

Camden Town – large commercial

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].

C Newman, *The Camden Town Omnibus Association: an outline history*, 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].

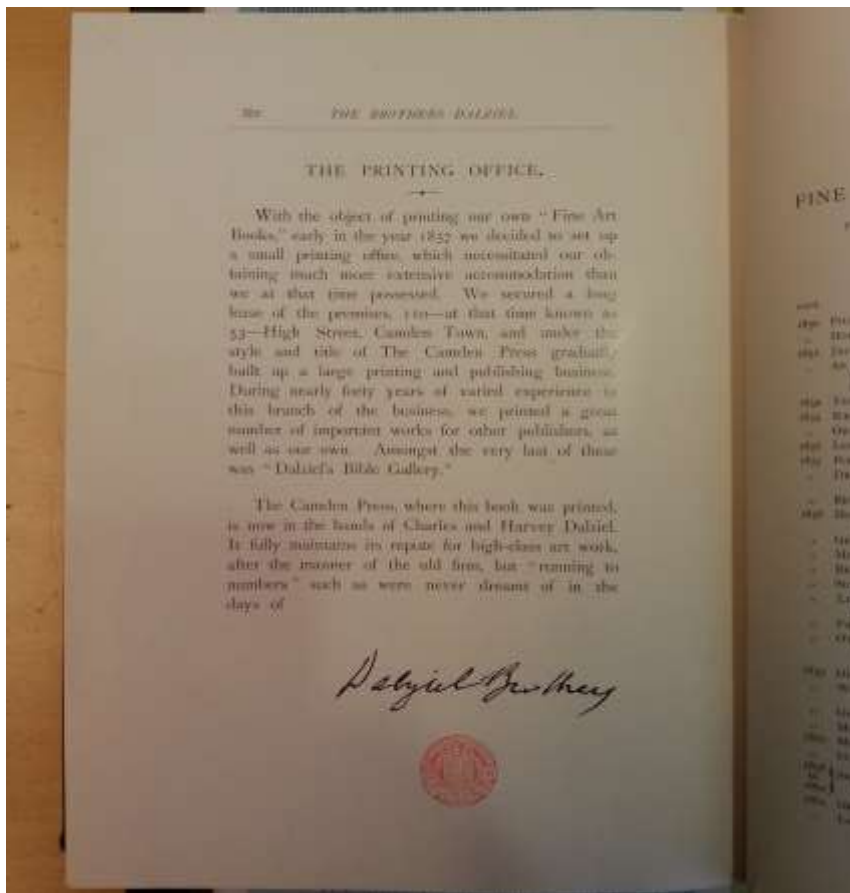
Edward Humphreys. Horse trams in Camden: the London Street Tramways Company. *Camden History Review* 2010; 34: 29-37

Dalziel brothers

53 (now 110) High Street Camden Town – 'the Camden Press' 1858-1901.

Edward Whymper, in his diary, 1856-1859,¹ describes his visits to Camden Town – 'to Mr Pickersgill's', 'to Millers' for optical diagrams and to 'the Camden locomotive works' where he 'sketched one of those magnificent monuments to the name of Stephenson'. The Whymper firm of Lambeth were in good standing with engravers and printers the Dalziell brothers who, produced illustrations for magazines and books.²

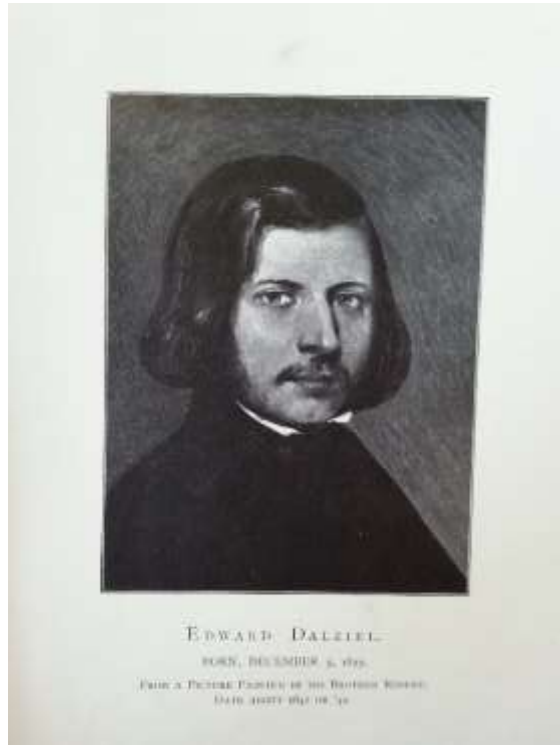
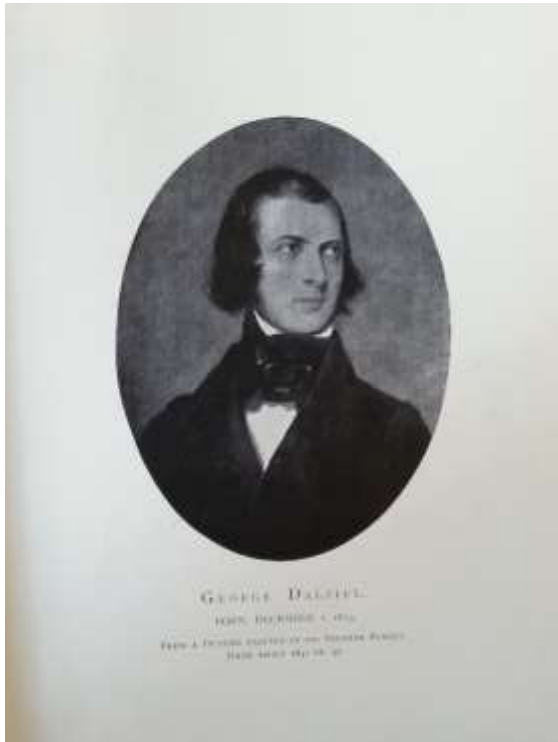
The Dalziel brothers worked with many important Victorian artists, including Hunt, Millais, Rossetti and Whistler, and for Edward Lear's *Book of Nonsense* and Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. Edward Pickersgill RA, a painter of historical and Biblical subjects, lived at 36 Mornington Crescent 1839-1867. Dalziel issued his six 'Compositions from the Life of Christ,' engraved on wood by Dalziel, in 1850, he illustrated the 'Lord's Prayer' in 1870 and was a contributor to Dalziel's Bible Gallery (1881).³ Until photo-mechanical processes in 1880s, "they were pre-eminent in their trade".



¹ Edward Whymper, 'The apprenticeship of a mountaineer', in Ian Smith, *Edward Whymper's London diary, 1855-1859*, London 2008:39-62.

² 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.

³ <http://www.victorianweb.org/art/illustration/pickersgill/cooke.html>



LMA: MR/LP/1858/813 India proof of a wood engraving printed by the Dalziel Brothers, 53 High Street, Camden Town, 29 Sept 1858. V&A: Museum number: E.2498-1904

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

Charles Goodall

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, with a footpath, College Grove, connecting to Kings Road.

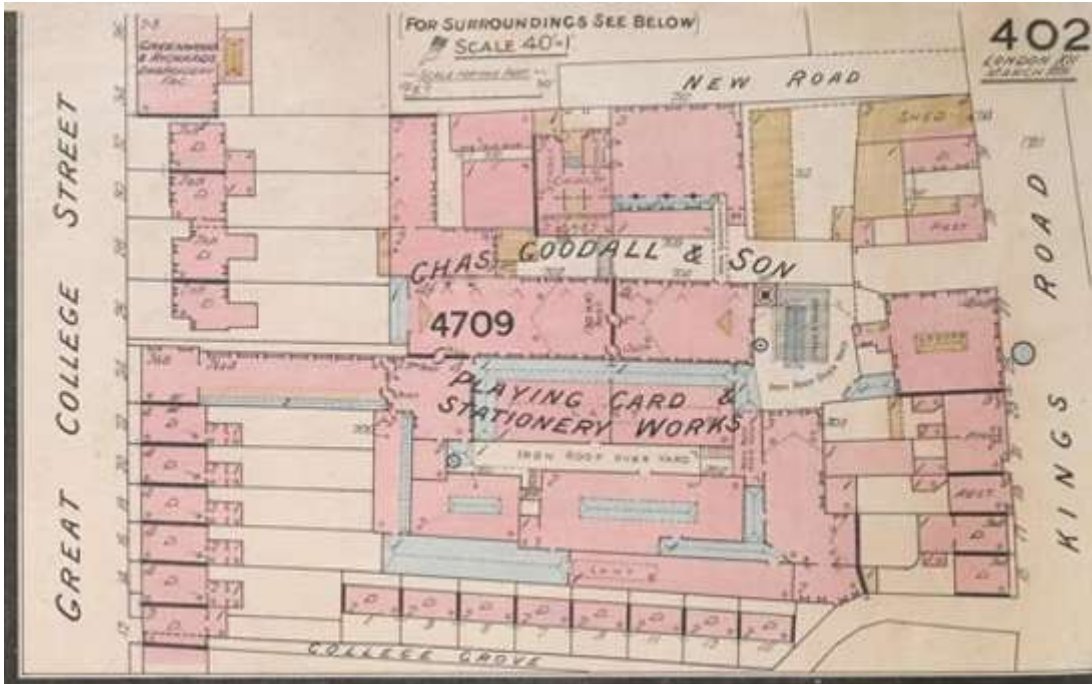
Production was first at works in Great Poultney Street, but Charles Goodall was living at 16 Great College Street at 1841 census. He moved that year to 19 York Place, Kentish Town, later demolished by Midland Railway.

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

Son 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 Royal College Street 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.





Goald fire insurance map

The Camden Works at its 500-employee prime (with works also in Birmingham) was producing over 2 million packs of playing cards annually. 'The reduction of tax on playing cards in 1862 gave an immense stimulus to sales.'

'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.'⁴

After World War I, in 1922 Charles Goodall and Son was merged with De la Rue as the single largest manufacturer in the country. 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.⁵

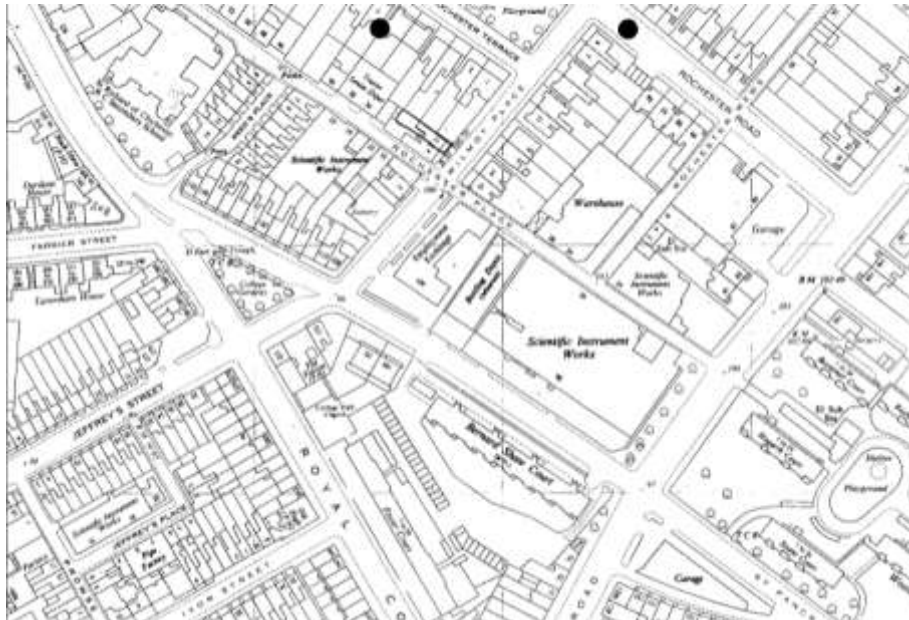
Adam Hilger

⁴ World of Playing Cards: <http://www.wopc.co.uk/goodall/index>

⁵ Michael Goodall. A great Victorian enterprise: a pictorial record of Charles Goodall & Son, Camden. M Goodall c2010.

[See 'piece']

This company transferred from Stanhope Street to Rochester Place and Camden Road in 1900, and was led by Frank Twyman 1902-1946, becoming a leading company in scientific optical instruments. It merged with Watts to become Hilger & Watts, but was taken over in 1968 by Rank Industries. The crystallography aspects of the work have continued, and an American company Dynasil currently continues production in a factory at Margate.



Idris

'Idris' was the name chosen by Welshman Thomas Williams for his own surname and business name, producing 'aerated waters' (fizzy drinks). The company, in Kings Road, had a deep bore well for water.

A second the in Witcher Camden company national gained prizes for One, continues within



building for factory was Place, off Road. The achieved reach and international its drinks. ginger beer, commercially Britvic.

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:



[the Jaycon works was in King's Road next to Hilgers]

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

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

"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.

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 £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, 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

Maples

Maples, started in 1840, became a major retailer for furniture for London and north-western suburbs, supplying Royalty and hotels as well as the growing middle class market. London's furniture makers had moved, for lower rents, from St Martin's Lane to Tottenham Court Road. Maple opened at 145 (old numbering) and 144/146 (workmen also went to the Plasterer's Arms at no 157).

Maples Depository was built on a block in Camden Town at King Street/Camden Street in 1880s, for removals and storage of used furniture, which was an important aspect of Maples' success. 'An army of skilled workmen gave customers a warehousing service, including cold storage.' Hundreds of horses were required for the van transport.

A major fire in 1898, which defied for hours the efforts thirty or forty engines and over a hundred and fifty firemen. It was a Saturday night and there was no loss of life. There was considerable damage but the building was restored.



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)

St Pancras electrical production

St Pancras was the first London Vestry to develop electricity production, in 1891 at Stanhope Street, near Regent's Park.⁶ In 1896, it opened a power station on Kings Road, near the Regents Canal, using refuse as fuel. It received an Act of Parliament in 1906.⁷

Sydney Baynes was chief electrical engineer for St Pancras from 1895. He was one of the first supply-engineers to foresee of a cheap supply of electricity for manufacturing purposes and St Pancras was one of the first producers to use rubbish as fuel. The first Brush-Ljungstrom turbine set (1 500 kW) made in England was installed in the St. Pancras power station in 1914. The prices per unit in 1921 were: Lighting 4d, Factories 3d, Cinemas 2d, Homes 1d, with production costs of 1.3d per unit. There were offices at 57 Pratt St from 1913, expanding then to nos. 59-71 as a training college, and from 1931 to 145-155 College Street. Baynes retired after 32 years' service.

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A LONDON "REFUSE DESTRUCTOR" PLANT ON A
LARGE SCALE.

In one of the parochial districts of London, St. Pancras, the problem of disposing of municipal refuse at the lowest cost is being solved. And more than that, this refuse is made of practical value in connection with the parochial electric-lighting works. The city refuse, or "dust," to use the English word, is consumed in specially constructed furnaces, and the heat thus generated used to produce power to run the electric plant.

These new buildings cover an area of two acres and a half, facing King's Road, and the most noticeable feature of the plant is the huge chimney that rises to a height of 231 feet, and that cost over \$15,000 to erect. The total cost of the plant has been \$500,000.

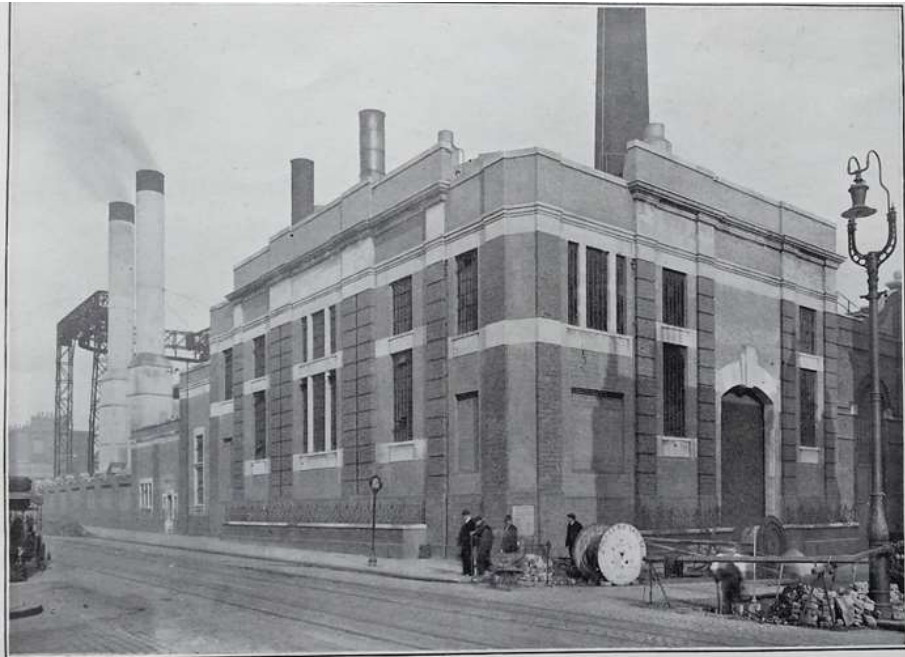
The "dust" is collected throughout the district by carts and carried to a rear entrance, weighed and tipped into enormous tanks on each side of the main shed. To these tanks are attached hoppers, which convey the refuse to furnaces of new design, and considered to be of the best type now existing.

A novel feature of the whole scheme is its general automatic working, which requires the least possible outlay of manual labor. For instance, the furnace

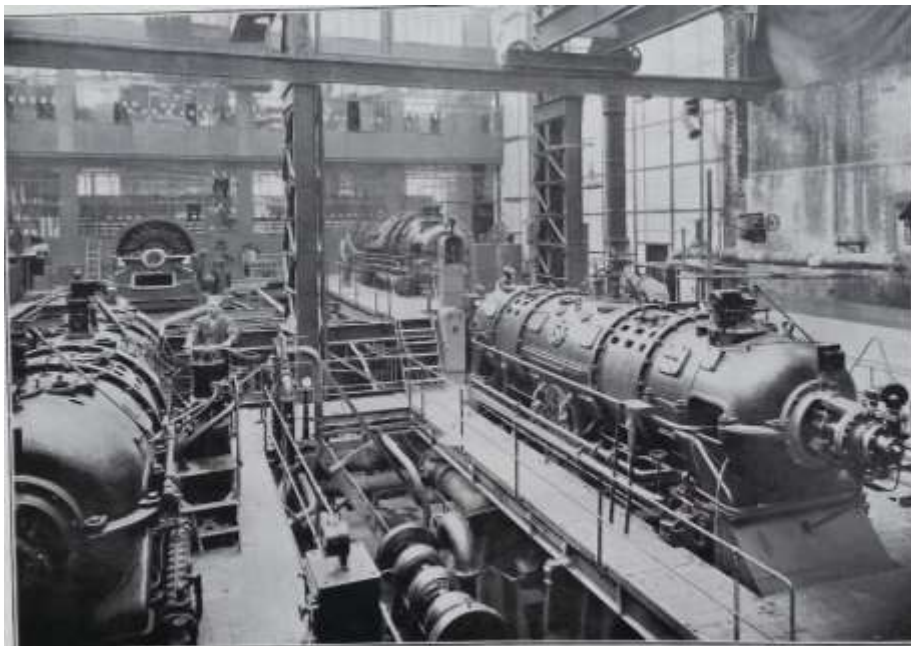
Journal of the American Medical Association. 1895;25(1):35-36.

⁶ LMA/4278/01/001 and ff, Saint Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council.

⁷ St. Pancras Electricity Act, 1906, c. cxcv,



Outside View of New Wing to Power House, King's Road, Camden Town.



General View of Power Station, showing new half and remodelled portion of Engine Room housing four large Jungström Turbo-Generators.

RH Parsons, *The early days of the power station industry* Cambridge UP 1940.

Anon, 'Combined Firing at St. Pancras Power Station', *Engineer* 1953; 195:495-7