



(Left) A view of St. George-the-Martyr, taken from the south east on a sunny day.

Plate 1

(Below) A massive brace at the east end of the seventh bell pit, with the upper jack brace being clearly seen. The pegs visible on the right secure a halving joint.

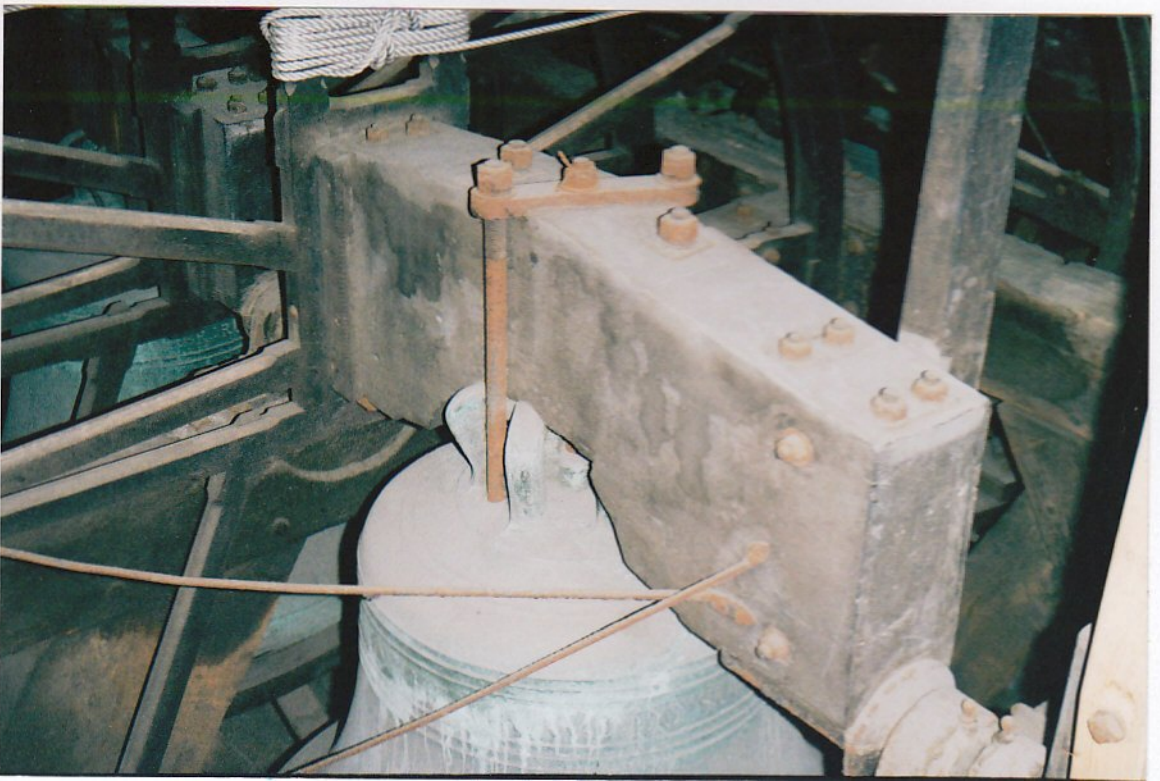




(Left) The high crown on the second bell is clearly seen, as is the traditional ironwork securing the bell to its stock.

Plate 2

(Below) Hexagonal nuts indicate the work done in 1936, when the tenor bell was eighth turned on the stock.





(Left) Long scratch carpenter's marks indicate that this piece of timber was first used *c.*1600.

Plate 3

(Below) The slot in which the tenon engages to close the sills of the four-bell unit is visible in the centre, behind the conduit.





(Above) Just visible in the frame head are the cut-off tenons where a mistake was made in setting out the frame.

Plate 4

(Below) Below the present bearing can be seen a clearance mark where, prior to 1899, the stock hoop of the bell cleared the frame head.





(Above) The mark where a bell formerly swung on this brace at the west end of the seventh bell pit indicates that this brace was reused from a former frame.

Plate 5

(Below) Reuse is also indicated on the northernmost brace of the east truss supporting the sixth bell. The tenon from the former use was left in situ.





(Left) To support the octagonal stage above the belfry, squinches are built out at the four corners.

Plate 6

(Below) Looking at the timbers supporting the frame towards the south west. In the centre is the end of one of the tie rods that secure the frame to the floor.

