

1. Daniel Bell

Daniel Bell (1840-1904) was the younger brother of Alfred Bell of Clayton and Bell, with whom he was living, and assisting in 1861. His first partner from 1868 was James Redfern, followed by Richard Almond (b 1841, described as an architect in 1881), making glass and church fittings. In 1871, when Bell was a glass and mural painter, the company employed 16 men and 11 boys, but in 1875 he parted from Almond. In 1881 he was working on his own as a painter with nine children to support. In 1901, now calling himself an ecclesiastical artist, he was working from home.

2. Clayton and Bell

John Richard Clayton (1827-1913), an associate of the Pre-Raphaelites, trained first as an architect under Sir George G Scott, for whom he worked as a draughtsman.

He was also active as an artist and illustrator, as well as a sculptor, before turning to glass.

Whilst in Scott's office, he befriended a fellow pupil, **Alfred Bell (1832-95)**, a son of a Dorset farmworker, whom Scott encouraged to design stained glass.

NB. From the same website:

Joseph Bell and Son

The firm of Joseph Bell and Son was founded in 1840 and was unconnected with other glassmakers called Bell. *As their works were in Bristol, most early work was in the West Country, though Joseph Bell (1810-95) was originally a pottery painter from Stoke-on-Trent.*

His early work was naively pictorial and his colours were often garish; later he took more account of mediaeval models. The firm stayed in family ownership until in 1923 it was acquired by Arnold Robinson (AR) (1888-1955), a former pupil of C Whall. In Whall's studio he met E Woore, who worked with the company, especially during World War II. From 1956 Robinson's son, Geoffrey, who had learned the craft from J E Nuttgens, ran the firm until it closed in 1996. He both designed new work and restored old glass.

Lit: J Cheshire: Joseph Bell and the Revival of Glass-Making in the Nineteenth Century, JSG 22 (1998) pp31-50

3. Thomas Earp

REF: From www.glasgowsculpture.com

An architectural carver, he occupied premises at 1 Kennington Road, Lambeth, London, from 1864, later forming the partnership Earp & Hobbs (afterwards Earp, Hobbs & Miller). He specialised in ecclesiastical work and was closely involved with the leading Gothic architect George Edmund Street in the 1860s and 70s, for whom he executed the foliate capitals in St. James' Church, Milnrow, Lancashire (1868-9).

His best know work is the *Eleanor Cross* at Charing Cross, London (1863).

4. George Edmund Street

Street, George Edmund (1824–1881), architect and architectural theorist, was born on 20 June 1824 at Woodford, Essex. A principal shaper of the architectural style later called 'High Victorian', he was also one of the most thoughtful architectural writers of his day. In 1844, he began to work in the office of George Gilbert Scott.

He had a powerful intellect, and was a brilliant draughtsman, whose special forte was the fluid pen-and-ink perspective. Street put his ideas created scores of quintessentially High Victorian buildings. Large projects of great prestige joined the law courts in keeping Street's office fully occupied through

the last years of his life. These included the nave and towered west façade for Bristol Cathedral (1867–88) and an almost total reconstruction of Christ Church, Dublin (1868–78).

Street received all the honours of his profession. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1866 and a full member in 1871. In 1874 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). In 1881, the year of his death, he served both as president of RIBA and as professor of architecture at the Royal Academy.

Street died on 18 December 1881, after suffering two strokes. His death at the age of fifty-seven was surely hastened by the physical and emotional strain of work, and his greatest commission, the law courts, was opened a year after his death. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near his old friend and former employer Sir Gilbert Scott.

REF: David B Brownlee in Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Online edition 2008