

## CHAPTER 8

### SPEIGHT'S PEDIGREE OF THE BELLHOUSE FAMILY

Over the years 1899 to 1901 Harry Speight of Bingley Yorkshire drew up a pedigree of the Bellhouse family.<sup>1</sup> Speight was a Yorkshire local historian who was writing two books at the time, *Upper Wharfedale* followed by *Lower Wharfedale*.<sup>2</sup> An abbreviated version of the Bellhouse pedigree appears in *Lower Wharfedale*. Two Bellhouses, Ann Bellhouse of Leeds and William Bellhouse of Ilkley (later of Ben Rhydding) near Leeds, made subscriptions to the earlier book. Speight's interest in the Bellhouses was possibly sparked initially by his connection to the family through marriage.

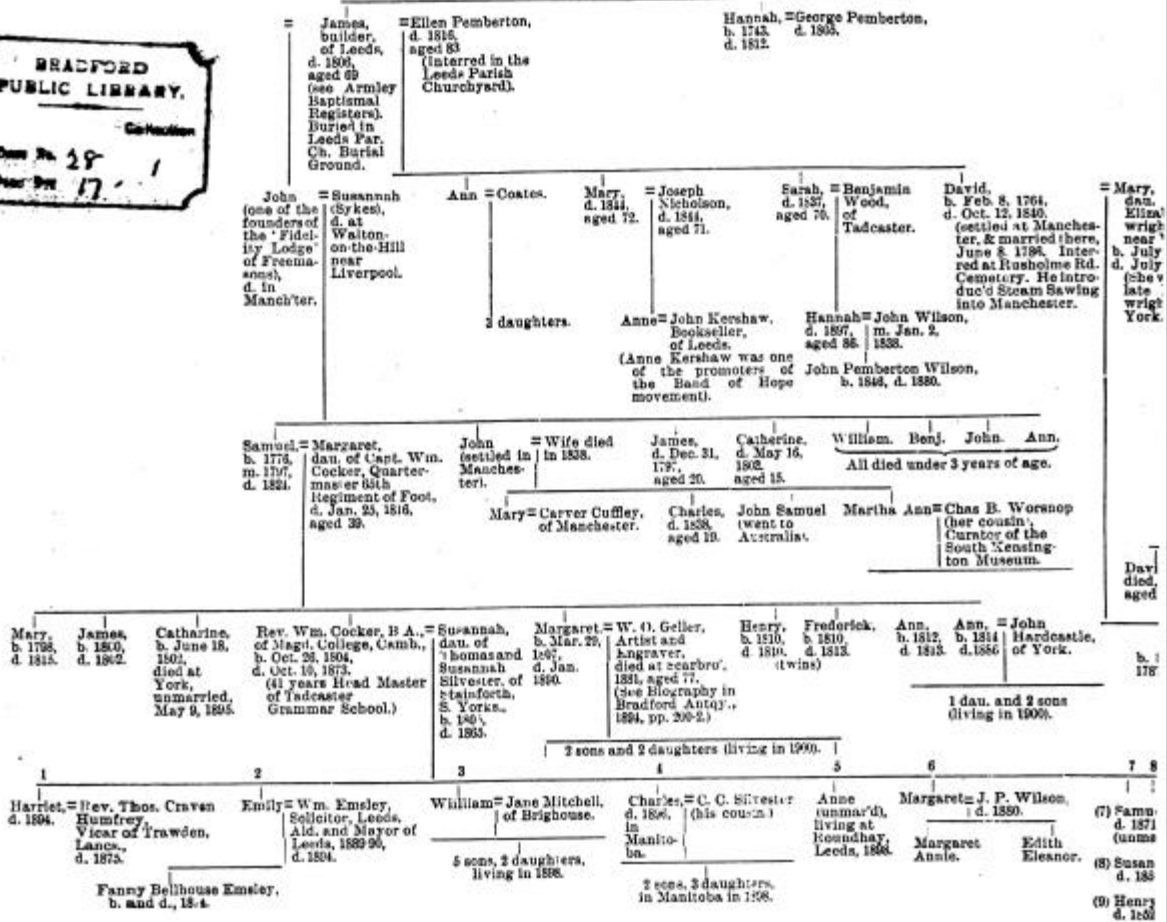
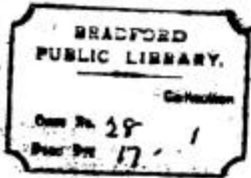
Several copies of the pedigree, either photocopies or hand transcriptions, still exist among descendants today. The first copy that I saw was about 20 years ago, a photocopy of a photocopy. Several versions of the pedigree are in Speight's surviving papers along with some related correspondence.<sup>3</sup> In addition, some contemporary family letters about the pedigree, as it was being drawn up, still exist.<sup>4</sup> The most complete version of the pedigree taken from Speight's papers is reproduced over the next four pages with enough overlap of the pedigree between the pages to see the major connections.

The fourth page of the pedigree as it is presented here shows Speight's connection to the Bellhouses. Ironically, this line of the Bellhouses is probably unconnected with the rest of the pedigree; and the rest forms a large percentage of the material. Speight probably recognized this himself and left this line out of the pedigree that was published in *Lower Wharfedale*. Speight's connection traces back to an Edward Bellhouse who "was in the 'Oxford Blues,' [which] fought at Fontenoy in 1745." Unfortunately, I cannot find any records of an Edward Bellhouse who would have been born probably between 1715 and 1730. Further, the army records around the time of the Battle of Fontenoy are incomplete. The muster list for the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, which was known earlier as the Oxford Blues and which fought at Fontenoy,<sup>5</sup> begins in 1760. A private named William Bellhouse appears on the lists until June of 1761.<sup>6</sup>

# PEDIGRE

This Pedigree has been compiled by HARRY SPEIGHT, BINGLEY, Yorks., and printed in 1901 for Mr. Wm. BELLHOUSE, BEN RHYDDING, near Leeds, from whom copies may be obtained.

JOHN BELLHOUSE=  
(There is a John Bellas, d. 1772, buried at Fulneck (stone No. 440, believed to be the same.)



**NOTE.**—Members of the family or others receiving this Pedigree will oblige by supplementing it as far as they are able. It is hoped that the pieces of birth or baptism, marriage, and interment of many of the above will be forthcoming; also anyone having family papers likely to be of service in elucidating the earlier history of the family, will oblige by submitting them to the compiler. Any biographical details as to profession or trade, &c., will be welcome. A Jonathan Bellhouse, who is believed to be akin to the John or William Bellhouse, at the head of this Pedigree, emigrated to the East Indies, and acquired a large fortune, said to be in Chancery, lacking next of kin. He died in 1821, probably in India, leaving one brother, John, and four sisters, of whom nothing is known. They were advertised for in the Courier Newspaper in 1821, but not found.

The family of Bellhouse is supposed to derive from a village of the same name in Essex, and to have subsequently settled in Yorkshire. The name is variously spelt Bellhouse, Bellhus, Belhus, Bellas, Bellers, and may also possibly be identified with Bellaysse, and Bellais. William Bellere, carriage-maker, was a freeman of York in 1413. William Bellas, miner, was the same in 1632.

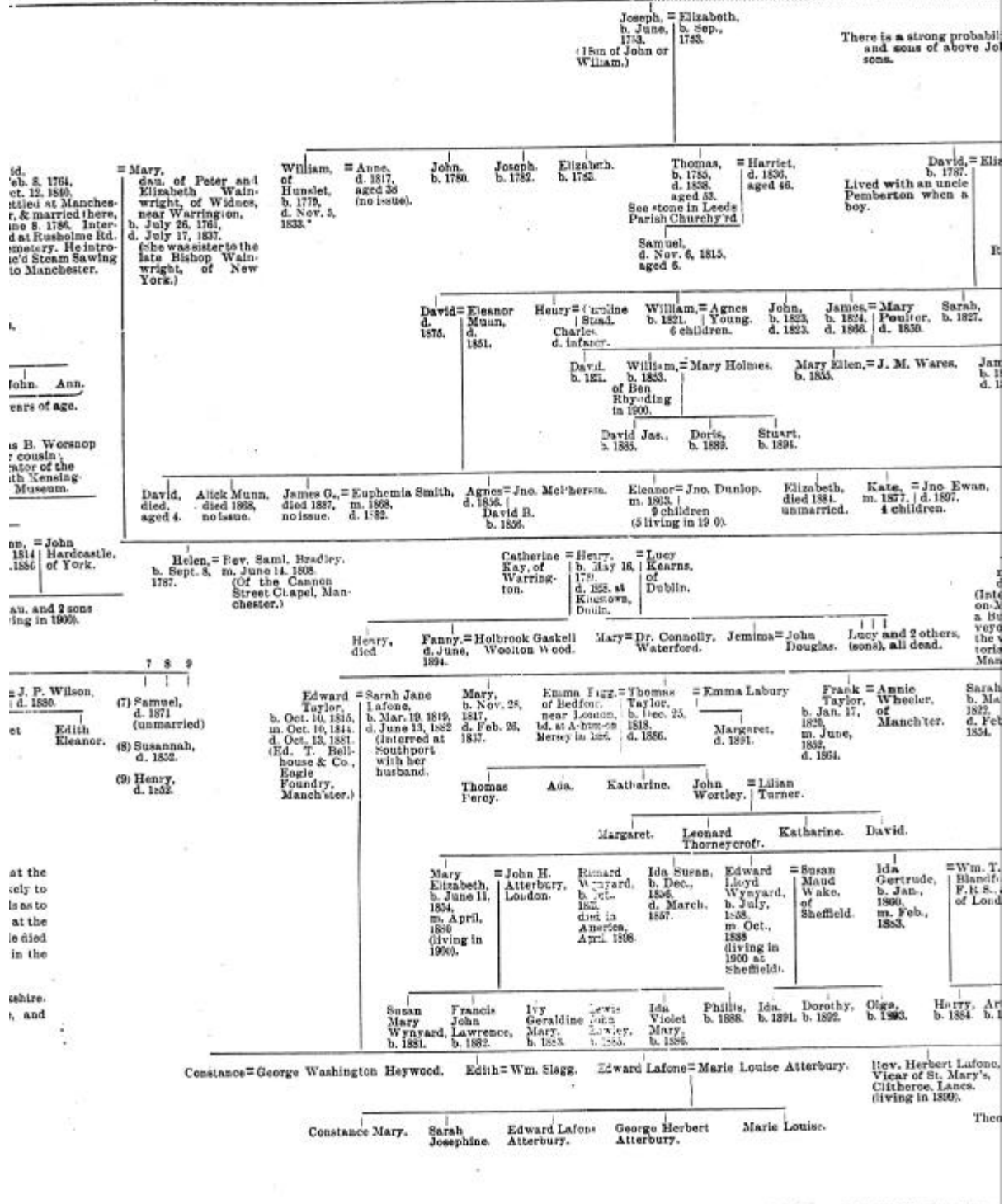
The First Town Clerk of Leeds was Francis Bellhouse (A.D. 1696).  
See R. V. Taylor's "Leeds Worthies," and Parsons' "History of Leeds" (vol. I, p. 213).

# EDIGREE OF BELLHOUSE, of Lee

JOHN BELLHOUSE=  
1772, buried at Fulneck  
ed to be the same.)

WILLIAM=

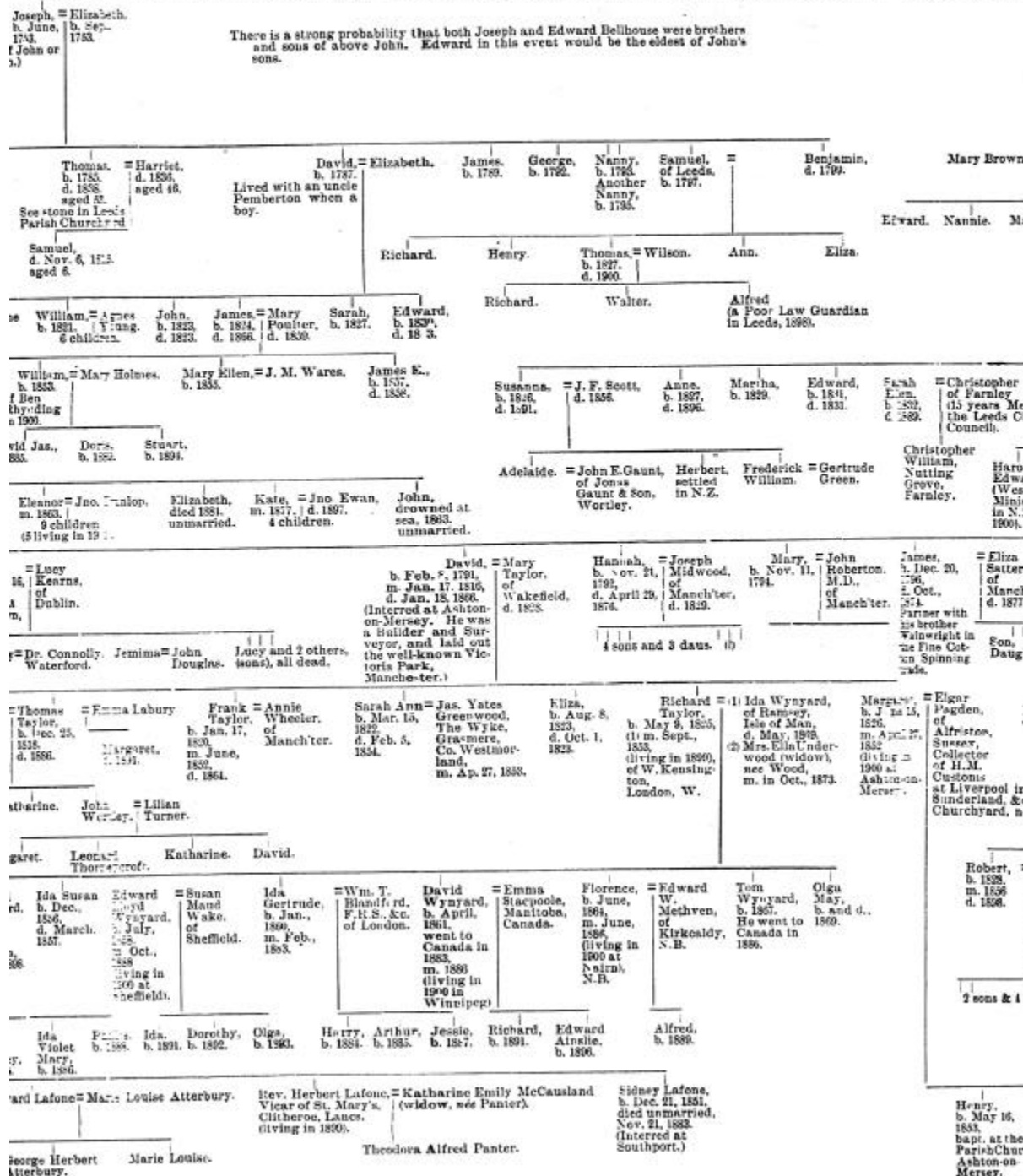
JONATHAN (see Note below) is said to be a son  
of John or his brother William.  
A Mem. made in 1824 by the Rev. W. C. Bellhouse  
says his (Jonathan's) father's name was William



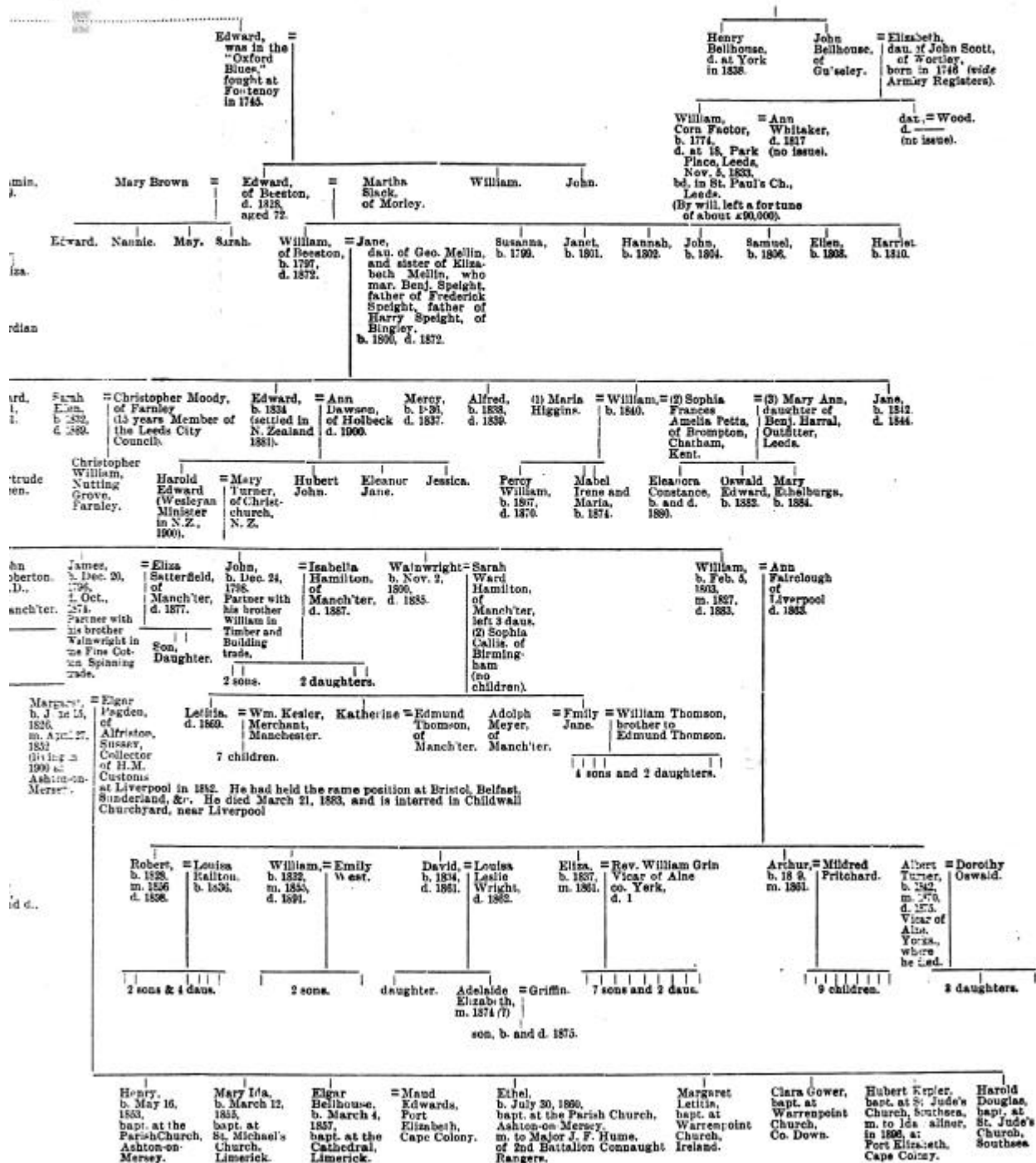
# HOUSE, of Leeds, Manchester, &c.

ELLIAM

JONATHAN (see Note below) is said to be a son of John or his brother William. A Mem. made in 1853 by the Rev. W. C. Bellhouse says his (Jonathan's) father's name was William



&c.



There are other problems with the pedigree besides the alleged connection of Edward Bellhouse to the rest. The problems occur mainly in the eighteenth century. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the pedigree was assembled by obtaining information mainly from Bellhouses who were alive in 1900 rather than from archival sources. The second reason is that in the eighteenth century the Bellhouses began attending Nonconformist chapels whose surviving records are spotty.

When Speight began constructing the Bellhouse pedigree, one of his earliest contacts was William Bellhouse of Ben Rhydding near Leeds (he appears near the middle of the second page of the pedigree, son of James son of David son of Joseph son of John at the head of the pedigree). William Bellhouse took it upon himself to have the pedigree printed and then distributed it among various Bellhouses to obtain more information.<sup>7</sup> The list of Bellhouse contacts grew and from the new information collected and compiled by Speight, William Bellhouse had updated versions of the pedigree printed.

**PEDIGREE OF BELLHOUSE, OF LEEDS, TADCASTER, MANCHESTER, &C.**  
**JOHN BELLHOUSE**  
 (There is a John Bellas, d. 1772, buried at Fulneck, stone No. 440, believed to be the same.)

James, builder, of Leeds, d. 1806, aged 60 (see Armley Baptistal Registers), buried at Leeds Parish Church burial-ground.		Mary—Joseph Nicholson, d. 1844, aged 72.		Sarah—Benjn. Wood, Tadcaster—d. 1837, aged 70.		David—Mary, dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Wainwright, of Widnes; b. 1761, d. July, 1837 (she was sister to the late Bishop W. of New York).	
John—Susannah Ann—Coates (Sylkes), d. at Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool.		Anne—John Kershaw, Bookseller, of Leeds. (Anne Kershaw was one of the promoters of the Band of Hope movement).		Hannah—John Wilson, Armley d. 1807, a. 86 in Jan. 2, 1838.		John Pemberton Wilson, b. 1846, died 1880.	
Sassuel b. 1770, m. 1797, d. 1824.		John—Wife died in 1838.		James, d. Dec 31, 1797, aged 20.		Catherine, d. May 16, 1803, aged 15.	
Margaret, dau. of Captain William Cocker, Quartermaster 64th Regiment of Foot, d. Jan. 25, 1816, aged 39.		Mary—Carver Cuffley, of Manchester.		Charles, d. 1838, aged 19.		John Samuel (went to Australia).	
Mary, b. 1798, d. 1813.		Catharine, b. June 18, 1802, died at York, unmarried, May 9, 1805.		Rev. Wm. Cocker, B.A., of Magd. College, Camb., b. Oct. 26, 1804, d. Oct. 10, 1873 (41 yrs. Head Master of Tadcaster Grammar School).		Susannah, dau. of Thos. & Susannah Silvester, of Stainforth, S. Yorks., b. 1805, d. 1805.	
Margaret, b. Mar 29, 1807, d. Jan., 1890.		W. D. Geller, Artist and Engraver, died at Scarbro', 1881, aged 77. (See Biography in Bradford Antiquary, 1894, pp. 200-2.)		Henry, b. 1810, d. 1810.		Ann, b. 1812, d. 1813.	
Ann—John Hardcastle, of York.		Ann—Charles B. Worsnop (her cousin), Curator of the South Kensington Museum.		Ann—John Hardcastle, of York.		1 daughter and 2 sons living in 1900.	
Harriet, d. 1804.		Rev. Thomas Craven Hamfrey, Vicar of Trawden, Lancs., d. 1875.		Emily—Wm. Emsley, Solicitor, Leeds, Ald. & Mayor of Leeds, 1889-90 d. 1894.		William—Jane Mitchell, of Brighouse, 5 sons, 2 daughters, living in 1898.	
Fanny Bellhouse Emsley, b. & d. 1874.		Charles, d. 1896, in Manitoba.		C. C. Silvester (his cousin), 2 sons, 3 daughters, in Manitoba in 1898.		Anne, (unmarried), living at Roundhay, Leeds, 1900.	
		Margaret—J. P. Wilson, d. 1880.		Edith Eleanor, d. 1832.		Samuel, d. 1871, unmarried.	

Abbreviated Version of the Pedigree Published in *Lower Wharfedale*

As I have noted already, because of the general way in which the information was collected, the pedigree contains some errors and omissions. For example, the date of death of James

Bellhouse, the son of John at the head of the pedigree, is given as 1806. This information was submitted by Ann Bellhouse of Leeds. It was probably obtained originally by her late father William Cocker Bellhouse (1804 – 1873), who had looked into claiming an estate of a Jonathan Bellhouse or Bellas who died in India in 1828. One of Ann Bellhouse's submissions to Speight was a transcription of several gravestones in Leeds Parish Church Burial Grounds and a transcription of a genealogical statement made by her father in 1828.<sup>8</sup> The transcription for James Bellhouse reads, "James Bellhouse of Leeds, builder died 27<sup>th</sup> June 1806 aged 69." A different transcription gives 1796 as the year of death.<sup>9</sup> The earlier date of 1796 agrees with the letters of administration associated with James Bellhouse's estate.<sup>10</sup>

Speight's pedigree shows that John Bellhouse died in 1772 and was buried at the Moravian burial ground at Fulneck. This was indeed the case. The Fulneck burial registers, deposited with the Registrar-General in 1837 and now in the Public Record Office, show that John "Bellas," a married brother from Wortley, died on April 8, 1772 and was buried two days later.<sup>11</sup> Three years later, Mary Bellas, a widow from Wortley, died and was also buried at Fulneck.<sup>12</sup> Not all of the church's registers were surrendered to the government when civil registration came in. The registers for entry into the church membership, which were not registers of birth, baptism, marriage or burial, remained at the Moravian church in Fulneck. One of these registers records that John Bellhouse was born on October 14, 1697 in Wortley, near Leeds and that his wife Mary was born in Beeston a year earlier than John.<sup>13</sup> The register also states that John was baptized in the Church of England.

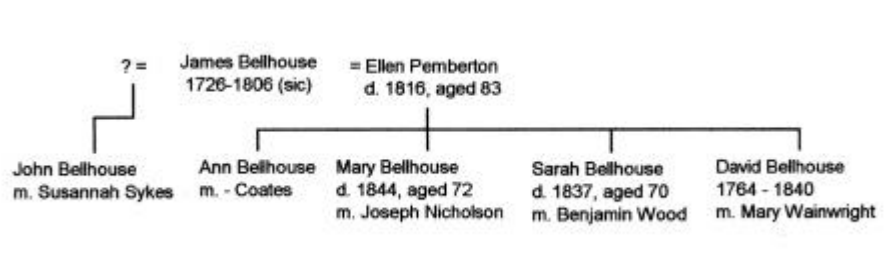
The first set of omissions from Speight's pedigree is that most of the children of John Bellhouse (1697 – 1772) at the head of the pedigree are missing. The church at Wortley was not built until 1786.<sup>14</sup> Until that time baptisms were carried out at a chapel at nearby Armley, a chapel of the parish church of Leeds. Marriages were celebrated at Leeds. Considering that John Bellhouse was from Wortley and that there was no chapel or church in Wortley, it is reasonable that his children would be baptized at the chapel at Armley. The Armley registers show various baptisms for children of John Bellhouse or Bellas: James (August 13, 1726), Mary (March 23, 1729), David (February 19, 1734), Jonathan (July 4, 1736) and Hannah (December 14, 1740).<sup>15</sup> For some of these baptisms the registers specify that John Bellhouse was from Wortley. Some later marriages solidify some of these family connections within the same generation. David Bellhouse was a witness to the marriage of Jonathan Bellhouse and Hannah Musgrave on No-

vember 5, 1754. James was a witness to the marriage of David to Sarah Sowery four years later on October 10, 1758. Significantly, a Sarah Bellas of Pudsey was buried at Fulneck on August 21, 1808.<sup>16</sup> She is described as a widowed sister of the Moravian congregation. The Jonathan Bellhouse mentioned here is definitely not the Jonathan who died in India without known heirs. This Jonathan was a stonemason who had at least five children and lived in Wortley until his death in 1793. Moreover Jonathan held land in Wortley that passed to his wife Hannah on Jonathan's death. At least three of their children were alive in 1796.<sup>17</sup>

There are also some probable errors in the children of John Bellhouse (1697 – 1772) shown in Speight's pedigree. I cannot find any references either to Joseph Bellhouse (b. 1753) or to Edward Bellhouse of Fontenoy fame as sons of John Bellhouse (1697 – 1772). In view of the fact that John's wife Mary was born in 1696, giving birth to Joseph Bellhouse in 1753 seems highly unlikely. If Edward indeed fought at Fontenoy in 1745, then he could very well be a son of John. Unfortunately, as far as I can find, there is no proof whatsoever. Moreover, the only evidence that can be conjured up is against the connection. Edward as a Christian name does not occur again in the family for several generations.

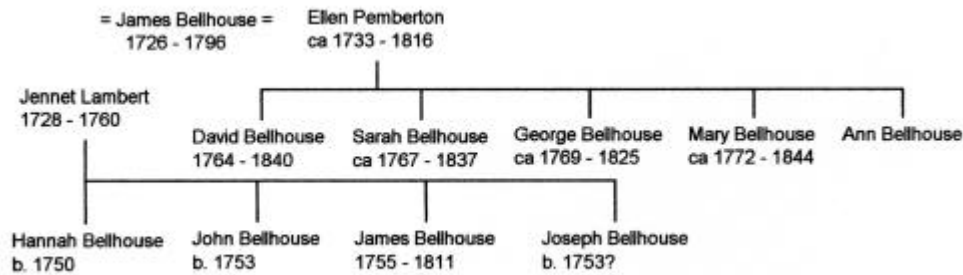
The only problem with my analysis so far is that there is a John Bellhouse of Wortley who was buried on December 2, 1739.<sup>18</sup> It is possible that this John was the son of John Bellhouse (1697 – 1772), since John was married in 1718 and the first recorded child is 1726. This seems unlikely since there is another son name Jonathan. Another possible explanation is that the person buried was actually the father, Joseph Bellhouse, and the recorder for the registers copied the wrong name.

The second set of errors and omissions deals with the children, and the first marriage, of James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796). Here is what Speight's pedigree shows:



Here is a more probable construction:





There are no birth records for any of the children resulting from James's marriage to Ellen Pemberton and no birth record for Joseph Bellhouse from the marriage to Jennet Lambert. The probable reason for the lack of records is that the family began attending Nonconformist chapels and the registers for these chapels from that period have not survived. James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796) and his second wife Ellen were described as pious Inghamites.<sup>19</sup> Surviving registers for the Inghamite church in Leeds begin well after the 1770s.<sup>20</sup> The baptismal records for three of the four children of James's marriage to Jennet Lambert are in the Armley registers<sup>21</sup> so that it may be assumed that James Bellhouse was not converted by Ingham or his followers until the mid to late 1750s. James Bellhouse's parents were converted by the Moravians in 1759 or before.<sup>22</sup> James Bellhouse's conversion along with his first wife Jennet may account for the lack of a baptismal record for Joseph in the Church of England registers. In view of the lack of baptismal records for many of the children of James Bellhouse, here are the arguments that I used to establish the family connections. At the same time I have provided additional material that I have found on them and some of their descendants.

### 1. Hannah Bellhouse (b. 1750).

James Bellhouse married Jennet Lambert August 13, 1750. They are described in the Leeds parish church register as coming from Wortley.<sup>23</sup> The registers at Armley show that Hannah was baptized December 19 in 1750. Her father is shown as James Bellhouse of Wortley.

### 2. John Bellhouse (b. 1753).

John's baptism is recorded at Armley, January 26, 1753. His father was James Bellhouse of Wortley. Since the father was a joiner and builder, it is likely that this is the John who later was a joiner operating in March or Marsh Lane.<sup>24</sup> Probably John operated as a wheelwright as well.<sup>25</sup> Definitely, John's son Samuel Bellhouse (1776 – 1824) was a joiner in Marsh Lane.<sup>26</sup> It is likely that another son James (ca 1777 – 1797) was also a joiner in Marsh Lane.<sup>27</sup> Both brothers,

Samuel and James, joined the Leeds Volunteers.<sup>28</sup> This was a local militia that was raised in 1794 in response to the threat of invasion by France during the Napoleonic Wars.

The eldest surviving son (there was an older son who died by the age of two) of Samuel Bellhouse (1776 – 1824) was William Cocker Bellhouse (1804 – 1873). He entered Leeds Grammar School in 1821.<sup>29</sup> Upon leaving the school in 1825 he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge on a scholarship.<sup>30</sup> He graduated with a B.A. in 1829, obtaining a first class degree and ranking fourth among the 21 who obtained a first that year.<sup>31</sup> The next year he was ordained deacon in the Church of England and was appointed headmaster of the Tadcaster Grammar School, a position he held until his death.<sup>32</sup> He was ordained priest in 1832. At his death he left a sizable estate of £6,000.<sup>33</sup> William's daughter Ann was closely involved in providing information for the construction of Speight's pedigree.

This branch of the Bellhouse family maintained some minor, or possible, contact with their distant Manchester cousins. William Cocker Bellhouse met with David Bellhouse junior (1792 – 1966) at Whitby in about 1860.<sup>34</sup> One of William's sons, Charles Bellhouse (ca 1837 – 1896), immigrated to Manitoba, Canada and homesteaded about 27 miles from his distant cousin David Wynyard Bellhouse (1861 – 1952).<sup>35</sup> I have not found any evidence that the two ever met. The homestead records show that Charles Bellhouse was originally a cabinetmaker before he took up farming in Canada.<sup>36</sup>

### **3. James Bellhouse (1755 – 1811?).**

The baptismal records at Armley show that this James was baptized April 13, 1755 and that James Bellhouse was the father. Since the father became a "pious Inghamite," it is possible that the son was the James Bellhouse who was called to be one the elders at the Inghamite church in Winewall, across the county border in Lancashire. It is close enough to Leeds that when the Inghamite church in Leeds was in trouble in the 1770s preachers came from Winewall and other Inghamite congregations to preach at Leeds. This James Bellhouse died in 1811 at Winewall.<sup>37</sup>

Supporting the move to Winewall is the lack of any entries in the Leeds directories for James Bellhouse. There is one James Bellhouse in the 1798 directory in March Lane, but I have already allocated this entry to the James Bellhouse who died in 1797 (point 1 above) and who was the brother of Samuel Bellhouse, also listed in the same directory as a joiner in March Lane. Also, the approximate age of the Winewall James Bellhouse corresponds reasonably to a birth in 1755. Between 1779 and 1796, James Bellhouse and his wife Jenny had 10 children.<sup>38</sup> Signifi-

cantly, one of the children was baptized “Jennet.” From the time of the baptism of their first child, they were all living in Lanshaw Bridge, which is near Winewall. In 1805, James was helping to repair the scandal at the nearby Inghamite chapel at Salterforth. The minister, Joseph Edmondson, was removed because of a drinking problem.<sup>39</sup> The removal involved the transfer of the chapel property to a new set of trustees. James Bellhouse, who was described as a shopkeeper at Lanshaw Bridge, was one of the new trustees.<sup>40</sup>

Unfortunately there exists some contradictory evidence about the James Bellhouse, who was born in 1753, moving to Winewall. In the letters of administration for James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796), one of the signatories is James Bellhouse who is a tailor from the parish of Leeds.<sup>41</sup> James the tailor is almost certainly the son of the deceased James. On the other hand George Bellhouse, a joiner, and George Pemberton, a tailor, sold some lands in Leeds in 1798.<sup>42</sup> According to the property transfer, both are from Leeds. In 1796, George was also in Manchester.<sup>43</sup>

Interesting and unresolved genealogical problems for this branch of the family continue into the next generation. Of course, part of the reason that they are unresolved is that I have not investigated them sufficiently. On the back of an early version of Speight’s pedigree there is a typeset statement, “There was a James Bellhouse who died at Winewall, near Colne, about 1870, a very old man. He used to visit the Rev. W.C. Bellhouse (see over) at Tadcaster, and is declared to be ‘cousin’ to JOHN B., father of SAMUEL (over).” Underneath this statement is a handwritten statement by Ann Bellhouse, daughter of W.C. Bellhouse mentioned in the statement. She wrote, “James B. of Winewall died in 1870 aged 75. He was the son of James B. who died in 1811, therefore could not be 1<sup>st</sup> cousin of John, as the fathers of both were named James. He visited other friends in Tadcaster (not relatives) and only spent one day at our house that I can remember.”<sup>44</sup> The monumental inscriptions for the Inghamite Chapel at Winewall show that Ann Bellhouse was correct in the age and date of death for the James Bellhouse who visited her father. The inscription states, “In memory of James Bellhouse of Winewall who was for more than 40 years Minister and Elder of this Church and for 20 years Master of this village school who died December 25<sup>th</sup> 1870 aged 75 years.”<sup>45</sup> The problem that this inscription creates is that the registers for Winewall show that James Bellhouse, the son of James and Jenny Bellhouse was baptized on October 2, 1782.<sup>46</sup> This would make the James lying in the churchyard 88 at his death rather than 75. In the register there are only two sets of Bellhouse families. The first is

James and Jenny and the second is the James who died in 1870 and his wife Betty; six of their children were baptized at Winewall between 1821 and 1835.

#### **4. Joseph Bellhouse (b. 1753?).**

The argument for Joseph's connection to James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796) is based on his children. There are no church records that I can find that exist for Joseph. The most likely reason may be that James Bellhouse experienced his conversion under Ingham's influence between 1755 and 1760. Since Jennet Bellhouse died at the age of 32, she may have died in childbirth. It is then possible that Joseph was the child and his birth date is really 1760.

A quick reference to the International Genealogical Index confirms the entries in Speight's pedigree for the marriage of Joseph Bellhouse and Elisabeth Wood on May 3, 1778 and for the baptisms of almost all their children with all events occurring at the Church of St. Peter, Leeds, the town's parish church. The baptisms in order are: William (March 7, 1779), John (May 28, 1780), Joseph (April 1, 1782), Elisabeth (January 11, 1784), Thomas (October 20, 1785), David (September 16, 1787), James (December 20, 1789), George (February 26, 1792), Ann (July 28, 1793) and Samuel (November 5, 1787) with no entry for Benjamin who, according to the pedigree, died in 1799 nor for the second Ann born in 1795.

It states in the pedigree that David lived with his uncle Pemberton when he was a boy so that perhaps Joseph the father died when his children were young and that "Uncle Pemberton" was a great-uncle. The likely great-uncle is George Pemberton who married Hannah Bellhouse on March 10, 1767.<sup>47</sup> Speight's pedigree shows Hannah and George as the sister and brother-in-law of James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796). George Pemberton died in 1805. The directories for Leeds show that David Bellhouse (b. 1787) was a tailor and draper in Vickers' yard, Briggate in 1812. In 1822 he was operating out of Hirst's yard, Briggate. Four years later, in 1826, he was still in Hirst's yard or court. In that same year, the partnership of Bellhouse and Pemberton, tailors, was specifically mentioned in the Leeds directory. This is repeated in the 1830 directory. In the directories of 1834, 1837 and 1839 David Bellhouse was listed as a tailor in Briggate.

There are some other children that may connect Joseph Bellhouse (b. 1753?) to James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796). In the 1800 directory the partnership of Bellhouse and Smith, wheelwrights, appears in Water Lane with the "Widow Bellhouse" operating as a joiner out of Water Hall, which is situated in Water Lane. The Widow Bellhouse is presumably Ellen, the widow of James, who has taken over her husband's business. A Joseph Bellhouse first appears in the Leeds

directories as a joiner and wheelwright in 1812 in Water Lane. The place of business shifts to Camp Lane in 1814. In 1816 and 1818 he is listed as a joiner in Camp Lane and as a wheelwright in Water Lane. By 1822, Joseph disappears from the directories. Instead, James and George Bellhouse are listed as joiners and wheelwrights in Water Lane. Four years later George is a joiner and wheelwright at “23 Camp lane, Water lane.” Now Camp Lane runs into Water Lane and the conjunction is not far from Water Hall.<sup>48</sup> Assuming that the Joseph Bellhouse who was born in 1753 died young, the Joseph Bellhouse in the directories, as well as James and George, would be his sons. A possible conflicting piece of evidence is that a Joseph Bellhouse and his family tried to move from Leeds to Chelmsford in Essex. They were examined in Chelmsford in 1816 by the overseers of the poor and were removed to Leeds.<sup>49</sup> Joseph stated that he was 40 years and that at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to his uncle James Bellhouse, a wheelwright. Joseph served about three years before his master died. He had been a resident of Leeds for the previous seven years. One problem is that the age of 40 in 1816 leads to a birth year of 1776 or thereabouts and the Joseph in question was born probably in 1781 since he was baptized in April of 1782. Although the apprenticeship registers for Leeds in that time period do not list Joseph as an apprentice,<sup>50</sup> his claimed apprenticeship does fit in with other events. He stated that he was 14 when he was apprenticed to his uncle James Bellhouse. At the age of 14 the year would be 1795 or 1796. Now John Bellhouse (b. 1753) was the wheelwright, not his brother James (b. 1755) who was a tailor. However, the son of John was also named James and he died in 1797, which would be approximately two or three years into the apprenticeship of Joseph. What is plausible is that Joseph worked as a wheelwright for his cousin James in pseudo-apprenticeship to his uncle John until James died in 1797. If this conjecture is correct, then it provides evidence for Joseph Bellhouse (b. 1753?) to be the brother of John Bellhouse (b. 1753), and hence the son of James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796).

All the Bellhouses mentioned thus far are all operating in traditional family occupations. John (b. 1780), Joseph (b. 1782), and George (b. 1792) are joiners, or are in the related occupation of wheelwright. All worked near the place of business of their grandfather. Their brother David (b. 1787) is operating in the traditional occupation of his great-uncles, James Bellhouse and George Pemberton, tailors.

Two of the sons of David Bellhouse (b. 1787) immigrated to Canada, one to Montreal, Quebec and the other to Hamilton, Ontario. The two sons are David Bellhouse (1802 – 1875) who operated out of Montreal and William Bellhouse (1821 – 1864) from Hamilton.

David Bellhouse (1802 – 1875) first shows up in Quebec City where he arrived in early 1820. At that time he brought with him a large assortment of woolen goods, which he offered for sale.<sup>51</sup> Two years later he was selling pants and coats for men.<sup>52</sup> On July 6, 1824 he married Eleanor Munn in Quebec City.<sup>53</sup> Between 1829 and 1841 they had eight children. In the long term the marriage was financially advantageous to Bellhouse. By 1860 his businesses had “failed more than once” and he supported himself at least partially on his wife’s income, which amounted to about \$1,200 per annum.<sup>54</sup> At some point Bellhouse changed his line of business in Quebec from an importer and vendor of cloth goods to an assignee for bankruptcy cases.<sup>55</sup> By the 1830s he was in Montreal working on bankruptcy cases. Also by that time he had obtained land in Three Rivers or Trois Rivières, a town on the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec City.<sup>56</sup> Bellhouse was in Trois Rivières in 1828; at that time he was an ensign in the Canadian militia regiment associated with that town.<sup>57</sup> In Montreal he became a partner in the firm of William Budden & Co., a firm handling bankrupt estates.<sup>58</sup> It had been known as Budden and Vennor until Budden’s death in 1834. The transition to the new firm did not go smoothly. Budden’s widow and a partner Henry Vennor announced the new firm with David Bellhouse as a new partner in June of 1834. A partner in the old firm, Richard Goldsworthy, wrote a hostile letter to Bellhouse and Vennor pointing out that Goldsworthy still had a financial interest in goods that had been consigned to him and Budden under the old partnership. He threatened legal action.<sup>59</sup> He may have been the first but was not the last who questioned Bellhouse’s business practices.<sup>60</sup> David Bellhouse first appears in the Montreal directories in 1854, now with a third career. He is the agent for Canadian Ocean Steamships. An advertisement from the year previous shows that he was responsible for booking passages and freight on three steamships sailing between Liverpool on the one side and Montreal and Quebec on the other.<sup>61</sup> By the 1860s he started a fourth career as a commission agent and by end of that decade he was in partnership with his son, James Galloway Bellhouse.<sup>62</sup> The partners specialized in the importation of iron goods. David Bellhouse died in the 1875 and his son James continued the business. James went into partnership with Duncan Macpherson and continued to import iron products. By the late 1870s they began importing chemicals and, to take advantage of the growing railway system in

Canada, expanded their other line of business to iron, steel and other railway supplies.<sup>63</sup> In the early 1880s Macpherson struck out on his own, and James Bellhouse went into partnership with J. St. George Dillon. The new firm was known as Bellhouse, Dillon and Co. They imported iron and steel for railway use as well as chemicals. By the end of the 1880s James Bellhouse was no longer associated with the firm. J. St. George Dillon and R. Lacy Dillon were now in complete control of it, turning it into a chemical and drug importing business.

When the younger brother William Bellhouse (1821 – 1864) first immigrated to Canada, he went to Montreal where he married and had his first child. Shortly thereafter the new family moved to Hamilton, Ontario where William set up a business as a hardware dealer and importer.<sup>64</sup> He also operated as an agent for the Royal Insurance Company, selling both fire and life insurance.<sup>65</sup> The hardware business, which for several years seemed to be in financial difficulty, was initially financed on a loan from his brother David.<sup>66</sup> William Bellhouse was active and well respected within the community. He was one of five men who were instrumental in erecting a new Presbyterian church in Hamilton in 1853.<sup>67</sup> Bellhouse was also one of the founding members of Acacia Lodge, a Masonic Lodge in Hamilton, serving as treasurer from 1855 to 1859.<sup>68</sup> He was active in other Masonic Lodges in Hamilton serving as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge and Treasurer of the Royal Arch Masons.<sup>69</sup> When William Bellhouse died in 1864 his wife supported the family by opening a girls' school.<sup>70</sup>

##### **5. David Bellhouse (1764 – 1840) and George Bellhouse (ca 1769 – 1825).**

A George Bellhouse shows up as a signatory on the letters of administration for James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796).<sup>71</sup> George is described as a joiner of Manchester. The other names on the letters of administration are Ellen (née Pemberton) Bellhouse, the widow, as well as James Bellhouse and George Pemberton both of whom are described as tailors of Leeds. Since Ellen signed her name with an “x”, my interpretation of the remaining signatures is the following. George Pemberton, who is almost certainly Ellen's brother, represents her interests. James Bellhouse is the son of the deceased James by his first marriage to Jennet Lambert<sup>72</sup> and he represents the children of this marriage. George is the son by James's second marriage to Ellen Pemberton and he represents the children of that marriage. David Bellhouse (1764 – 1840) is connected to George through a Manchester deed signed in 1792.<sup>73</sup> At that time, David Bellhouse bought some land in Manchester and George was listed as David's trustee in the event of David's death. There are some other similarities that should be noted. Like their father, both David and

George were joiners by trade. Both migrated to Manchester. Both, after their move to that city, attended Nonconformist chapels there: David at Mosley Street Chapel and George at Cannon Street Chapel.

Comparatively speaking, there is a relatively minor error in Speight's pedigree related to Mary (née Wainwright) Bellhouse, the wife of David Bellhouse (1764 – 1840). This is the claim that she was the sister to Bishop Wainwright of New York. This bishop, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright was born in Liverpool in 1792 and died in New York in 1854.<sup>74</sup> Since Mary Wainwright was born 31 years earlier than Jonathan, it seems unlikely, if not impossible, that they are brother and sister. The confusion may have arisen since both Mary's and Jonathan's parents are named Peter and Elizabeth Wainwright. Mary may be Jonathan's aunt but that has yet to be established.

In contrast to his older brother David, George Bellhouse (ca 1769 - 1825) is a much more obscure figure in Manchester. Although he was in Manchester as early as 1792, he does not appear in the Manchester directories until 1811 while his brother is listed as early as 1794. The omission of George Bellhouse from the directories is probably a reflection of his lower financial status until 1811, rather than his residence elsewhere. From 1811 until his death in 1825, George Bellhouse's occupation was listed as "joiner" in the Manchester business directories. There appears to have been no business connections between the two brothers other than the 1792 deed where George is given as David's trustee. By 1819 they were in completely different socio-political groups. George Bellhouse was at the Peterloo meeting, a mass meeting of sixty thousand or more individuals held on August 16, 1819 in Manchester, which was called to press for parliamentary reform.<sup>75</sup> The meeting ended in bloodshed. George Bellhouse signed a statement protesting against the violence that occurred on the part of the army and claiming that the meeting in St. Peter's Field was peaceable.<sup>76</sup> His brother David, in the opposite camp, signed a petition calling for more law and order because of Peterloo.<sup>77</sup>

George Bellhouse had three sons who survived infancy: John (d. ca 1837), James (1796 - 1872) and George (1801 - 1842).<sup>78</sup> Two of these sons, John and George, became joiners like their father and grandfather. Early in his career John, the eldest son, worked in Manchester. After their father's death, all the children of George Bellhouse operated out of Chorlton Row. The third son, James, worked as a bookkeeper.<sup>79</sup> The joiner's trade carried into the next generation as well. Of John Bellhouse's six sons, at least two worked as joiners.



The eldest son of John Bellhouse (d. ca 1837), James Bellhouse (1811 – 1896), worked as a joiner in Chorlton on Medlock for about five or six years and then immigrated to Canada in 1842.<sup>80</sup> He settled in the town of Brantford, Ontario. At that time this area of Canada was experiencing an influx of settlers, both in the surrounding farm area and in the town. James Bellhouse took advantage of this situation. He speculated in land (there are records of him purchasing several plots of Crown Land<sup>81</sup>) and began a building and contracting business, eventually working in partnership with another, Thomas Large.<sup>82</sup> His business flourished. By 1869 he was the largest builder in the town, employing forty men. At his death he was reputed to have owned considerable property about the town. The 1871 Census of Canada reported that Bellhouse owned twelve town building lots, eight houses and a warehouse or factory. Connected with his business, he also owned four wagons. James Bellhouse also took part in civic affairs. He was a School Trustee, serving as chairman in 1880 – 81,<sup>83</sup> in what is now the local Board of Education and served honorably as a justice of the peace for the last twenty-five years of his life.<sup>84</sup> His only son, Charles Edwin Bellhouse, began work as a builder, but soon gave up the trade to work as a grocer in Brantford.<sup>85</sup>

A younger son of John Bellhouse (d. ca 1837), Edward Bellhouse (b. 1821), was also a joiner by trade. He appears in the census for Altrincham in 1851 and 1861 and the census for Timperley in 1871. His family, but not him, is listed in the census for Altrincham in 1881.<sup>86</sup>

Another son of John Bellhouse, Joseph Bellhouse (b. 1817), took up an atavistic trade. Like some of his relatives of previous generations in Leeds, he became a tailor in Manchester.<sup>87</sup> He does not appear to have been very successful in his trade since his residence, as given in the Manchester directories, changes every few years. Joseph had an only child, Robert Edward Bellhouse (1849 - 1884). He became a Wesleyan Methodist minister, training at Didsbury Theological Institution. Soon after completing his theological studies he answered a call for more ministers in New South Wales, Australia and immigrated there in 1875. On the voyage over, he conducted the Sunday services on the ship.<sup>88</sup>

## **6. Ann Bellhouse.**

Speight's pedigree states that she married someone with the surname of Coates. The 1816 Leeds directory shows a James Coates working as a joiner at Water Hall and a William Coates working as a wheelwright in Marsh Lane, both places of business of the Bellhouses. In 1822

James was listed as a joiner, builder and wheelwright at Water Hall while William remained a wheelwright in Marsh Lane.<sup>89</sup> These may be Ann's children.



Robert Edward Bellhouse (1849 - 1884)<sup>90</sup>

#### **7. Mary Bellhouse (ca 1772 – 1844).**

Mary shares a tombstone with her father James Bellhouse (1726 – 1796) in Leeds parish church burial ground, as well as her mother Ellen and her husband Joseph Nicholson.<sup>91</sup> Her age and date of death are given on the stone. In 1806 a Joseph Nicholson was ordained an elder for the Inghamite church in Leeds.<sup>92</sup>

#### **8. Sarah Bellhouse (ca 1767 – 1837).**

There is no information on Sarah beyond what is in Speight's pedigree. There is a Benjamin Wood in Tadcaster in 1822.<sup>93</sup>

I will now turn away from the descendants that either appear, or should appear, in Speight's pedigree to the possible ancestors of John Bellhouse (1697 – 1772).

The most interesting error (at least to me) in Speight's pedigree is the statement that, "The family of Bellhouse is supposed to derive from a village of the same name in Essex and to have subsequently settled in Yorkshire." At least one Bellhouse descendant has hired professional genealogists to try to establish this connection.<sup>94</sup> The connection requires bridging a 300-



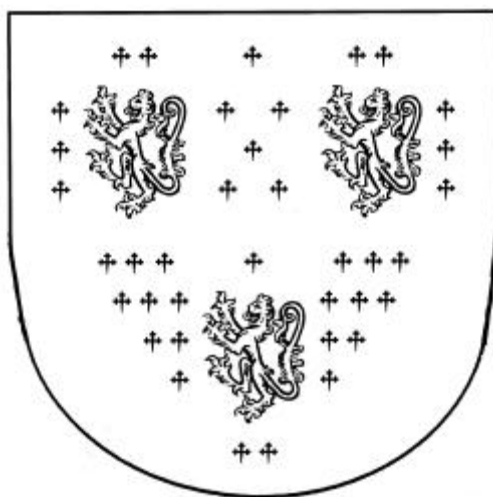
In order to put Speight's claim to rest as best as possible, I examined the Essex Bellhouses at some length. These Bellhouses held the manors of Ramsden Bellhouse, Stanway and Aveley in Essex. A relatively detailed pedigree for this family has been constructed at least twice in the past, once in the eighteenth century<sup>95</sup> and another from an earlier time.<sup>96</sup> Both these pedigrees generally agree with the pedigree presented here. Where possible, in my construction I have consulted transcribed source material from the years 1200 through 1400 or later.<sup>97</sup> For the most part my construction is a confirmation of what appears in the earlier pedigrees.<sup>98</sup> There are, however, some differences between my construction and the earlier ones. Hubert Bellhouse (fl. 1238 – 1245), Theobald the parson of Ramsden, Thomas (1274 – 1304), the Sir Richard Bellhouse who was born about 1300 and his brother John who was alive in 1343 do not appear in the eighteenth century pedigree. The same is true for the earlier pedigree except that Sir Richard does appear and is incorrectly given as the son of the Richard who died about 1301 rather than the grandson.<sup>99</sup> The only tenuous connection in the differences from the earlier pedigrees is Theobald the parson.<sup>100</sup> The fact that he was a parson in the parish that the Bellhouses held makes him a likely relative; there is nothing else that I can find at present that connects him to the Bellhouses in the pedigree.

It is almost certain that this medieval Bellhouse family died out in the male line by 1400. The properties in Essex through the descendants of Thomas Bellhouse, the Sheriff of Cambridge, passed to John Barrett and Robert Knivet.<sup>101</sup> That leaves only the descendants of Richard Bellhouse, the Sheriff of Norfolk: Richard Bellhouse and his brother John. It is uncertain and unlikely that they had surviving children. Richard held the manors of Bilneye and Bodeneye in Norfolk, which he obtained from his father.<sup>102</sup> Jointly with his brother he held the manors of Barkeston and Plungarth in Leicester.<sup>103</sup> After 1360 the brothers do not appear in the extensive set of documents that have been published by the Public Record Office. Moreover, the earliest pedigree of these Bellhouses states that Richard was thought to have died without issue.<sup>104</sup> These items do not confirm that this line of Bellhouses ended but rather provide reasonable doubt that the line continued. There are probably many more places to look for clues for the male descendants of Sir Richard Bellhouse and his wife Matilda née Poucard. In all probability it would be an interesting but fruitless paper (or parchment) chase.

In the paper chase to establish the disconnection between the Bellhouses of Yorkshire and the Bellhouses of Essex, I discovered that these late medieval Bellhouses had some interesting events occur in their lives. These interesting parts deal with the rough and tumble aspects of their lives rather than the land issues and transactions that consume most of the space in the source documents. The Thomas who died in 1304 was murdered. His wife Matilda was initially accused of conspiring in the murder but was later acquitted after spending a year or two in the Tower of London.<sup>105</sup> In 1342 Nicholas Bellhouse was fined with several others for hunting on the lands of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Nicholas and his associates also broke into the earl's house and assaulted his men and servants. One or more of the Thomas Bellhouses got into trouble on at least four occasions. Assault, theft and poaching seem to be their main pursuits with a little rebellion thrown in on the side. The first instance was in 1315 when a Thomas Bellhouse and two others seized the goods of a merchant from Dordrecht by the name of Tholomannus de Gauré and assaulted his men and servants.<sup>106</sup> Twenty years later a Sir Thomas, perhaps the same as the earlier one or perhaps different, and several others trespassed on the lands of Robert de Boutetourte in Gosefeld, Essex taking with them some deer and driving away several oxen and cows. They also assaulted de Boutetourte's men and servants.<sup>107</sup> In 1322 another Thomas Bellhouse, or perhaps the same, was pardoned for taking part in a rebellion with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.<sup>108</sup> On the last recorded occasion of trouble, a Thomas Bellhouse was on the receiving end. Through his residence at Aveley, this Thomas can also be identified as the Thomas Bellhouse who died before 1397. In 1369 a London merchant Richard Hermar threatened Thomas; Thomas in return obtained what in modern parlance would be a restraining order.<sup>109</sup> There is also a spiritual side to these Bellhouses that contrasts to the recorded mayhem. Sir John Bellhouse, who died in 1330 or thereabouts, made a pilgrimage to Santiago in 1314.<sup>110</sup> Shortly after his death his wife Isolda made the same pilgrimage.<sup>111</sup>

Since many of the Essex Bellhouses were knights on active military service, these Bellhouses possessed coats of arms. These are the arms that are advertised for sale today by a variety of heraldry shops. However, in view of what I have argued about the male line of these Bellhouses dying out by 1400, no Bellhouse technically today has the right to bear these arms. Some of the early Bellhouses possessed arms that contained geometric shapes.<sup>112</sup> The technical description of the arms of Theobald Bellhouse circa 1285 is, "Or, bend lozengy gules and vair," and that of Thomas circa 1310 is, "Or, bend lozengy gules and argent."<sup>113</sup> At some point the

Bellhouses changed their arms by taking out the geometric shapes and replacing them with lions rampant. A later Bellhouse coat of arms is described as, “Argent, crusily fitchy sable, three lions rampant gules.” This is a silver shield with three red lions rampant surrounded by several black crosslet crosses. I have given my best rendition of this coat of arms here. These arms come from a 1520 coat of arms that was quartered.<sup>114</sup> They probably originated with Sir Thomas Bellhouse, the Essex tax collector since these quartered arms are associated with the Barrett family<sup>115</sup> and the arms themselves have been ascribed to the Bellhouses of Aveley, Essex.<sup>116</sup>



Coat of Arms, Bellhouse of Aveley

Based on these arms, the puzzle is not whether the Essex Bellhouses moved to Yorkshire. The puzzle for the Essex Bellhouses is now a heraldic one. How many coats of arms did the Sir Thomas Bellhouse who died in 1294 possess? I can count three possibilities. The simplest version of the coat of arms with the lions rampant leaves out the crosses. This has been attributed to Sir John Bellhouse circa 1312.<sup>117</sup> This is probably the John who died circa 1330. In an ordinary of arms circa 1380 it is also ascribed to Thomas Bellhouse. In all likelihood this would be the son of Sir John who died before 1333. Sir John’s brother, Sir William Bellhouse had the same arms as the brother with the addition of a black indented (or saw-tooth) border on the shield.<sup>118</sup> Sir John may have taken his father’s (Sir Thomas’s) coat of arms and his own son Thomas may have done the same. The brothers of Sir John, William definitely and Nicholas possibly, adopted a variation by adding the crosslets or the border. Nicholas’s son Thomas maintained the cross-

lets. We are now up to two possible coats of arms for the Sir Thomas Bellhouse who died in 1294: “Or, bend lozengy gules and argent” and “Argent, three lions rampant gules.” A third possibility comes from the earliest complete pedigree of this family.<sup>119</sup> There Sir Thomas’s coat of arms, described in French in the manuscript as “portoit d’or un saltaire maschlet de goules et de vaire. un O pur [sic] la differ.” In modern heraldic terms this is, “Or, saltire mascle gules and vair, differenced by an O.”

If the Bellhouses of Yorkshire were not descended from the Bellhouses of Essex, then where then did they come from? In other words, can we go back earlier than the first entry in Speight’s pedigree? This is the John Bellhouse who died in 1772 and was buried at Fulneck, the Moravian settlement that is now part of Leeds. Ann Bellhouse of Leeds posed this same question in 1900 – and surmised what is probably the right answer. Concerning some genealogical questions around Speight’s pedigree she wrote:<sup>120</sup>

“I have discovered that there was, centuries ago, a house or farm-stead in or near Pudsey called Bellehus which belonged to Kirkstall Abbey, so that there is no necessity to go to Essex for the possible origin of the name. Pudsey was in the parish of Calverley, which is about six miles from Leeds, and I have had the opportunity of looking over the Calverley registers that have been published down to 1720. The Bellhouse entries are very numerous, but the first of them appears in 1634 sixty years after the beginning of the registers. It is the marriage of Henry Bellhouse and Mary [sic, the entry was actually Anne] Harper and all the others mentioned seem to be descendants of theirs. The last entry is 1715, but there is no mention of a David, Jonathan or Edward. There is not a John who can be the one at the top of our printed pedigree and who was living in Armley where his son James was baptized in or about 1737 [sic, the correct date is 1726].”

I believe that one hundred years ago Ann Bellhouse correctly guessed the Pudsey connection for John Bellhouse, although my belief is based on the slimmest of evidence. From the Moravian registers we know that the origins for John are to be found in Wortley. Neither the Leeds registers nor the chapel for Armley shows an entry for a baptism of John Bellhouse in 1697 or at any close date.<sup>121</sup> The closest is John, the son of Joshua Bellhouse of Woodhouse not Wortley, and he was baptized in 1691. John does show up in Wortley when he married Mary Coop in 1718 and there is a marriage of a Joseph Bellas to Mary Janson of Wortley on January 21, 1694.<sup>122</sup> There are no other records from Wortley that I can find<sup>123</sup> at present that mention

John or Joseph Bellhouse. My conjecture is that Joseph and Mary Bellas or Bellhouse were the parents of John. The likely reason that the birth was not recorded is that the parents were dodging taxes. From 1695 to 1706 the Marriage Duty Act was in effect, which taxed all births, marriages and deaths as well as bachelors and widowers over the age of 25.<sup>124</sup>

The only known baptismal record of a Joseph Bellhouse in seventeenth century Yorkshire that fits into the required time frame is the baptism of Joseph Bellhouse on May 16, 1672, son of William and Mary (née Taylor) Bellhouse of Pudsey in the parish of Calverley. Pudsey is not far from Wortley. This is the Calverley connection that Ann Bellhouse of Leeds sought one hundred years ago. As noted by Ann Bellhouse, the first Bellhouse or Bellas entries in these registers occur in 1634 while the registers begin in 1574.<sup>125</sup> A pedigree for this family based on these parish registers is given here. The published registers end in 1720 and so I read the bishop's transcripts between 1720 and 1745, and came up with two additions to the pedigree. The family appears generally to have left Pudsey by the mid-eighteenth century or earlier, and settled elsewhere. There are no burial or marriage records for Joseph Bellhouse in the Calverley registers nor are there entries for any of his children.

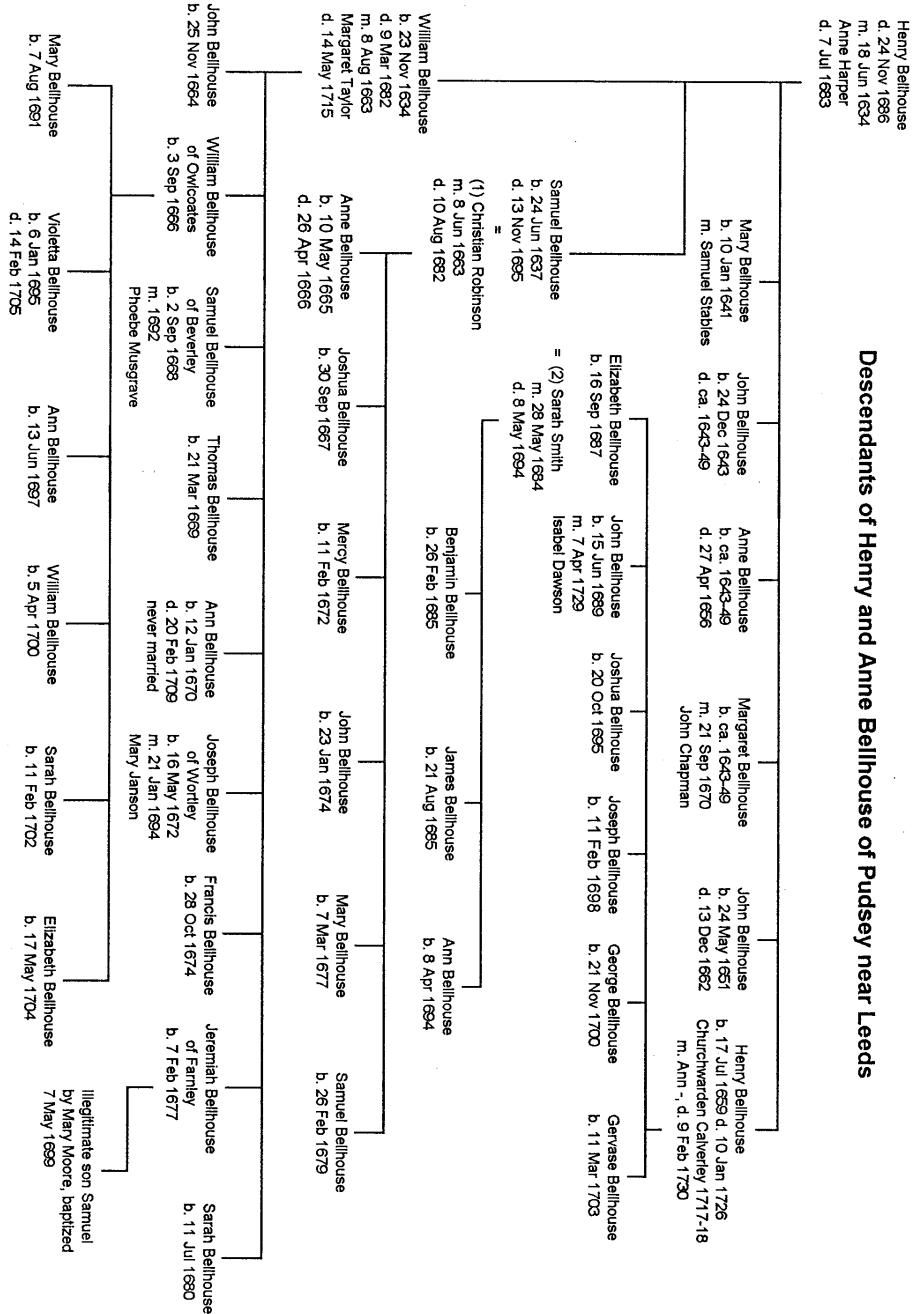


Mark of Henry Bellhouse, 1684

At the head of this pedigree is Henry Bellhouse who died in 1686. He was a farmer or husbandman of modest means. In 1666 his house had two hearths.<sup>126</sup> At his death an inventory of his goods included two beds with bedding, a set of linen sheets, a buffet, a cupboard, two tables, three stools, and four chairs, as well as cooking implements and pewter, brass and wooden vessels.<sup>127</sup> In what was typical for the next four generations to follow, Henry probably could neither read nor write, making his mark on his will rather than signing his name. Up to 1730 when the last entry for the Bellhouses occurred in the Calverley registers, the Bellhouses of Pudsey appear to have maintained a modest presence in the community. Two of the sons of Henry Bellhouse, William and Henry the younger, were both paying taxes in 1692 on land they rented from others.<sup>128</sup> Henry may have run into financial trouble at the end of the century, or was just dodging



more taxes. Henry the younger's son George was baptized in 1700. For reasons of poverty Henry was absolved from paying registration taxes levied under the Marriage Duty Act. Three years later he paid the tax when his son Gervase was baptized. In 1704 William and Henry the younger were again paying taxes on land.<sup>129</sup> Based on the tax rates it appears that the size or value of their lands increased between 1692 and 1704. By 1717 Henry had achieved some prominence in the community, holding the position of churchwarden for that year.<sup>130</sup>



Can we trace the Bellhouse family earlier than 1634 in Calverley? There are no Bellhouse or Bellas entries in the Calverley registers for 60 years prior to 1634 and so it is possible that the family came from a parish that was close by. There were Bellhouses in Kippax and Ledsham on the east side of Leeds in the right time period but there is nothing at the moment to connect them to Calverley or Pudsey, which are on the west side. One tantalizing prospect is a Henry Bellhouse, son of another Henry, who was baptized at Ledsham on September 13, 1618.<sup>131</sup> This is the last Bellhouse entry in this register. If this were the correct Henry, then he would have been 16 or 17 years of age at the time of his marriage, with his eldest son born five months or less after the marriage. There is also some evidence to suggest that some Bellhouses were in the Calverley area prior to 1634. In the sixteenth century the name occurs in Farsley near Calverley<sup>132</sup> and a century earlier the name is associated with Woodhall near Calverley.<sup>133</sup> One theory has it that the name originated in the fourteenth century from a place-name near Halifax and that the family migrated eastwards down the valley of the Calder River.<sup>134</sup> I can see already that many more pleasant hours could be spent in the pursuit of this question.

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#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> Harry Speight, *Pedigree of Bellhouse*, *op. cit.*
- <sup>2</sup> Harry Speight, *Upper Wharfedale*, London, Elliot Stock, 1900; Harry Speight, *Lower Wharfedale*, London, Elliot Stock, 1902.
- <sup>3</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford, Deed Box 17 Case 28 No. 1 and Deed Box 47 Case 4.
- <sup>4</sup> Original letters in the possession of Richard Lafone Bellhouse of Kempsey, Worcester; photocopies in the Possession of the author.
- <sup>5</sup> A. Swinson, *A Register of the Regiments and Corps of the British Army*, London, The Archive Press, 1972.
- <sup>6</sup> Public Record Office. WO12/52.
- <sup>7</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford, Deed Box 47 Case 4, letter from William Bellhouse to a Mr. Bellhouse dated May 17, 1899; Letter from William Bellhouse of Ben Rhydding to Constance Bellhouse of Manchester, dated March 13, 1900 in the possession of Mr. R.L. Bellhouse.
- <sup>8</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford, Deed Box 47 Case 4.
- <sup>9</sup> *Thoresby Society*, Volume 26.
- <sup>10</sup> Letters of Administration for James Bellhouse, 1796, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research.
- <sup>11</sup> Public Record Office RG 4/3343, p. 52.
- <sup>12</sup> *ibid.*, p. 57.
- <sup>13</sup> Fulneck Archives. *Church Book of the United Brethren in Yorkshire containing record of reception of adults with date and place of birth*, p. 96.
- <sup>14</sup> William Benn, *Wortley-de-Leeds: History of an Ancient Township*, published by the author, 1926.
- <sup>15</sup> *Thoresby Society*, Volume 23.
- <sup>16</sup> Public Record Office RG4/3062, p. 393.
- <sup>17</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, West Riding Registry of Deeds, Wakefield, Transfer of lease on Knapton Close to Hannah Bellhouse, 1796.
- <sup>18</sup> *Thoresby Society*, Volume 23.
- <sup>19</sup> October 17, 1840 entry in John Robertson's notebook giving an obituary of David Bellhouse (1764 –

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- 1840).
- <sup>20</sup> Public Record Office RG4/2382, Register of the Inghamite Chapel at Leeds.
- <sup>21</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 23*.
- <sup>22</sup> Fulneck Archives. *Church Book of the United Brethren in Yorkshire containing record of reception of adults with date and place of birth*, p. 145.
- <sup>23</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 20*.
- <sup>24</sup> In the Leeds Directory for 1800 there is a John Bellhouse operating as a joiner in March Lane. In the 1812 directory John is listed as a joiner and builder in March Lane.
- <sup>25</sup> The Leeds Directory for 1800 has the partnership of Bellhouse & Smith, wheelwrights operating in Water Lane. The Apprenticeship Register for Leeds covering the years 1726 to 1808 in the Central Library at Leeds shows John Bellhouse, a wheelwright, taking on Richard Saunderson as an apprentice in 1793.
- <sup>26</sup> Leeds directories for 1798, 1812 and 1822.
- <sup>27</sup> The Leeds directory for 1798 lists James Bellhouse in March Lane. Since an entry for James does not appear in future directories and Samuel Bellhouse is also operating in March Lane in 1798, it is likely that the entry refers to the James who died in 1797.
- <sup>28</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 28*.
- <sup>29</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 14*.
- <sup>30</sup> J.A. Venn, *op. cit.*
- <sup>31</sup> *Cambridge Historical Register*.
- <sup>32</sup> *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, 1868.
- <sup>33</sup> Will of William Cocker Bellhouse, Somerset House, probate granted 1873.
- <sup>34</sup> Letter from Ann Bellhouse of Roundhay to Constance Bellhouse of Manchester dated March 9, 1900 states that this was the first contact between the two families since "my dear Father met with Mr David Bellhouse (who, I suppose would be your great-grandfather) at Whitby. It must be nearly, if not quite forty years ago."
- <sup>35</sup> Charles Bellhouse's homestead was located at Township 8, Range 16, Section 32 and David Bellhouse's farm was at Township 6, Range 12, Section 32. Homestead Patents, National Archives of Canada, Land Records and Registry, Crown Lands Branch. A section is one square mile. Township numbers run north-south and range numbers run east-west. There are 36 sections in a township range intersection so that the farms are 24 miles apart in the east-west direction and 12 miles in the north-south direction. On using the Pythagorean Theorem, the distance between the farms is 26.3 miles.
- <sup>36</sup> Homestead Papers for Charles Bellhouse, Government of Manitoba, Crown Lands Branch.
- <sup>37</sup> *Historical Sketches of the Rise of the Scots Independent and the Inghamite Churches; with the Correspondence Which led to their Union*. Colne, H. Earnshaw, 1814, pp. xxii and xxiii.
- <sup>38</sup> Public Record Office RG4/1034. Register of the Inghamite Church at Winewall.
- <sup>39</sup> *Historical Sketches, op. cit.*, pp. xxv.
- <sup>40</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, West Riding Registry of Deeds, Wakefield, property transfer, 1805.
- <sup>41</sup> Letters of Administration for James Bellhouse, 1796, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research.
- <sup>42</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, West Riding Registry of Deeds, Wakefield, property transfer, 1798.
- <sup>43</sup> Letters of Administration for James Bellhouse, 1796, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research.
- <sup>44</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford, Deed Box 47 Case 4.
- <sup>45</sup> *Lancashire Memorial Inscriptions, Colne, Winewall Inghamite Chapel*. Typescript photographed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, fiche 6340927.
- <sup>46</sup> Public Record Office RG4 3343 – Register of the Inghamite Chapel at Winewall,
- <sup>47</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 25*.
- <sup>48</sup> 1815 Map of Leeds surveyed by N. and F. Giles, photocopy provided to the author by the Central Library of Leeds.
- <sup>49</sup> Some transcriptions of the Essex Quarter Sessions appeared in a genealogical newsletter published in 1984. I was given only photocopies of selected pages which dealt with the administration of the Poor Law Acts and gave some transcriptions of investigations of Yorkshire people who had migrated to Essex and had become destitute.
- <sup>50</sup> Central Library, Leeds, *Apprenticeship Register for Leeds 1726 – 1808*.
- <sup>51</sup> *Quebec Gazette*, May 22, 1820.
- <sup>52</sup> *Quebec Gazette*, December 19, 1822.

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- <sup>53</sup> National Archives of Canada, Lower Canada Marriage Bonds RG 4 B28, Vol. 32.
- <sup>54</sup> Baker Library, Harvard Business School, R.G. Dun Collection, Canada Volumes, Volume 5.
- <sup>55</sup> *Quebec Gazette*, February 27, 1823 and April 17, 1823.
- <sup>56</sup> National Archives of Canada, Lower Canada Land Papers RG 1 L3<sup>L</sup> Vol. 113
- <sup>57</sup> *Liste de l Milice du Bas-Canada, pour 1828*, p. 38, Premier Battalion du Comté de St. Maurice, Trois Rivières.
- <sup>58</sup> *Montreal Gazette*, June 5 and 7, 1834.
- <sup>59</sup> Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Bailey Family Papers MG H1.
- <sup>60</sup> Baker Library, Harvard Business School, R.G. Dun Collection, Canada Volumes, Volume 5.
- <sup>61</sup> Rare Book Collection, National Library of Canada, advertisement for “Ocean Steam Packet Service.” Catalogued under: David Bellhouse, *Canadian royal mail packet service, under contract with Her Majesty’s Provincial Government between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool*, Montreal, Farmer’s Journal Office, 1853.
- <sup>62</sup> Montreal Directories, 1866 – 1876.
- <sup>63</sup> Montreal Directories, 1875 – 1883.
- <sup>64</sup> The 1851 Census of Canada in Hamilton, St. George’s Ward shows William Bellhouse aged 31 as hardware merchant who was born in Leeds. His wife Agnes and their only child at the time, James, were both born in Montreal. James was one year of age.
- <sup>65</sup> Hamilton Directories, 1856 and 1858.
- <sup>66</sup> Baker Library, Harvard Business School, R.G. Dun Collection, Canada Volumes, Volume 25.
- <sup>67</sup> *Concerning the Saint Paul’s Presbyterian Church and Congregation, Hamilton, Ontario, 1854 – 1904*, Hamilton, Spectator Printing, 1904.
- <sup>68</sup> David Hastings, *Historical Sketch of Acacia Lodge*, Hamilton, Spectator Press, 1905; *The History of Acacia Lodge, A.F. & A.M. No. 61, G.R.C., 1855 – 1955*, Hamilton, 1955.
- <sup>69</sup> Letter to the author from R.E. Davies, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in Hamilton, dated June 5, 1998.
- <sup>70</sup> An advertisement for the school circa 1884 is in Hamilton Public Library Archives, Brown-Hendrie Collection SB26.
- <sup>71</sup> Letters of Administration for James Bellhouse, 1796, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research.
- <sup>72</sup> The baptism of James Bellhouse, son of James Bellhouse, was at Armley, April 13, 1755. The burial of Jennet or Gennet Bellhouse was at Armley, February 4, 1760. *Thoresby Society, Volume 23*. James Bellhouse and Jennet Lambert of Wortley were married at Leeds Parish Church, August 13, 1750. *Thoresby Society, Volume 20*.
- <sup>73</sup> Manchester Central Library M/C 580.
- <sup>74</sup> *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, Volume I, New York, James T. White & Company, p. 515; Dumas Malone (ed.), *Dictionary of American Biography, Volume X*, New York, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1936.
- <sup>75</sup> For more information, see R.W. Reid, *The Peterloo Massacre*, London, Heinemann, 1989.
- <sup>76</sup> *Manchester Mercury*, September 7, 1819.
- <sup>77</sup> *Manchester Mercury*, October 19, 1819.
- <sup>78</sup> *International Genealogical Index* (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) for Lancashire under Bellhouse; Manchester Central Library M74/3/1, Monumental inscriptions at Rusholme Road Cemetery, stone 2669.
- <sup>79</sup> Manchester Directories, 1811 – 1848.
- <sup>80</sup> *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Oxford by Walker and Miles, 1876 and Brant by Page and Smith, 1875*, p. 71, reprinted by Richardson, Bond & Wright, 1972, Owen Sound.
- <sup>81</sup> Ontario Archives, LML 489, Abstract Index A, land patent dated May 22, 1858; LML 491 Abstract Index C, land patent dated May 22, 1858.
- <sup>82</sup> *County of Brant, Gazetteer and Directory, 1869 - 70*, Town of Brantford, reprinted by Brant County Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, 1983.
- <sup>83</sup> F.D. Reville, *History of the County of Brant*, Brantford, Hurley Printing Company, 1920, p. 229.
- <sup>84</sup> *Brantford Expositor*, April 18, 1896.
- <sup>85</sup> *The Mercantile Agency Reference Book for the Dominion of Canada*, Montreal, Dun, Wiman & Co., 1871 - 1882. These are the early versions of the Dun & Bradstreet Reports. The 1871 edition lists Charles Bellhouse as a grocer and builder; in the remaining years, he is listed only as a grocer.
- <sup>86</sup> Entries from the Census of Great Britain at Altrincham for 1851, 1861 and 1881, and at Timperley for

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- 1871 were transcribed from microfilm for the author by Mrs. Elizabeth Campion, Timperley.
- <sup>87</sup> Manchester Directories, 1843 - 1874.
- <sup>88</sup> State Library of New South Wales, M.L. DOC.1112 on the Bellhouse family.
- <sup>89</sup> Edward Baines, *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County of York, Volume I*, 1822, republished in 1969, S.R. Publishers Limited.
- <sup>90</sup> Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Holly Fallows, Turramurra, Australia.
- <sup>91</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 26*.
- <sup>92</sup> *Historical Sketches, op. cit.*, p. xxii.
- <sup>93</sup> Baines, *op.cit.*
- <sup>94</sup> Letter from John L. Bellhouse of Devizes, Wiltshire to the author, January 22, 1987.
- <sup>95</sup> Philip Morant, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex, Volumes I and II*, London, 1763 – 1768, republished by EP Publishing, 1978.
- <sup>96</sup> British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Harleian 380 item 53 ff 28.
- <sup>97</sup> The documents I consulted are: Public Record Office, *Curia Regis Rolls, Volumes 1 – 18*, London, HMSO, 1922; Public Record Office, *Close Rolls, Henry III, 1227 – 1272, Volumes 1 – 5*, London, HMSO, 1902 – 38; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward I, 1272 – 1307, Volumes 1 – 5*, London, HMSO, 1900 – 08; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward II, 1307 – 1327, Volumes 1 – 4*, London, HMSO, 1892 – 98; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, 1327 – 1377, Volumes 1 – 14*, London, HMSO, 1896 – 1913; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Richard II, 1377 – 1399, Volumes 1 – 6*, London, HMSO, 1914 – 27; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry IV, 1399 – 1413, Volumes 1 – 5*, London, HMSO, 1927 – 32; Public Record Office, *Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Volumes 1 – 22*, London, HMSO, 1911 – 62; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry III, 1227 – 1272, Volumes 1 – 6*, London, HMSO, 1901 – 13; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1272 – 1307, Volumes 1 – 4*, London, HMSO, 1893 – 1901; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II, 1307 – 1327, Volumes 1 – 5*, London, HMSO, 1894 – 1904; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1327 – 1377, Volumes 1 – 16*, London, HMSO, 1891 – 1914; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, 1377 – 1399, Volumes 1 – 6*, London, HMSO, 1895 – 1909; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry IV, 1399 – 1413, Volumes 1 – 4*, London, HMSO, 1903 – 09; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and other analogous documents, Volumes 1 – 15*, London HMSO 1904; Public Record Office, *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved in the Public Record Office, Volumes 1 - 5*, London, HMSO, 1916.
- <sup>98</sup> Some direct genealogical connections, as well as indirect ones through properties, for the pedigrees may be obtained from: *Curia Regis Rolls, Vols. 5, 6, 10, 18*; *Close Rolls, Vols. 1, 3, 4, 5 (Edward I), 3 (Edward II), 2, 3, 7, 12 (Edward III), 2, 3 (Richard II)*; *Fine Rolls, Vols. 1, 4 (Edward I), 2 (Edward II)*; *Patent Rolls, Vols. 2, 4 (Edward I), 2 (Edward II), 2, 3, 10, 15, 16 (Edward III), 10 (Edward III)*; *Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vols. 3, 4 (Edward I), 12, 13, 14 (Edward III)*.
- <sup>99</sup> The *Close Rolls, Vol. 3 (Edward II)* state that in 1318 Richard could now obtain the lands of this father Thomas since Richard had proved his age.
- <sup>100</sup> The *Close Rolls, Vol. 3 (Edward I)* show that Theobald was the parson of Ramsden in 1292 and that five years later he resigned from the church of Thyngdon in the Diocese of Lincoln.
- <sup>101</sup> See, for example, Morant, *Vol. I, op. cit.*, pp. 78 and 202.
- <sup>102</sup> *Close Rolls, Vol. 3 (Edward II)*; *Patent Rolls, Vols. 3, (Edward II), 10 (Edward III)*, *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, Vol. 3*.
- <sup>103</sup> *Close Rolls, Vol. 7 (Edward III)*, *Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. 8 (Edward III)*.
- <sup>104</sup> British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Harleian 380 item 53 ff 28. The note for Richard is given in Latin: *ob. ubi reor~ sine prole*. or literally *death in which it is thought without descendants*.
- <sup>105</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 4 (Edward I)*, *Close Rolls, Vol. 5 (Edward I)*.
- <sup>106</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 2 (Edward II)*.
- <sup>107</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 3 (Edward III)*.
- <sup>108</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 4 (Edward II)*.
- <sup>109</sup> *Close Rolls, Vol. 13 (Edward III)*.
- <sup>110</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 2 (Edward II)*.
- <sup>111</sup> *Patent Rolls, Vol. 1 (Edward III)*.

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- <sup>112</sup> British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Harleian 380 item 53 ff 28. D.H.B. Chesshyre and T. Woodcock (eds.) *Dictionary of British Arms: Medieval Ordinary, Volume One*, Society of Antiquaries of London, 1992.
- <sup>113</sup> Chesshyre and Woodcock, *op. cit.*, p. 346.
- <sup>114</sup> Chesshyre and Woodcock, *op. cit.*, p. 280.
- <sup>115</sup> British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Harleian 1560 f 175v.
- <sup>116</sup> Bernard Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time*, 1884. Reprinted 1976, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore.
- <sup>117</sup> Chesshyre and Woodcock, *op. cit.*, p. 276.
- <sup>118</sup> Chesshyre and Woodcock, *op. cit.*, p. 309.
- <sup>119</sup> British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Harleian 380 item 53 ff 28.
- <sup>120</sup> Letter of Ann Bellhouse of Roundhay, Leeds to Constance Bellhouse of Manchester. The letter is dated December 31, 1901 but in the context of the group of letters from Ann to Constance the correct year is probably 1900.
- <sup>121</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volumes 10 and 13.*
- <sup>122</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>123</sup> I have tried histories of the area, manorial records, land records from the Yorkshire Land Registry in Wakefield and entries for Wortley in the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
- <sup>124</sup> See, for example, David Hey (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
- <sup>125</sup> Samuel Margerison, *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley, Volumes 1, 2, 3*, Bradford, Sewell, 1880, 1883 and 1887.
- <sup>126</sup> Simeon Rayner, *The Histories and Antiquities of Pudsey*, London, Longmans, pp. 279-280.
- <sup>127</sup> Will of Henry Bellhouse dated May 23, 1684 and inventory of the same dated October 19, 1688. Borthwick Institute of Historical Research
- <sup>128</sup> *The Bradford Antiquary*, New Series, **1**, 1900.
- <sup>129</sup> *The Bradford Antiquary*, **2**, 1895, p. 15; Rayner, *op.cit.*, p. 280.
- <sup>130</sup> Margerison, *op.cit.*, Volume 2, p. 34; Rayner, *op.cit.*, p. 286.
- <sup>131</sup> *Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Volume 26, Ledsham.*
- <sup>132</sup> George Redmonds, *Yorkshire West Riding, English Surname Series Volume I*, Chichester, Philimore, 1973.
- <sup>133</sup> *Thoresby Society, Volume 6*, pp. 278 – 280.
- <sup>134</sup> Redmonds, *op.cit.*