

April 1915 p.307 - Tubular bells in church steeples (11 S. xi. 250).- If I remember rightly, St. Mary's Church, Ealing, is installed with a set of tubular bells [St.Mary's is the parish church with "real" bells, but this may refer to a daughter church of St.Mary, North Ealing, consecrated in 1892 (CJP)]. I was at a boarding school in the vicinity of this church over twenty years ago, and I well remember the beautiful peals which were rung from it. The vicar would be able to confirm this, and Miss Edith Jackson's 'Annals of Ealing' might also be consulted. Reginald Jacobs. 6, Templars Avenue, Golder's Green. N.W.

Earley, St.Peter, Berks (1887): Six tubular bells, formerly in the belfry of the College Anglais at Douai, until the community was obliged to leave France in 1903. The bells were taken to Woolhampton where the new Douai Abbey was built. Left unhung for some years, and bought by the Vicar of Earley in 1919. The bells are said to have been supplied originally by a firm in Coventry in, or about, 1887 (Sharpe p.99); A search of the G&J records show that a set of 8 tubular bells were sent to Earley, Nr Reading in 1938. no weights but only notes (No 8 being A442) (Alan Buswell, August 2007); Croydon foundry records (AR 1/1/16 p.13) - Tuning book, 9 November 1938. Tubular bells, tuned to 884, 833, 744, 663.5, 590, 557, 496, 442 (A). No 7 readjusted and returned to 496 on 17 March 1939; Harrington 1887. Refurbished and re-hung by G&J 1938. Played from G&J Ellacombe rack. Said to have been supplied to a Monastery in France in 1887. Were removed in 1903 and brought to England by the monks when they moved. Were left un-hung at the new Monastery near Newbury and were bought by Edward Heelas, churchwarden at Early in 1919. Written on the clock case is:- Gongs May 8th 1919 A N. Also at top of tower, just under the roof, is a 2 1/2cwt C&G Mears bell hung for ringing. (MS) (Mike Chester's list); Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Edmund's College, Douai

East Grafton, Wilts (1903): Five tubular bells, installed in 1902, undergoing restoration (*Ringing World* 17 April 1981 p.625); Five tubular bells in north-west tower. In the key of E flat. Made by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry and erected in 1903 to commemorate Edward VII's coronation (*Ex.inf.* CJND)

Edgbaston, St.Mary and St.Ambrose, Pershore Road, Warwicks (1899): This church was built in red brick and terracotta in the Decorated style in 1897-8, the architect being J.A. Chatwin of Birmingham. Lord Calthorpe gave the site and the cost of building the church was chiefly met by the Misses Stokes of the Hawthorns, Edgbaston, who contributed £6000 for the purpose. Thomas Collins of Tewkesbury was the contractor. The consecration took place on 28 September 1898. The tower and spire (150 feet high) were added shortly afterwards, the gift of the Misses Stokes of Edgbaston, and completed by Easter 1899. The north-west tower contains a set of eight tubular bells in the key of C natural (the largest 94" long and the smallest 63" long – 63", 65", 69¼", 73½", 78½", 81", 86½" and 94"), installed in 1899 – also the gift of the Misses Stokes. The largest bell has a diameter of 4", and all the others are 3¾" in diameter. The bells hang in a vertical timber frame in two rows of four. They are chimed from a manual in the ringing room. There is no maker's name on the bells or on the chiming manual, but the bells were doubtless made by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry. The bells were repaired in 1965. (CJP 23 August 1988)

Edinburgh, St.Giles, Scotland (Midlothian) (1890): Extract from the Edinburgh Evening News of 22 Nov 1890 re sale of 19 bells from the church (ranging from six to nineteen inches in diameter) after new ones had been installed, with the names of the purchasers. Also mentioning four other bells retained by the Town Council for the Museum (*Ringing World* 10 Dec 1943 p.537); further letter (*Ringing World* 24 Dec 1943 p.559) states that the old bells

had been replaced by a peal of ten tubular bells by Harrington Lathom (sic) of Coventry; 10 tubular bells. Installed c1890 after the sale of the former 23-bell carillon and 8-bell steel chime. Gone by 1949. (RWMC *pers com* to DLC)

Edmonton, First Presbyterian Church, Canada (Alberta) (1911): The Carillion organ (a stationary set of chromatically tuned bells in a tower, usually played from a keyboard) features 20 tubular chimes in the tower (cast by Harrington & Latham, Coventry, England), a gift in 1913 from John A. McDougall, a pioneer city businessman. (From Heritage Planner's Summary of Historical and Architectural Information, 2004 - on website)

Egglescliffe, St.John the Baptist, Durham: Two bells and also 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE August 1977 – GAD "Durham" list); Not in 1st edition of Dove - in 3rd edition (Mike Chester's list)

Elsecar, Holy Trinity, Yorks (1902): Eight tubular bells, dating from 1902, with the following lengths 58.75", 60.5", 64", 68.25", 73", 75", 79.75" and 88.75". All are 3.5" diameter (Dawson "Sheffield" p.35)

Elveden, St.Andrew (old tower), Suffolk: Ten tubular bells (DLC list, 1987)

Elvetham, St.Mary, Hants (1888): Tubular bells here mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - Elvetham Church, Hants (to order of Lond Calthorpe); No mention of tubular bells in Holmes "Basingstoke area" descriptions for the Elvetham churches

Erdington, St.Barnabas, Warwicks (1890): The church possessed a set of tubular bells hung against a window on one side of the tower. These were put up in 1890 at a cost of £180. They were doubtless made by Harrington, Latham and Co of Coventry who were the main manufacturers and promoters of tubular bells. (CJP); Faculty 22 Dec.1903 for removal of a set of tubular bells and an old bell, and substitution of a peal of bells (WDCC faculty list 1904 p.199); The bells were transferred to Water Orton – but later removed (still present in 1955 but afterwards removed. The frame remains)

Etherley, St.Cuthbert, Durham: One bell and 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE July 1977 – GAD "Durham" list)

Farley Hill, St.John the Evangelist, Berks (1891): Eight tubular bells, put up when the church and tower were erected in 1891. Church consecrated in 1892. Bells probably of the same date. Sounded by means of a chiming apparatus with a manual similar to that of an Ellacombe chiming apparatus (Sharpe p.108)

Felton, St.Katharine & the Noble Army of Martyrs, Somerset: Eight tubular bells, and also a chiming bell, c.1cwt (Mike Chester's list)

Fenton, Christ Church, Staffs (1888): A peal of tubular bells was presented to the church, and was formally dedicated on Easter Day. A new clock was placed in the church tower, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The cost of the clock was £118 – this sum being raised by subscription; and a special gift of quarter chimes was added by a parishioner (*Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar* 1889 "record of the Diocese 1888" p.163); Dedication of new bells, the gift of Mr. Hitchman, 1 April 1888 (*CEYB*); Replaced by a ring of bells (Charles Carr 1899)

Fiji, South Pacific: Holy Trinity Cathedral at Suva in Fiji, the Anglican Cathedral, has an octave of tubular bells with an Ellacombe type rack. Jan & I passed through Fiji en route from Vancouver in the mid 1990's and I stopped to have a look at the Cathedral and found the then English Dean trying to get this instrument to work and I was able to assist him in his endeavours, which he exclaimed to others present that God works in strange ways. I did not notice a date on the chiming rack and I was not able to ascend to view the tubes themselves as at that time the steps had not been replaced. (*Ex.inf.* Laith Reynolds, Dec 2008); A wooden church was built in 1886 and the diocese was created in 1908 when Holy Trinity became the pro-Cathedral. The present church was consecrated in 1953 and the old building taken down soon afterwards (Clarke *Anglican Cathedrals* p.119)

Finsthwaite, St.Peter, Lancs: Central tower, with a set of ten tubes by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, and three other bells (one of 1856 by Mears and two of 1919 by Taylor with a Potts clock) (Cheetham "Lancashire"); Finnisthwaite, St.Peter, 10 tubular bells, 1892, by Harrington Latham & Co (GAD "Carlisle" list)

Firbeck, St.Peter, Yorks (1900): Eight tubular bells, the shortest 58" and the longest 88.25", provided by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. These were dedicated on 12 July 1900 (Dawson "Sheffield" p.36)

Fleetwood, St.Peter, Adelaide Street, Lancs: Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester's list)

Folkestone, St.Michael, Kent (1888): Bells mentioned in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; Demolished 1953 (Mike Chester's list); 8 bells. Church demolished in 1953 (DLC list); Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Michael's Folkestone

Formby, St.Peter, Lancs (1919): This church has a chime of eight tubular bells by Harrington Lathom (*sic*) & Co of Coventry, probably given to celebrate the end of hostilities in 1918 (*Ringing World* 2 August 1996 p.775); Testimonial of 16 July 1919 from the Vicar to Harrington Holland & Co for the bells, enclosing cheque for £252

Fort Leavenworth, Chapel of the Veterans, USA (c.1893): I have found my notes on the US Tubular chime at the Chapel of the Veterans, Fort Leavenworth, USA. I visited there in September 2008, and measured most of the tubes. This chime is in the key of A, as marked on the chime stand and confirmed by pitch-pipe (and thus approximate). The range is an octave and a third (A-C#) plus flat 7th and sharp 4th (chime terminology). The wall thickness on all tubes is approximately ½ inch. Three or four at the largest end have an external diameter of 4¼ inches, while two or three at the smallest end have an external diameter of 3¾" inches. (Fallen tubes I could not measure.) Those in the middle are 4 inches in diameter. The longest tube is 111⅞ inches, while the shortest is 63⅛ inches. I could not see whether there were any stamped markings near the tops of the tubes (even the fallen ones), but I did not observe any near the bottoms of the tubes. I have dated this chime as 1893, the year when the chapel was built, but conceivably it was installed later; no relevant records have yet been found. (*Ex.inf.* Carl Scott Zimmerman, December 2008)

Garsdon, Wilts (1889): At Garesdon [aka Garsdon], Wiltshire, a Cor five of 1704 was 'melted and sold for scrap and a set of Harrington's tubular bells installed'. No date given though Walters, writing in the 1920's claimed it was 'about fifty years ago' (Anne Willis on "Bell Historians", Aug 2007); Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry "put up

about fifty years ago" (Walters p.92); inspected c1990. 8, hung in a straight row. In excellent condition having been locally overhauled (*Ex.inf.* DLC); 8 tubular bells installed 1889. Presumably some of the bells scrapped by Taylors in that year were ex-Garsdon through Harrington. Walters says two [details given], Anne Willis "an old Cor five". Tubular bells rehung 1985 (*Ex.inf.* DLC); Eight tubular bells - and nothing else - in mediaeval west tower. New belfry floor and all old woodwork removed when tubular bells were installed. An octave in the key of C#, the largest 89½" long and the smallest 56". Framework coeval, and the whole installation typical of Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. Plate attached to chiming manual inscribed 2HARRINGTON'S PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY". Believed to date from the 1890s (rather than the 1920s as suggested by Walters) (*Ex.inf.* CJND, Dec 2007)

Gateshead, St.George, Saltwell View, Durham: 8 tubular bells of c1904 by Harrington Latham & Co (seen by GPE August 1978 – GAD "Durham" list)

General (1892): Sarah Bernhardt collection, Princeton University Library, includes "Order to Walter H. Durfee & Co, English Hall Clocks and Harrington's Tubular Bells, made 8 January 1892 and paid 15 January (ref TC 134 III Box 3 xxi)

Gibraltar, Holy Trinity Cathedral, Gibraltar: GAD notes a set of eight tubular bells here, the tenor 91½" in A flat. Date not stated. Still extant (*Ex.inf.* GAD, January 2008)

Glenfield, St.Peter, Leics (1890): 8 tubular bells by Harrington & Co (GAD "Leicester" list); References to bells in *Leicester Chronicle* 12 April 1890 and *Leicester Journal* 11 April 1890 p.3 (Leics bibliography Part 2 p.14)

Glenmark, St.Paul, New Zealand (1907): Description of the new church (to be consecrated in September) from an article dated 19 July 1907 reporting the institution of the Vicar, states "In the church tower there is a peal of eight tubular bells. The heaviest bell bears the inscription: Lord, may this bell for ever be A tuneful voice o'er land and sea, To call Thy people unto Thee". Glenmark near Christchurch in the South island of New Zealand (per Laurie Alexander, December 2009)

Goulburn, Passionist Monastery, Australia (NSW) (1889): Set installed in 1892 [but supplied to Angelo Tornaghi for Sydney Post Office in 1889 - *see* under Sydney]. Installed at Goulburn in 1892 but removed on the closure of the monastery in 1972. In storage by 1977, when they were acquired for Christ Church, Bundaberg, in Queensland (Keating pp.40-41, 63)

Great Ayton, Christ Church, North Yorks: Eight tubular bells in the key of Ab, by Harrington, Latham & Co. Also two bells (seen by RWMC October 1952 – GAD "York" list)

Gwersyllt, Holy Trinity, Wales (Denbigh): Eight tubular bells. Not in 1st edition of Dove - in 3rd edition (Mike Chester's list)

Gypsy Hill, Christ Church, Upper Norwood, Surrey: Stahlschmidt "Surrey" (1884) p.178 - noted as district church in Lambeth parish [no bell details given]; "Dove" 1st.ed. (1950) lists a chime of 8 tubular bells; GPE Southwark survey notes (March 1975)lists one bell hung for chiming by iron lever in a wooden frame. Also eight tubular bells, tenor 9' long

Hadnall, St.Mary Magdalene, Shropshire (post-1902): Tower under restoration at the time of my visit on 21 October 1902 and bell on the floor. An additional set of tubular bells has since been presented by Mr. & Mrs. Bibby, but the old bell is preserved for tolling and for the

clock (Walters “Shropshire”); Extant - refurbished recently (Mike Chester’s list); The tubular bells were installed sometime between 1903 and 1906 by Harrington Latham & Co. The octave is hung in two rows of four from a wooden frame on the top chamber of the tower. The biggest tube is 81½" long with an external diameter of 3¾" and an internal diameter of 2⅜". The smallest tube is 60½" long and is only slightly smaller in diameter. All the tubes are stamped 'Harrington's Patent Tubular Bells'. The octave is in C. The bells are 'rung' from a stand in the lower chamber. The installation has been extensively overhauled by Iain Coull (Shropshire Association website, July 2008)

Hampstead, All Souls, Loudon Road, Middlesex (1935): Faculty, citation and correspondence concerning removing, cleaning and re-tuning 5 tubular bells, Aug - Dec 1934 (LMA ref: - ref. P/81/ALS/40/1-7); Estimate to supply chimes of 6 and 8 bells (page 1 missing), 29 June 1934 (LMA ref. P/81/ALS/39); Croydon Foundry records - Set of five bars (or tubular bells) for West Hampstead, Jan.1935; Croydon foundry records (AR 1/1/14 p.36) - Tuning book, Jan 14-17 1935. West Hampstead bars. Tuning figures 823, 731, 685, 616, 548. No sizes.

Handforth, St.Chad, Cheshire (1910): Faculties for removal of original bell and replacement by a tubular bell [and other works], 1910 (Cheshire RO ref: P10/3410/3/10)

Handsworth, Holy Trinity, Birchfield Road, Warwicks (ex Staffs) (1897): This church was built in 1863-4 as a daughter church in the parish of Handsworth. The tower now contains a set of eight tubular bells in the key of C natural (the longest being 89⅛” in length - 58¾”, 60¾”, 64½”, 67¾”, 73⅛”, 75⅛”, 79½” and 89⅛” – diameters 1-7 3¼”, 8 3⅝”). No maker’s name. Chimed from a manual on the first floor. Hung in two rows of four – even-numbered in one row and odd-numbered in another. A plaque in the base of the tower states that they were put up in June 1897 for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Nothing is known of the original bell, presumably erected in 1864 when the church was built and scrapped in 1897 when the tubular bells were installed. (CJP 24 August 1988)

Handsworth, St.Michael, Warwicks (ex Staffs) (1888): A set of tubular bells was placed in the tower [in 1888] (*Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar* 1889 “record of the Diocese 1888” p.156]; RHD visit 3 June 1946 p.2153. 8 Harrington tubes, largest 7ft.5 x 3¼” diameter. Require new hammers and all other new fittings (Potts clock archives - Ron Dove’s notebooks); no entry in list of tubular chimes in Dove’s records; Believed to have been removed subsequently (but tower entrance bricked up and belfry inaccessible) – seven sold c.1965 and the remaining bell later stolen; Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Michael’s, Handsworth, Birmingham

Hardwycke, Northants (pre-1898): Dove’s Guide (1st to 3rd eds only – not in 4th ed) lists 8 Tubular bells at Hardwyck, S.Leonard; Disposal under consideration, Sept 2002, by when only six bells were operational (4th bell had fallen owing to frayed rope, and tenor hammer seized). They were acquired for Swan Bells in 2003. The tenor tube was cast by United Copper and Brass, Hull in the early 1980's. The 7th was quite badly cracked and had been stitched with iron dowels; Information from Chris Smith, enquiries archivist, Northants Record Office, 6 Dec 2006 “We have found the 8 tubular bells at St Leonard, Hardwick mentioned in a 1898 Kelly’s' Directory of Northamptonshire' but not in a 1894 Directory. The 1898 Directory states that the church of St Leonard has a western tower containing a clock and 8 tubular bells plus the old pre-Reformation bell. The Directory of 1894 states that the church of St Leonard has a western tower containing one clock and one bell.”; Eayre & Smith files (*per* GAD, Dec 2006) Hardwyke, 1. 56.625" 3" dia 1.75" i.d Note C, 2. 57.875", 3.

61.875", 4. 65.75", 5. 70.125", 6. 72.25", 7. 76.875" 3.125" dia, 8. 81.25" 3.25" dia 2" i/d Note C. 7th was cracked. 8th was a replacement, probably early 1980's & possibly E&S. The original was 84" long & cracked when measured by JT in 1978.; Measured before transfer to Swan bells, as above. Numbered C1, B2, A3, G4, F5, E6, D7 and no markings on 8 (as recast). Bells 1-7 had Harrington's trade-mark on them. &th noted as cracked

Harlow Hill, All Saints, North Yorks (1914): 8, of 1914 (Mike Chester's list)

Hawes, Yorks (1887): Bells mentioned in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; Extant (Mike Chester's list); In the tower is a peal of eight Harrington tubular bells, which were put in by subscription in 1887, at a cost of £150 (Bulmer's *History and Directory of North Yorkshire* (1890))

Hawksburn, St.Martin, Australia (Victoria) (1922): Set of eight tubular bells installed in 1922. Mounted in two rows in a substantial wooden frame, the tops of the tubes are struck by hammers having a small wooden inset and with spring recoil. The player operates a simple rope clavier in the storey below (Keating p.64); When I visited Hawkesburn last month, I did not get to see or play the chimes, they were so busy with all that was going on, I was not invited to go up to the tower, but a timeline history on the wall of the church mentions 1922 as the date of the bells, one of the Parishioners on the day also said the bells were purchased 1922 as the Harrington company was winding up and closing down and the chime of 8 was a spare set they had in storage and so sold quite cheaply (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, November 2009)

Haywards Heath, St.Wilfrid, Sussex (1888): List of subscribers for ten tubular bells and organ completion and enlargement, October 1888 (West Sussex RO ref: Par/370/4/31); Correspondence concerning ten tubular bells in the church tower and estimate from Messrs. Mears and Stainbank for six bells hung for full circle ringing, February 1919-November 1937 (Par/370/4/35); Ten tubular chimes by Harrington, with notes and brief memorial inscriptions [listed] stamped on their lower ends (Elphick p.320); Ten tubular chimes by Harrington. Stamped at their lower ends are: 1. E./D.DIM.L.S, 2. D./D.D.DIM.H, 3. C./ IN MEM, 4. B./ IN MEMIJ.C, 5. A./ D.D IG.C, 6. G. / D.D.DIST. C, 7. F. / D.D.D/E.C.C.L.AMICI., 8. E. / D.D.D/E.C.C.L.AMICI., 9. D. / D.D.D/E.C.C.L.AMICI, 10. C. / IN/MEMIT.A.M. The tenor is cracked. (Mike Chester's list)

Hedsor, St.Nicholas, Bucks: There are eight tubular bells. "They may possible have been made by a firm who cast those sort of bells, in Coventry maybe, dated late 17th century" (all *sic*) (Hearn p.64); Tubular bells not mentioned in Cocks "Buckinghamshire"

Heigham, Holy Trinity, Norfolk (1890): Proposal to install a peal of bells for Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887. The Rector visited Messrs Harrington of Coventry and "inspected a new invention, light, easily rung and of comparatively small cost - £130". Bells ordered, and first rung on 8 June 1890. Bells long since disused and now dismantled, but the Ellacombe-type chiming apparatus remains (Cattermole "Norwich" pp.179-81); A set of eight tubular bells, by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, was installed in the tower in 1890. These were still in regular use in the 1970's. However, they have since been dismantled but remain in the tower although two are now missing. The chiming rack is still in position. (Mike Chester's list)

Helland, Cornwall (1888): New tower and peal of eight bells dedicated by the vicar of Egloshayle, 13 Dec.1888 (CEYB "record"); Mention of set of eight tubular bells at Helland

(*Ringing World* 14 May 1954 p.318); Eight tubular bells, 1888 (Cannon p.23)

Hempnall, St Margaret, Norfolk (1904): DLC notes. "One of their better works ... all 3/4" thick, ranging in length from a treble of 5' 8 3/4" to 7' 4" ... they hang in a softwood frame in two rows of four, and there is nothing to stop them going through the floor except an extra piece of flooring, if they fell. They are sounded from a plucking manual on the first floor." (*Ex.inf.* DLC, Oct 2007); Date given as 1904 (GAD "Norwich" list)

Hewish, St Anne, Somerset: 8, Church closed and converted into 2 houses. Bells believed stolen in early 1980s. *Ex.inf.* A Marchant (Mike Chester's list)

Hildenborough, St John the Divine, Kent (1898): 8 bells, 1898 (Mike Chester's list); Installed "about 1880" (Church guidebook). " ... installed by Harrington's of Coventry some eighty, or so, years ago ... as a cheap substitute for proper bells and their tone whilst being deep, is not equal to that of normal bells as the various harmonic tones are predominant and "wild" ... tubes such as these are inferior in tonal quality ... [they] would have some value as scrap metal, their weight being in the region of 7 cwts and their worth about £8 8s 0d per cwt." (Mears & Stainbank 1962). Subsequently rehung by Mears who had been advocating a chime of proper bells. (additional information from DLC)

Hollinwood, St Margaret, Lancs (1905): 10 bells, Dismantled. Of the ten tubular bells (Harrington 1905) removed for restoration in the 1950s, only the frame and fittings remain! (Mike Chester's list); Ten tubes, by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, 1905 (Cheetham "Lancashire")

Holme, Holy Trinity, Westmorland (1897): 6 tubular bells, 1897, Harrington Latham & Co (GAD "Carlisle" list)

Holmside, St.John the Evangelist, Co. Durham (1920): Testimonial of 23 August 1920 from the Vicar, Holmside Vicarage, to Harrington Holland & Co for the eight bells dedicated on Saturday as a War Memorial; 8 tubular bells (GAD "Durham" list)

Holwell, St.Mary, Oxfordshire: Five tubular bells in the key of F, installed early in the twentieth century (Sharpe "Oxfordshire" p.168)

Hornsby Water Clock, Australia (NSW): A public water feature and clock in the shopping mall, designed by sculptor Victor Cusack and opened in 1993 (first conceived in 1988). It contains a chime of 17 tubular bells, playable by hand from a chiming manual. The bells are hung in the open air. Cusack's online presentation mentions that the bells are the largest set of Harrington's tubular bells (most being of 8 or so) and that the firm that made them went out of business after the Second World War - clearly implying that they were obtained second-hand. They are an add-on feature - not directly linked to the clock (Website searches and *Ex.inf.* Carl Scott Zimmerman, Dec 2008)

Humberston, St.Peter, Lincs (1908): Set of eight tubular bells, the longest 67⅝" long and 3½" in diameter. Plaque in the church states "To the Glory of God the chime of / tubular bells was placed in this church / in 1908 by several old boys, parents of / old boys and past masters of the / Black Heath School, Kent / In Memory of the Reverend / John Morgan L.L.D / the master of that school from / 1851-1877 and Vicar of this / parish from 1878-1896" (Ketteringham p.119); GAD says Tenor 79¾" long. All provided in 1908 (Jan 2009)

Icomb, Gloucs (1901): New set of eight tubular bells, 1902 (Gloucester Diocesan Church

Calendar 1903 p.iv); Taylor Furnace book entries regarding old bells received from Harrington, Latham & Co - 8 Jan.1902, Harrington, Latham & Co, old bells 0-2-20, 2-0-5, 2-1-7, 3-1-24 nett [possibly from Icomb, Gloucs – sizes match old bells of 1 22", 2 23", 3 26" and sanctus 14" given in Ellacombe]; Faculty for tubular Bells (Harrington's Patent No 3), 5 May 1900 (GRO ref: GDR/F1/1/1900/2); Eight tubular bells, hung high in the tower, restored by Smith of Derby within the last decade (Bliss & Sharpe p.388);

Invercargill, First Presbyterian church, New Zealand (c.1915): Set of 8 Harrington's tubular bells in a church built in 1915 (Stuart p.33); Recently seen by Paul Grootveld, Manager of the Swan Bell Tower. Electrified, unusable (*Ex.inf.* Laith Reynolds, Dec 2008)

Irishtown, St.Matthew (CI), Ireland (Dublin): Eight tubular bells, listed in Dove (3rd Ed) (Mike Chester's list)

Ironbridge, St.Luke, Shropshire: 8 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Not mentioned by Walters (Shropshire)

Kennington, St.Mark, Surrey (1902): George Elphick notes (April 1975) One bell (Mears & Stainbank 1960), hung deal in an old wooden frame for two (from previous Mears bells of 1824). Also eight tubular bells of c.1920 [1902], the tenor about 8 ft. long.; Dedication of bells, 19 Oct.1902 (CEYB "record")

Kew, St.Anne, Surrey: Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Kew, St.Anne (Surrey) - 8; In Dove 1st edition, not in 3rd edition (Mike Chester's list)

Kimberley, Holy Trinity, Notts (1902): A shed adjacent to the turret formerly contained a set of eight tubular bells by Harrington of Coventry. They were dismantled about 1960 and are now disused and stored in the church. In the church is a plaque [text given in full] stating that the bells were erected by public subscription in 1902 to mark the coronation of Edward VII, 23 December 1902. 1. 58.5" 92 lbs, 2. 60.625" 94 lbs, 3. 64.75" 100 lbs, 4. 68.125" 107 lbs, 5. 73.125" 115 lbs, 6. 75.25" 119 lbs, 7. 80.375" 125 lbs, 8. 88.375" 156 lbs. Bells 1-7 all 3.25" outside diameter and 1.875" inside diameter, tenor 3.5" and 2.25" (Dawson "Notts" p.104); These bells are unhung (*Ex.inf.* GAD, Jan 2008)

Kimberworth, St.Thomas, Yorks: Eight tubular bells, varying in length from 60.5" to 91.5" (Dawson "Sheffield" p.55)

Kingston by Sea, St.Julian, Sussex: One bell, and a chime of eight tubular chimes of which a brass plate on the south wall of the tower records "The chime of bells in this tower is / given to the Glory of God and in / loving memory of Madelina Louisa / wife of Br. Genl. Oswald Ball / who entered into rest January 24 1924 / At Mentone" (Elphick "Sussex" p.336 - visit May 1938)

Kingston upon Hull, St.Mark, Yorks (1888): Testimonial from the Vicar, Rev. G.A. England, St.Mark's Vicarage, Hull, 20 February 1894, in Harrington Latham catalogue c.1895 "the bells were erected in Sept. 1888"

Kingston upon Hull, St.Mark in the Groves, East Yorks: Formerly eight tubular bells. Listed in Dove 1st edition, not in 3rd edition. Church demolished, tubes assumed scrapped (Mike Chester's list)

Kingswood, St.Mary, Gloucs: The turret formerly housed eight tubular bells by Harrington of Coventry, which were restored in 1939 but have since been removed. Manual remains (Bliss & Sharpe p.400); CJP visited c.2005 on AHS tour - no sign of tubes, but failed to check for any plaque recording their installation

Kirton, Holy Trinity, Notts (1888): Chime of eight tubular bells, by Harringtons of Coventry, erected about 1887. The longest is about 7' 6" long. Prior to this there were three bells (Dawson "Notts" p.110); Peal at Kirton just erected (*Bell News* 14 April 1888 p.47); Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - Parish Church, Kirton, near Tuxford

Kowloon, St.Andrew, Hong Kong: I visited St Andrew's Kowloon today and went up the tower to look at their tubular bells - an octave in C. They have been DIY restored by the congregation and are rung from an Ellacombe type apparatus. They are some bronze-coloured metal and are stamped 'Harrington Patent Tubular Bells'. The local told me that they were installed in 1906 and that they were saved during the war (when the Japanese took over the church) because the Chinese caretaker told the Japanese that there was nothing valuable in the tower and that when the British ran away they had taken the key. They ring rounds, Queens, Tittums and Whittingtons (*Ex.inf.* James Smith, 4 May 2008); The tenor bell measures 89" in length, 3½" in diameter and is ⅝" thick. This seems to put them into the lower to middle size range based on the extract from Trevor Jennings' book. We don't seem to have any more details on the bells due to records being destroyed during WW2 but I understand that they were donated by a partner of the architect's firm (Leigh and Orange) that designed the church. The foundation stone was laid in December 1904 and construction was completed in October 1906. So, I guess the bells (like the stained glass) must have been confirmed and ordered soon after the detailed drawings were finalised and the construction was underway. I guess installation would have been in, say, mid-1906 - in time for the commissioning of the church by early October (*Ex.inf.* "Ken" from the church, *per* James Smith, June 2008)

Knottingley, St Botolph, West Yorks (1890): 8, Replaced by a ring of 10 post 1994 (Mike Chester's list); Two bells and a chime of eight tubular bells. The faculty for the installation of the tubular bells, manufactured by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry and donated by Mrs. Ellen Roberts of Knottingley, is dated 13 June 1890 (Greenwood p.85)

Laleham, All Saints, Middlesex: Walters ms lists three bells by William Eldridge 1663 "Disused; superseded by 8 so-called tubular bells April 1894"; Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Laleham (Middlesex) - 8; New chime of eight - replacing old ring of three - by Gillett & Johnston 1951

Landford, Wilts (1913): Faculty for a peal of tubular bells, memorial tablet, 1913 - petition, drawing, letters, draft faculty, proclamation (WSRO ref: D/1/61/49/21); Petition for faculty to substitute one tenor bell for peal of eight tubular bells, 1942 - Plan (WSRO ref: D/1/61/91/42); Octagonal west turret of brick and stone with shingled spire, erected August 1913 by the Preston family. Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, 1913, taking the place of three bells provided in 1858. (*Ex.inf.* CJND, Dec 2007)

Langley, St Mary, Kent (1912): 8 bells, six of 1911 and two more of 1925 (Mike Chester's list); 8 tubular bells. Back six (1912) presented in memory of William Stewart Forster who died July 1911. Two trebles added 1926 in memory of John Reginald Collison who died December 1925. Tenor note C. 5' 1 1/2" to 7' 10" long, 3 1/2" to 4" diameter. No. 3 is cracked. Hung in a

straight line between the east wall and the main bell frame containing the two conventional bells. Roped with treble to left. [N. J. Davies, inspection notes 7/77] (additional information from DLC); Entry in Church of England Yearbook for dedication of new bells at “Langdon (Kent)”, 27 May 1912, probably refers to Langley (CJP)

Langridge, St Mary Magdalene, Somerset: 6, no longer exist although the framework, hammers and chiming rack do. *Ex.inf.* Matthew Higby (Mike Chester’s list)

Lea Cross (Pontesbury), Church, Shropshire (1893): Church erected by the Rev. S. Hawkes (rector of Pontesbury second portion) in 1888, and has a ring of eight tubular bells put up in 1893 (Walters “Shropshire”)

Leamington, St.Alban, Warwicks (1889): Completion of church tower and spire, and fixing of eight tubular bells. Total cost not less than £900 (WDCC 1890 p.200 – record for Nov.1888 to Nov.1889); The church was demolished in 1968 and the bells have gone (CJP)

Lee, Roman Catholic Church, Kent: 8 bells, believed dismantled (DLC and Mike Chester’s lists)

Leeming, St.John the Baptist, North Yorks: 8 tubular bells by Harrington Latham & Co (GAD “Ripon” list)

Leicester, Blind Institute, Leics: 12 + 1, 12 + 6b."We do not have bells located in our tower now." Rob Norris, Facilities Manager (Mike Chester’s list); All I have on the Blind Institute (now Eye Hospital) is that there are 13 bells, installed to play tunes in conjunction with the clock (Pulsynetic) by Gent in the 1920's. Am told that the chimes no longer function but are still there (*Ex.inf.* DLC)

Leicester. St James the Greater, Leics (c.1915): A lofty campanile was envisaged but was only completed as far as the church roof. A shed was built thereon in which hang eight tubular bells. They have been long disliked and there was a plan to replace them with a conventional chime. A plaque records the gift of the "Octave of Bells". Pine frame standing on a platform, bells hang in two rows of 4. Tenor 7' 8" note F. Believed to be c.1915. (*Ex.inf.* DLC)

Leighterton, St.Andrew, Gloucs: Eight tubular bells by Messrs. Harrington of Coventry, in the key of C. Smallest 4’ 8” long and 3” diameter, the largest 7’ 4” long and 3½" in diameter. Sounded by means of a chiming manual (Bliss & Sharpe p.412); Baptism register 1813-1894 (ref: P56 IN 1/4) includes notes on reopening of Leighterton church in 1877 after restoration, and on work on clock, windows, reredos and bells, 1877-1888; Memorandum reads “The set of eight Tubular Bells were erected in the Tower of Leighterton Church December 19th 1888, J.B. Clutterbuck, Rector, Robert Boulton, Churchwarden

Levenshulme, St.Mark, Lancs: Church 1908 (Pevsner); A single bronze tubular bell length 88” (John Greenhough, 1999)

Lezayre, Kirk Christ, Isle of Man: The 10 ex Douglas St George are now at Lezayre, the back eight replacing the six which were there (in a frame for eight which was re-used). I believe the former 6 and the Douglas trebles are still at Lezayre (*Ex.inf.* DLC); 6 tubular bells in A flat, 1½ cwt. Treble F 5’ 9½” x 2¾” x 7/16”; tenor A flat 8’ 8½” x 3¾” x 9/16”, about 1½ cwt. (*Ex.inf.* DLC)

Lismore, Cathedral of St.Carthage, Ireland (Lismore): The tower … contains … a Harrington chime of eight tubes (Dukes p.158)

Liverpool, St.Anne, Lancs: In the north west tower of the new church there is only a single Harrington tube (Cheetham "Lancashire")

Llanddulas, St Cynbryd, Wales (Denbigh) (1909): 8, Harrington, Latham & Co. Tenor 2057mm [79"]. 6 of 1909 (£160) + 2 more in 1912 (£35). Not currently in working order, but plans afoot to refurbish them. (Mike Chester's list)

Llanelli, Christ Church, Morfa, Wales (Carmarthen) (1887): Six tubular bells. Church consecrated in 1887 (Eisel thesis p.279)

Llanymynech, Shropshire (1894): Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, put up in 1894 (CJP notes); Eight tubular bells, chimed for Sunday services. They are by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry and were put up in 1894. They were purchased with money left by Miss Mary Griffiths, who died in 1893 (Walters "Shropshire")

Logie, St.Faelchu, Scotland (Stirling) (c.1901): Chime of eight tubular bells cast by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry in about 1901 when the present church was rebuilt. They are in the key of C, and range in length from 59⅜" to 90⅞". The hollow cylinders are suspended from their upper ends and are struck by hammers manipulated from a plucking manual (Clouston "Stirlingshire" p.83)

Longfleet, St.Mary, Dorset (1903): Five tubular bells of 1903 by Harrington, Latham & Co of Earlsdon, Coventry (Dalton "Dorset" p.413)

Longstow, Cambs (1898): On top of the frame is a set of 8 tubular bells by Harrington Latham & Co, which was installed in 1898 (Rob Walker's notes – citing VCH Cambs V p.126)

Luddenden (with Luddenden Foot), St.Mary, West Yorkshire (1921): Set of ten tubular bells. The largest of the tubular bells in 8' 11¼" in length and 4" in diameter. The frame in which they hang has on it the initials "H.L." which are undoubtedly those of the manufactuers, Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. Poppleton makes no mention of tubular bells, so they were obviously [? – CJP] not there in the 1890s, but amongst the parish records is an invoice for repairs to the bells dated November 1921 (Greenwood p.90)

Luton, Christ Church, Kent (c.1926): 8, Tower of 1926. Plus old Mears bell from the previous church. Demolished 1982 (Mike Chester's list); A tablet in the base of the tower records the building of the upper portion of the tower and installation of the tubular bells 1925. A very well-engineered installation with a number of improvements over similar and almost contemporary ones. The bells too show a greater attention to detail in their dimensions: 1. 4' 10" long 3" diameter ½" thick, 2. 5' 2" x 3" x ½", 3. 5' 5" x 3" x ½", 4. 5' 10½" x 3¼" x ⅝", 5. 6' 4½" x 3¼" x ⅝", 6. 6' 8" x 3⅝" x ⅝", 7. 7' 2¼" x 3⅝" x ⅝", 8. 7' 10" x 3¾" x ⅝". Hung in a straight line along the south wall of the tower. Timber frame with improved hangings and manual; hammers counter-weighted, action very smooth. Church demolished in the autumn of 1982 and only the small single conventional bell placed in replacement. DLC 7/82 (additional information from DLC)

Lynmouth, St.John the Baptist, Devon (1921): Church of 1869 with two bells in a west bellcote. A transeptal tower added in 1921 on the south side of the church, containing a set of ten

Harrington's tubular bells (Scott "Devon" p.249)

Maentwrog, St.Twrog, Wales (Merioneth): Chime of eight tubular bells installed in 1896 when the church was rebuilt and renovated in 1999 (Eisel p.312)

Manchester (Old Trafford), St.Bride, Lancs [erroneous listing] - *see* Stretford, St.Bride

Mapperley, Holy Trinity, Derbys: Church built in 1851. Wooden chamber constructed abutting the original turret to house five tubular bells, purchased by subscription and supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry for £65. Balance sheet exists, but it is undated. Turret taken down after 1954 and the whole church rebuilt owing to mining subsidence in 1966. The bells have gone (Halls and Dawson p.174)

Mappleborough Green, Holy Ascension, Warwicks (1888): This church was designed by J.A. Chatwin of Birmingham, architect, built by Messrs. Smallwood of Wootton Wawen, and opened for public worship in August 1888. The western tower contains a chime of eight tubular bells in the key of A flat, and a plate attached to the chiming manual is inscribed: HARRINGTONS PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / Coventry. The "bells" were supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry, and they are suspended from a wooden framework of gallows type construction. They are sounded from an Ellacombe type chiming manual and the "bells" are struck by hammers situated near their upper ends. The lengths of the bells from "treble" to "tenor" are 64½, 66, 70¼, 74½, 79, 81½, 87½ and 92¼ inches. They are all of the same diameter (3 inches) and thickness (⅜ inch). Three of the bells are now (2003) cracked. / The installation apparently dates from 1888, as the Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar for 1889 (p. 194) notes that "…Harrington's Tubular Chimes have been placed in the tower". (CJP "Warwickshire" files)

Marylebone, St.Mark, Hamilton Terrace, Maida Vale, Middlesex (1888): Formerly two bells of 1846 and 1864, replaced by eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry; Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: St.Pancras, St.Mark, Maida Vale (NW1) - 8; London inventory p.10 - eight tubular bells; Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Mark, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W. (to order of the Rev. Canon Duckworth)

Maryport, St.Mary, Cumberland: 14 tubular bells, c1900, Harrington Latham & Co (GAD "Carlisle" list

Malaysia, All Saints Church, Perak Taiping: "The 120-year-old All Saints Church in Taiping is Federated Malay States' first Anglican church way back in 1886 (although it was consecrated in 1887)"; "a quaint louvered tower with four tubular bells." The church is in Jalan Taming Sari, along the lush tree-lined Taming Sari main road. Given the date and nature of the church, I think it highly likely that these are Harrington tubes (*Ex.inf.* Carl Zimmerman, from web search, June 2009)

Middlesbrough, St.John the Evangelist, Marton Road, North Yorks: Six tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co (GAD "York" list)

Middleton St.George, St.George, Durham: 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE August 1977 – GAD "Durham" list)

Mile End, All Saints, Buxton Street, Mile End New Town, Middlesex: Church reopened after restoration (£1500), 8 Nov.1894 (CEYB "record"); Walters Ms – Church 1841. Eight tubular

bells by Harrington Latham & Co

Milford Haven, St.Catherine, Wales (Pembroke): Eight tubular bells ((Mike Chester's list); Nothing in CJND's listing of bells in Pembrokeshire

Mill Hill, St.Mary's Abbey (RC), Middlesex: Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry: Mill Hill, St.Mary's Abbey R.C. (NW 7) - 13

Milton, Notts: Said to be tubular bells here (Mike Chester's list) but not at Mausoleum (Dawson "Notts" p.131)

Minterne Magna, St.Andrew, Dorset: Set of eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co of Earlsdon, Coventry [no date given] (Dalton "Dorset" p.472

Montreal, St.George, Canada (Quebec): The Bell Tower, The Bells, The Clock St. George, Montreal. / In 1893, Mr A.F. Gault contributed generously to the cost of building the church tower. He was a prominent Montreal business man and a great public benefactor. Mr Gault gave the bells, clock and chimes to St. George's as a gift. The set of bells was ordered from England, thirteen tubular bells which were a number five in size, the largest in "C". The order was received in England in 1899. These bells arrived in December of that year, a series of suspended metal tubes, from 5 to 10 feet in length, and weighing from 30 to 200 pounds. / The bells turned out to be a complete failure at St. George's because they were too loud to be rung in a city center. They were meant to ring out over a large open expanse of land. After much criticism, the bells did in fact, end up in the tower of a country church [Brockville] where they rang out, in a tower on a hilltop with higher elevation than St. George's. Subsequently, a new set of ten bells of a lower tone was sent to St. George's. These ten were first rung in 1901 [not tubular bells but a ten-bell chime in E by Gillett & Johnston 1901]. Everyone was very satisfied and found the sound "beautiful". (website research, Geoff Pick, Nov 2008)

Mosborough, St.Mark, Yorks: Eight tubular bells. They vary in length 58.5" to 89". They are by Harrington, Latham & Co. (Dawson "Sheffield" p.61)

Mostyn, Christ Church, Wales (Flintshire): Chime of eight tubular bells (Clouston "Flintshire" p.145)

Mucknoe (Castleblayney), St.Maeldoid, Ireland (Clogher): Chime of eight tubular bells … by Harrington of Coventry, range from 5' 0" long by 2½" in diameter, to 9' 0" long by 4" diameter (Dukes p.166)

Murree, Holy Trinity, Pakistan: The only other place I have come across tubular bells in my travels is Murree in Pakistan (the old hill station), where there is a rather incongruous copy of an English village church on the hill above the bazaar. Unfortunately I had no time to take measurements there as I was with non-ringing colleagues. I always intended to go back but post-9/11 it is sadly no longer safe to do so (*Ex.inf.* James Smith, 2008); The church, Holy Trinity, was built in 1857. It has a west tower (Wikipedia)

Nelson, All Saints Anglican church, New Zealand: In 1889 a set of eight tubular bells had been given to the church by a Mr. H. Forth. The bells range in length from 4' to 8' long. The bells have been recently renovated (Stuart p.42)

New Scone, Parish Church, Scotland (Perthshire) (1889): Eeles "Kincardineshire" p.50 refers

to tubular bells at Scone (gives date as 1894 but seems to have transposed it with date for Ayr); Testimonial from the Vicar of Scone, 23 January 1890, in Harrington Latham catalogue c.1895; Eight tubular bells in the key of C. Treble 4' 6¾" long and the tenor 7' 5¾". All made by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, and supplied in 1894. All except the seventh are stamped "Harrington's Patent", and the seventh bears "A. Holland". Chimed from a manual (Clouston "Perthshire" p.497)

New York, General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, at 175 Ninth Avenue, New York City, USA (1888): The tower chimes are made up of fifteen tubular bells developed in the mid 19th century by John Harrington of Coventry, England. Installed in the chapel tower in 1888, this set of tubular bells is one of the oldest in North America. They were installed by Walter H. Durfee who began importing the tubular bells from John Harrington in 1887. Originally, the tower chimes were played using a loose-rope chiming rack. In 1983 the present Eijsbouts baton clavier was installed. The GTS tower chimes are played by the Seminary's Guild of Chimers before Eucharist and Evensong as well as on special occasions throughout the year (GTS website, Aug 2007); The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church. The chimes were a gift from Augustus Hoffman, dean of the Seminary from 1879 - 1902. Dean Hoffman expressed his interest in chimes for the Chapel tower to William Bispham, the father of an incoming seminarian: 'In the spring of 1888, I had several talks with Dean Hoffman. in the course of our conversation he expressed a great desire to get some definite information on the subject of tubular chimes and bells, which were then creating a great deal of interest in England, where they had been invented; and he asked me, knowing that I was going across the water, if I would investigate them and make a report to him on my return home, which I gladly promised to do.' / William Bispham travelled to London in 1888 and recalls that 'In the course of my stay in London, I drove with my son up to the Coventry factory and saw the tubes and heard them played upon, and was exceedingly pleased with their sweet musical tones. The Dean's interest in the matter was for the bells for the Chapel, and on my return I gave him a pretty full account of my experience and the results of my investigation, which were entirely favourable.' / The Rev. Leighton Hoskins in an 1890 account of the Seminary wrote: 'By the Dean's gift, there has been placed in this tower a chime of fifteen tubular bells, from the factory of Mr Harrington of England.' Walter H. Durfee of Providence, Rhode Island began importing Harrington's tubular bells around 1886 and obtained the patent for the chimes in the United States. (source - gts.edu, *per* Laurie Alexander, Oct 2008)

Newbottle, St.James, Northants: 6 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Not mentioned in Peterborough Inventory

Newcastle Emlyn (Castellnewydd Emlyn), Holy Trinity, Wales (Carmarthen) (1887): Eight tubular bells (Eisel thesis p.224)

Newlyn, St.Peter, Cornwall: Five tubular bells (Cannon p.64)

Newton Heath, Lancs (1901): Dedication of eight new tubular bells. (*Church Times* 14 Feb.1902 p.191); Dedication of a peal of [tubular] bells, in memory of Queen Victoria, 11 Feb.1901 [? As noted - but *recte* 1902?] (*Church of England Year Book*) Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (Cheetham "Lancashire"); The Church of England Year Book records the dedication of a peal of tubular bells in memory of Queen Victoria, 11th February 1902, of which only 8 holes in the ceiling survive (John Greenhough, 19 Feb 2000)

Newton in Cleveland, St.Oswald, North Yorks (1919): Testimonial of 7 October 1919 from the Vicar, Newton Vicarage, Great Ayton, to Harrington Holland & Co for the bells; 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry "c.1901". Also one bell (RWMC visit June 1953) (GAD "York" list);

North Berwick, St.Baldred, Scotland (East Midlothian): Eight tubular bells listed in Dove (3rd ed) and a late 1970s *Buildings of Scotland* describes a wooden belfry between nave and chancel which has now gone (*Ex.inf.* John Greenhough, March 2008); The *Buildings of Scotland (Lothian)* volume (1978) says original church 1861, lengthened to west and north aisle added 1863; apse lengthened 1884 & south aisle added 1890: belfry moved from west gable to ridge of apse during this period. south porch added 1917 - so bells probably 1885-1890 (JG)

North Newton, St Peter, Somerset: 7, Extant. A Marchant 1 + 3-8 of 8 (Mike Chester's list)

North Rigton, St Peter, North Yorks (1909): 5, 1909. Also one (very) small bell hung for swing chiming. (Mike Chester's list); Ripon & Leeds website has pictures (but no dimensions), gives date as 1909, and shows dedication as St.John

Northampton, St.James, Dallington, Northants: 8 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Not mentioned in Peterborough Inventory

Notting Hill, St.Columb, Middlesex: Walters Ms – Church 1894. Three tubular bells; Church dedicated 14 Jan.1889 (CEYB "record")

Old Cumnock, St.John, Scotland (Ayrshire) (1888): Testimonial from the Vicar and mention of bells in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; Not mentioned in entry in Clouston's "Ayrshire" p.219; Mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.John's, Old Cumnock (to order of the Marquis of Bute)

Ootacamund, St.Stephen, India (1894): Testimonial from the Vicar of 19 June 1894 in the Harrington Latham catalogue of c.1895 referring to safe arrival of the bells, dedicated on 15 June 1894; Also testimonial in advertisement in Crockford's for 1896

Oswestry, Holy Trinity, Shropshire: Church erected in 1837. It has a ring of eight tubular bells (Walters "Shropshire")

Oxford, St.Barnabas, Oxon (1890): Ten tubular bells first hung in 1890. Nos 3, 7 and 8 recast in 1949. Each bell (*sic* - but more likely just 3, 7 and 8) stamped with musical note and number, and inscription "G & J / HARRINGTON'S PATENT TUBULAR BELLS / TRADE-MARK". Treble 60" (3¾" diameter), Tenor 103" (4" diameter). In the key of A. Tablet near the vestry door "+ In memory of / Frances Rawnsley / whose gift made possible the / restoration of the bells / and the recasting of / numbers 3, 7, and 8 / in the year A.D. 1949 / R.I.P." (Sharpe "Oxfordshire" p.287); Tubular bells are in the tower of St. Barnabas' Church, Oxford, which was built 1860 or 1870; but when the-bells were placed there I do not know, certainly before 1890. John B. Wainewright. (in *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 22 May 1915 p.408)

Palayam, CSI Church, India (Thiruvananthapuram): The tubular bell chimes again from *New Indian Express* News Service online, 9 November 2009 – "Thiruvananthapuram: After a decade of silence, the British-era tubular bell of the CSI Church, Palayam, is being heard once again. /

Set in the top-most floor of the bell tower, the bell was repaired in connection with the 150th anniversary celebrations of the church. / Church officials say it could be the only one of its kind in the country. / To see it, you go up an iron staircase hugging the outside of the bell tower. Through a narrow window with a pointed arch, you enter the first floor, where there is a conventional bronze bell. It is old. / The inscription on it reads 'PW Workshop 1874.' Originally tolled to mourn the dead, this bell began to be used for regular services when its tubular cousin fell silent. / The four-piece tubular chime is in the floor above, fixed to a large wooden frame. / The tuned metal rods of differing lengths chime when the hammers fall. ``The bell dates back to 1915,'' says vicar Rev Daniel George. Tuned in E flat, the chimes accompanied the choir. Donated by 'Mr and Mrs Hunt' in 1915, they were brought from London. / Hunt was High Court judge here and lay trustee of the church committee. The bell was consecrated in June 1915. A similar Tubular Chime can be seen at the Christ Church, Kent, UK, according to the Travancore-Cochin Diocesan Report. The chimes fell silent ten years ago when a worker accidentally painted them over, dulling the sound. / Now everything has been fixed, and small rubber parts connecting the hammers have been replaced with steel springs.

Parkend, St.Paul, Gloucs: Eight tubular bells, said to have been installed after the First World War as a memorial. Smallest 55½" long, largest 90½". No maker's plate seen on the installation (Bliss & Sharpe p.495)

Parkstone, St.Peter, Dorset (1887): Testimonial from the Vicar and mention of bells in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; Set of eight tubular bells, said to have been given to the church in 1887. They were no doubt supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co of Earlsdon, Coventry. They hang in a wooden hutch attached to the east side of the north-east transept and organ chamber (Dalton "Dorset" p.516)

Parwich, St.Peter, Derbys (1919): Testimonial of 5 May 1919 from Major A.J. Gainsford, Parwich Hall, near Ashbourne, to Harrington Holland & Co for bells fixed "last Sunday"; Eight tubular bells in the key of C, provided in 1919. They range from 56.5" to 92.5". They were given by Major Alfred John Gainsford and his wife, Edith Geraldine, to commemorate the men of the parish who had fallen in the Great War of 1914-1918 (Halls and Dawson p.211)

Pembury, St Peter, Kent (1898): 8, 1898 (Mike Chester's list)

Pendeen, Cornwall (1908): Mention of set of ten tubular bells at Pendeen (*Ringing World* 14 May 1954 p.318); Tubular bells, 1908 (Cannon p.47)

Pitlochry, Holy Trinity (Episcopal), Scotland (1903?): In about 1952 Gillett & Johnston added two tubular bells to an existing chime of six by Harrington Latham & Co of Coventry (*ex.inf.* Ranald Clouston, August 1992); The closed timber belfry contains a set of eight tubular bells. The six with the lower notes were supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, and the two trebles were added by Gillett & Johnston of Croydon c.1952 (Clouston "Perthshire" p.500); Report "Dangerous bells may have to go" by Alan Richardson in *The Courier* 7 May 2007 (online) - THE BRASS bells of the Holy Trinity Church in Pitlochry will have rung for the last time if a plan before local planning chiefs is given the go-ahead. / The Vestry has applied to have the carillon of tubular bells and bell tower on the roof of the Perth Road building removed after it emerged they have become dangerous. / The scheme, if approved, would see the church hall's roof return to its original state. It was built behind the church in 1903 and the tower and bells added 20 years ago. / A survey of the tower, undertaken when the roof

started leaking, established the unplayable bells—some over two metres long and weighing more than 35kg—have begun falling on to the supporting timbers below / … Secretary to the Vestry, Gordon Pont said the belfry is rotting away and that water will damage the roof timbers and hall ceiling and prove expensive to repair. / He continued, "The bells themselves are deteriorating and in danger of falling, made even more likely if the beams on which they hang rot as water gets into the belfry. The consequences of such a fall could be expensive to repair, and very serious if a bell came through the hall ceiling." / His fears are backed by the structural engineer's report which says hemp fixings have perished or failed, causing several of the solid brass bells—between 1.4 metres and 2.3 metres long and 89mm in diameter—to fall on to the supporting timbers. / … [alternatives and costs mentioned]

Plumstead, St Mark, Kent (1903): 8, 1898 (but *see* below) - rehung in the new church by Whitechapel in 1976 (CB of K) (Mike Chester's list); Copy citation (Rochester Diocese) for removal of old bell and placing new tubular bells [number not stated], 24 Apr 1903 (LMA ref. P97/MGT/99), citing vestry resolution of 29 Dec 1902 agreeing to place new bells in the tower and to apply for faculty

Pont Bleiddyn, Christ Church, Wales (Flintshire): Chime of eight tubular bells of modern manufacture (Clouston "Flintshire" p.148); Scrapped when conventional chime installed in the 190s (Mike Chester's list)

Pontardawe, All Saints, Wales (Glamorgan): Eight tubular bells by Harrington, with plaque on the carillon [manual] "HARRINGTON'S PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY". Given in appreciation of the work of the founder of the church, Arthur Gilbertson. Wright visited 28 June 1946 and noted "one of the tubes had fallen on Sunday June 23 last, and the workmen were replacing it the day after I was there" (Wright "Glamorgan" Ms); Church 1885-6 (Newman), but bells evidently later (i.e. certainly after the completion of the church, and possibly after Gilbertson's death in 1912)

Portpatrick, Free Church, Scotland (Wigtownshire): The former free church, now the church hall, has five tubular bells, largest 7' 4½" long in C, cast by Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. They are now dismantled (Clouston "Wigtownshire" p.269)

Prestatyn, Christ Church, Wales (Flintshire) (1911): Set of 8 bells in north tower with spire, mentioned in Clouston *Church Bells of Flintshire* p.148, with clock chime of five bells supplied by John Taylor & Co in 1949 (tenor 5-2-6 in C). Clock bells used only for the clock, and the tubular bells used for all other purposes; Dove's guide (2nd to 4th ed) mentions the 8 tubular bells – not mentioned in 1st or 6th eds (5th not checked); Disposal under consideration in Sept 2002, and they were afterwards acquired for Swan Bells, Perth, WA; DLC provided a testimonial for the Prestatyn bells from a Harrington catalogue "THE VICARAGE / PRESTATYN, N. W. /*June 13th, 1911.* / Dear Sirs / I beg to enclose cheque for the peal of Tubular Bells. // This the second peal I have obtained from you, and I scarcely need say that they give every satisfaction; in fact, I am inclined to think, that for fullness of tone and melodiousness, this second peal is superior to the first. / Yours faithfully, / (Rev.) MEREDITH J. HUGHES. / To Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co. / **NOTE:-** The first set referred to were put up at Christ Church, Bryn-y-Maen, near Colwyn Bay, in 1897." (*Ex.inf.* DLC, Dec 2006); Dimensions (as recorded prior to removal to Swan Bells), 58⅜", 59⅞", 63⅞", 68⅛", 73", 74¾", 79⅜" and 89¼" in C, bells 1-7 3¼" diameter and 8 3½" diameter. Numbered C1, B2, A3, G4, F5, E6, D7 and C8, and marked "Harrington's / Coventry"

Radlett, Christ Church, Herts (pre-1899): Eight tubular bells installed before the end of the

C19th (mentioned in Kelly's Directory of 1899). Replaced by recorded bells in 1938, and real bells in 1964 (Dodds "Hertfordshire" p.170); Originally one bell by Warner. Replaced by 8 tubes which apparently were later supplemented by amplifiers, themselves subsequently adapted to a gramaphone record. All cleared out 1964 for the light Mears ring of six. (*Ex.inf.* DLC, source *pers.com.* RWMC)

Ramsgate, St.George, Kent (1888 and 1917): Ten bells by Harrington Latham 1888, and an additional bells (sharp 7th) by Harrington Holland 1917 (DLC list – sizes given); 10 bells 1888, and one more (sharp 7th) added to make eleven in 1917. There are further dimensions particulars of Ramsgate St George on the appropriate page of the Kent Bells website, these being 4' 1⅞" x 3" x ⅜" to 7' 4⅜" x ½" (DLC list)

Randwick, Sacred Heart (RC), Australia (NSW): Set of tubular bells, 1889 [number not stated] (*Ex.inf.* Jack Cummins); Now a new digital bell system, 2005 (*Ex.inf.* the church, *per* Laurie Alexander, Sept. 2009)

Retford, St.Saviour, Notts: Set of eight tubular bells in the north tower (Dawson "Notts" p.189); Dedicated February 1908 (*Ex.inf.* GAD, Oct 2008); Visited St Saviour's today at 10 am and met the bell ringer who was already in action. I got access to the bells which are in 2 separate rows of 4 in the south tower [sketch shows two rows on either side of the access hatch]. I was unable in the time allowed to find any markings with the tube note on possibly due to heavy coating of scale. I did find Harrington trade name in ⅛th inch letters on one tube after removing some scale. All 8 tubes are 3¾" external diameter. Please note that the largest tube has the bottom 5 inch in a well and the measurement is only within ½ inch + or - after digging out most of the pigeon dirt. 1. 62¼", 2. 64", 3. 68", 4. 73", 5. 77¾", 6. 80½", 7. 85¼", 8. 93¾" in C. (*Ex.inf.* Ray Fanthorpe, *per* GAD, Oct 2008 and Sept 2009)

Revesby, St Lawrence, Lincs: 8, Rehung by Matthew Smith in 1997. Also a 4cwt bell hung dead by chains around the Headstock. Hung from the inside of the spire. (Mike Chester's list); Eight tubular bells, the largest 109" long with a diameter if 3⅞" (Ketteringham "Lincolnshire" p.184)

Rhinefield House, Hants (1891): Set of ten tubular bells, with contemporary clock (seen by CJP on AHS clock tour on 2 May 1987); Clock of 1891 by John Hoch of 268 Brixton Road, London SW, chiming the Cambridge quarters on tubular bells (*Antiquarian Horology* Vol.17 No.1 (Autumn 1987) p.52)

Rhos-y-Medre, St.John, Wales (Denbigh) (1912): 8 tubular bells. 1912 - just in need of an inspection - locals do not know if able to be rung. Extant (Mike Chester's list)

Riddings, St.James, Derbys (1890): Ten tubular bells in the key of C, lengths and diameters [all given] between 49.5" x 3" to 90" x 3.625". Inscriptions punched on them with the note "HARRINGTON'S PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / TRADE MARK". Being restored locally in 1999. Possibly installed in 1890 when the spire was rebuilt (Halls and Dawson pp.220-1); Report of restoration of the bells by Nicholson Engineering in 2008 (*Ringing World* 11 April 2008 p.381)

Risley, All Saints, Derbys: Eight tubular bells, replaced by a chime of eight proper bells by Taylors 1960/1965 incorporating two of the three original bells. Another old bell was apparently discarded when the tubular bells were installed (Halls and Dawson p.222-3)

Rossett, Christ Church, Wales (Denbigh) (1893): Chime of eight bells. Testimonial from

Captain Townshend, Trevallyn, Rossett, 2 May 1893 (in Harrington Latham catalogue c.1895)

Rownhams, St.John the Divine, Hants (1889): Church of St John the Divine, with 8 tubular bells - still in existence and very playable. They are definitely Harringtons. A brass plaque in the church at the base of the tower says the eight bells were installed in 1889. We didn't record the size or note. We also found a Mears 1855 bell hung for ringing in the tower, contemporary with the church. Very ringable (*Ex.Inf.* John Adams, Nov.2004)

Royton, St Paul, Lancs (c.1890): 8, A set of Harrington & Latham tubular bells in good order. (length, diameter (")) 1 531/4, 25/8 2 541/4, 21/2 3 601/2, 23/4 4 661/4, 3 5 703/4, 3 6 753/4, 31/4 7 865/8, 35/8 8 951/2. 4 in C sharp (JG) (Mike Chester's list); A set of eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry, hung in north-west tower. The tower and nave were rebuilt in 1890, and the tubes are probably of this date (Cheetham "Lancashire")

Salford (Ordsall), St.Bartholomew, Oldfield Road, Lancs: Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Church consecrated 27 June 1842. Demolished 1975 - Wyke's "Diocesan bibliography" (LCAS vols.92-3)

Salford, St.Simon, Lancs: Church consecrated 1849, closed in 1926 and demolished 1928 (Wyke p.359); 8 tubular bells (John Greenhough)

Saltley, St.Saviour, Warwicks (1904): A handsome set of tubular bells given by the patron, Lord Norton, dedicated 25 Sept.1904 (WDCC 1905 p.205 – record for Nov.1903 to Nov.1904); The tower now contains a set of eight tubular bells in the key of C sharp (the largest bell 93½" in length – the others not measured (CJP) as too high from the floor to be safely measured), given by Lord Norton and dedicated on 25 September 1904. They hang in the middle of the tower in a pine frame in two rows of four (1, 3, 5, 7 and 2, 4, 6, 8). They are sounded from a chiming apparatus in the centre of the ringing room on the first floor. The tubular bells were overhauled by Smith of Derby in 1976 at a cost of £380. (CJP 27 July 1988)

Sandgate, St Paul, Kent (1921): 5, 1921 (Mike Chester's list); Sandgate hung in a shed on the roof and have now been taken down, possibly sold. The shed was demolished and as the old turret bell was removed by Harrington's, the church has a turret with one headstock (DLC)

Sandwich, St Clement, Kent (1888): 8, 1888 Replaced by a ring of 6 12-1-6 in F#, ex-Kirkheaton in 1990 (Mike Chester's list); Given by Thomas Dorman Esq 1888. Lengths from 5' 9" to 7' 10". Hung in a straight line, free-standing chiming manual. Before 1960 they had resonator caps (or dampers) which lifted as the hammer struck. Rehung by Mears 1960 ("reasonably well in tune, but there are powerful harmonic tones which vary from bell to bell') and again 1980. Dimensions were 5' 9" x 3½" x ⅜" to 7' 10" x 4" x ½" (additional information from DLC)

Scarborough, St.Columba, North Yorks: One tubular bell (5' long and 4" diameter) by Harrington, Latham & Co, c.1900 (RWMC visit June 1972) (GAD "York" list); Church built in 1922-6 under Leslie Moore, to the designs (1914) of Temple Moore (Brandwood "Temple Moore" p.209

Scilly Isles, St.Mary's, Hugh Town, Island of St.Mary's: Chime of eight tubular bells, approximately fifty years old [i.e. c.1915] and tunes as an octave in D major. They are sounded by means of hammers operated from an "Ellacombe" chiming manual (Sharpe);

Booklet “The Book of the Church on Scilly” (1983) [Richard Offen’s copy] includes a reprint of Sharpe’s survey, in which has been added “[the faculty for the installation of these tubular bells was granted on 4 July 1922]; Bells being removed 2008 and transferred to The Bell Tower in Perth (*Ex.inf.* Chris Venn); This instrument [from Boston] is the third set of tubes I have been able to obtain [for The Bell Tower], with a fourth coming from the Scilly Isles shortly (E-mail from Laith Reynolds to Carl Scott Zimmerman, 25 November 2008)

Scotswood, St.Margaret, Northumberland: Eight tubular bells (seen by GPE September 1977 – GAD “Newcastle” list)

Seasalter (Whitstable), St.Alphege, Kent (1920): Eight bells by Harrington, Holland & Co, 1920. They ranged in weight from 0-2-7 to 1-1-11. Scrapped in 1969 to make way for a new ring of six (DLC); Comment by Bill Hughes, Whitechapel, (on Seasalter): "Coming now to the tubes, we never usually touch these things, but to help you I will offer you £15..8s per cwt delivered here" (bell metal was fetching £25) *Ex.inf.* DLC.

Shamley Green, Christ Church, Surrey (1903): Papers re church bells, 1903 (Diocese of Winchester, Office papers – LMA ref: DW/OP/S/77) – Petition (undated) for a faculty to install six [five – deleted] tubular bells in memory of Henry Scott Boys, former churchwarden. Cost of three of the bells to be met by his widow, the rest by subscription. Also for a brass plate in the belfry, and to sell the existing bell. Vestry 22 Dec.1902, petition n.d., faculty 3 June 1903

Sheffield, St.Mark, Broomhill: It is said that up to the second World War there was a set of eight tubular bells. The church was damaged at that time and has since been rebuilt. It is said that the tubular bells were removed at that time. GAD visited 14 April 1994 and found the tubes all gone & frame as well (Dawson “Sheffield” p.18 and *pers. com*.)

Shimla, Christ Church, India: Set of eight tubular bells, erected in 1900 (according to church website). Still there in 2008/9 (photos taken by Peter Hunt) - all *per* GAD (March 2009)

Shrewsbury, St George of Cappadocia, Frankwell, Shropshire (1897): 8, 1897 + 1 Mears bell of 1831 (Mike Chester’s list); Eight tubular bells, put up in 1897 (Walters “Shropshire”)

Skegness, St.Matthew, Lumley Avenue, Lincs: Church 1879-80, completed in 1884. Eight tubular bells here, restored in 1954. Only the six largest are used (Ketteringham “Lincolnshire” p.199)

South Holmwood, St.Mary Magdalene, Surrey: Eight tubular bells. Overhauled by F E Collins from G & J October 1929. (Mike Chester’s list)

Sparkhill, St.John the Evangelist, Stratford Road, Warwicks (1905): The present church is in the Early English style, executed in red brick and terracotta, built between 1888 and 1905 to designs by Martin and Chamberlain. The foundation stone was laid on 30 May 1888. The first part was built by Messrs. Sapcote & Son and consecrated on 30 November 1888. A parish was assigned from Yardley in 1894. The second stage of the church was built soon afterwards, again by Sapcote & Son, and the completed nave was consecrated on 28 September 1895. The spire was added in 1905. / The church had a single bell which was disposed of a set of the tubular bells was installed in 1905.At the time of the completion of the spire in 1905 a set of eight tubular bells was installed in the tower. The installation is recorded on a tablet in the church inscribed: TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF GEORGE TIMMINS THE SPIRE OF THIS CHURCH AND BELLS WERE ADDED

BY HIS WIDOW IN THE YEAR 1905. The work was reported in the Birmingham Diocesan Calendar for 1906 which stated that the church had been "completed by the addition of a spire, with eight tubular bells" at a cost of £1500. The tower and spire stand to the south of the main entrance on the west front of the church fronting the Stratford Road. The bells are in the key of C natural. The largest bell is 93⅜" long and 4" in diameter. The others are all 3¾" diameter, and the smallest bell is 63⅛" long - 63⅛", 65", 68½", 73½", 78½", 80¾", 86" and 93⅜". They are hung in a tall wooden frame in two rows of four, with bells 1,3,5,7 on one side and 2,4,6,8 on the other. They are struck by hammers and played from a manual – roped left to right - in the north west corner on the first floor of the tower. The bells, frame and fittings do not carry any maker's mark, but they were undoubtedly manufactured and installed by Messrs. Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry who were the main advocates and makers of such bells at the time. They were overhauled in 1925, 1966 and 1978. Although the commemorative inscription and contemporary report indicate that all eight bells were installed in 1905, the Rev. D.L. Cawley wondered if some of the bells may have been installed earlier. He found five rope-holes in the first floor of the tower, suggesting an arrangement previous to the present chiming manual of 1905. Alternatively, the bells may have been rung from the ground floor prior to the creation of the kitchen area there in 1967 and the number of rope-holes (in the same position as the present manual) could have been reduced by the replacement of a floorboard. (CJP, 27 July 1988)

Spennymoor, St.Paul, Durham: 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE August 1978)

Sproatley, St Swithin, East Yorks (1888): Eight tubular bells, installed 1888. There are also 2 swing-chiming bells. (Mike Chester's list); In 1888, on the restoration of the church, a set of tubular bells, the gift of the rector (Rev. C. J. Wall), was placed in the tower of the church, provided by Harrington & Co. of Coventry (Park "Holderness" p.60); Two mediaeval bells and eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry 1888 (GAD visit October 1967 – GAD "York" list); Extract from Park concerning Sproatley quoted by Cecil Deedes in *Notes and Queries* Series 11, Vol.XI, 12 June 1915 p.460

St.Peter Port, SS.Joseph & Mary (RC), Channel Islands (Guernsey) (c.1890): 13 tubes installed c1890. 5' 3" to 9' in length. All 3¾" diameter and ⅝" thick. Replaced by conventional Mears chime of 9 in 1909, but stored. "The last maker of whom we had any knowledge died just before the war ... As to their value it is difficult for us to speak because we are to some extent biased on the question of tonal value, but we do not think you could ask for more than £100". (Mears & Stainbank, Feb. 1948). Mears bought them for £101..18s when the parish bought two additional bells in 1951. (Cawley "Channel Islands" p.100 and additional information from DLC)

Stanley, St Peter, Aberford Rd, West Yorks (1921): 8, The tubes have gone. Only a 3cwt Mears bell left in other tower. M Smith. (Mike Chester's list); There was previously a set of tubular bells, the largest of which was in the vicarage garden at the time of the author's visit (April 1978). The faculty for their installation is dated 19th March 1921. An amplification system for broadcasting recorded bells was also in existence (Greenwood p.135)

Stirling, Holy Trinity, Scotland: In the small spire on the ridge of the roof hangs a chime of eight tubular bells of modern date. The bells are the product of Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. The wires connect to the hammers … have rusted away (Clouston "Stirlingshire" p.92)

Stockport (Edgeley), St Matthew, Cheshire (1897): Faculty for a peal of 8 tubular bells, 1897 (Cheshire RO ref: P276/4/2); 8, also 1cwt swing-chiming bell of 1866. Tubes by Harrington, Latham and Co. and were rehung by a local a few years ago. JG (Mike Chester's list)

Stockport (Portwood), St Paul, Cheshire: 8, Church demolished in 1970s (Mike Chester's list)

Stranraer, St.Joseph (RC), Scotland (Wigtownshire): Central tower with a set of five tubular bells supplied by Harrington, Latham (*sic*) & Co, of Coventry about 1925 (Clouston "Wigtownshire" p.271)

Strathpeffer, St Anne (Episc), Scotland (Rossshire): 8, Renovated locally in 2000 (Mike Chester's list)

Stretford, St Bride, Lancs: 8, Dismantled (Mike Chester's list); Church consecrated 2 August 1878. Declared redundant when new church opened on 23 March 1988 - Wyke's "Diocesan bibliography" (LCAS vols.92-3); Formerly a chime of 8 tubular bells. Church rebuilt in 1991. Now a 1990 Whitechapel bell 16" in a bellcote with an internal electric hammer (JG) (Mike Chester's list - as "Manchester, St.Bridget"); Church [i.e. Manchester St.Bridget] not readily identifiable in Wyke's "Diocesan bibliography" (LCAS vols.92-3); JG confirms (Nov 2007) that this is Old Trafford, St.Bride; Wykes has separate entries for Old Trafford and Stretford (St.Bride in each case) but with same consecration date - so same church

Strood, St Nicholas, Kent (1898): 10, 1898 (Mike Chester's list); Strood were installed originally at Holy Trinity Sloane Street and bought for Strood after the three remaining of the former ring of six had been destroyed by fire (DLC)

Sunderland, Holy Trinity, Southwick, Durham: 8 tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE August 1978)

Swansea, St.Mary, Clydach, Wales (Glamorgan): Mike Chester's list says 8 tubular bells; Wright "Glamorgan" lists five bells of 1905 (the largest 36½") by W.H. Bailey & Co of Salford, Manchester - i.e. probably cast by Carr of Smethwick for Bailey, the clockmakers. It is unclear whether there may have been a tubular chime before the Bailey / Carr bells were installed - but if so, they seem to have been removed in 1905

Swansea, St.Thomas, Port Tennant, Wales (Glamorgan): Single bell by Taylor 1890, and also 10 tubular bells by Harrington of Coventry (Wright "Glamorgan" Ms - visit 21 Aug 1923); church 1886-7 by Thomas Nicholson (Buildings of Wales)

Swinton, Yorks (1888): Testimonial from the Vicar and mention of bells in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888. Also refers to consent for faculty having been obtained from Lord Grimthorpe, the Chancellor of the Diocese, "one of the greatest living authorities upon church bells" who "expressed himself as much pleased with both the tone and carrying power of the new form of bells, and stated that he should have no hesitation in granting the requested faculty"

Sydney, Post Office, Australia (NSW) (1889): In a `Who's Who' style volume called Australian Men of Mark, published in 1889, Tornaghi [Angelo Tornaghi (b. In Milan 1831 and working in Sydney by 1855), clockmaker] is allotted a place. The entry states that he had successfully tendered for a new G.P.O. tower clock, and had made a visit to Europe to acquaint himself with the latest horological developments. It then goes on to say "The clock destined for the tower of the Post Office is his work and is now being erected by him ... This

clock will be one of the largest and most elaborate in the world. At present its peal of Bells is not hung, but in place of it there have been suspended chromatic tubes which give a most beautiful tone when struck." / Though it might have been expected that Tornaghi, with his distinguished record with the postal department, would have been closely associated with the new G.P.O. clock, the above account is not in accord with the known facts. Along with four others (Daly Bros, John Cochrane, T. T. Weisner and T. Gaunt of Melbourne), he did tender for the supply of the clock - both a locally made and an imported one. But it was the Daly tender that was accepted, for a clock to be made by J. B. Joyce, of Whitchurch (who made the Adelaide G.P.O. clock), and bells by Taylor, of Loughborough. Clock and bells were from the designs of Lord Grimthorpe and were duly approved by him as satisfactory. There is no record of `suspended chromatic tubes' ever having been installed at the G.P.O., but there is evidence to suggest that Tornaghi may have hoped for something of the kind. / In November 1975 there appeared in the Australian newspaper an advertisement offering for sale a set of `historic antique chimes, formerly erected and operated in the Belltower of the Passionist Monastery, Goulburn, N.S.W.' The tubular bells proved to be safely stored at a Passionist Retreat House at Highton, Geelong, where they had lain since closure in 1972 of the Mary's Mount monastery at Goulburn. But when the monastery had originally been opened in 1892, a local paper, the *Goulburn Herald*, wrote on 3 May praising its bells and adding that they were: "originally imported by Mr. Tornaghi for the Sydney Post-office and are what is known as Harrington's patent tubular bells. They consist of eight bell-metal tubes and are very musical. The contract for placing them in position [at Goulburn] was let to Mr. Henry Daly, and the bells were erected by Mr. E. Savery." / What seems certain is that anybody who heard those bells remarked on their sweetness of tone. Among them was, in the 1930s, a young man by the name of Raymond Baldwin, whose boyhood had been spent at Goulburn within earshot of them. So fascinated was he by their mellow tones that he conceived a determination that a bell of first class quality should be provided for another religious house in the vicinity-that of the Anglican Community of the Ascension, which had been established in the historic Old Bishopthorpe, the former episcopal residence. / Young Baldwin worked tirelessly, first to attract support from representative Anglican clergy and lay folk in several states, and then to collect money for the project. He personally corresponded with the Taylor foundry at Loughborough, seeking guidance as well as estimates, and even before funds were assured he succeeded in persuading them to set aside a quantity of first-grade bell-metal against the time when a firm order could be placed. He achieved his ambition, and after two years Taylors delivered, in 1936, a splendid bell weighing a ton and a half and tuned to the note of D flat. / When hung above the chapel it was widely noted that the gentle bells of Catholic Mary's Mount had been the original inspiration for this tribute to the spiritual work of the Anglican men of the Community of the Ascension. / But the Ascension Bell, as it came to be called, was not destined to remain permanently at Goulburn. There came the time when the House of the Ascension was closed (as Mary's Mount itself was later to be). The bell was sent on loan to the parish church of St Nicholas at North Goulburn, where it remained for some twenty years until 1964. Then it passed into the possession of another order, the Society of the Sacred Mission, which transferred it to its theological college at Crafers, in the Adelaide hills. With its fine deep tone and classical Latin inscriptions, the Ascension Bell still sounds daily, serving a monastic house, as it was originally founded to do. And its inspiration, the Tornaghi or Mary's Mount tubes, have duly found their way to Bundaberg, Queensland, as recounted in Chapter 8.

Sydney, St.Andrew, Summer Hill, Australia (NSW) (1907): Set of tubular bells installed in 1907, and sounded by rope clavier (Keating p.64)

Sydney, St.John, Darlinghurst, Australia (NSW) (1889): This church has a 13-note chime of tubular bells. Its basis is a 10-note diatonic scale (non-transposing). To that are added the sharp 4th (F#) and flat 7th (Bb), which are quite common; but also the bass leading tone (B), which may be a unique arrangement. (*Ex.inf.* Carl Scott Zimmerman, "Bell Historians", Aug 2007); Bells installed in 1889, and thought to have been imported by Tornaghi. Five of the bells used for the clock (by Smith of Derby). Tubes made by Harrington of Coventry and played by means of an Ellacombe style clavier (Keating pp.63-4); Hung in two rows (one of six and one of seven), and with a Harrington's plate on the framework inscribed "HARRINGTONS PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY" (*Ex.inf.* Laurie Alexander, August 2009)

Sydney, Uniting (formerly Methodist) church, Lindfield, Australia (NSW) (1936): Set of eight tubular bells installed in 1936 in memory of Walter J. Cryer. Four years later, after the death of his widow, five semitones were added (Keating p.64)

Talke, SS.Martin Bishop & Confessor & Saviour, Staffs: Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); I have a note of a 1906 faculty for a set of 5 (or 8) tubular bells at Talke (*Ex.inf.* Stuart Hutchieson, Jan 2008)

Taunton, St.George (RC), Billet St, Somerset: 8 tubular bells, in existence and used (*Ex.inf.* Sam Austin) (Mike Chester's list)

Tongham, St.Paul, Surrey (1899): A bell tower which is more curious than picturesque. The detached and rather ugly toy tower of wood is riveted to the ground with iron struts and contains a set of 13 tubular "bells" erected in 1899 by Henry Morris Chester L.L.D., C.C., of Poyle Park [c.f. Ash, Surrey] as a memorial to his mother. (Morris T&B p.195); Church 1865 by Ewan Christian ... at the back a very slender detached timber belfry of 1898, kept up with iron tie-rods and containing a peal of tubular bells - 'a disastrous and happily rarely used invention', said J. C. Cox. About 1950 it was replaced by a brick tower with a C17 Scots cap. (Pevsner, B.E. Surrey p.491). Bells still there? (all *Ex.inf.* DLC)

Torquay, All Saints, Ellacombe, Devon (1890): Taylors' records - JPF inspection notebook 11, p.199 – 18 July 1932. One bell by Warner 1868, 25". Set of eight tubular bells, tenor 7' 7½" long; Set of eight tubular bells labelled "Harrington's patent" [at All Saints, Torre, Torquay] (Scott p.398); Testimonial from the Rev. H.W. Majendie, All Saints, Torquay, 10 February 1890 (in Harrington, Latham catalogue of c.1895)

Tow Law, SS.Philip & James, Durham: Has a set of tubular bells (Rivet p.12); Five tubes by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (GAD "Durham" list)

Truro, St.Paul, Cornwall (1910): Dedication of tower and bells, 4 March 1910 (CEYB "record"); These were replaced in 1924 by a single Taylor bell (40¼" 11-3-25) hung for ringing

Tylers Green, St.Margaret, Bucks: Tubular bells not mentioned in Cocks, or in Hearn; 8 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list)

Ulverston, Holy Trinity, Lancs (1902): Copy Admon. to lead to faculty for Tubular Bells in church, 11 July 1902 (Cumbria RO, Barrow, ref: BPR 3/I/46); Faculty to confirm the placing of a peal of tubular bells in the church Tower, 1902 (BPR 3/I/55); Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry 1902. Now a sports centre (GAD "Carlisle" list)

Unidentified: Swan Bells (Perth) archives include a fax from Ray Ayres to Laith Reynolds, 20 April 1994, sending details of an organ and also a “double chromatic octave” (*sic*) of tubular bells (by Harrington of Coventry, 1889, cost £180) @ £10,000, reconditioning by Eayre & Smith and shipping to Australia total £20,000) - both with original bills; Dimensions of the 13 bells, from 48¾" to 94” and all 3” to 3½" diameter

Upton Scudamore, St.Mary the Virgin, Wilts [doubtful]: Listed as having eight tubular bells (Mike Chester’s list); "I'm not sure how this got on the list. It had a 1882 Warner chime of 3 and before that a 1. At some point after 1920 the front 2 were taken down. There is now only 1 bell hung dead. No evidence of a set of tubes. The Warner three bell Ellacombe rack is still there" (M Smith - on Mike Chester’s list)

Wall, St John the Evangelist, Staffs (1892): 8, Plus a small Taylor clock bell hung dead outside the spire. The tubes were rehung by English Clockmakers in 1999. M Smith. (Mike Chester’s list); Eight tubular bells put up in the spire in 1892 (VCH Staffs XIV p.294); Played Wall for a wedding which was interesting [date not mentioned]. Ladder access in porch so I had to be locked in for the duration & then hope someone noticed that I'd stopped playing (*Ex.inf.* Stuart Hutchieson, January 2008)

Walton, St.Mary, Suffolk (1919): Testimonial of 19 May 1919 from the Vicar of Walton, Felixstowe, to Harrington, Holland & Co, for the eight bells installed as a war memorial

Warminster, Christ Church, Lambourne, Wilts (1888): Eight bells (Walters p.229); Eight tubular bells (Mike Chester’s list); No date for the bells given in David Pollard *The Astronomical Clockmaker Edward Cockey and other Warminster Horologists* (1998) which includes (pp.192-5) a detailed account of the church and its clock; Warminster, Wilts. / On the evening of the 7th inst. a meeting of the parishioners of Christchurch was held in the Sambourne (*sic*) Reading Room, the Vicar (the Rev. W. Hickman) in the chair, to decide whether the tubular bells, which had been on trial for several weeks, should be retained. It was stated that the majority of the inhabitants were against retaining the bells, and the chairman 'said that their sound had been described in the town as resembling bagpipes. Mr. B. W. Coates, one of the churchwardens, had been in communication with Messrs. Harrington, the makers, who advised that the bells should be rung slower Feelings were, however, expressed against this, and the chairman said it would be no improvement. It was decided to await a reply from Messrs, Harrington on Saturday morning, and that if the committee was not satisfied with it the bells should be returned. The letter was duly received, and as it was not considered satisfactory, the bells are to be retuned. The trial has cost £15. It is hoped that a peal of real bells will be obtained for the church. - *Salisbury Journal* (*Bell News* 22 September 1888 - Vol.7 p.326); A reasonable doubt. / Sir, - I notice the report in your issue of the 22nd inst., of the trial of some recently introduced tubes at Warminster, which are designated "bells." It has been a question in my mind for some time past, if these instruments can be truly called bells? and if by sounding one of such instruments can be a fit interpretation and exposition of the words of direction given in the preface of our Prayer Book: "the Curate that ministereth shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begin, that the people may come to hear God's word, and to pray with him."? I wonder if the use of tubes is legal, even setting aside truth and conformity to ancient and common practice? be they ever so soft, musical, and pretty? Veritas. (*Bell News* 6 October 1888 - Vol.7 p.357); So first installed 1888 – but unclear whether they remained after all (despite these reports) or if a further set was obtained later; Found the information you wanted in a little book ‘Christ Church Warminster The first 150 Years’ by J.C. Day. ‘The Church Tower has within it a peal of 8

tubular bells, it not being robust enough to take the real thing. These were made by a firm called Hannington (*sic*) of Coventry and installed in the tower in 1888. The Tubes varying in length from 5 to 8 feet hang in a frame from the tower roof, with wires passing down to the ringing chamber and fitted on a frame so that one ringer can operate all 8 tubes. / The Rev William Hickman was Vicar of Christ Church from 1867 to 1889 and was responsible for turning it into the building it is today. I wonder if he hankered after 'the real thing' (*Ex.inf.* Anne Willis, Feb 2008)

Warrington, Christ Church, Latchford, Lancs: Mike Chester's list - formerly 8 tubular bells (*Ex.inf.* John Adams)

Watton, St.Mary, North Yorks: Eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co (seen by GAD October 1968) (GAD "York" list)

Wellington Heath, Christ Church, Herefs (1889): Church erected 1841. Kept its festival last year by the dedication of a new peal of Harrington's tubular bells (*Hereford Diocesan Calendar* 1890 p.138); Church since rebuilt and chimes replaced by new bell of 1953 by Gillett & Johnston. Describing the old church, Kelly's Directory states "West turret. 8 tubular bells substituted in 1889 for the single bell then in use" (Sharpe "Herefordshire" p.527)

West Anstey, St.James the Apostle, Devon (1886): Bells mentioned in list of "sets of tubular bells have been supplied to …" in advertisement in *Church of England Yearbook* 1888; Set of eight Harrington's tubular bells, the largest 90" long in C# … installed in 1886 (Scott p.426)

West Ashby, All Saints, Lincs: Three bells, and also eight tubular bells supplied by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry. The longest tubular bell is 8' 5" (Ketteringham "Lincolnshire" p.242)

West Ewell, All Saints, Surrey (1894): Chime of eight. Testimonial from John H. Bridges Esq, Ewell Court, near Epsom, 22 August 1894, with note "the above refers to a peal (8) no.2 bells" (in Harrington, Latham catalogue of c.1895)

West Harling, All Saints, Norfolk: This church has a set of 8 tubular bells and a single bell, the latter reported as in l'Estrange. Visited church, unable to go up. Manual at ground floor level, massive salleys. Usual plaque HARRINGTON'S PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / COVENTRY (*Ex.inf.* DLC, Oct 2007)

West Norwood (or Lower Norwood), St.Luke, Surrey: Two bells by Thomas Mears 1824; Rev. David Cawley's list of tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry - Norwood, St.Luke (SE 27) - 13; GPE Southwark survey notes (Oct.1974) says the bells hung in a wooden frame but cannot be swung owing to loudspeakers used for recorded bells. [no mention of tubular bells]

West Pelton, St.Paul, Durham: One bell, also eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (seen by GPE August 1977 – GAD "Durham" list)

Westcliff on Sea, St.Paul, Essex: Formerly 8 tubular bells (Mike Chester's list); Not mentioned (under Prittlewell where there is mention of a church at Westcliff) in Deedes & Walters; Not in 1st edition of Dove - in 3rd edition. Were sold many years ago, the church now Greek Authodox, has a single bell. D Sloman (Mike Chester's list)

Westleigh, St.Peter, Lancs: A set of Harrington tubular bells in C# (length, diameter,

thickness): 1. 60¼", 3½", 11/16" 2. 62 1/16" ,3½", 11/16" 3. 66⅜", 3 7/16", ⅝" 4. 70½", 3½", ¾" 5. 75¼", 3½", ⅝" 6. 77 11/16", 3½", 11/16" 7. 82 15/16", 3½", 11/16" 8. 91½", 3¾", ⅝". Seven lie on the belfry floor pending refurbishment after decades of neglect and pigeon infestation; number 2 stands in the church as a reminder of a previous incumbent's attempt to scrap them! (JG 30/05/04)

Westminster, St.Philip, Buckingham Palace Road, Middlesex (1888): Tubular bells here mentioned in list in J. Harrington & Co advertisement in *Bell News* August to November 1888 - St.Phillip's, Buckingham Palace Road, London; Church built 1888

Weston Hills, St.John, Lincs (1889 or 1896): Church built 1889, with a north tower, the top of which was added in 1896. Eight tubular bells by Harrington of Coventry. All are 2¾" diameter, lengths 50½", 51½", 54¾", 58½", 61¾", 63", 67¾", 74¾" (Ketteringham "Lincolnshire" p.244)

Whitechapel, Church, West Yorks (1889): A Chapel in the parish of Cleckheaton. Whitechapel has peal of eight 'Harrington' tubular bells procured in 1889 as a memorial to the Rev. Robert Fetzer Taylor who died in 1886. (Church website, August 2007); Now a chime of eight bells by Taylor 1937 (Greenwood "Wakefield Diocese" p.34); Taylor file 543/3 (Bishop Monkton) shows that Potts of Leeds installed the three smallest tubes from the old installation at Whitechapel, Cleckheaton, at Bishop Monkton in 1937. "Not a perfect splice"; Taylor File 223/3 – tubular bells pre-1937. Ron Dove report 9 June 1937, includes drawing of framework of tubular bells "by Harrington Bell Co. Coventry". No details of number, key or size. Letter from parish says 6 bells put in by Messrs Harrington, Coventry, about 50 years ago; Inscription book - no mention of previous bells in present inscriptions.

Whitegate, St.Mary the Virgin, Cheshire (1897): Letter and receipt relating to the presentation of tubular bells by Thomas Moreton, 1897 (Cheshire RO ref: P52/6/11-12); Single bell and eight tubular bells, 1897 - inspection notes, CJP 17/4/1981

Willerby (Hull), St.Luke, East Yorks: 8 tubular bells by Harrington (GAD "York" list)

Wolverhampton, Royal School (1897): In 1897 John Rollings presented a peal of bells for the chapel at the School to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. They were a set of 8 tubular bells, manufactured by Harrington & Latham of Earlsdon, Coventry; the cost was £800. The bells were dedicated by the Bishop of Shrewsbury on the 19th June 1897. In 1933 the Bell Tower was dismantled due to one of the bells being cracked and the Tower itself being unsafe. There is still a brass tablet inside the Royal School chapel. It reads: To the Glory of God and in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria the Bells in this Tower were presented by John Rollings of Wolverhampton June 1897 (Rollings family history website, Aug. 2007)

Woodend, St.Mary, Australia (Victoria) (1928): Chime of eight tubular bells set up here and dedicated on 19 February 1928. Nothing known of their origins (Keating p.64)

Woodhall Spa, St.Peter, Lincs (1893): Church built in 1893, with an enclosed southern timber turret with spirelet. There is a chime of eight tubular bells here by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry (Ketteringham "Lincolnshire" p.252)

Woodmansey, St.Peter, East Yorks: 8 tubular bells by Harrington (seen GAD January 1969 – GAD "York" list); These bells are unhung (*Ex.inf.* GAD, Jan 2008)

Woodside, St.Andrew, Beds (1890): Church built 1890 at the cost of John Sambrooke Crawley Esq, of Stockwood Park (d.1895). Built of brick and Ancaster stone in the Early English style, and consists of a chancel, nave, and a western belfry containing 4 tubular bells (Kelly's Directory 1906 p.186); Terrier of 1925 (ref: ABE 4) lists "Harrington's Tubular bells, in poor condition"; Replaced by three new Taylor bells in 1962, and two more added in 1979 (CJP)

Woolacombe, St.Michael, Devon (1920): Testimonial of 18 August 1920 from the Vicar to Harrington Holland & Co, for the bell which "gives every satisfaction"; Replaced by a Trinity House bell (dated 1970) in 2002. Previous bell removed some time earlier (Scott p.444)

Worthing, Holy Trinity, Sussex (1889): Eight tubular chimes by Harrington. Brass plate "This peal of bells was presented to this church by Mrs. Heather, Lyndhurst Lodge, Worthing, in the year of our Lord 1889" (Elphick p.417)

Wrea Green (or Ribby with Wrea), St.Nicholas, Lancs (1887): The tower is over the south porch, and is an addition of 1884. It finishes with a spire. A set of eight tubular bells by Harrington, Latham & Co, of Coventry was hung in 1887. They are chimed from the first floor of the tower (Cheetham "Lancashire")

Wythall, Worcs (1908): Faculty for the erection and placing of a peal of tubular bells, a memorial brass and a new vestry, 1908 (WRO ref: 894.85WYTHALL/10709/4/iv/2) [Note: The bells and memorial brass were the gift of the Misses Mynors and the Vestries of Miss Florence Mynors of Weatheroak Hall]; There is now a set of tubular bells, put up when the new tower was erected in 1908 (Walters "Worcestershire" p.267); The bells were removed when the church was restored and converted for other uses in the late 1990s (CJP); They were in the key of C natural and the longest bell was 91¾" long. The lengths of the others were 60¼", 62", 66½", 70½", 75½", 77½" and 83". Each bell had its number and note stamped on it (e.g. 7 D) and "HARRINGTONS PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS". They were hung in a tall wooden frame in two rows of four, with bells 1,3,5,7 on one side and 2,4,6,8 on the other. They were struck by hammers and played from a manual in a lower floor in the tower (CJP visit 10 September 1988)