

WALKING ON WATER STREET, Part 10 FROM A SHAMBLES TO MARTINS BANK

Graham Jones

Every street near the Town-hall was then narrow, irregular, and ill built... Numerous, dirty, confined, and mean courts and alleys were to be met with, communicating with the principal streets in the old parts of the town...

Richard Brooke,
Liverpool as it was During the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century

Histories of the town of Liverpool in the early centuries of its existence mention the butchers that would have been an important presence in the street markets,¹ and a map of 1650 is the earliest to show the location of butchers' shambles in central Liverpool, existing as a reproduction which appeared in various editions of the 19th century guide book *The Stranger in Liverpool* (fig 1).^{2,3}

A century later, Perry's map of 1769 (fig 2) indicates how the central area of the town had grown. The original Exchange of 1674 on the Castle Street side of Water Street had been demolished in 1755, having been replaced in 1754 by the one shown on the opposite side. Richard Brooke, writing of the Liverpool that had existed in the latter part of the 18th century, a period through which his own father had lived, remarked (continuing the quotation which opens this article) that

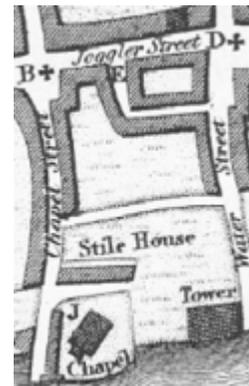


Fig 1 (above). A detail from a 1650 map (oriented to the east). The Shambles is marked as 'E', linking Water Street with 'Joggler Street' (elsewhere 'Juggler', High Street today). Image courtesy of the Athenaeum



Fig 2 (below). A detail from George Perry's 1769 map (oriented to the east). Notice the gardens and common land that still existed between Pemberton's Alley and Common Garden (the original name of Covent Garden). Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.

The Town-hall, then called the Exchange, was a conspicuous object at the north end of Castle-street; but it appeared even more out of the line of perspective at that period, than it has done since the widening of that street, which took place in 1786; and in the open space in front of it, the Corn Market, such as it was, used to be held. Houses and shops, since cleared away, were built close up to it, on its west and north sides; and one or two of them touched it... Behind the Town-hall, at the spot which is now part of the area of the Exchange-buildings, was a small open space with several houses and shops; some butchers' shambles, of considerable extent, called the Old Shambles, extended to it, from the west side of High-street, which was then a continuation of Oldhall-street, and contained a number of shops. A smaller range of shambles, communicating with the old shambles, and extending very near the west side of the Town-hall, led by a narrow passage into Water-street.⁴

James Picton, writing about Liverpool's 1786 Improvement Act, commented that

*In sec. 42 of this Act, there is a singular provision, that "no butcher's stall, shop, or shamble, shall be allowed fronting a public street or passage after January 1st, 1788." It is needless to add that this enactment has remained a dead letter from that day to this.*⁵

Although by 1790, along with the widening of Castle Street, the Shambles with its exit onto Water Street had been demolished to make way for the construction of a new Exchange Alley, a population survey, 'Taken by M Simmons, from October 13th, 1789, to January 13th, 1790', and reproduced in Gore's Directory of 1790, indicates that there were still 259 residents living in the five surviving alleys which are shown on Perry's map to the north and west of the Exchange.

The directory provides details of the occupations of 27 of them (Table).⁶

1890 Directory	Names and occupations of the 'merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants'
Clayton's-alley (44 residents)	Robert Hewit (victualler); James Ward (livery stable-keeper); James Scarsbrick (shoemaker); George Yates (scale porter)
Fewler's-alley (18 residents)	James Ashburn (pilot)
Johnson's-alley (61 residents)	John Kelly (hatter); Thomas Turner (watercolour painter); George Walker (attorney's office); Joseph Whitby (carpenter); John Worral (hatter)
Old Shambles (17 residents)	Francis Barr (shoemaker); Mathew Grierson (blacksmith); Jonathan Lyon (shoemaker); Clarissa Smith (victualler); Richard Wright (victualler)
Pemberton's-alley (119 residents)	Robert Edwards (pilot); Thomas Davis (pilot); Cornelius Gleeson (pilot); John Gouldson (brazier); Henry Jump (pocketbook-maker); John Miller (pilot); John O'Hara (shoemaker); James Pattison (pilot); Ellen Scotson (victualler); William Shewell (pilot); Thomas Walthew (linen-draper); Thomas Young (pilot)

One of the alleys was recorded in a view in 1797 by W G Herdman (fig 3) who wrote that it was.

*from a rare and valuable drawing in the Foster Collection, and is the only one of the earliest thatched cottages of the town we have met with. It is a view of Fewler's Court, Chapel Street, on the south side of the street, and taken down in 1797. These cottages would be the first buildings erected there, and at the time the drawing was taken they would probably be above two hundred years old. The stiff and formal figure near the centre is an exact fac-simile of the one contained in the original drawing taken at the time, and is of equal antiquarian interest as the cottages. The broad collars, large and broad flaps, or coat-tails, broad-brimmed hats, and queue, knee-breeches, and buckles, are all faithful transcripts of the dress of the period.*⁷



Fig 3. Fewler's Court in 1797 by W G Herdman (Fewler's Wynt on Perry's map; Fewler's-alley in the 1890 directory). Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.

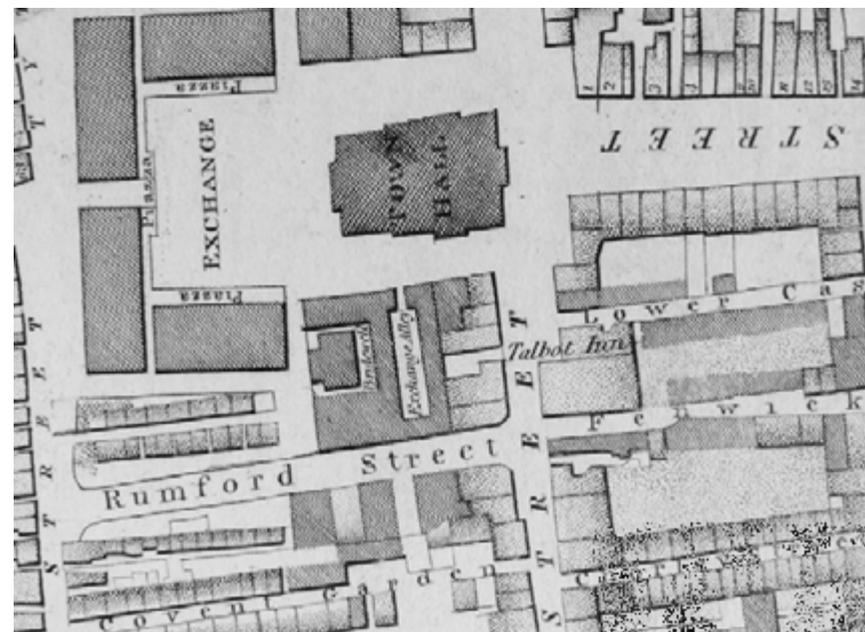


Fig 4. A detail from Richard Horwood's plan of 1803 (oriented to the east). Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.

By 1803, Richard Horwood's plan shows how profoundly the improvement scheme had already altered the town centre (fig 4), helped a little, perhaps, by the fire of 1795 which had consumed the second Exchange and which had led to its reconstruction and renaming as the Town Hall.⁸

In the directory of 1807, p 81, Johnson Gore (John Gore's son) noted that

In the year 1801, it was proposed to erect a Quadrangle on the North Side of the Exchange, to comprehend an extensive Range of Offices for Mercantile Purposes, and a Suite of Rooms on a very large and commodious Scale, for transacting Insurances and other Business, in the manner of Lloyds: The Front to be built on Piazzas, in the same Stile of Architecture as the Exchange, with a grand Central Building opposite, and in every respect similar to the North Front of the present Exchange, which is to be wholly appropriated to Corporation Purposes and called the Town Hall. The Piazzas and Quadrangle are denominated the Liverpool Exchange, and the Buildings surrounding them called the Exchange Buildings... A superb monument to the immortal memory of the late Lord Viscount Nelson...is to be erected in the Area of these extensive buildings.



Fig 5. A sketch of the new Exchange Buildings as they neared completion and which appeared on the title page of Gore's Directory for 1807. Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.

The directory's title page provided a sketch of the Exchange Buildings as they were nearing completion (fig 5). Designed by John Foster and opened, according to the 1810 directory, on 1st January 1809, the design included a Newsroom.⁹ Contemporary developments, recorded in views in later years, included the Exchange Bridewell (fig 6),¹⁰ the Phoenix Fire Office (fig 8),¹¹ and the new Exchange Alley (fig 9),¹² constructed to replace the earlier Alley on the south side of Water Street.



Fig 7 (above). A detail from the 1848 O.S. (oriented correctly to the north in contrast to the earlier maps) with the directions, A - E, indicating the views in figs 6, 8, 9, 11 and 14. Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.



Figs 8a (above) and 8b (detail, left). The Phoenix Fire Office in an 1829 engraving (arrow B in fig 7). On the right in 8a is the arched entrance to Lower Castle Street (see also fig 10). Image courtesy of the LRO.



Fig 6. W G Herdman's 1856 view of the Exchange Bridewell, opened in 1804 (arrow A in fig 7). To its right is Virginia Buildings, opened in 1841. Image courtesy of the LRO.

Herdman wrote of his view of the Bridewell that, in the early 19th century,

*The daily trial of prisoners before the magistrates was then held in a court in the Town Hall, there being an underground passage from the Bridewell to the Court, and the prisoners were brought into a cellar in the Town Hall, under the Court, and were taken thence to the dock.*¹⁰



Fig 9. William Herdman's view of the second Exchange Alley in 1859, looking towards the Town Hall (arrow C in fig 7). The cylindrical structure contained a well and pump. Image courtesy of the LRO.

The new Alley's offices were provided with their own coffee-room, looked after by Daniel Dale, the manager of the King's Arms Tavern in Water Street.¹³ Writing in the early 1870s, James Picton looked back on the Alley as

*As part of the 1786 Improvement Act, the locale of many eminent merchants, conspicuous amongst whom during the first thirty years of this century stood the wealthy firm of Ewart, Rutson, and Co., afterwards Ewart, Myers, and Co. The name of William Ewart is perpetuated in the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, his godson, and William Ewart, his son, sometime M.P. for Liverpool.*¹⁴

original Exchange Alley (position shown in fig 2) had been transformed into Lower Castle Street (fig 10),¹⁵ and in 1831 the adjoining Talbot Hotel was purchased by a group of Liverpool business men and converted in 1832 to become the premises for the new Bank of Liverpool. Initially chaired by William Brown, the bank remained at this site for a century.¹⁶

In later years William Brown would make his influence felt in several other ways. Virginia Buildings, a block of offices for merchants and brokers, which had arrived at the corner of Rumford Street and South Chapel Street in 1841 (figs 6 & 7), found itself the victim of a neighbouring redevelopment when the site of the offices on Exchange Street West (fig 11)¹⁷ came up for auction.



Fig 11. A farewell view in 1859 of offices along Exchange Street West (arrow D in fig 7). Image courtesy of the LRO.

James Picton's commentary which accompanied William Herdman's view of Brown's Buildings (fig 12),¹⁸ provides the explanation.

This pile of buildings is one of the most recently erected in Liverpool, being at the present date (January, 1863) only just completed. Its extent and costliness are indications of the increased wealth of the mercantile community, and of the vast amount of business transacted on the Liverpool Exchange, which this structure adjoins. The site of these premises has undergone several alterations within the last century. Down to the year 1786, when the improvements were effected on the west side of Castle Street, the west side of the Town Hall was encumbered with mean hovels, which approached very closely to its walls. At that time these excrescences were

Fig 10. 'A view of the Parish Offices (Late King's Arms Inn) and the Talbot Hotel, Water Street, 1830' by James Brierley, showing the arched entrance to Lower Castle Street in 1830 (for position see fig 4). Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.



cleared away, the new street now called Exchange Street West was laid out, and the buildings forming Exchange Alley, the old Bridewell, &c., were erected. A large proportion of this property having fallen out of lease, and reverted to the Corporation, this part, containing 1630 square yards, was offered by auction on the 18th of October, 1859, and, after a smart competition, was knocked down to Mr. Picton, as agent for Colonel (now Sir William) Brown, for the sum of £60,150. The property called Virginia Buildings, at the corner of Rumford and South Chapel Streets, containing 300 square yards, was subsequently purchased. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, who possessed the adjoining premises on the south side, also agreed to rebuild on a uniform plan, thus extending the area to 2073 square yards. The frontage to Exchange Street [West] is 184 feet, to South Chapel Street 143 feet, and to Rumford Street 120 feet.



Fig 12. Brown's Buildings, which replaced the offices in Exchange Street West seen in fig 11. To the right is a glimpse of the Exchange, itself shortly to be replaced (fig 13). Image courtesy of the LRO.

James Picton's account continued with a long and enthusiastic description of the building, concluding, modestly, that *'The building was erected from the designs of Mr. J. A. Picton, and opened with considerable eclat on the 3rd of January, 1863.'*

With the disappearance of 1-7 Exchange Street West and 1-10 Exchange Alley, in the 1864 directory Exchange Street West suffered the indignity of being reduced to the one-line entry, *'See Brown's-Bdgs. and Phoenix-Chambers.'* Brown's Buildings is shown as having a list of 54 offices, several with multiple occupancy. The Mercantile Marine Service Association was but one of its original occupants, sharing the building with a variety of other Associations, the British and American Southern Steam Navigation Company, merchants, attorneys, insurance agents, cotton and other brokers, sale rooms and sample rooms, and even Fox's fine-art gallery. As for

the occupants of Phoenix Chambers,¹⁹ given what had happened to Exchange Alley, the 1864 directory's listing of the Liverpool Underwriters' and Wrecked Property Association at the Chambers seems singularly ironic.

Apparently not content with obliterating Exchange Street West, William Brown - by now Sir William - had also become involved with a group of merchants and investors in promoting the replacement of the neighbouring Exchange (fig 13).²⁰ With that reconstruction, South Chapel Street's name also disappeared, the location reappearing in 1873 as Exchange Passage West - the name that survives today.



Fig 13. Excavations in 1864 for the foundations of the new Exchange Buildings. To the rear can be seen the South Chapel Street face of Brown's Buildings. Image courtesy of the LRO.

However, out of sight of the views in figs 12 & 13, another development had been quietly taking place. James Picton's commentary on Brown's Buildings indicates that there were entrances on only three sides. That is because a large part of the north side of Water Street had determinedly maintained other ideas about how it wanted to see itself developed, and another of William Herdman's views provides a glimpse of what had taken place (fig 14).²¹ Whilst James Picton's commentary on this view indicated that the building owned by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co (see fig 8) was *'about to be removed, to make way for a building of more pretension, for the same purpose'* (ie as Phoenix Chambers), Walmer Buildings stood firm.

With entrances at 6 Water Street and 2 Rumford Street, Walmer Buildings had first appeared in the 1855 directory and, unlike Virginia Buildings further along Rumford Street, had managed to shrug off the Brown onslaught. This was perhaps



Fig 14 (left). A detail from an early 1860s view showing, on the left, the 'Buildings' portion of the Walmer Buildings name (arrow E in fig 7, the date of which precedes the redevelopment).



Fig 15 (right). A photograph of African House in 1927 showing cosmetic alterations to the former Walmer Buildings involving adornments to the main entrance and the change of name. To its right are, successively, 4 Water Street and Phoenix Chambers (with its entrance on Exchange Street West). Both images courtesy of the LRO.

because it was seen by the Corporation as part of important improvements to the north side of Water Street involving, before the end of that decade, the arrival of Middleton Buildings (the first home of what would become the Cunard Line) and Borough Buildings (the first home of the White Star Line).²²

One of the early occupants of Walmer Buildings was a young Charles Kellock who had joined Henry Curry's ship broking firm in 1857 and who is shown in the 1859 directory as having become Henry's partner. Sadly for Henry, the partnership he had kindly offered to the ambitious Charles was short-lived.²³

By the mid-1860s the rectangle of offices comprising Brown's Buildings, Phoenix Chambers, Walmer Buildings and 4 Water Street (the building behind the lamppost in fig 14) had gained some peace and quiet from redevelopment - a situation which lasted until 1897 when the name Walmer Buildings disappeared from the directories at 6 Water Street and was replaced by the name African House. That this involved no more than minor alterations to the facade, however, is confirmed by a 1927 photograph from the City Engineer's Department (fig 15).²⁴ The change was brought about by another empire-builder, Alfred Lewis Jones, who had obtained the building in order to transfer the headquarters of the 'British and African Steam Navigation

Co. Ltd, Elder Dempster & Co. manager' and other Elder Dempster operations (fig 16) from premises at 14 Castle Street shared with around a dozen other occupants including the Booth Steam Ship Co.²⁵



Fig 16. Letterhead for Elder Dempster from an 1899 letter to their Bristol office. On the left the flag of the British and African Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. On the right the flag of the African Steam Ship Co. Author's collection.

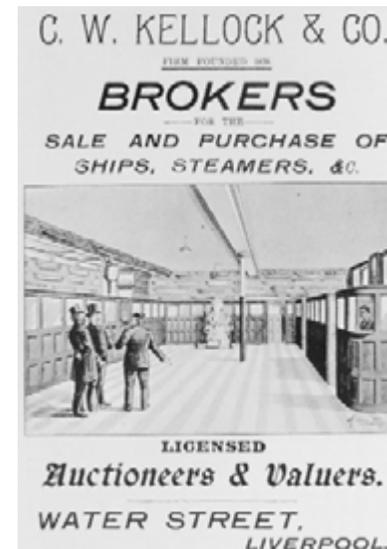


Fig 17. A 1907 advertisement for C W Kellock & Co at African House, 6 Water Street.

Having remained throughout their life at Walmer Buildings, Charles W Kellock's ship broker firm chose to continue at African House (fig 17),²⁶ and from 1898 their directory listings commenced with 'Shipping Saleroom (Founded 1820)'.²⁷

Then, in 1925, aware of events soon to unfold, the business placed the following advertisement:

*We observe that, as a consequence of the coming demolition of Brown's Buildings and the adjoining property, Messrs. C. W. Kellock, Ltd., whose Shipping Saleroom has been a prominent feature of the north side of Water Street for over 60 years, have recently moved into Cunard Building.*²⁸

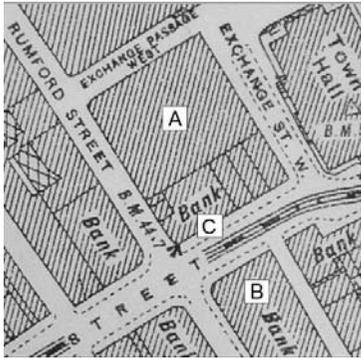


Fig 18. A detail from the O.S., revised in 1924 and issued in 1927, marking the position of Brown's Buildings (A), the head office of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins Ltd (B) and the bank's Foreign Branch at African House (C). Image courtesy of Liverpool Central Library.

The 1927 O.S. (fig 18) shows Brown's Buildings and the adjoining properties shortly before demolition occurred, and also marks the replacement premises built for the head office of the Bank of Liverpool and opened in 1899. After acquiring Martins (a London bank) in 1918 it briefly became known by the unwieldy title of *'The Bank of Liverpool and Martins Ltd'*, the name being shortened in 1928 to Martins. If the first chairman of the bank in 1831 had been proud of his success in securing the demolition of Exchange Alley to make way in 1863 for the building bearing his name, it would be interesting to know how his ghost felt about what Martins Bank set about doing to his building in 1928 (fig 19),²⁹ for the directory of that year confirms Brown's Buildings as being *'In course of demolition'*.

Fig 19. Taken from a position in Exchange Passage East, this view in 1928 from the City Engineers Dept collection shows the crane where Brown's Buildings had stood and, behind the crane, some of the offices and warehouses on Rumford Street. Image courtesy of the LRO.



Fig 20. Left to right, Oriel Chambers, Borough Buildings and Barclays Bank and, towering above them, Martins Bank under construction in 1930. Image courtesy of the LRO.

The Martins Bank building which arose on the site was photographed in 1930 during the course of construction (fig 20).³⁰ Designed by Herbert J Rowse, with sculpture by H Tyson Smith, and nearing completion in the centenary year of the foundation of the Bank of Liverpool, Martins proclaimed its new premises in a full-page advertisement in the 1932 directory (fig 21).³¹ The building was so large that its upper floors were set back in order that it would not appear to dwarf the Town Hall or the mid-19th century Exchange.^{32, 33} It was also so large that, like others of comparable scale, it was not listed in the street directory section under 'W' for Water Street but had its own individual listing under 'M'.

Besides being the bank's own prestigious premises, it was for many years also the home for a large number of other occupants including the Bibby Line on the 7th floor from 1932 onwards (fig 22) and the Booker Line on the 6th floor from 1943 onwards (fig 23).



Fig 21. Martins Bank advertisement in Kelly's Directory for 1932. Image courtesy of the Athenaeum.



Fig 22 (above). The Port of Liverpool, Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, 1954-5, advertisement section, p 27. Author's copy.

Fig 24 (below). The plaque in Exchange Street West. Author's image.

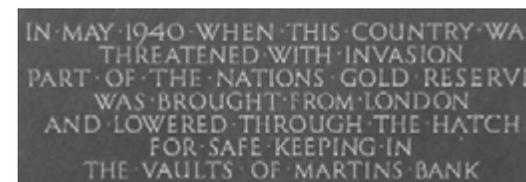
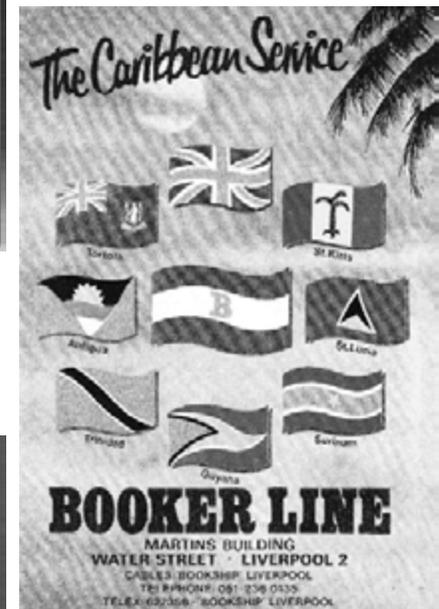


Fig 23 (below). Rear cover of the booklet 'Booker Line 1835-1978'. Author's copy.



A plaque in Exchange Street West notes the bank's importance to the nation during WWII when it provided storage for a month for 280 tons of gold and dollar securities before being shipped to Canada for the remainder of the war (fig. 24). In 1969, however, Martins merged with Barclays, only for the latter subsequently to abandon the building as Water Street increasingly became a ghost town. Its banking hall (fig 25),³⁴ once a delight to enter, has lain empty for decades, and the building apparently now awaits redevelopment as the city's first 5 star hotel.



Fig 25. Martins grand banking hall in the 1960s. Image courtesy of the LRO.

References and notes

¹ For references to butchers in the early centuries see: Janet Hollinshead, *Liverpool in the Sixteenth Century*, Carnegie, 2007, eg pp 46, 105, 125; George Chandler, *Liverpool under James I*, Liverpool Libraries, 1960, eg pp 20, 29, 73, 79; George Chandler, *Liverpool under Charles I*, Liverpool Libraries, 1965, eg pp 37, 126, 277; George Chandler, *Liverpool*, Batford, 1957, p 232.

² *A Plan of Liverpool and the Pool as they appeared about the Year 1650. Copied from the Original Drawing, as deposited in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster, and from other authentic and original documents, for The Stranger in Liverpool. Published by Thos. Kaye, 1829.* The map appeared in editions from the 9th (1829) onwards.

³ James Picton, *Memorials of Liverpool*, G G Walmsley, 1875, vol II, p 140 notes the existence of another butchers' shambles in Pool Lane (subsequently South Castle Street). See also W G Herdman, *Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool*, G G Walmsley, 1878, vol I, plate XXII and text, p 36.

⁴ Richard Brooke, *Liverpool as it was During the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century*, Mawdsley and Son, 1853, pp 118-119. A footnote records that 'There was also at the upper end of Water-street, a shop occupied by a hair-dresser, named Blackstock, which touched the Town-hall.' Gore's Directory for 1774 records no 45 Water Street as occupied by John Blackstock, peruke maker.

⁵ James Picton, op cit, vol I, p 223.

⁶ Assuming an average household size of four (with larger families balanced by single-occupiers), the 27 names in the table would then account for roughly 40% of the 259 residents. John Gore's directories listed only the 'merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants', and many of the town's residents were judged (either by Gore or by the residents themselves) as not principal enough to warrant inclusion. Butchers appear no longer to have occupied any of the five alleys shown in the Table, although many were recorded in the directory in other parts of the town, whilst Pemberton's Alley can be seen to have been a favoured

location for pilots. The Liverpool Pilotage Service was founded in 1766 and by 1800 over 50 pilots had lost their lives during the hazardous conditions encountered in navigating ships entering Liverpool Bay and the Mersey. For a comparison of the populations in the Table with those in neighbouring streets in 1790 see the *Journal of the Liverpool History Society*, vol 14, 2015, p 32.

⁷ W G Herdman, *Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool*, 1856, plate III; text p 31. Another, somewhat puzzling, variant exists in the LRO, ref Herdman Collection 366C, and dated 1898 (see Kay Parrott, *Pictorial Liverpool. The Art of W G & William Herdman*, The Bluecoat Press, 2005, p 44).

⁸ See George Chandler, *Liverpool*, Batsford, 1957, for views of the Exchange of 1674 (p 206) together with the Exchange of 1754 as originally built (p 206), during the 1795 fire (p 208) and after completion of its reconstruction in 1811 (p 209). Although Chandler refers to them as Town Halls, all but the most recent (the one that exists today) appear to have been more generally known as Exchanges.

⁹ See Hugh Hollinghurst, *John Foster and Sons, Kings of Georgian Liverpool*, Liverpool History Society, 2009, plates V and VI, facing p 24, for an external view just before completion of the buildings and an internal view of the Newsroom, and on p 25 for an external view at the unveiling of the Nelson Monument in 1813. The LRO has several external views, eg 1831, ref LIC 55.

¹⁰ W G Herdman, *Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool*, 1878, vol I, plate 35(2); text p 54.

¹¹ Austin, Harwood & Pyne, *Lancashire Illustrated*, Fisher Son & Jackson, 1831. The artist or engraver didn't manage to leave room for the 'P' of Phoenix! LRO ref 942.7204 AUS.

¹² Watercolour by William Herdman. LRO ref. Herdman Collection 904.

¹³ The King's Arms Tavern (aka Inn) in Water Street was between the Talbot Hotel and Fenwick Street (see fig 4). In later years it became the Parish Offices (the building on the right in fig 10).

¹⁴ James Picton, op cit, vol II, p 31.

¹⁵ One of a large series of pen and wash drawings of the town by James Brierley which he recorded between 1828-1830, of which 90 are held by the Athenaeum and several by the LRO. When eventually published, the long awaited *Brierley's Liverpool* by David Brazendale will contain commentaries to accompany all the Athenaeum drawings. Until then, further examples of Brierley's delightful work can be seen in Walking on Water Street articles 7 & 9 (LHS Journals, vol 13, 2014, p 24, and vol 15, 2016, p 91), and *In the Footsteps of Peter Ellis*, LHS, 2013, various pages.

¹⁶ For a detail from the 1848 O.S. showing the archway above the entrance to Lower Castle Street and the arrival of the Bank of Liverpool see LHS Journal, vol 12, 2013, p 99. For details of the bank's 1831 Deed of Settlement see under LRO ref H 332.131 BAN.

¹⁷ Lithograph by William Herdman, 1859. LRO ref Photographs & Small Prints, Streets & Districts, Exchange Street West.

¹⁸ William Herdman, *Views in Modern Liverpool*, Marples, 1864, plate 30, facing commentary, p 41.

¹⁹ The Phoenix Fire Office was listed at Phoenix Chambers until 1911, by which time it had begun proudly to preface its directory entry with 'Established 1782'. With the fire at last gone out, it and the survivor - the Phoenix Assurance Co - moved to another location, and in 1915 Phoenix Chambers was renamed Royal Exchange Chambers.

²⁰ Watercolour by John McGahey, LRO ref McGahey Collection 14, WG10D. See also C R Hand, *Olde Liverpoole & Its Charter*, 1907, p 65. For a photograph showing the Exchange in the course of demolition see Joseph Sharples & John Stonard, *Built on Commerce*, English Heritage, 2008, fig 44, p 42. On the facing page, fig 45 provides a view of Wyatt's replacement.

²¹ William Herdman, op cit, plate 1, with Picton's commentary on the Phoenix Fire Office on p 3.

- ²² For an 1880s photograph of Middleton Buildings and Borough Buildings, and an article on the latter, see LHS Journal, vol 11, 2012, pp 82-88.
- ²³ For further information on Henry Curry's ship broking history, see *In the Footsteps of Peter Ellis*, LHS, 2013, p 151.
- ²⁴ City Engineer's Department photograph, 1st September 1927. LRO ref Photographs & Small Prints, Commerce & Industry - Firms. Indexed as Brown's Buildings, Water Street.
- ²⁵ Not satisfied with the move to 6 Water Street, however, A L Jones soon began to take interest in replacing a building further west at no 20 Water Street and, in 1906, Colonial House became his purpose-built new headquarters (to be the subject of a future Walking on Water Street article).
- ²⁶ C R Hand, *Olde Liverpoole & Its Charter*, 1907, p 30 (reprinted by the Book Clearance Centre).
- ²⁷ The 1907 advertisement (fig 17) similarly begins, '*C. W. Kellock & Co., Firm Founded 1820*'. The justification for that date is not at all clear, for it is not until 1837 that the name Kellock first appeared in the directories in the form of Henry Kellock, provision merchant. In 1851 Henry described himself as a Lloyd's agent, before Charles Kellock's first listing in 1857 as a broker with Curry & Co. Working backwards through the directories establishes that Henry Curry joined Percival Tonge in 1849 to form the firm of Tonge, Curry & Co, brokers for the sale of ships, whilst Percival Tonge's father, Daniel Tonge, had been listed as an agent for the sale of ships from 1834. Prior to that Daniel was listed as a merchant, with a single entry in 1821 where he is described as a ship owner. Whatever the validity of the claim, Kellock's proudly celebrated its centenary in 1920 by making available a pewter model of a '*figurehead of H.M.S. Hastings, the last of the Wooden Walls of Old England. The original being in the Liverpool Shipping Saleroom of C.W.Kellock & Co.*' It can be seen in the rear of fig 17.
- ²⁸ *Mersey*, The Magazine of the Mersey Dock Board Staffs' Guild, April 1925, p 165. Author's copy.
- ²⁹ LRO ref. Photographs & Small Prints, Streets & Districts, Exchange Street West. The LRO also has a farewell picture in 1925 by C Arthur Cox of Brown's Buildings viewed from Exchange Flags, ref Binns Collection D 380.
- ³⁰ LRO ref Photographs & Small Prints, Streets & Districts, Water Street.
- ³¹ Between 1912 and 1931 the directories had carried a Bank of Liverpool advertisement showing its earlier premises on the opposite side of Water Street which had been constructed in 1899. This building went for auction in 1932 and, in 1934, after modification to its front (including the doors with their famous bronze tiger heads), it became the premises of the National Provincial Bank, and is Il Palazzo today. The history of this location will be the subject of a future Walking on Water Street article.
- ³² The French Renaissance style Exchange of 1864-7 by T H Wyatt was a favourite for many picture postcards of the late Victorian and Edwardian period. The first section of the replacement building by Gunton & Gunton, which was certainly not dwarfed by Martins Bank and which was originally called Derby House, was opened in 1939. Now called Walker House in memory of Captain F J Walker who is remembered for his role in combating the WWII U-boat menace, in 1940 the Derby House basement became the top secret headquarters for the Western Approaches Command (known by its occupants at the time as 'The Citadel') which is now a museum accessed from Rumford Street.
- ³³ For floor plans and an early architectural description of Martins Bank see *The Architect and Building News*, 1932, October 28, pp 102-104.
- ³⁴ George Chandler, *Four Centuries of Banking*, Batsford, 1964, vol 1, plate 87.