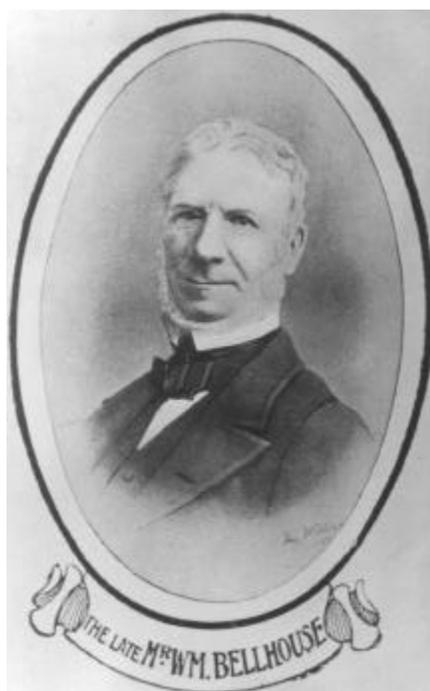


CHAPTER 5
JOHN AND WILLIAM BELLHOUSE LTD.
TIMBER MERCHANTS



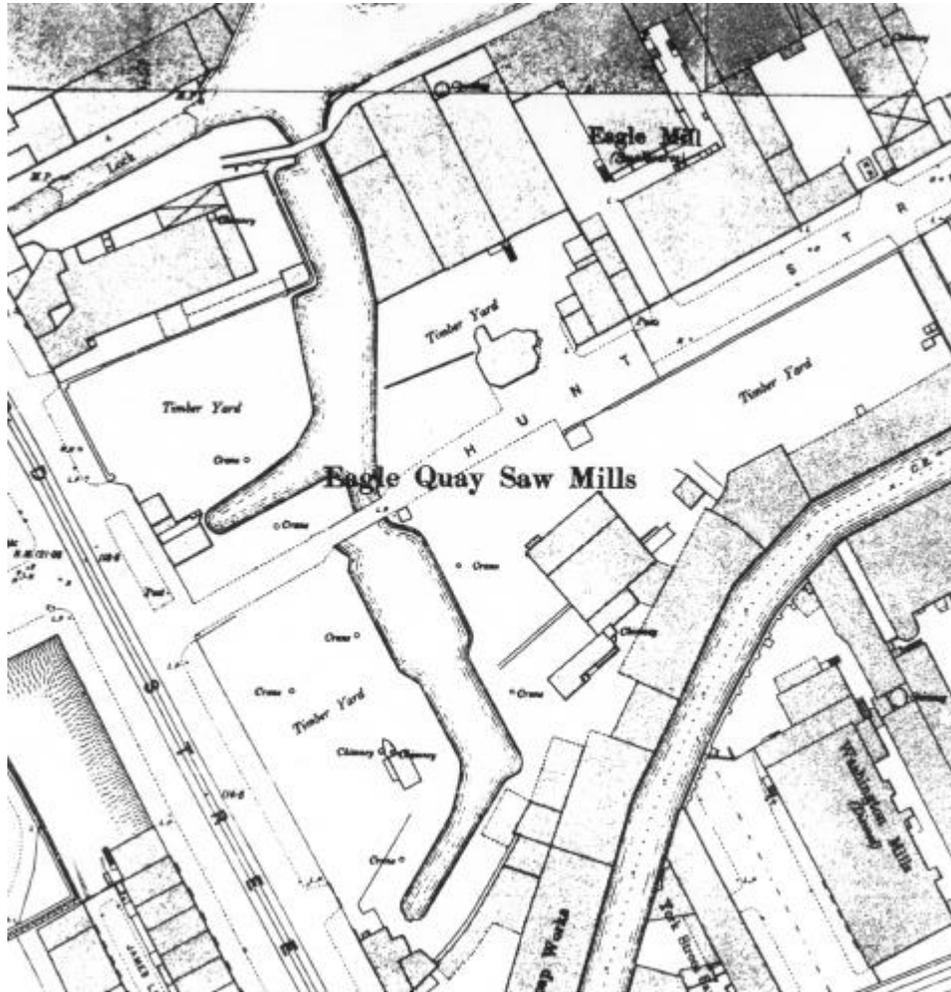
John Bellhouse
(1798 – 1863)



William Bellhouse¹
(1803 – 1883)

Upon the death of David Bellhouse senior in 1840, the timber wing of his business empire passed to two of his sons, John Bellhouse (1798 – 1863) and William Bellhouse (1803 – 1883). William Bellhouse also ran a smallwares mill, or hardware factory, next to the timber business. This was another business begun by the father.² The firm of John and William (or J. & W.) Bellhouse, timber merchants, first appears in the Manchester directories in 1843. The individuals involved each appeared in the directories at an earlier date, William in 1836 and John in 1840. This was probably well after their entry into the family business. Definitely John Bell-

house was an active partner in the timber operation by the beginning of 1825.³ Unlike their elder brother David, very little is known about these Bellhouses.



Part of the 1851 Ordnance Survey Map of Manchester⁴

The location J. & W. Bellhouse, timber merchants, was at their father's timber yard in Hunt (now Whitworth) Street and Oxford Road. The second street is often given as Oxford Street instead of Road. That is because, although the thoroughfare remains the same, the name changes from Oxford Street in Manchester proper to Oxford Road as one crosses the Medlock River to Chorlton on Medlock or Chorlton Row. The extent of the timber yard, known as Eagle Quay Saw Mills, is shown on an 1851 Ordnance Survey Map of Manchester. In the upper left corner of the map is the Rochdale Canal; the Bellhouses' timber docks extend down into the timber yard off the main canal. The Medlock River is shown in the right corner of the map. The Eagle Foun-

dry that was run by Edward Taylor Bellhouse at the time the map was drawn, does not appear on this portion of the map, but is the next set of buildings beyond Eagle Mill on Hunt Street. Eagle Mill was the smallwares mill run by William Bellhouse.

The only evidence of business activity that survives from the early days of the timber firm are bills for various quantities of wood from the company, one made out to W.H. Hayes in 1853⁵ and four to C.C. Worsley in 1859.⁶ All the bills were small in amount (£2 8s 10d for Hayes and a total of £10 6s 3d for Worsley) and probably were typical of the bulk of their business in this area. There is some additional information in these bills. Both bills indicate that the firm had expanded its operation by establishing premises in Wellington Road, Stockport in addition to the property by the Rochdale Canal.

The firm of J. & W. Bellhouse was probably involved in a bankruptcy suit in 1859.⁷ The plaintiff was listed only as “Bellhouse,” but the defendants, George Mellor and James Terras were joiners, builders and contractors in Manchester. Their occupations lead one to speculate that they owed money on some building materials that they purchased, thus making the proprietor of a timber firm the likely candidate as plaintiff. Whichever Bellhouse it was, he sued to recover about £250 due on a bill of exchange. Under a bankruptcy law of 1849, the defendants applied for, and were granted, a petition of arrangement, which meant that they were given some time to get their affairs in order to try to pay their debt. The court’s protection from any bankruptcy claim was granted “until the 29th day of July next” (1859). At 11:00 a.m. on July 29 of 1859, the Bellhouse involved seized the defendants’ goods on account of nonpayment of the bill. Mellor and Terras sued on the grounds that the court protected them for the day of July 29. They lost. It was a precedent setting case that gave some legal definition to the word “until.”⁸

Following on their father’s initiative, John and William Bellhouse continued to carry timber from Liverpool to Manchester by steam tug up the Rochdale Canal. The 1824 advertisement for this service, shown in Chapter 2, shows a steam tug with two floats behind it carrying timber. In 1850 the service was described as a tug with up to 13 floats; the length of the whole train was usually between 500 and 600 feet. Later in the 1880s, the firm was described as having “a large fleet of boats.”⁹

The Liverpool terminus for the timber carrying service was in the Liverpool Dock Estate, or more simply the Liverpool Docks. Operated by the Dock Committee of the Liverpool Town Council, these were the docks for ocean-going vessels. Before 1844 the main dock for timber in

Liverpool was the Queen's Dock near the southern end of the Dock Estate, upstream from the mouth of the Mersey River.¹⁰ This dock appears near the middle right of the map of the Liverpool Dock Estate in 1831. When David Bellhouse (1764 – 1840) began carrying timber by canal from Liverpool to Manchester in 1824, he had wharf space at the Queen's Dock.¹¹



Southern Part of the Liverpool Docks in 1831¹²

By 1843 J. & W. Bellhouse had space at the Harrington Dock, a dock that was under construction in 1839 as a private operation independent of the Liverpool Town Council.¹³ The Bellhouses may have chosen to operate from this dock since it was slightly farther inland than the Queen's Dock. In 1844 the Dock Committee purchased these private docks in order to extend the timber docks run by the Committee.¹⁴ The near year, the Bellhouses' lease on their space at the Harrington Dock came due and the Dock Committee renewed it.¹⁵ Rent at the docks was fairly expensive. The Bellhouses were paying £280 per annum in 1850 for their Liverpool wharf space.¹⁶ During the 1850s the Dock Committee decided to move the timber trade to the northern dock, which were further downstream and closer to the mouth of the Mersey. In 1859 the Canada Dock was opened at the northern end of the dock estate for that purpose.¹⁷ Earlier, the Bellhouses had objected to this development. They argued that there were two good reasons for inland carriers in the timber trade to operate from the southern docks. The first was that transportation costs inland were less than from the more northerly or downstream docks; in 1850 the cost differential was estimated at about 10%. The second reason was that transportation inland from the southerly docks was safer; the risk of collision with other ships was reduced and the area was more protected in stormy weather.¹⁸ The argument, made in 1850, was of no avail. With the move of the major portion of the timber trade to the Canada Dock, the Bellhouses moved their wharf loca-

tion, but not to the Canada Dock. In the 1860s there were operating from what they considered to be a preferable site, the Egerton Dock which was across the river on the Birkenhead side and not as far north as the Canada Dock. The Bellhouses remained at the Egerton Dock until the 1880s at which time they moved to the Canada Dock. In the closing decade of the nineteenth century, J. & W. Bellhouse was no longer listed in the Manchester directories as timber carriers.¹⁹



Isabella Bower (née Hamilton) Bellhouse²⁰

By the time that John Bellhouse was first listed in the Manchester directories, he was already 42 years of age and living in the fashionable suburb of Victoria Park. Likewise, his younger brother William lived in Lime Grove near Victoria Park in the early 1840s. It may be assumed that their earlier residences, like that of their elder brother David, were nearer to the family businesses in Oxford Street. In fact, William Bellhouse's residence in 1836 is listed as 7 Oxford Street. Other than their marriages and children, almost nothing more is known of their personal lives. William Bellhouse married Ann Fairclough in 1827.²¹ His brother John married Isabella Hamilton.²² She was the daughter of Gavin Hamilton, a Manchester surgeon, and Letitia Margaret Hamilton (née Ward), a member of a family of prominent Manchester actors.²³ John

Bellhouse died in 1863 leaving an estate of £70,000.²⁴ William Bellhouse followed him in 1883 and left an estate of £25,500.²⁵ Two final items on John are that in 1822 he became a shareholder in the Portico Library,²⁶ and the three years later he subscribed to the Manchester Royal Institution.²⁷

Four of the sons of John and William Bellhouse entered the family businesses, though not all in the timber trade. One son each of John and William, Ernest Bellhouse (1838 – 1910) and Robert (1829 – 1898) respectively, ran the timber business and another pair, again one son each, went into the spinning business. Those who entered the spinning business will be followed in the next chapter.

The sons of William Bellhouse who entered the family businesses were the two eldest, Robert and William junior. William senior and his wife Ann, née Fairclough, had three daughters: Mary, Eliza (b. 1837) and Clara (b. 1844). They also had three other sons: David Bellhouse (b. 1836), Arthur Bellhouse (b. 1839) and Albert Turner Bellhouse (1842 – 1875). David Bellhouse (b. 1836) immigrated to Canada, probably the first of the descendants of David Bellhouse senior to do so. In 1861 he married Louisa Leslie Wright of Hamilton, Ontario.²⁸ His wife died in childbirth late in 1862. The daughter, Annie Louisa Bellhouse (1862 – 1947), survived.²⁹ David Bellhouse abandoned his daughter, leaving her to live in Hamilton with his sister-in-law and Annie's maternal grandparents, David and Sarah Wright.³⁰ Bellhouse moved to Montreal and then went back to England. From there he emigrated again, this time to New Zealand where he remarried. He maintained a curious relationship with his Canadian family. His granddaughter, Margaret Herrick wrote in 1970, "He and I used to write to each other. Mother he never paid much attention to." David Bellhouse's other correspondence with Canada was in 1889 with the Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. Bellhouse wrote to Macdonald requesting copies of Canadian Parliamentary Blue Books and other material for his local public library. These were duly sent and more was requested.³¹ The fourth son of William and Ann Bellhouse, Arthur Bellhouse, lived in the Manchester area until 1870 at which time he moved to the Isle of Man.³² The youngest son, Albert Turner Bellhouse (1842 – 1875), entered the ministry of the Church of England. He attended Oriel College, Oxford, obtaining a B.A. in 1864 and an M.A. in 1867. In the year he received his bachelor's degree, he was ordained deacon and the following year became a priest. He served as Curate of St. Mary's Shrewsbury and eventually became Vicar of St. Mary's, Alne in Yorkshire.³³ After his death in 1875, a window to Albert Turner Bellhouse's memory was

placed in the chancel of the church in Alne.³⁴ The vicarage at Alne remained within the family. The advowson for the parish, or the right to appoint the vicar, belonged to the father, William Bellhouse. The next vicar of Alne was his son-in-law William Grindrod (1832 – 1894)³⁵ who had married Eliza Bellhouse in 1861.



Ernest Bellhouse (1838 – 1910)³⁶

The two Bellhouses of the next generation to become timber merchants were both the eldest sons. Robert Bellhouse (1828 – 1898) entered the timber business in about 1855 and Ernest Bellhouse (1838 – 1910) entered about ten years later.³⁷ Both these men lived in the suburbs of Manchester. Ernest Bellhouse resided in Altrincham and Robert Bellhouse in Alderley Edge. The directors of the firm of this generation were described in an 1888 publication on Manchester businesses as “gentlemen whose enterprise and public spirit have won the respect and confidence of all classes.”³⁸ During their tenure as directors, the firm was described in the same article as one of the “largest and most important in the trade.” At the time it employed about 200 skilled workers. The company maintained this relative market position at least until the turn of the century.³⁹ The site of the original sawmill and timber yard on the Rochdale Canal included planing and moulding mills from the 1860s onward.⁴⁰ The equipment in the mills was described as the “most improved modern machinery.”⁴¹ One other improvement that these directors made was to install a telephone in 1882 or 1883 on the Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Exchange.⁴² It was probably done very soon after the exchange opened. The world’s first telephone

exchange was set up only in 1878. The telephone number for J. & W. Bellhouse was 197 until 1905.

With the acquisition of the planing and moulding machinery in the 1860s the focus of part of the business changed slightly. Previously the firm could supply cut timber to joiners and builders. These customers would then manufacture their own woodwork for buildings. With this equipment the Bellhouses were able to supply builders and contractors with all finished woodwork, including window frames, doors and stairways. Events of the years 1908 provide an example of this type of business. At this time the firm obtained a large contract from the building firm of Craven & Markham to supply all the woodwork for a large factory that was being erected in Dukinfield for the Great Central Railway.⁴³

One of the ongoing activities of the firm was the production of packing cases, an activity that dates from the mid-1820s or earlier.⁴⁴ This part of the business was unionized by 1850 or perhaps even earlier. Like many other trades, the owners or masters set up their own association to deal with the unions. As mentioned in Chapter 3, these associations were often short-lived and were usually formed during a strike or in response to the threat of a strike. David Bellhouse junior (1792 – 1866), for example, had been heavily involved in the operation of the masters associations in the building trades in the 1830s and 40s. From the 1850s to the 70s the Bellhouses in the timber trade were also prominent members of master associations, known variously as the Master Chest Makers of Manchester and the Master Packing Case Makers. Representatives of the firm were present at a meeting of the Master Chest Makers in June of 1853.⁴⁵ The meeting was called in response to a request from the Operative Case Makers Society that the journeymen case makers receive a raise of two shillings per week. The masters responded with an offer of one shilling stating that the current high price of timber had cut into their revenue. The firm of J. & W. Bellhouse was appointed to transmit this decision to the Case Makers Society. Robert Bellhouse later became secretary of the Master Packing Case Makers Association. As secretary he was involved in various wage negotiations with the Operative Case Makers Society over the years 1865, 1868, 1872 and 1873.⁴⁶

The building of the Manchester Ship Canal in the early 1890s, making Manchester a sea port, had an enormous impact on the Manchester timber trade in general and the Bellhouses in particular. Construction of the canal was begun in 1887 and finished in 1893.⁴⁷ In 1890, J. & W. Bellhouse opened a branch mill in Hulme Hall Lane, Miles Platting, northwest of their main mill

in Whitworth Street and further up the Rochdale Canal. The site at Miles Platting measured about 12,000 square yards. Once the Ship Canal was completed, the Miles Platting mill had access by water to the Ship Canal via the Rochdale Canal.⁴⁸ The company also acquired storage space at the Manchester Docks. At about the same time the firm ceased to operate as timber carriers on the Rochdale Canal. By 1893 Eagle Quay in Whitworth Street (formerly Hunt Street), the Manchester terminus of the timber carrying business was closed and filled in. The Palace Theatre and the head office of the Refuge Assurance Company were built on some of the land occupied by the timber yard.⁴⁹ Whitworth Street was also widened at this time. The changes may be seen by comparing the 1851 Ordnance Survey map to the 1893 insurance map of the same area. In the first year or two of the twentieth century, J. & W. Bellhouse established offices at 355 City Road in the Old Trafford area of Manchester.⁵⁰ This was near the docks of the Manchester Ship Canal. Several timber firms, beginning in 1897, had been encouraged to move to Old Trafford by J.W. Southern who was at that time a timber merchant himself, a city alderman and deputy chairman of the Canal Company.⁵¹ By 1905 the sawmill in Whitworth Street was moved to City Road. The sawmills in Miles Platting were called Eagle Saw Mills and those at City Road were called Old Trafford Saw Mills.

Ernest Bellhouse (1838 – 1910) apparently was a collector of art. In his will he left several works of art to his relatives.⁵² Unfortunately only the artists' surnames are given in the will and without any description of the pictures themselves. After examining some art catalogues and dictionaries, some of the painters and their general work can be identified so that some partial reconstruction can be made. Ernest Bellhouse's taste in pictures ran to country landscapes in both oil and watercolour. The painters generally lived in the second and third quarter of the nineteenth century. Many (Randolph Caldecott, Reginald Barratt and John Holding) had strong connections with Manchester; others had northern or Midlands connections.⁵³ Bellhouse also possessed engravings of works by Landseer, Reynolds and Turner. The titles of Reynolds' engravings were also given: *Lady Grosvenor*, *Lady Blessington*, *The Strawberry Girl* and *Age of Innocence*. The first two may have been fakes or were works by other artists wrongly attributed to Reynolds. These subjects do not show up in several catalogues of Reynolds' works, including a catalogue of engravings of his work done before 1822. *The Strawberry Girl* was engraved twice by different engravers, once in 1774 and again in 1800; *Age of Innocence* was engraved in 1794.⁵⁴



Part of Goad's 1893 insurance map of Manchester⁵⁵

One of Robert Bellhouse's sons took part in the timber business. This was Kenneth Cecil Bellhouse (1861 – 1913), who joined the firm in the 1880s after attending Marlborough College.⁵⁶ Like his father he lived in Alderley Edge; however, for some reason he had seven different residences between 1885 and 1910.⁵⁷ Nothing is known of his business life. On the personal side, he took an interest in the Scouting movement and was a sports enthusiast, playing cricket, golf, lawn tennis and field hockey. His life ended tragically. He has suffered a nervous breakdown in 1913, and in that year during a visit to his brother-in-law in Norfolk he committed suicide.⁵⁸

During the decade when Ernest Bellhouse was the sole senior partner at J. & W. Bellhouse, there was a fire in the Miles Platting Mill.⁵⁹ In July of 1907 everything burned to the ground: the sawmill, planing mill and moulding mill along with the steam plant that powered the entire operation. Disaster was turned to advantage when the steam power was replaced by electricity in the reconstruction of the mill. A few years previous to the fire the Bellhouses had been

considering the switch to electric power. They were reluctant to make the switch because of their substantial capital investment in steam. The use of electric power made a great improvement to the rebuilt mill. With steam power it was necessary to run long lines of shafts through the buildings. Belts attached to the shafts ran the machinery. With electricity each machine could be powered by its own motor thus eliminating the shafts. This in turn greatly reduced the rebuilding costs. It was now not necessary to erect a building of such heavy construction to enable the system of shafts to be supported. The new mill, constructed within five months of the fire, contained two main buildings, a joiners' shop containing no machinery and another building containing the sawmill and other woodworking machinery. The building containing the sawmill, measuring 120 × 60 feet, was installed with a sprinkler system for protection against fire. Timber sheds, which previously had been crowded together, were placed a comfortable distance apart and five roadways were laid in and out of the yard making easy access for trucks. An overhead electrically operated six-ton travelling crane, made by Craven Bros. of Manchester, was also installed in the yard. This was used to unload the timber barges that brought the timber from the docks on the Manchester Ship Canal up the Rochdale Canal to the mill.



Walter Bellhouse (1867 – 1927)⁶⁰

Walter Bellhouse (1867 – 1927) became the managing director of J. & W. Bellhouse on the death of his father Ernest in 1910. He joined the firm by about 1890, after attending Upping-

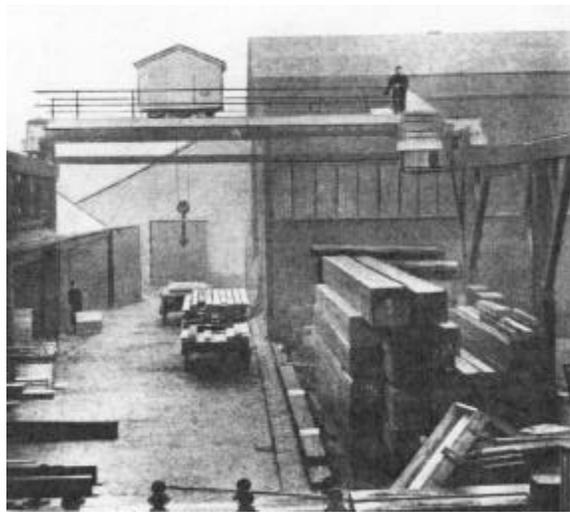
ham School and Magdalen College, Oxford.⁶¹ He left Oxford in 1885 without taking a degree. In 1915 Walter Bellhouse had the firm incorporated, as John and William Bellhouse Ltd.⁶² The incorporation was a complicated affair that involved at least one lawsuit. The company had been a partnership with interests held by the executors of the estates of William, Robert and Ernest Bellhouse as well as a few other living individuals. The executors of Kenneth Cecil Bellhouse apparently sued over the incorporation. A settlement was eventually agreed upon and the incorporation was carried out. The common stock, and hence control over the decision making, was held by Walter Bellhouse (about 70%) and by Vernon Bellhouse (about 30%) as the executor, but also brother, of Kenneth Cecil Bellhouse. Vernon Bellhouse, who will be dealt with more fully in Chapter 6, was a cotton spinner. Two employees of the company, Fred Henry Hiney and Joseph Lydan, held one share each of common stock. The following year, Walter Bellhouse transferred 200 of his shares to each of these employees and another 200 to another employee, Harvey Reynolds. Even with these stock transfers Walter Bellhouse still maintained a 66% interest in the company. Hiney left the company in 1916; what his status in the company was is unknown. Reynolds, who was also cashier and secretary to the company, was in charge of the operation in City Road. Lydan ran the mill at Miles Platting.



Joiners' Machine Shop, Miles Platting Mill, 1907⁶³

Employee relations at J. & W. Bellhouse during Walter Bellhouse's tenure as managing director were good. A 1911 strike of carters brought the timber trade in Manchester to a near standstill. No timber was unloaded from the ships at the Manchester Docks during the strike. Coal could not be obtained to power the steam engines in the mills. Although this latter problem

did not affect the Bellhouses who had installed electricity four years earlier, the former problem may have. Despite the strike, the Bellhouses weathered it without any closure of their operations.⁶⁴ In two articles written in the 1920s, the company's employee service record was held up as an example.⁶⁵ Many of the skilled workmen in the firm had served the firm since boyhood. There had also been very little staff turnover among the managers, salesmen and clerical staff. Any vacant senior positions were usually filled from within the firm.



Overhead Travelling Crane at Miles Platting Mill, 1907.⁶⁶

When Walter Bellhouse died in 1927, his wife Mary Winnifred Bellhouse took over as managing director.⁶⁷ Her son Michael Alexander Hamilton Bellhouse (1906 – 1962) joined her in the firm in January of 1928.⁶⁸ He had just completed a B.A. degree at Oxford. The economic climate for timber in Manchester was not favourable at this time. Manchester timber merchants were receiving strong competition from timber importers elsewhere, so much so that timber imports to Manchester fell almost 40% between 1928 and 1931. With some rescheduling of storage costs at the docks of the Manchester Ship Canal to make the Manchester merchants more competitive, imports picked up the next year and doubled by 1937.⁶⁹ John and William Bellhouse Ltd. did not survive through to the end of 1931 when the turnaround in the depression began. On January 1 of 1931 the company was amalgamated with Geo. Evans and Sons Ltd.⁷⁰ The new firm began trading under the name of Evans Bellhouse Ltd. The parent company of John and William Bellhouse Ltd. was formally liquidated in February of 1932. This decision seems to have pitted mother against son. By the time the decision was made there were only three directors left –

mother, son and one other, Henry Garnett. The vote showed a majority decision to liquidate with Michael Bellhouse in the minority.⁷¹ Michael Bellhouse went on to join the board of directors of Evan Bellhouse Ltd. while his mother ceased to have any active part in the business.⁷²



Mary Winnifred (née McNab) Bellhouse⁷³



Michael Alexander Hamilton Bellhouse⁷⁴

With the demise of the family business, the Miles Platting Saw Mill was closed and the one at City Road soon followed. Evans Bellhouse operated from a mill in Newton Heath on Oldham Road. This was the mill associated with Geo. Evans Ltd. before its amalgamation with the Bellhouses.⁷⁵ The new company was soon bought out by another company, Rippers Ltd.⁷⁶ Sev-

eral members of the family (surname Ripper) that owned this company were either timber merchants or joinery manufacturers by profession. By 1934 Rippers Ltd. owned all the shares in Evans Bellhouse.⁷⁷ Two years later Evans Bellhouse went into voluntary liquidation. It was immediately formed again under the same name with the Ripper family and Rippers Ltd. in control of the new Evans Bellhouse Ltd. A form of the company exists today operating out of Liverpool. The company is known as Evan Bellhouse (Timber) Ltd. and still has members of the Ripper family closely associated with the firm.⁷⁸

Michael Bellhouse remained a director of Evans Bellhouse Ltd. until 1947.⁷⁹ His occupation in the company reports is always given as timber merchant so presumably he acted in that capacity for the company. The company reports show that he lived for a time in Ludlow, Shropshire and that by 1947 he was living in Nantwich, Cheshire. During the Second World War, Michael Bellhouse served in the Royal Air Force. He appears in the 1943 Civil Service List as Wing Commander M.A.H. Bellhouse working for the Ministry of Aircraft Production. After the war he joined Press Steel Company, an independent car body manufacturer. He eventually rose to become deputy chairman of this company. Shortly before his death in 1962, the company was taken over by BMC and became part of the Rover Group.⁸⁰

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- ¹ Photograph courtesy of Miss Evelyn Bellhouse, Alderley Edge.
- ² John Robertson's notebook, *op. cit.*
- ³ *Manchester Guardian*, January 9, 1825.
- ⁴ Ordnance Survey of England, 1851, Town Plans, Manchester; photograph taken from the British Library Map Collection.
- ⁵ Copy of the bill obtained from Mr. Roger Bellhouse, Caterham.
- ⁶ Manchester Central Library M35/9/29/1 – 4.
- ⁷ *The English Reports, Volume CLVII, Exchequer Division XIII*, Edinburgh, Green & Son, and London, Stevens & Sons, 1916, pp. 780 - 784.
- ⁸ P. Strickland and D. Saunders (compilers), *The Digest: Annotated British, Commonwealth and European Cases, Volume 46*, London, Butterworth, 1986, p. 206.
- ⁹ Liverpool Record Office H338.47674 TIM – Minutes of the Timber Inquiry Committee, 1850, pp. 64 – 69, testimony before the Inland Carriage Committee; *Manchester of Today*, Manchester, Historical Publishing Company, 1888, p. 83.
- ¹⁰ J.A. Picton, *Memorials of Liverpool*, London, Longmans, Green and Company, 1873, pp. 680 – 681.
- ¹¹ *Manchester Guardian*, January 24 and 31, 1824.
- ¹² *The Stranger in Liverpool; or, an Historical and Descriptive View of the Town of Liverpool and its Environs*, 10th Edition, Liverpool, T. Kaye, 1832.
- ¹³ Liverpool Directory, 1843; M. Ritchie-Noaks, *Liverpool's Historic Waterfront: The World's First Mercantile Dock System*, London, HMSO.
- ¹⁴ J.A. Picton, *op. cit.*
- ¹⁵ Liverpool Record Office 353 MIN/DOC 1/5, Liverpool Corporation Dock Committee Minutes,

-
- September 11, 1845.
- ¹⁶ Minutes of the Timber Inquiry Committee, *op. cit.*
- ¹⁷ J.A. Picton, *op. cit.*
- ¹⁸ Minutes of the Timber Inquiry Committee, *op. cit.*
- ¹⁹ Manchester Directories, 1850 – 1900.
- ²⁰ Photograph courtesy of Penelope Lewin, London.
- ²¹ Speight Pedigree, *op. cit.*
- ²² *ibid.*
- ²³ E.M. Brockbank, *Sketches of the Livers and Work of Honorary Medical Staff at the Manchester Infirmary*, Manchester U.P.; J.L. Hodgkinson and R. Pogson, *The Early Manchester Theatre*, London, Blund, 1960, pp. 130 – 131.
- ²⁴ Will of John Bellhouse, Somerset House, probate granted 1863.
- ²⁵ Will of William Bellhouse, Somerset House, probate granted 1883.
- ²⁶ The Portico Library, Share Transfer Book, Vol. 1, p. 442.
- ²⁷ Manchester Guardian, March 26, 1825.
- ²⁸ *County Marriage Registers of Ontario: Volume 7, Wentworth County*, Agincourt, Generation Press, 1981.
- ²⁹ Information given in a letter dated February 5, 1970 from Margaret Herrick of Richmond Hill, New York to Evelyn Bellhouse of Alderley Edge.
- ³⁰ 1871 Census of Canada, City of Hamilton.
- ³¹ National Archives of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald Papers MG26A, Volumes 470 and 475.
- ³² Based on christenings in a family Bible owned by Evelyn Bellhouse of Alderley Edge.
- ³³ J. Foster, *op. cit.*; *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, 1868; Speight Pedigree, *op. cit.*
- ³⁴ *Bulmer's History and Directory of North Yorkshire*, Preston, T. Bulmer & Co., 1890.
- ³⁵ J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigiensis, Part II, from 1752 to 1900*, Cambridge U.P., 1954.
- ³⁶ Photograph provided courtesy of Maryann Foster, Littlewick Green, Berkshire.
- ³⁷ Manchester Directories, 1855, 1865.
- ³⁸ *Manchester of Today*, *op. cit.*
- ³⁹ *Timber Trades Journal*, December 20, 1930.
- ⁴⁰ Manchester Directory, 1863.
- ⁴¹ *Manchester of Today*, *op. cit.*
- ⁴² Manchester Directory, 1883.
- ⁴³ *Timber Trades Journal*, March 21, 1908.
- ⁴⁴ Manchester Directories, 1824 and onward.
- ⁴⁵ Manchester Central Library M308/4/2/1.
- ⁴⁶ Manchester Central Library M308/4/2/6 – 10.
- ⁴⁷ D.A. Farnie, *The Manchester Ship Canal and the Rise of the Port of Manchester, 1894 – 1975*, Manchester U.P., 1980.
- ⁴⁸ *Timber Trades Journal*, March 21, 1908; *Manchester Guardian*, July 11, 1920; *Manchester City News (Business Centenary Supplement No. III)*, June 5, 1926.
- ⁴⁹ *Manchester Faces and Places, Vol. 4*, 1893.
- ⁵⁰ Manchester Directory, 1902.
- ⁵¹ D.A. Farnie, *op. cit.*, p. 55.
- ⁵² Will of Ernest Bellhouse, Somerset House, probate granted 1910.
- ⁵³ Bénézit, *op. cit.*
- ⁵⁴ E. Hamilton, *The Engraved Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Amsterdam, Hissink, 1973; E.K. Waterhouse, *Reynolds*, London, Kegan Paul, 1941.
- ⁵⁵ National Archives of Canada, National Map Collection 29985, *Goad's Insurance Maps of Manchester, Volume III*, p. 52.
- ⁵⁶ *Marlborough College Register from 1843 – 1933*, published by the College, 1936.
- ⁵⁷ Manchester Directories, 1885 – 1910.
- ⁵⁸ Manchester Central Library, newspaper clipping file.
- ⁵⁹ *ibid.*
- ⁶⁰ Photograph provided courtesy of Maryann Foster, Littlewick Green, Berkshire.
- ⁶¹ *Uppingham School Roll 1824 to 1894*, London, Stanford, 1894; Foster, *op. cit.*

-
- ⁶² Public Record Office BT31 23106/142581.
- ⁶³ *Timber Trades Journal*, March 21, 1908.
- ⁶⁴ *Timber Trades Journal*, July 8 and July 22, 1911.
- ⁶⁵ *Manchester Guardian*, July 11, 1920; *Manchester City News (Business Centenary Supplement No. III)*, June 5, 1926.
- ⁶⁶ *ibid.*
- ⁶⁷ *Timber Trades Journal*, July 9, 1927.
- ⁶⁸ *Timber Trades Journal*, January 14, 1928.
- ⁶⁹ D.A. Farnie, *op. cit.*, pp. 57 – 58.
- ⁷⁰ *Timber Trades Journal*, December 20, 1930.
- ⁷¹ Public Record Office BT31 23106/142581.
- ⁷² Companies Registration Office, Evans Bellhouse Ltd., registration number 313462.
- ⁷³ Photograph provided courtesy of Maryann Foster, Littlewick Green, Berkshire.
- ⁷⁴ Photograph provided courtesy of Maryann Foster, Littlewick Green, Berkshire.
- ⁷⁵ *Manchester Directory*, 1930.
- ⁷⁶ Companies Registration Office, Evans Bellhouse Ltd., registration number 313462.
- ⁷⁷ *The Stock Exchange Official Year-Book*, London, Skinner and Company, 1934, p. 1560.
- ⁷⁸ Companies Registration Office, Evans Bellhouse (Timber) Ltd., registration number 1024076.
- ⁷⁹ Companies Registration Office, Evans Bellhouse Ltd., registration number 313462.
- ⁸⁰ Information supplied by Mr. John Bellhouse, Oxford.