

7 Corridor, Bath – a Studio for All Seasons. Part Two

By Ron Cosens and Allan Collier

1880 (No.7a) William Friese-Greene, the great inventor

William Edward Green was born on 7 September 1855, in Bristol and studied at the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital school.

In 1869, aged 14, he was apprenticed to the Bristol photographer Marcus Guttenberg but later successfully went to court to be freed early from the indentures of his seven-year apprenticeship. However, in 1871 he was still a photographer's assistant whilst living with his parents James - a general smith - and Elizabeth, along with his older sister Harriet.

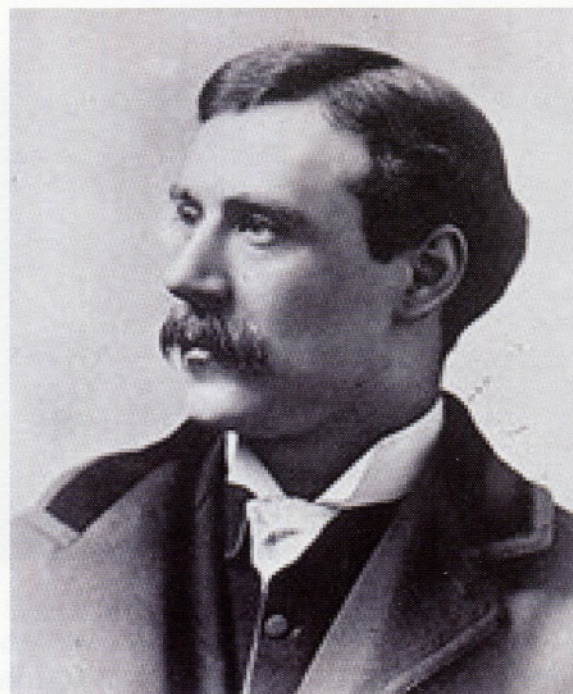
In 1874 William moved to Bath and became an assistant to Mrs. H R Williams in Milsom Street and in the same year he married a Swiss lady called Victoria Mariana Helena Friese. Unusually, he added her maiden name to his surname.

Friese-Greene began work with John Arthur Roebuck Rudge to develop the 'Chronophotographic Camera' which was able to take up to ten photographs per second using perforated celluloid film in 1875.

In 1877 he set up his own photographic studio in Bath at 23 Gay Street and was listed also at The Corridor from 1880 where he maintained a studio until 1889.

By 1881, aged 25, William had expanded his business with more studios in Bristol and Plymouth and he was still living at home with his parents in Bristol.

In September 1881 he ran an advert in the form of a poem in the *Bath Chronicle* for 'Friese Greene at 7 The Corridor, Bath, Queen's Road, Clifton and 155 Union Street, Plymouth'.



William Friese-Greene, the great inventor

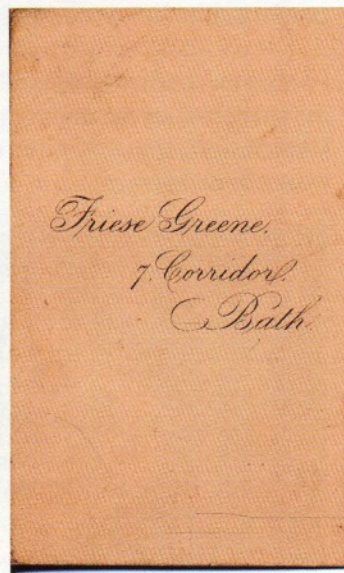
By late 1881 he acquired 34 Gay Street: 'Friese Green's new photographic studio and fancy goods establishment, 34 Gay Street, Bath.'

In July 1884: 'Mr. Friese Greene, 34 Gay Street [was] offering to take clients' photos in their own homes.'

He seems to have been an inquisitive man as he offered near Christmas 1884: 'Another revolution in photography... an entirely new process, invented by Messrs. Marion & Co, London ... 200 impressions from one negative can be finished in one day by artificial light ... Mr. Friese Greene is the first photographer to have at his command the means of working this new process...' Whilst early in 1885 he advertised 'Mr Friese Greene ... has discovered a method by which photographs can be made to equal the finest productions of artists in crayons and colours ... the process will be kept quite secret...'

Still inventive, in 1888 he advised the public that: 'Friese Green's new process of photo engraving introduced under the name of 'Greenotype' is receiving the warmest approval in London ...'

By October 1888, however, William was running short of money to fund his research. 'Mr. Friese Greene seeking someone willing to invest £500 to share with him in a branch business for bringing out a new process connected with photography. Apply to 92 Piccadilly, London' and in November *The London Gazette* announced 'the partnership ... between ... Arthur Albert Collings, James Whyte Collings and William Friese Greene, under the firm of Friese Greene and Collings, carrying on business at 69 New Bond Street, 92 Piccadilly, 100 and 110 Westbourne Grove, London, 69 Western Road, Brighton, and 34 Gay Street, Bath, as photographers, was, on the 1st day of May 1888, dissolved by mutual consent. The business at 69 Western Road, Brighton will, in future, be carried on by Arthur Albert Collings on his sole account, that of 69 New Bond Street, London by Arthur Albert Collings and James Whyte Collings on their joint account, and that at 92 Piccadilly, and 100 and 110 Westbourne Grove, London and 34 Gay Street, Bath, by William Friese Greene on his sole account'.



By 1889, William Friese Greene had vacated 7 Corridor.

In June 1890, the *Bath Chronicle* advised 'Friese Greene, Simpson and Co. Ltd. to be incorporated with £20,000 capital: 2 directors to join after the allotment of shares: Mr. Friese Greene and Frederick William Simpson; prospectus referred to the recent invention for "sensitising opal cards, by which photographs can be printed from the negative in a few minutes" but in August their legal partnership was dissolved.' Below is an example of a portrait on a Friese-Greene patent opal card.



Another financial crisis - in December 1891 the *Bristol Mercury* announced:- 'A Bath failure: at the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday, the first meeting of creditors under the failure of Mr. Friese Greene The debtor formerly carried on business in Plymouth, Bath and Brighton, also at Piccadilly, and in 1890 turned the Bath business into a company under the style of Friese Greene and Simpson Limited. [had] unsecured debts of £2,153 (c £275,352) with assets of uncertain value So far as the Bath and Plymouth business was concerned it was a very good business when the company took it over. It was due to the unfortunate circumstances attending the company which had compelled him to come to the court ... He was now working for his wife who had a photographer's business, at £2 2s (c£280) a week. The business was purchased by his wife, with money borrowed from her sister. His wife had assisted him in the Bath and Plymouth businesses prior to 1890 ... It was resolved to wind up in bankruptcy ...' 'The problem was, 'the company did not achieve the investment anticipated as Friese Greene was not able to take up £500 shares that he agreed to subscribe for' 'He was for some time manager of the Opal Sensitised Card Company but he could not say whether the shares of Friese Green and Simpson were of any value as he had not tried to sell any...'

William's wife Victoria died in December 1895 but by early 1897 he had married Edith Jane Harrison who was 20 years younger than himself.

That same year, Friese Greene Simpson and Company Limited failed financially.

By 1901 William Friese Green, aged 45, and his wife and children aged two and one were living in Dovercourt, Harwich, in Essex.

William the inventor was not finished yet as in 1906 there was a Photographic Convention at Southampton where he and Captain Lascelles Davidson 'introduced the first successful experiments in kinetography in natural colours ...' and by 1907 he requested an extension to his patent: 'Notice is hereby given, that William Friese Greene is the inventor and patentee of the master patent for animated photography, and that on the 28th day of May last the said inventor and patentee petitioned the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, praying that the term of the said Letters Patent may be extended- . W Friese Greene, 203a Western Road, Brighton'.

By 1911 William was living in Hove with his wife and five children.

In January 1916 William contributed an article to *Pearson's Weekly*, in which he claimed to have invented the cinematograph. 'It is just 30 years ago, he says, that after a great deal of experimenting I succeeded in showing the first animated picture ever thrown upon any screen. It took place at 34 Gay Street, Bath, in 1885, being the great novelty of a sort of penny reading held there one evening. The picture showed a girl moving her eyes from side to side. The picture was taken by means of a special camera which I had made at a cost of £150 (c£19,400). I showed this animated picture at a meeting of the Photographic Society, and it created a fair amount of interest, but the general reception of it was far from being wildly enthusiastic. However, Mr. Friese Green continued to experiment, and spent fully £1,000 (c£129,300) before, in 1889, he succeeded in getting an animated picture on anything resembling a modern film. It was a picture of traffic passing Hyde Park Corner, and though only 20 feet of film, it was a great triumph and created quite a sensation 25 years ago. The Americans and Germans seized the invention, and soon left him little but the satisfaction of knowing that he had made an epoch-making discovery. He had spent £16,000 on his experiments, and never made a profit, because to patent a thing in Great Britain only safeguarded it in this country. He recalls with amusement that the discovery was held by the Royal Institute to be of interest, but of no very great commercial promise'.

William died in London in 1921 whilst actually at a meeting of members of the film industry and passed away shortly after he had addressed everyone present. His wife Edith died in July the same year.

Many summaries of William's life and work exist, including <http://www.victorian-cinema.net/friesegreene>
<https://bit.ly/3bwJqmr>
<http://www.photohistory-sussex.co.uk/BTNCollingsAE&K.htm>

STUDIO ALTERATIONS - 1889 to 1892

Plans were drawn up on the 6th May 1889 by a Thomas W Gibbs which showed the existing layout and the significant updates and enlargements requested on all floors of the premises. It is not clear who owned the studio at that time nor who ordered the changes.

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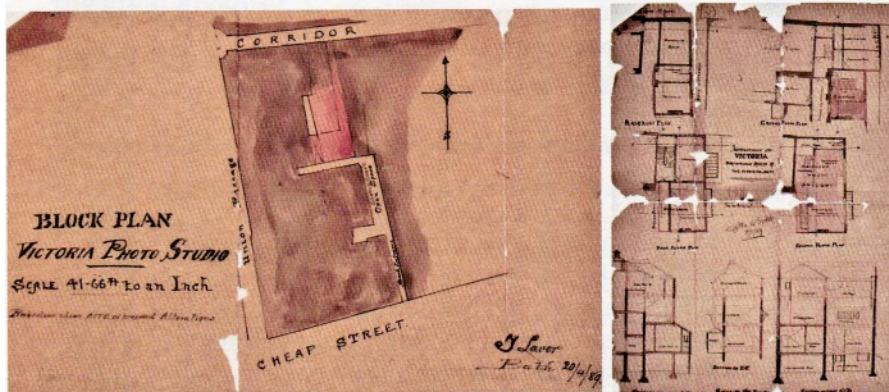
7 Corridor, Bath (continued)

Although in an arcade, the premises were deceptively extensive and consisted of a basement, ground floor, first floor and second floor with the large Victoria Rooms adjacent.

The extent of these alterations would account for the two to three year gap in the occupation of the studio between 1889 and 1892

It seems that Alfred took over from Phillips sometime before 1897 which was when the London Photographic Company relinquished its studio in Bath.

By 1901, Alfred was a County Court Officer, still residing in Bath.



1892 (No.7a) London Photographic Company managed by two young men and an older one in his 60's

The London Photographic Company (aka the London Photo Co.) operated mainly in London and across the south of England although there were three studios up north in Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. The main studio was at 304 Regent Street, London W.

The owners of the company are not known but there were three managers running the studio in Bath between 1892 and 1897.

Paul Ernest Coe

Paul was born in Bury St. Edmunds in 1869 and by 1891, aged 22, he was a photographic artist boarding at 52 New King Street, Bath. He got married in the city in 1893.

Paul was listed in directories as a manager at Corridor from 1892 to 1894 but by 1901 he was an art photographer (employed) in Gloucester.

Frederick Samuel David Phillips

Frederick was born in London in 1833 and married there in 1870 at the age of 37.

In 1871 he was a photographer in Paddington, London and in 1881 and 1891 he was a photographic artist in Kensington, also in London.

A much older man in his 60s, he appears to have taken over from Coe but by 1901 he was a photographer back in Kensington again.

Alfred Bartlett Moore

A local man, Alfred was born in Bath in 1869.

By 1891, aged 22, he was a newspaper publisher's clerk and his brother George was an apprentice photographer.

1894 (No.7) Mrs Mary Ann Dugdale, hard-working widow of John Dugdale, who took over the business

Following her husband's death in 1892, Mary inherited a house, £450 in cash and the studio at 7 The Corridor and, according to her obituary in 1923, she took an active interest in the business, of which she became the active head, working hard in it up to the time of her final illness.

In 1893 she placed a Christmas advert in the *Bath Chronicle* in the name of Dugdale & Co at No. 7 Corridor; where she continued to run the business and advertised in directories as a photographic studio in her own name from 1894 through to 1903.

In 1901 Mary, aged 63, was a photographic publisher living with her niece Clarisa Ann Hart, a 39 year old photographic publisher's assistant and her grandson Thomas Harold Pidgeon, aged nine, at 17 Eastbourne, Walcot, Bath.

In 1903 the premises were sold and the business was removed to a shop in Quiet Street but by 1911 Mary had a business as a stationer and librarian and she was living with her niece Clarissa at 1 John Street, Bath.

Mary died in 1923, aged 85, at Quiet Street after a short illness.

1897 (No.7) Algernon Spurge, a successful businessman who's life ended tragically at the age of 40

Algernon was born in Faversham in Kent in 1861 and, at nine years old, he was living with his father James who was a watch maker and jeweller in Andover.

By 1881 Algernon was an assistant photographer to Frederick Bright at Mercer's Row in Northampton but by the following year he was living in Bristol and married a Bristol girl called Ida Carlyle Leaman.

Algernon opened his first studio in 1884 at 2 Shelbourne Villas, Hedgemead, Bath and by 1886 had relocated to Barton Cottage then by 1888 he had a studio at 23 Twerton Hayes, a suburb to the south west of Bath. In 1889 he moved closer to the city centre at 3 Quiet Street- a perfect example of growing a business and moving up market.

By 1891, Algernon, aged 29, and his wife Ida and young daughters Ida Marion and Isabel were living at 41 Brougham, Hayes, Bath. Interestingly, Algernon's brother-in-law Tom Carlyle Leaman, aged 17, was living with them and described as a photographer's assistant. Tom Leaman later took over the Corridor studio in 1905.

Eventually, in 1897, Algernon moved his studio to the heart of the city at No.7 Corridor and in September 1898 advertised: 'First class photographs at moderate prices: A Spurge, The Corridor Photographic Studio, 7 Corridor, Bath ...



In the census in 1901 Algernon, his wife Ida and five children were all living at 23 Victoria Road, Bath; a substantial house in a fine row of similar dwellings towards Twerton. Brother-in-law Tom was living with them and was a photographic retoucher working from home on his own account.

Sadly and unexpectedly, Algernon died at the end of the year, aged 40.

On the 19th December 1901 the *Bath Chronicle* reported the 'Sad death of Mr. Spurge... inquest ... relating to the death of Algernon Spurge, aged 40, who had for several years carried on business as a photographer at no 7, The Corridor, which occurred suddenly at his place of business on Monday morning..'. Witness statements were given by his wife Ida Spurge and his daughter Ida Marion Spurge (who assisted her father in his business in the Corridor..), also by Mr. W Middleton Ashman, photographer, Old Bond Street, who 'had known the deceased since 1888'. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.'

1902 (No.7) Mrs Ida Carlyle Spurge, widow of Algernon Spurge and niece of William Frieze-Greene

Ida Carlyle Spurge had to take over the studio on her husband's death and she ran it with the help of her daughter Ida Marion Spurge but by 1905 she had passed it on to her brother Tom Carlyle Leaman.

Below is a rare photo of the inside of the studio at 7 Corridor as it was around the year 1900.

Interestingly, initially, he indicated that he was 'late Frieze Greene' although it was only usual to say that when taking over directly from another photographer. In this case there had been several other photographers in between and this would indicate that William Frieze Greene was definitely still held in high regard in the city of Bath. Later mounts omitted this phrase.



The Spurge household, 23 Victoria Road (red door only) - StreetView 2021



In 1911, Ida Carlyle Spurge, aged 48, was living in her mother's house (Sarah Ann Leaman, aged 73, a widow) with her children Ida Marion Spurge (27) an unmarried photographer; Dorothy (21), Algernon Carlyle Graham Spurge (19) a photographer's assistant, Rhoda (16), and Gilbert (14) - all at a rather smart house at 5 Morley Square, Bishopston, Bristol.

(illustrated on next page - editor)

Ida Carlyle Spurge died in Bristol in 1926 aged 63.

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7 Corridor, Bath (continued)



Her daughter, Ida Marion Spurge went on to open her own studio in Bristol in 1913 and was still unmarried but operating in Bristol in 1928. By 1939 she was in Liverpool. She died at Bath in January 1961, aged 78, and left £4,942 (c £110,732) to her nephew (her brother's son Cyril Tom Leaman) who had spent many years as a photographer at 7 Corridor with his father.

Algernon Spurge junior, another photographer, died in York in 1918 according to the *Bath Chronicle*: 'Death of Sergeant Spurge : the death is announced, on October 27th, at Fulford Military Hospital, York, from pneumonia following influenza, of Sgt. Algernon Carlyle Graham Spurge, RNAS, aged 27. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A Spurge, of 42 Queen's Road, Clifton, late of Bath, and nephew of T C Leaman, 7 Corridor, with whom he was for several years previous to joining the air service. He joined early in 1915, and served 18 months in Dunkirk, and was then sent back to England as instructor in the photographic section ...' [issue also contained a photo].

He left his estate of £141 (c £8,064) to his mother.

1904 (No.7) Tom Carlyle Leaman (nephew of William Friese-Greene) and his son Cyril Tom Leaman who joined him in 1925 until 1939

Tom (Leonard) Carlyle Leaman was born in Bristol 1872 and was the brother-in-law of Algernon Spurge.

By 1891 Tom, aged 17, was a photographer's assistant living with Algernon Spurge and his sister Ida and their two daughters at 41 Brougham Hayes, Twerton, Bath.

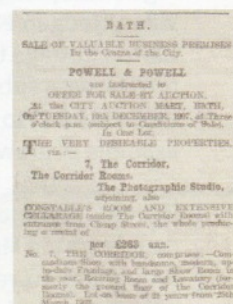
In 1901 Tom, aged 27, was unmarried and a self-employed photographic retoucher living with Algernon Spurge and his family at 23, Victoria Road, Bath.

Tom was 33 years old when he took over 7 Corridor in 1904 and in the summer of the same year he married Florence Edwards.

Tom had two separate periods at the studio – firstly 1904 to 1907 when he put the studio up for sale. The advert was really detailed and informative.

'THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTIES viz:-
7 The Corridor, The Corridor Rooms, The Photographic Studio, adjoining also **CONSTABLE'S ROOM AND EXTENSIVE CELLARAGE** (under the Corridor Rooms) with entrance from Cheap Street, the whole producing a rental of £263 ann.'

'No. 7 The Corridor comprises; Commodious Shop with handsome, modern, up-to-date Frontage and large Show Room in the rear. Retiring Room and Lavatory (formerly the ground floor of the Corridor Rooms). Let on lease of 21 years from 25th March 1908.'



Advert 1907 for sale

The description of the premises read as follows:-

The offer of the lease appears to have been successful for a while as Tom did not advertise again until about 1911 when he took over the premises himself and stayed there until 1939.

Tom Carlyle Leaman's son, Cyril Tom Leaman, was born on the 26th September 1908.

In 1911 Tom Leaman, aged 38, a photographer (employer), and Florence with their three young children were living at 105 Newbridge Road, Bath. Living with them was Algernon Carlyle Graham Spurge, aged 19, a photographer assistant (a son of Algernon Spurge). This was the start of Tom's second period at 7 Corridor.

Many of Tom's photographs appeared in the *Bath Chronicle* and in 1917, and it is not clear why, the paper advised that:- 'T C Leaman, Corridor Photographic Studio, Bath ... note : only address, Corridor, Bath'.

Here is an example of their portraiture from around this period.

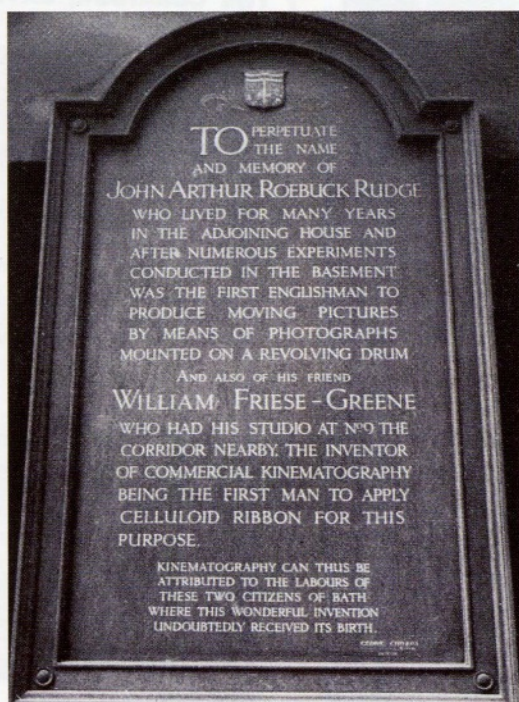


A photograph by T C Leaman of a nurse saving lives then, as now

In 1918, the paper carried a notice of Tom's nephew's death in York and in 1921 carried an obituary of William Friese-Greene which mentioned Tom Leaman and Algeron Spurge.

In 1924 Tom occupied the Victorian Rooms which were part of the Corridor arcade:- Feature on Bath's arcade, The Corridor, built 1825: 'a feature of the Corridor, some 40 or 50 years ago, consisted of the Victoria Rooms ... used for concerts They are now, we believe, occupied by Mr. T C Leaman, as part of his photographic studios'.

In 1926 a plaque was sited near Rudge's house at 1 New Bond Street, Bath to commemorate the achievements of John Arthur Roebuck Rudge and William Friese-Greene regarding their invention of moving pictures. The plaque indicates No. 9 The Corridor but it is acknowledged that this is an error – it should have been No. 7.



Plaque at 1 New Bond Street Place, Bath

In May 1928, *The Professional Photographer* magazine carried a glowing report of the Leaman studio, the article included a portrait of T C Leaman and four images by him:-

'The man who made the pictures: T C Leaman, Bath.. One of the oldest established businesses in the city is that of Mr. T C Leaman – carried on at 7, The Corridor It is carried on, as might be expected, in the tradition of fine craftsmanship – a tradition which, in Bath as elsewhere, seems to have weathered the worst of the storm and to be coming into its own again This studio has a long and honourable history, but there is nothing old-fashioned or moribund about it today. In methods and equipment it is thoroughly up-to-date – witness the studio, in which Mr. Leaman's favourite light – daylight – is supplemented by an excellent electrical installation, and the darkrooms where full advantage is taken of the Eastman Portrait Film handling system (Mr. Leaman uses EPF almost exclusively) and other modern apparatus and equipment. It is good to find Mr. Leaman's son in the business, not in it in a merely



T C Leaman postcard portrait dated 1934

technical sense, but in it heart and soul. He is as enthusiastic a photographer as his father – everyone who values the survival of a fine old business will hope he develops into as good a one. He should do so, for there is no doubt that being born and bred in a profession is a great help towards fine craftsmanship – a thing of which there is never enough to go round in photography.'

In 1930 it was reported that: 'Photographs from Bath: Mr. T C Leaman, of the Corridor, Bath ... had photos in the All British Exhibition of the Professional Photographers' Association in London.'

Above is an example of their portrait work dated 1934.

Tom and his son were still advertising in 1937 saying: 'established over 50 years'.

In 1939 Cyril, who was secretary of the Bath Old Edwardians RFC, married Margaret Peggy Candy.

Mrs. Tom Leaman died in 1947.

In 1953 *The Bath & Wilts Chronicle & Herald* ran an extensive and complimentary article on Tom, the article included a recent portrait of Tom and another in his racing days:- 'Small, sprightly ... won fame as racing cyclist Mr. Tom Leaman, of 36 Newbridge Road, is now best known in connection with his photographic business which flourishes in The Corridor, Bath. At the turn of the century, however, Mr. Leaman was one of the best-known racing cyclists in the West of England. His smart appearance and animated conversation belie his eighty years. He does, however, prefer to travel by car these days, rather than by foot. He has not cycled for some time, but he gave away his last machine only a week ago. Mr. Leaman proudly showed me two of the many awards he won for cycling in the district. Racing on the Recreation Ground in 1897 he won the Bath Jubilee Plate. The following year he was the Bath Club five miles champion. He won two gold medals for first places in 12 hour rides, and in one of them covered 182 miles After 10 years successful racing, Mr. Leaman gave up competitive riding, following his marriage in 1904. His sporting spirit persisted, however, and

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7 Corridor, Bath (continued)

a few years later he took up motorcycle racing, riding in trials and hill climbs More recently, Mr. Leaman took up bowls. He became a prominent paying member of the Bath Bowls Club The Corridor photography business still takes up a great deal of his time. He is engaged there with his younger son, Mr. C T Leaman, who also lives at 36 Newbridge Road. Tom Leaman is a nephew of William Friese Greene, the film pioneer. Many of Friese Greene's experiments were actually carried out in studios now used by Mr. Leaman and his son in The Corridor. When the Festival of Britain film, *The Magic Box* was completed in 1951, Tom was among those privileged to attend the world premiere at the Odeon Cinema, Leicester Square. During the filming of the picture, technicians visited the Bath studio to see where the famous man had worked. What Tom Leaman doesn't know about photography isn't worth knowing – he went into the business 65 years ago when his uncle went to London to continue his work Mrs. Leaman died just over five years ago after a long illness. She was a native of Bath and well-known in the city. Mr. Leaman has one other son, Mr. D C Leaman, who lives at Maidenhead, and a daughter, Mrs. A V Ball, of Hoxne, Norfolk, and eight grandchildren ...'



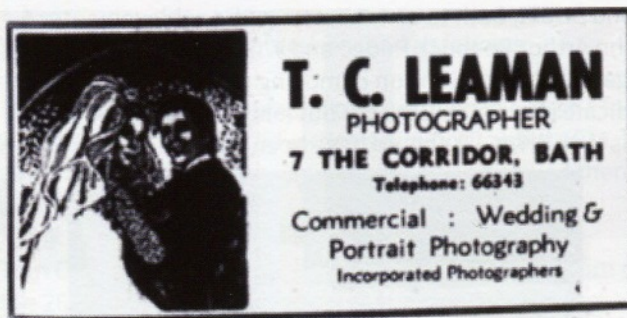
7 Corridor - the studio in 1954 from 'Bath as it Was' by Reece Winston

Tom Carlyle Leaman died in 1961: 13 years later the IRA left a bomb near the studio which caused widespread damage to it and to 12 other shops.

By July 1977 there was a report in the *Bath & West Evening Chronicle*: 'Bath photographic business sold ... An old established Bath photographic family business changes hands on Saturday. Mr. Cyril Leaman, who has spent 52 years running the firm in The Corridor, is retiring – and there is no one in the family to carry on the business. He followed in his father's footsteps at 16. I came into the

business because it was a family business, said Mr. Leaman. I did not have any special enthusiasm for photography at the time. But since those early days Mr. Leaman, who lives at Limpley Stoke, has established the firm in the portrait, commercial and wedding photographic world. Mr. Leaman was honoured by the Institute of British photographers (West of England Centre) a few years ago by being chosen as its president. The family firm is being taken over by Focal Photography with studios in Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester and Cheltenham.'

Here is an advertisement for 7 Corridor as a studio; dated 1976.



Cyril Tom Leaman died, aged 75, and was cremated at Bath on the 1st. February 1985

1977 (No.7) Focal Photography, the last of a (very) long line

Focal Photograph appears to have given up the business in 1993 when they ceased to advertise or appear in the local telephone directories.

Therefore, the studio had been used for photography from 1852 to at least 1993: Almost certainly the longest continually occupied photographic studio in the U K.

~ the end of a dynasty! ~

Later

How the mighty has fallen, a picture of 7 Corridor by an unknown photographer published by Mike Chapman and Elizabeth Holland in the magazine *The Survey of Bath and District* on the 14th November 2000.



However, a mystery remains

A cache of glass negatives of portraits was rescued by Mrs. Alison Jackson Bass, of Bath around 1975.

These are now safely in the Museum of Bath at Work who state that they came from the premises occupied by T C Leaman, photographer of 7 and 7a The Corridor Bath. It is also stated that the glass plate negatives were 'found in the family attic near Bath.' and that one of them had a piece of paper attached that read 'A Spurge, 7 The Corridor, Bath'.

The suggested date for them from a fashion expert is 'late 1890s/turn of century'; in one image, a sitter is wearing a brooch which has the date 1897. However, it is not clear who took them and the possible candidates are Algernon Spurge or Tom Carlyle Leaman.

The images can be seen at: <https://bit.ly/3jY7Da5>



..and this is the Corridor arcade, as it is today



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Acknowledgements

- Allan Collier for all of the research data used. Photo historian and co-author of *Secure the Shadow - Somerset Photographers 1839-1939* available from: <https://bit.ly/3nJYrXW>
- Peter Mendenhall for information about his ancestor William Mendenhall; a haberdasher, hosier and glover who occupied no. 7 prior to William Whaite
- British Library newspaper archive
- Newspaper articles relating to William Friese Greene were extracted from the Find My Past / British Newspaper Archive
- Alison Jackson Bass for saving Spurges Glass Negatives in 1977
- The 'Museum of Bath at Work'; keepers of Spurges Glass Negatives
- Bath Record Office for plans and details of the studio in 1889 and other data relating to no. 7
- Michael Pritchard for the final two pictures of Corridor as it is today
- Marcel Safier, photo historian, Australia for suggesting the concept for this article.

