Women's Work

Women ran the houses. In Camden Square there were two servants in most of the houses and three in some: a young servant, often coming from a country background, and older cook who assisted the family would live in, with 'episodic' help from chars and laundresses. In working-class Somers Town, by contrast in 1881 38% of employed women were in domestic service, and 22% in clothing.¹

Factories employed both men and women: an informant for Booth's survey, in the 1890s, described a Christmas service held at the Idris soft drinks factory in College Street having 200 women compared with 50 men. A celebrated Pathé News film clip is of women workers marching in St Pancras Way from the Idris factory, led by militant Annie Lowin (who lived in Somers Town).² The North London School of Telegraphy at 41-43 Camden Road is mentioned in the papers of suffragette Millicent Garrett Fawcett.



Women workers marching (1911) britishpathe.com/video/factory-girls-on-strike/query/Camden

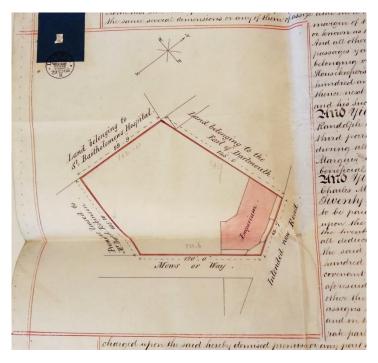
For middle-class women, while remaining 'respectable' was an important consideration, 'enterprising women were engaged in business'.³ Employment was more often within the home, maintaining independence and drawing on networks: enterprises included dress-making, provision of lodgings and education for children.

¹ Andrew August, *Poor women's lives: gender, work and poverty in late-Victorian London*, Associated University Presses, 1999.

² Bob Reeves, 'Annie Lowin & the Idris strike in Camden Town', *Camden History Review*, 2019;43:28-31.

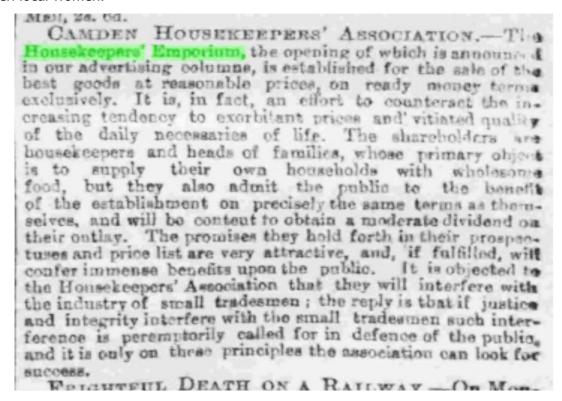
³ Alison Kay, *The foundations of female entrepreneurship,* London, Routledge, 2009:134.

The Housekeepers Association was built at Sandall Road, behind Camden Road, where now stands Camden School for Girls.

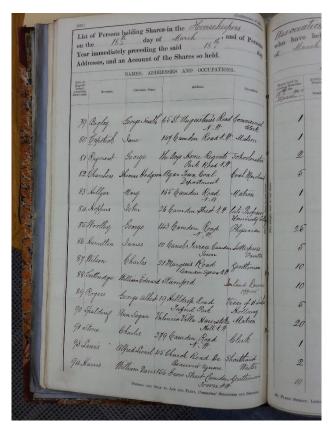


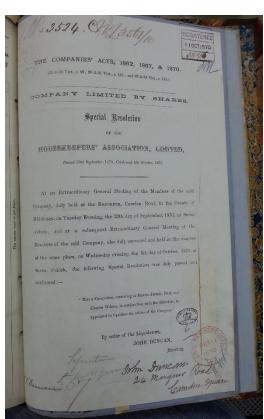
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It was a cooperative enterprise, with members taking a shareholding and then buying goods at lower price. Although the majority of shareholders were men, the main users would have been local women.



The Standard Thursday 1 October 01 1868.





But it failed – running only from February 1868 to liquidation in October 1870.

Schools. Rachel Heaviside, Oliver's mother, kept a day school for girls in their house in King Street (now Plender Street). Elizabeth Dickens, Charles' mother, tried (unsuccessfully) to run a school in North Gower Street. Frances Buss founded Camden School for Girls and went on to be a national leader in girl's education. Catherine Raisin, later Professor of Geology at Bedford College, was both a student and a teacher at the school.

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