

ABC

Aerated bread came as a technical response to reservations on using yeast for leavening, especially – for temperance – yeast from brewing. John Daughlish invented and patented pressurised carbonated water, which reduced the time and effort of making dough considerably. From 1862, ABC also created a chain of small retail bakeries and restaurants across London. In 1891 baking was centralised at Camden Road and the site was extended in 1930. The ABC Camden bakery closed in 1982

Robert Leon. The rise and fall of the Aerated Bread Company. *Camden History Review*, 2001; 25: 47-50.

Associated Omnibus Co of 158 High Street, Camden Town, London

1900 The company was registered in November to acquire the business of the Omnibus Proprietors Ltd. [1]. The company was closely associated with the London General Omnibus Co and there was a pooling arrangement for vehicles.

1905 The company and the London General Omnibus Co both tried the new motor omnibus when it was first introduced but this company decided it was not reliable enough so did not proceed with using motor buses[2].

1910 Addresses in Camden Town, Westminster, Pimlico[3].

1912 The company decided to replace all of its 106 horse-drawn buses with motor vehicles and made a public issue of shares to fund their purchase; it had taken an option on 50 chassis from the Daimler company but would select the best chassis available from any manufacturer[4].

The Camden Town Omnibus Association: An outline history Author: C Newman 1967

British Automobile Traction Company

BAT were at 21 Rochester Mews in Kelly's 1912. operator of omnibus services

1905 founded by [British Electric Traction Co](#). 1907 Began operation of bus services

1912 Name changed to British Automobile Traction Co.

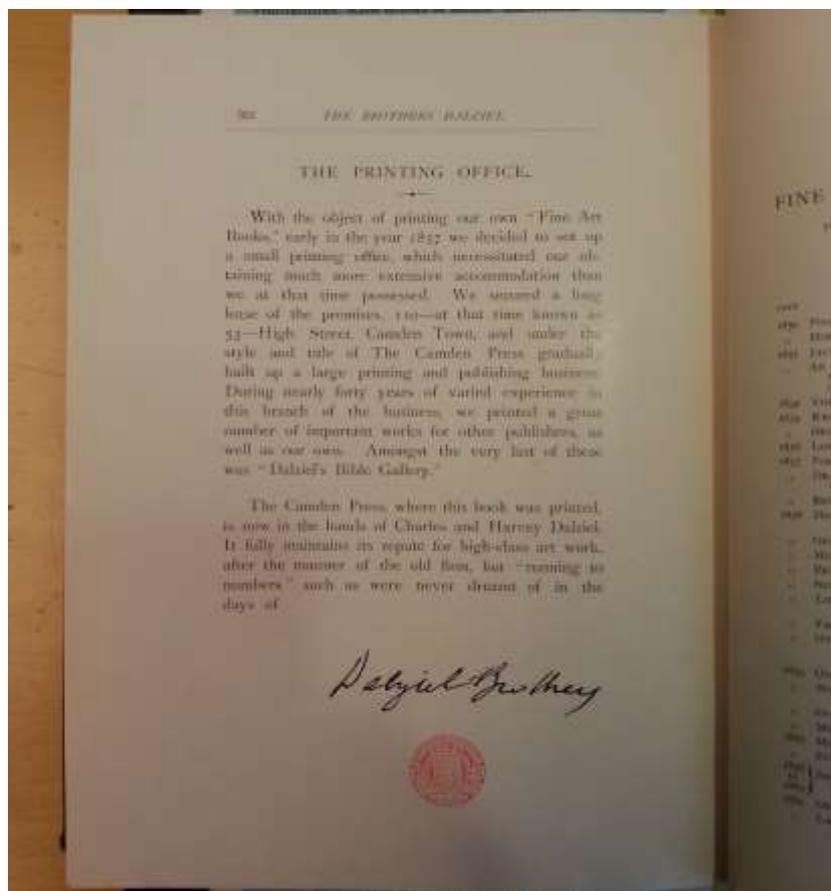
1924 Held substantial interests in 15 Associated Companies which owned 1250 buses and operated 5000 miles of routes.

1933 London omnibus interests transferred to the London Passenger Transport Board; claim made for compensation^[4].

Edward Humphreys. Horse trams in Camden: the London Street Tramways Company. *Camden History Review* 2010; 34: 29-37

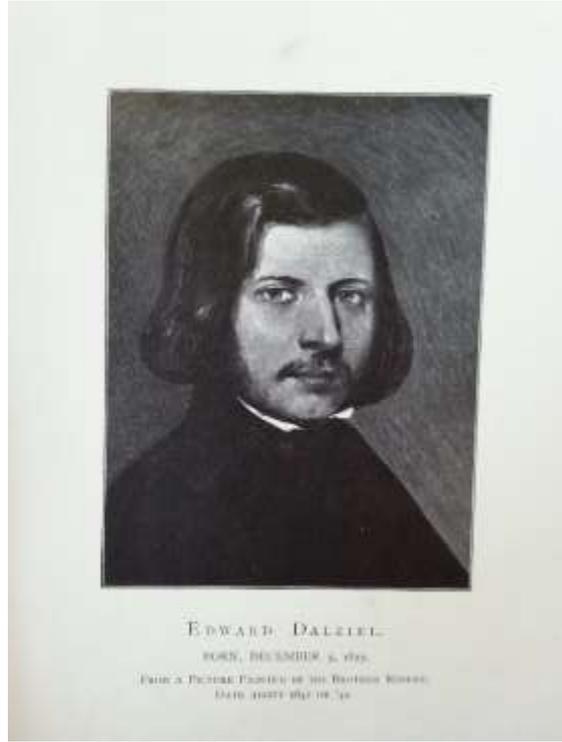
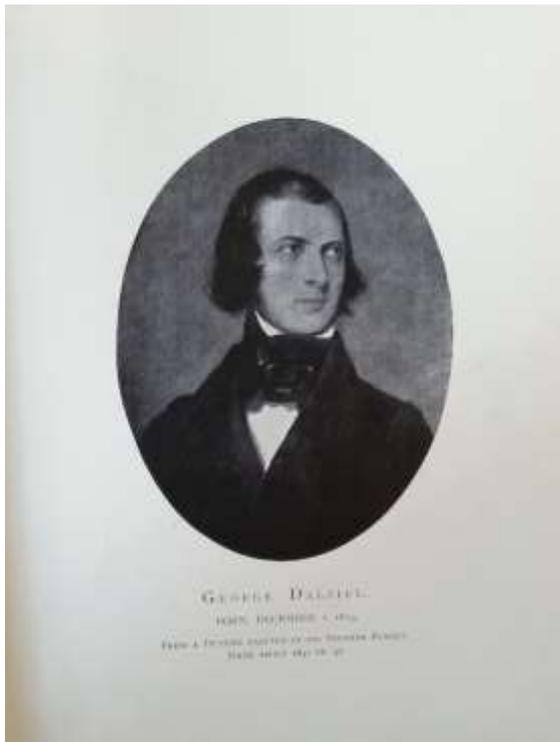
Dalziel brothers

53 High Street Camden Town – 'the Camden Press'.



Dalziel, George, and Edward Dalziel. *The Brothers Dalziel: a record of fifty years' work in conjunction with many of the most distinguished artists of the period 1840 – 1890*. London: Methuen, 1901.

The Dalziel brothers worked with many important Victorian artists, producing illustrations for magazines and books, including Hunt, Millais, Rossetti and Whistler, and for Edward Lear's *Book of Nonsense* and Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. Until photo-mechanical processes in 1880s, "they were pre-eminent in their trade".



LMA: MR/LP/1858/813 Dalziel Brothers; 53 High Street; Camden Town, 29 Sept 1858

V&A: Museum number: E.2498-1904

India proof of a wood engraving printed by the Dalziel Brothers. There are 153 plates in total in this series of proofs, once bound across 5 volumes, but now separated into individual prints.

Camden History Review, Dalziel, Edward & George 4 2-3; 1 33

GA Dunn & Co.

106-110 Kentish Town Road 335/343 Gt College Street.

Dunn's clothiers and hatters opened the existing building on the site in 1895. The building was their central depot distributing items to over 100 branch shops. A number of billboards on the building suggest that the building has several occupiers such as The Merchants Portrait Co. in addition to some empty space. Dunn's appears to occupy two bays (of seven) of the frontage at the ground floor. There are no Dunn's signs on the upper floors.



Pevsner says (of Kentish Town Road) 'Also on the east side a large factory (Dunn's): the ground floor has nicely detailed 1930s windows with stained glass.'

Mr. George Arthur Dunn, founder of the firm of hatters and men's outfitters that bears his name, has died at the Aubreys, Redbourn, Herts, at the age of 74. When he ceased to take an active part in his business a few years ago he arranged for those on the managerial side to have a financial interest, and introduced a scheme of superannuation to cover all employees. Mr. Dunn, a vegetarian and a keen food reformer, wrote numerous pamphlets on this subject and played a big part in establishing a food reform hydro at Branksome, Dorset.

Times 15 Aug. 1939: 14.

Dunn & Co. was founded in 1887 by George Arthur Dunn, a Quaker, who started by selling hats on the streets of Birmingham. It developed high street stores specialising in formal wear, especially suits, blazers, tweed sports jackets and flannels.

Prior to his death he established a trust to own and run the company for the benefit of the employees. The group trading started showing serious problems in 1991, with nearly 40 shops being sold. In its final year of trading, 1996, Dunn & Co. had 130 shops and 429 staff, with a head office in Swansea

Michael Goodall. A great Victorian enterprise: a pictorial record of Charles Goodall & Son, Camden. M Goodall c2010.

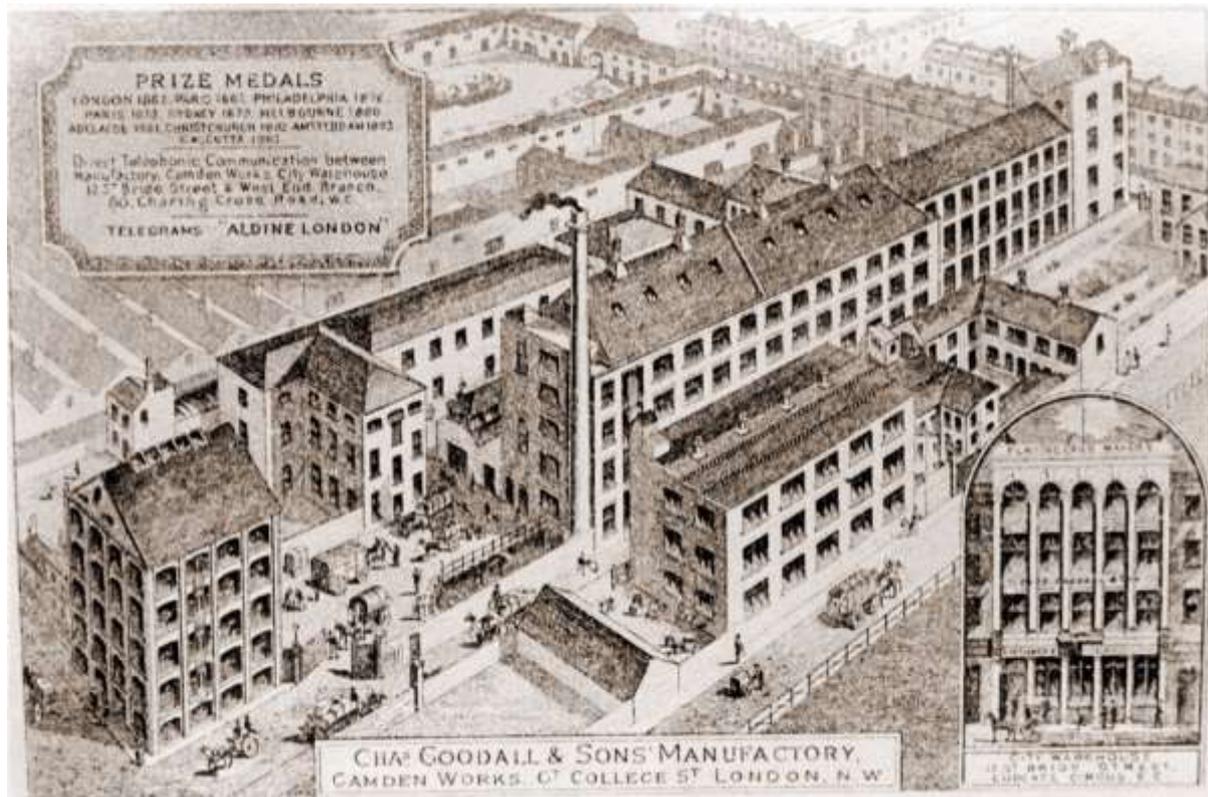
'In about 1833 Charles Goodall leased 12-18 Gt College Street back to the banks of the Fleet. ...It was covered in 1837. Then nos 6-10 and 20-22 were built, plus footpath known as College Grove connecting to Kings Road.

Production mainly in Great Poultney Street, but Charles Goodall living at 16 Great College Street at 1841 census. Moved that year to 19 York Place, Kentish Town, but demolished by Midland Railway.

Factory behind 12/22 had been a gun factory, run by French revolutionists, and later an engine factory. Office address was 12. For many years the adjoining 6-10, with 'distinctive styly' was used by George Brockbank, piano manufacture.

Johnathan had a coal business at Star Wharf, Kings Road, but closed it in 1851 on death of his father and buying premises at factory rear. The 1865 extended into 24 RCS and across the Fleet to Kings Road

Goodall's developed a range of stationery, including 'Patent Camden Fountain Pen' from 1883 'sold by all stationers throughout the world.



The Camden Works at its 1000-employee prime, producing over 2 million packs of playing cards annually. The reduction of tax on playing cards in 1862 gave an immense stimulus to sales.

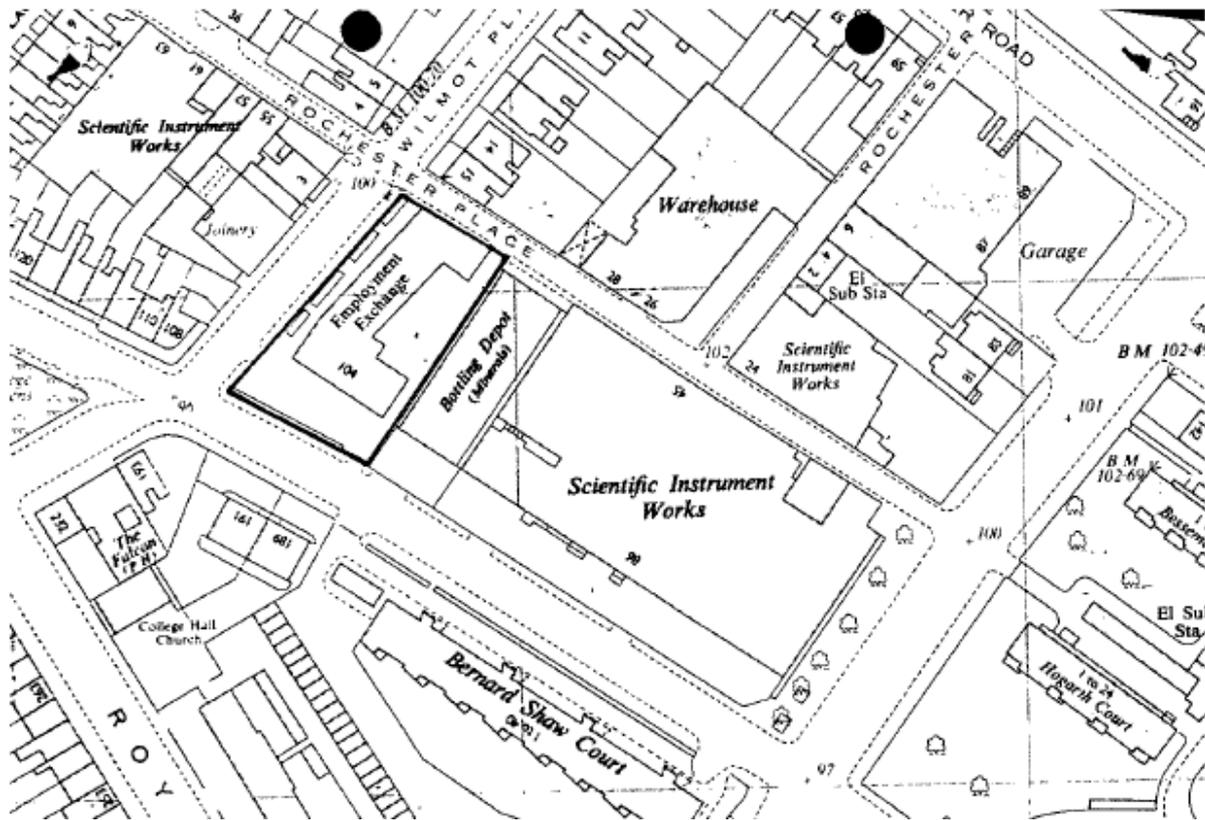
World of Playing Cards': <http://www.wopc.co.uk/goodall/index>

'TODAY nothing remains of Charles Goodall's Camden Works, where three-quarters of the playing cards printed in Britain were produced. The court card faces have become household figures around the world.'

After World War I (1922) Charles Goodall and Son was merged with De La Rue. The Camden Works were kept open until around 1929 and the Goodall name and brand names were still used until much later. After the merger identical packs were sold apparently haphazardly under the De la Rue and Goodall names, with De la Rue and Goodall Aces of Spades and Jokers used indiscriminately. In the end the old buildings became run-down, were purchased by The Post Office and partially demolished in the mid 1970s.

Hilger

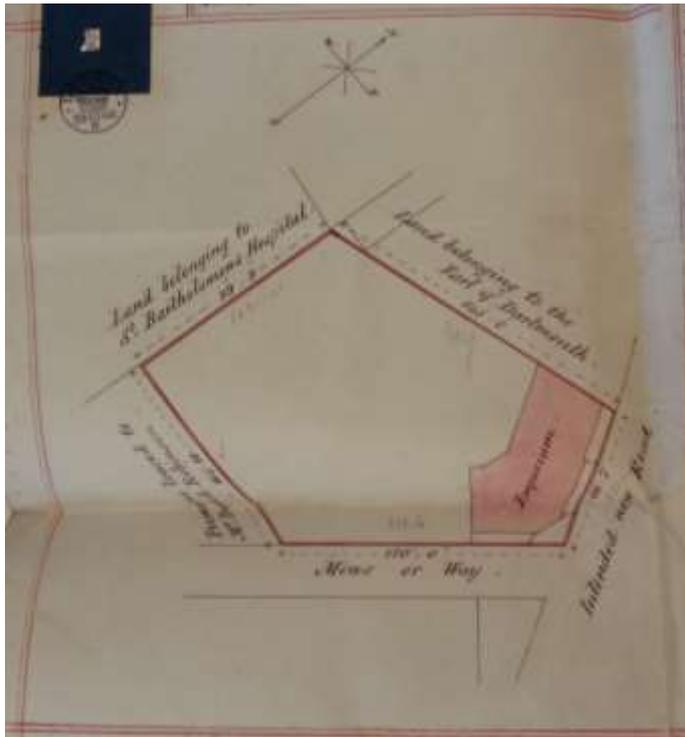
The several sites for Hilger Scientific Instruments reflect employing 300 people from 1900 through to 1968.



Housekeepers Association

Led by John Duncan, 24 Marquis Road, 29 March 1867.

Architect Charles Sylvester, Bedford Row.



E/CAM/0049 3. The Housekeepers Association, Ltd, Site of North London Collegiate School for Girls, Sandall Street

NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCUPATIONS				RATES ON FIELD	
No.	Name	Address	Occupation	1874	1875
1	Lacey Michael	30 St. Augustine's Lane	Parish Clerk		
2	Leaper Sebastian Charles	31 Bedford Row	Chaplain	20	
3	Matheson Cornish	22 Rochester Terrace	General	20	
4	Donnachie James	101 St. James's Street	Clerk	4	
5	Harmer William Henry	103 Carey Street	Law Clerk	20	
6	Roberts Robert	38 St. James's Street	Stocker	5	
7	Cardner Joseph	3 Margate Road	Salvage	10	
8	Collett William	55 Camden Square	Collector	20	
9	Hartridge Isaac	1 Smith's Place	Builder	25	
10	Evans Samuel	207 Camden Road	Contractor	10	
11	Seymour Jas. Richd	11 St. Augustine's Lane	General	50	
12	Lomax John	36 Margate Road	Clerk	10	
13	Ball Christen	47 Camden Road	Builder	10	
14	James Frederick	1 Fitzroy Square	Collector	20	

96 signatures

TNA BT_3113_383_524: Regulations: subscription 1 shilling.

MEM, 28. 00.

CAMDEN HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The **Housekeepers' Emporium**, the opening of which is announced in our advertising columns, is established for the sale of the best goods at reasonable prices, on ready money terms exclusively. It is, in fact, an effort to counteract the increasing tendency to exorbitant prices and vitiated quality of the daily necessities of life. The shareholders are housekeepers and heads of families, whose primary object is to supply their own households with wholesome food, but they also admit the public to the benefit of the establishment on precisely the same terms as themselves, and will be content to obtain a moderate dividend on their outlay. The promises they hold forth in their prospectuses and price list are very attractive, and, if fulfilled, will confer immense benefits upon the public. It is objected to the Housekeepers' Association that they will interfere with the industry of small tradesmen; the reply is that if justice and integrity interfere with the small tradesmen such interference is peremptorily called for in defence of the public, and it is only on these principles the association can look for success.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH ON A RAILWAY.—On Mon.

The Standard (London, England), Thursday, October 01, 1868:

Idris

We learn that Messrs. Idris and Co., Ltd., have been awarded the grand prix for mineral waters at the Brussels Exhibition, the only for that class awarded in the British section.

Illustrated London News, Saturday, 1 October 1910: 514.

Graces's Guide:



July 1919.



1922



TNA: LAB 2/876/TBM102/7/1922. Solicitor's opinion on the scope of workers employed in window cleaning, stacking boxes, piling casks, packing and unloading bottles and loading cars. Date: 1922

“Thomas Idris the Ginger Beer Man”

He pursued his interest in pharmaceuticals and qualified as a chemist in the late 1860's. He opened his own business at the age of 29, not in Pembrokeshire, but in Holloway, North London.

Thomas Idris and his fellow chemists were producing drinks that were non-alcoholic, relatively cheap and healthy, which the temperance movement of that time welcomed with open arms.

Kellys: 1882 Minerals Broker, Idris & Co. 10 Ascham street, Kentish tn NW

In the late 1880's Thomas was granted the Royal warrant succeeding Schweppes as the supplier of soft drinks to Queen Victoria. The business continued to grow, with one bottling works in London drawing up pure water from 400ft. below the city.

He had a house built in a London Terrace for his wife and family, next to which he built a Baptist Chapel, seating 250 people. In 1893, Idris Royal Table Waters was valued at a staggering £215,000, which was some achievement for a Pembrokeshire farm boy, becoming a JP in 1889 and elected to the London Council.

He succeeded on his third attempt aided, it seems, by David Lloyd George himself, to win a seat at parliament representing Flint in 1906. Finally in his later years, he was made High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1912. He died in Highgate, London, in 1925, aged 82,
http://www.saundersfoothistory.org.uk/2013_01.pdf

TNA: J 13/11128. Winding up of company: Idris & Co Ltd, 1926.

Maples

London's furniture makers moved – for lower rents! – from St Martin's Lane to Tottenham Court Road. Everyone went to the Plasterer's Arms at no 157.

Maple opened at 145 (old numbering) and 144/146.

Camden Depository fire 1897. Depository was to collect furniture from people's houses with horse vans. ...was an important aspect of Maples' success'. 'an army of skilled workmen gave customers a Warehousing service, including cold storage, and Removals.

... Great fire in London. At Maple's Repository, Camden Town, London, on Saturday night, which defied for hours the efforts thirty or forty engines and over a hundred and fifty firemen, enormous damage has been done. Fortunately there was ...



Hugh. Barty-King. *Maples, fine furnishers: a household name for 150 years.* Quiller Press, 1992.

Clive Edwards. *Tottenham Court Road.* *London Journal* 2011; 36: 140-160 (see 150-152)