

A general description of all trades, digested in alphabetical order. By which parents, guardians, and trustees, may ... make choice of trades agreeable to the capacity, education, inclination, strength, and fortune of the youth under their care.

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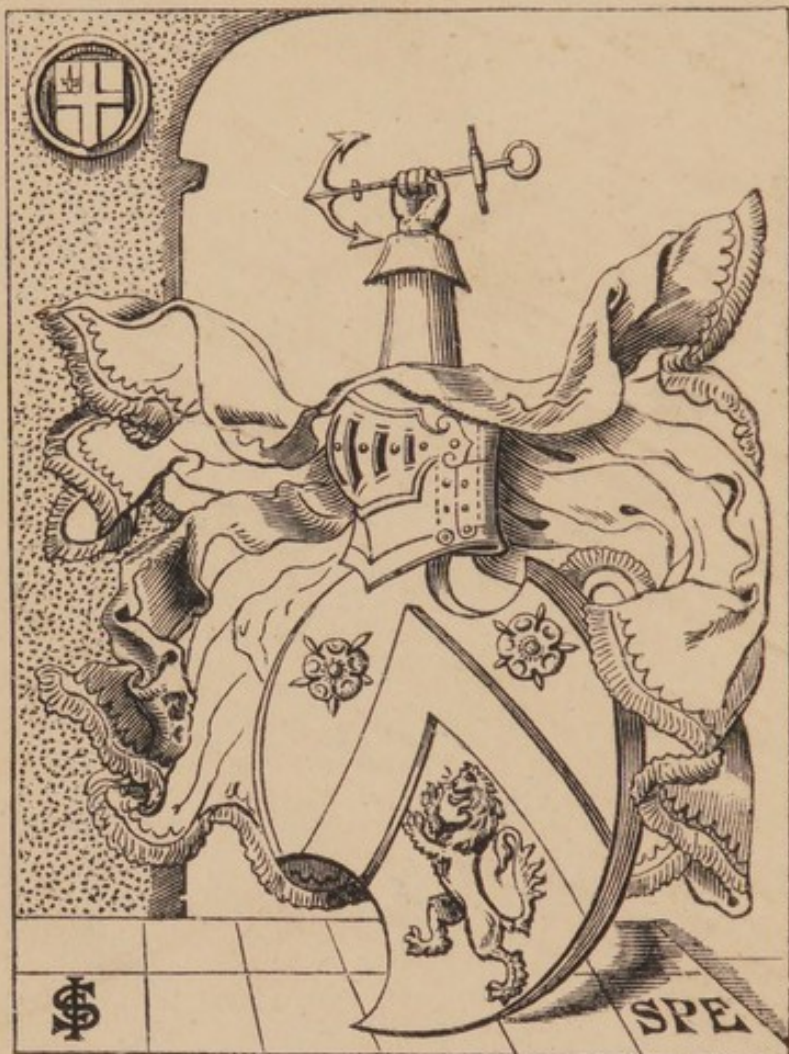
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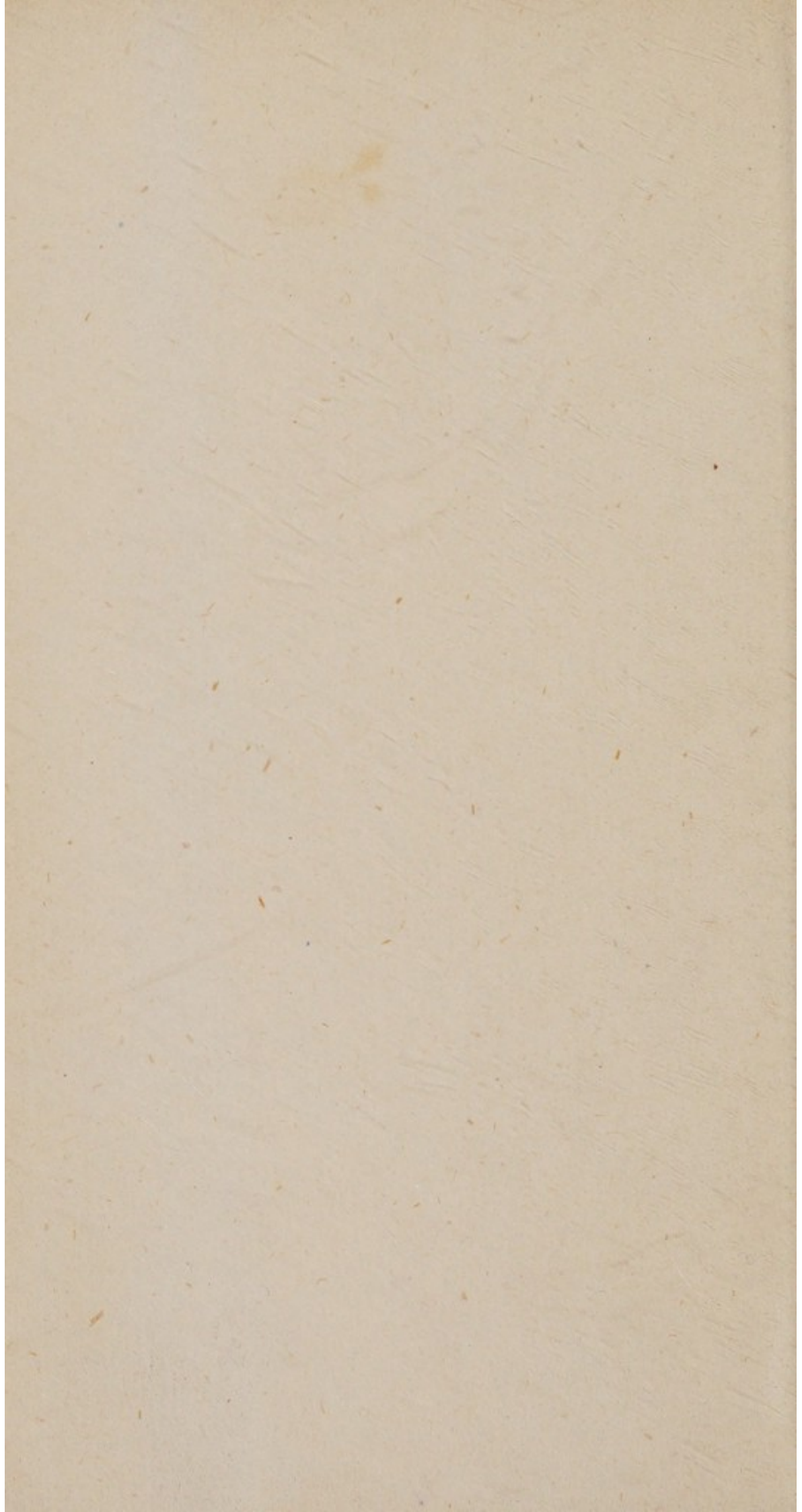


Armour
of
God.

Charles **M**ohn **S**hoppee,
Citizen and **A**rmourer
of **L**ondon.



39, 617.







GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF ALL
TRADES,
DIGESTED IN
ALPHABETICAL ORDER



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A
GENERAL DESCRIPTION
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BY WHICH

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and TRUSTEES,
may, with greater Ease and Certainty, make choice
of TRADES agreeable to the Capacity, Education,
Inclination, Strength, and Fortune of the YOUTH
under their Care.

CONTAINING,

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. How many Branches each is divided into. | may be earned by, or is commonly given to, Journey-men. |
| II. How far populous, or necessary. | |
| III. Which they require most, Learning, Art, or Labour. | VII. What Money is necessary to set up a Person in each. |
| IV. What is commonly given with an Apprentice to each. | VIII. Which are incorporated Companies, with the Time of their Incorporation, Livery-fine, Situation of their Hall, Court-day, Description of their Arms, Mottos, &c. |
| V. Hours of Working, and other Customs usual among them. | |
| VI. Their Wages, and how much | |

To which is Prefixed,

AN ESSAY on DIVINITY, LAW, and PHYSIC.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. WALLER, at the *Crown and Mitre*,
opposite *Fetter-lane, Fleet-street*. M DCC XLVII.

39617





P R E F A C E.

 *HE Pains and Time spent in compiling this little Book were greater than at first can be conceived, but which will more fully appear on the Perusal, by the great Variety of Matters occurring, which were to be obtained by Personal Enquiries only: How well executed, and of what Advantage they may be, the Public will know by Time and Experience.*

It may be truly said, that the greatest Part of this Work is entirely new.

The Uses of it pretty well appear by the Title, which, I doubt not in the least, will answer the chief End proposed, that of giving Parents, Guardians, and Trustees, as well as the Youths themselves, intended for Trades and Business, not only a general Description of almost all Handicrafts, Trades, and Employments in Vogue, but also such Particulars of them, as will enable both the one and the other to form a tolerable Judgment which of them all may be most agreeable, and best answer their Purpose.

And, pray now, what Step in Life is of greater Consequence, than the well placing-out your Offspring in Business? Does not their future Well-doing very much depend upon this? How many hopeful Youths have been ruined, by being put to Trades, or Callings, either improper for them, or they unfit for? But now, 'tis presumed, the splitting on that Rock may, in a great Measure, be prevented: Therefore, 'tis hoped, our Endeavours will meet with Approbation.

The

P R E F A C E.

The Matters relating to the several City Companies, we apprehend, will be found not only useful, but entertaining, they being no where digested in so full, yet concise and methodical a Manner: Nay, indeed, the Whole, being reduced into Order of Alphabet, must render the Inspection of any Particular, at all times, as ready as possible: And to be able to compare one Trade or Business with another, and instantly to see the vast Differences between such Variety of them, must be no less amusing and instructive: In short, jointly or separately, it may be taken as an historical Abridgment of Mechanic and Mercantile Affairs.

Now there remains only for me to request the candid Reader, that, upon his meeting with here and there some little things, that may not exactly tally with his Knowledge or Judgment, he will not immediately condemn the Whole, or major Part, which he knows nothing of: But consider how many different Persons must have been consulted, to gain so much Intelligence as is herein communicated; and add to this the Oddness and Variety of Men's Tempers, on being asked three or four civil Questions, the answering which was no Trouble, nor could be any Detriment; yet some were shy, others jealous; some testy, others sour; nay, some quite angry, thinking one was come as a Spy to steal the Secrets of their Trade: And, besides all this, several of the same Trade or Business were met with, who gave very different Accounts.

Therefore, if any intelligent Persons will, on finding any thing material amiss, or omitted, be so good as to minute it down, and send it to the Bookseller, it shall be carefully corrected or inserted, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged, in our next Edition.

The AUTHOR.



A N
E S S A Y
O N

DIVINITY, LAW, and PHYSIC.

 N what I am now to lay before my Reader, I shall use only the Language of plain Observation. No Learning shall fill my Page; no Quotation shall disfigure my Margin.

The Principles of moral and scientific Knowledge are very plain, and very few; and the Difference between the two Species, is perhaps, not so wide as is commonly imagined. In the three Professions here treated of, Divinity, Law and Physic, the Relation was originally more near than it is now. How far that Relation either should or does now subsist, and by what Progression of Ac-

cidents they seem to be now divided, shall be the Subject of the following Lines.

In early Ages, it is constant from Tradition, both written and oral, that Mankind lived in the Simplicity of Nature. No sooner did they arrive at the Art of communicating their Sentiments by Characters, than the Songs of their Poets, the Precepts of their Philosophers, and the Pages of their Historians, were filled with the Praises of that Simplicity which was delivered to them, but with degenerating Charms, from their Fathers, and of which we have now very faint Ideas, but from their Works.

Nature, as she came out of the Hand of her great Creator, had but one Affection, and that was after her own Good. The plain, the ready, the easy way by which she was enabled to gratify this Affection, is what we now term Happiness. Mankind was not then at a Loss for Temples to worship in, while so glorious a one existed as the Dome of Heaven, wrought by the Finger of God. There was then no Occasion for Courts of Justice, where the human Heart breathed only Benevolence and Purity of Intention; nor was there the least Necessity for Systems of Physic, where Toil purified the Blood, and Labour strung the Nerves.

I shall

I shall not take upon me to enter upon any Disquisition whether the Account of the Fall of Man, as we have it in the Scripture, is an Allegory, or a Fact. If it is an Allegory, it exceeds the Fancy of all Poetry; if a Fact, the Majesty of all History. Thus much I will venture to say, that we are warranted in believing the World was not without many Inhabitants, descended from the primæval Pair when they fell; and that, considering their History, either in an allegorical or a literal Sense, it marks the Rise, and points out the Necessity, of the three Professions here to be treated of in express Characters, not to be mistaken by considering Mankind.

The awful Principles of Reverence and Devotion imprinted upon the Minds of our first Parents, were no other than Characters of that original Affection for their own Good, which I have already taken notice of, and which impelled them to conciliate the Favour, and court the Protection, of visible Divinity. Humility and Resignation were the Properties of this Devotion; Curiosity and Presumption are its Opposites.

The same primary Affection dictated, that, to live safely, was to live happily. It found out there could be no Safety, and therefore no Happiness, without Society, and

no Society without Order. Those Sentiments directed them never to break into this Order; they practised Justice, without knowing it to be a Virtue; and we may therefore pronounce the State of Nature to have been a State of Order. Equity and Benevolence are the Characters of this State; its Opposites are Pride and Injustice.

In this State, when they had their Subsistence at the ample Board of Heaven, while their Hearts were filled with Gratitude and Good-will; while their Minds were unruffled by Passion or Envy, there was no Bait for Intemperance, and, consequently, little Occasion for Physic. If any Accident happened, their Observation taught them to apply to vegetable or animal Nature for Relief; and we learn that, even many Ages after this happy Æra, the Goat and the Dog were all the Attributes of Physic; the one curing, by its Milk, all interior, and the other, by his Tongue, all exterior, Ailments. By this was preserved that necessary Ingredient of Happiness, Health; its Characters are Beauty and Vigour; its Opposites Luxury and Debauch.

Such was the State of Nature, which the Father of Good had established, and the Author of Evil sought to destroy; while the Trial of the forbidden Fruit was the Criterion

tion of its Happiness and Misery. The Promise of Knowledge from eating it, prompted Curiosity and Presumption. The Hopes of being as a God were Incentives to Pride and Ambition ; while the promising Aspect of the Fruit, and the Tree on which it grew, tempted the weaker Constitution to Luxury and Debauch. What followed is well known----All Nature felt the Shock.

Those Evils being thus introduced, corrupted the Minds, and affected the Health, of Man ; while Nature still retained her primary Affection ; but was deprived of the Means by which it was formerly so easily, and so certainly gratified. Men groped after the *true God*, whose Presence they beheld, without knowing it ; and whose Mercies they tasted, without being sensible of the Fountain from whence they flowed. They aspired to Power, without reflecting that their Ambition broke in upon Order ; that the aggrandizing any Individual, to the Prejudice of Society, violated that universal Safety, without which there can be no State of Happiness. They sought Luxury and Pleasure, without reflecting that Toil and Temperance are the only Ingredients of Health.

This is the State, which has been, by some, mistakenly defined to be a State of Warfare, and therefore of Nature. Deluded

Man! The State of Nature was then gone, and her primary Affection impelled Mankind to recover it; but the Passions, or rather the secondary Affections, were now grown so strong, that he was diverted and misled in his Enquiry. Those secondary Passions had debauched his Relish for the Simplicity of Nature, which the primary Affection always followed, and considered as the great System of human Happiness. They had all of them established peculiar Systems of their own, and mistook them for that of the primary Affection. The Force of the latter, indeed, existed, but dissipated, and clogged by Wheels which had more narrow Rotations, till at last its great, its expanded, Operations, which comprehended all Heaven and Earth, was contracted into a Love for an individual Self, without regarding its Happiness, as connected with, or depending upon, that of the Whole.

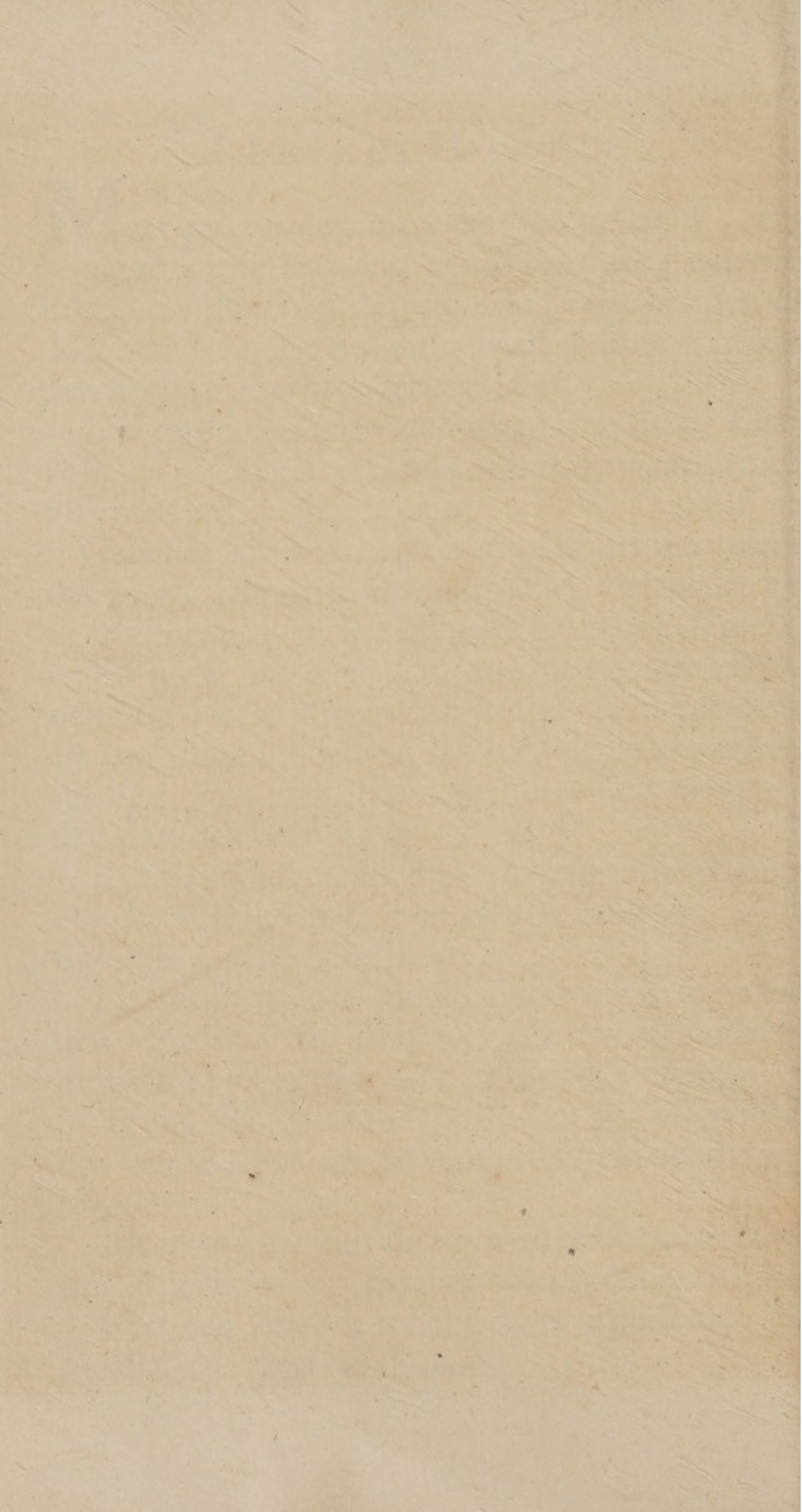
Hence the State of Mankind, after the Fall, may be considered as a State of Warfare, and they, no doubt, continued for some time in that Condition, till Misery taught them to seek Relief from other Means than each depending upon his own Force. By degrees Societies were formed; the weaker sheltered themselves under the stronger, and Order began again to rear her Aspect.

D E K R Y G S M A N.

Verdraagen en lyden, Is Christelyk stryden.



Die 't krygen lust, trekke Oost noch West,
Maar blyv' slechts in zyn eigen nest;
Dat word belaagd, tot aan 't verdoemen:
De vyand, die het dichtste zy,
Die loopt men onbedacht voorby;
Maar wie dien staat, dien zal men roemen.



Aspect. To uphold this State, Divinity, Law, and Phyfic were applied as so many Buttresses for supplying the Loss of Piety, Benevolence, and Temperance, once Cornerstones in the graceful Fabric of Nature, resting on the same Foundations, united by the same Principles.

It was easy for the Leaders of People to foresee that, if they would continue such, Society, in its reviviscent, though degenerated, State would ever have great Deference to the three Professions, and that they therefore became useful, if not necessary, Instruments of Government. They therefore applied themselves how to possess them, and succeeded so far, that, in the purest Ages after the Fall (I mean in those most resembling that of Nature) Divinity and Law were united in the Person of the Prince. But here the third Profession took her Leave of her two Sisters. The Reason of this shall be the Subject of my next Enquiry.

Whether, before the Deluge, all Mankind breathed the same Air, all Countries wore the same Aspect, and all Soils had the same Properties, is no Object of Disquisition here. It is certain that the Case has been otherwise ever since the Period of our first Information. Every Climate has Constitutions, Habits, Diseases, and Ailments peculiar

culiar to itself; and perhaps every Climate, if attentively examined, produces peculiar Remedies for its native Diseases. Nay, this is often the Case with particular Tracts of the same Kingdom. Farther, we are to observe, that not only every Stage, but almost every Rank, nay, every Habit, of Life requires a different Practice in the Physician, even when affected by the same Diseases.

The Fogs of *Holland* produce Diseases different from those peculiar to the piercing Air of the *Scotch* Highlands; and the gross Living of the *English* Commonality, Ailments quite different from those incident to the abstemious, vegetable Meal of the *French* Peasant. In like manner, a Gout, or a Fever, contracted by too high Living, is to be differently treated from the same Diseases running in the Blood, or attending over-violent Exercise. Thus, though the Principles of Physic are, or ought to be, few and certain; yet the Cases to which those Principles are to be applied are so various, and so doubtful, that the personal Presence of the Physician is oft-times, if not always, absolutely necessary to the Success of his Prescription. From this it follows, that, in a Country affected with Diseases, there must be many Physicians.

It

It was long before this became to be the Case of Divinity and Law. The King and the Beggar worship God in the same Manner; they are to be saved by the same Faith; and, in their different Stations, by the same Practice. The Principles of distributive Justice are the same to the Prince as to the Peasant. All the Subjects under one Monarch's Sway might worship one God, and be governed by one Law; but could not be cured by one Physician, or rather by the same Applications of Physic, if the Prince's Dominions were of any considerable Extent.

It is, however, remarkable, that, in the Age I speak of, we meet with one King, who was Divine, Lawyer, and Physician. This was *Annius* of *Delos*, to whose Province Physic fell, by being the Priest of *Apollo*; but his Territory was so very small, that his Practice might well supply all his Subjects.

But we have a much stronger Instance that the Divorce of Physic from Divinity and Law was a Matter of Force, and not of Choice, in the Practice of the ancient *Druids* in *Britain*, *France*, and *Germany*, who united the medical with their sacerdotal and legislative Capacity, and monopolized Physic, as well as Law and Divinity.

But we are to consider, that tho' the Authority of those Fathers, in civil and religious Matters, extended over vast Tracts of Country; yet their Numbers were so great, that they could assist the People with their Prescriptions and Advice without any Inconveniency on either Side.

But though the Conjunction between Divinity and Law was of considerable Duration in *Greece*; yet that Conjunction came to be found both inconvenient and impracticable to last any longer. Different Modes of Faith, when the *Greeks*, instead of reasoning, began to wrangle, multiplied different Objects of Worship; so that one Priest was no more sufficient for curing the mental, than one Physician for removing the corporal, Diseases. Every Town under the same Prince's Dominion, held a different Religion; the Itch of Curiosity was turned to a Leprosy of Disputation, and all *Greece* was filled with intellectual Madmen. Nothing can present a more ridiculous Figure than the Rage of Disputation which overrun that Country at this time, as it is described by *Cicero*. By this Multiplication of Worship the Kings were obliged to quit their sacerdotal Character; they were no longer considered as the main Springs, but as the Masters, of Government.

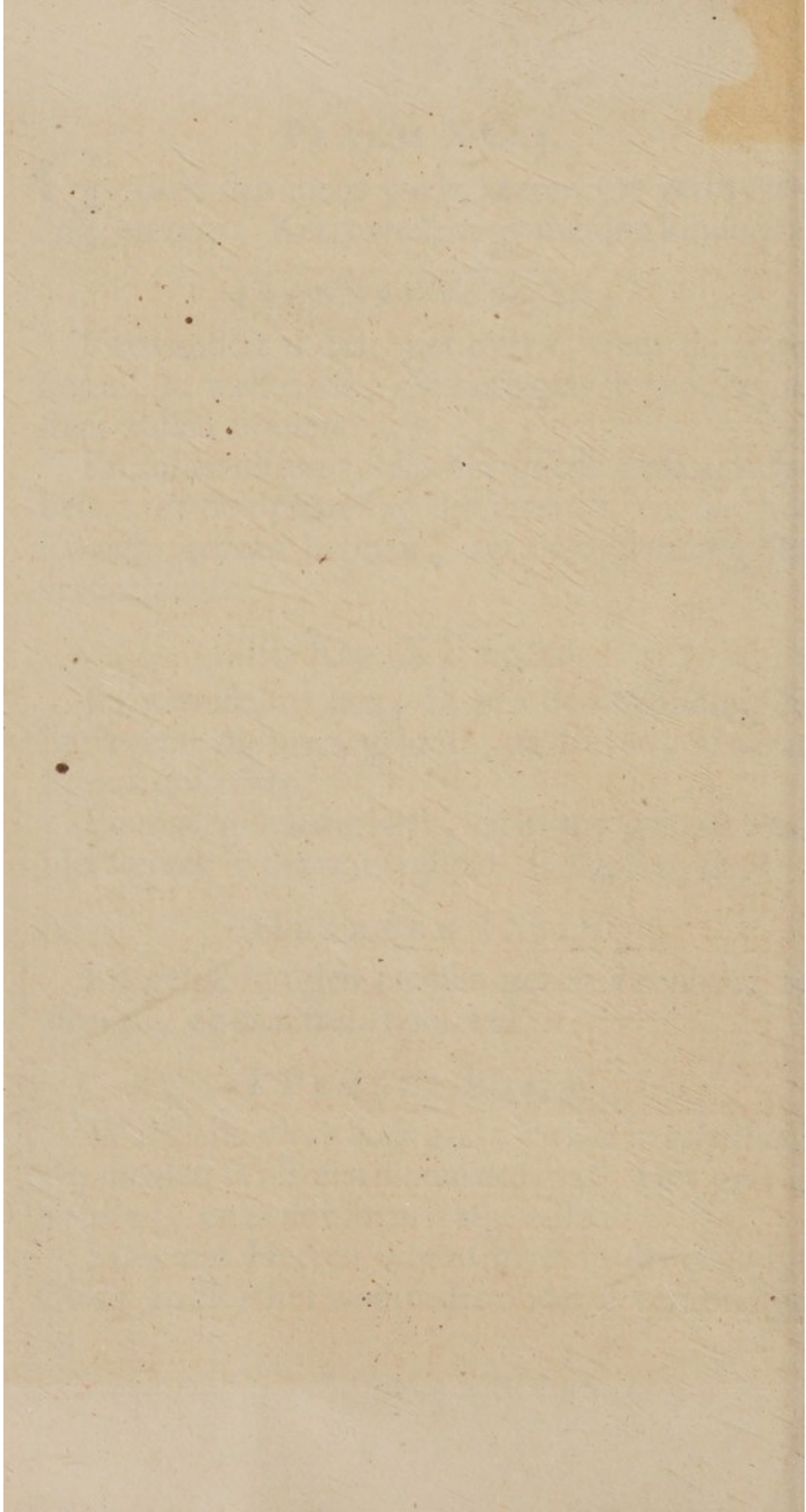
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DE HEERSCHER.

Heerst over de rebellen, Die 't hertenryk ontstellen.



Wierd een geringe in zyn leven
Tot koninglyke staat verheven,
Hoe kreet men die gelukstand uit!
Nochtans zyn dit maar slechte leuren
By 't heil, dat ider mag gebeuren,
Die deugd in zyn gemoed besluit.



The *Roman* Republicans took their Notions of Monarchy up upon that Footing ; their Laws and Religion were demolished ; and a Tyrant was looked upon in the same Light as a Monster. But, after Monarchy was abolished among them, they abolished Priesthood also. For Priesthood, which was before that time a regal Duty, became afterwards among them a civil Institution ; and, in Conformity to their old Constitution, they retained a *Rex Sacrificiorum*, that is, a King of the Sacrifices.

The Priesthood demolished, the Law underwent the same Fate ; nor had the *Romans* any Laws or Lawyers till long after the Establishment of their Commonwealth, when they were obliged to send Commissioners to collect a Body of Laws among the States of *Greece*. But, even upon the Introduction of those Laws, the two Functions of Law and Divinity were always exercised by the same Persons. Every Man of Property was a Lawyer, or a *Patronus* (a Pleader,) and the Priesthood was always filled with such.

As to Physic, we know but very little of it, or its Professors, during the time of the uncorrupted Republic of the *Romans*. The abstemious, frugal Manners of the People made them Strangers to Diseases ; and when

Conquest introduced Luxury, the Art was practised only by *Greeks* and Slaves. Thus this Branch of Learning, instead of being the Study, became the Property, of the Great. Every Man of Eminence in *Rome* might have a Physician in the Person of a Slave, purchased with his Money, which saved him the Trouble of a laborious Acquisition.

Under the Emperors, till the Time of *Justinian*, when Christianity required another Policy, Matters went on pretty much in the same Tract. But the Christian Priesthood requiring a Clergy (which, by its Etymology, signifies a particular Set of Men set apart for the Service of God) the Priest, the Law-giver, and the Lawyer became then different Professions. Physic then began likewise to hold up her Head, and many eminent Physicians began to come not only into great Esteem, but even into the Cabinets and Privy-Councils of Princes. Such was the Footing upon which the three Professions stood, till the Irruption of the barbarous Nations, which utterly overthrew the *Roman* Empire.

It would be endless and unnecessary to trace the State and Progress of the three Professions through all the different Countries where this great Revolution took Place.

We

We shall therefore confine our Research to our own Country, and trace the Connection which is among them there in fact, as well as Speculation.

We have already shewn, that the Original of all the three Professions was owing to the Vices or Follies of Mankind. The old *Saxons*, the Ancestors of the *English*, were, like the ancient *Romans*, free from all those ill Habits which introduce Diseases; and, consequently, so far as we can learn, they had among them no Physicians. Even after the Conquest, we meet in our History with few *English* Physicians till about the Reign of *Henry VI.* Some Records indeed mention Physicians before that time; but they are all of them (if I remember right) Foreigners, and invited to *England* by our Kings, who generally, by Briefs, settled a Pension upon them during Life. Under *Henry VI.* when Learning, by the Invention of Printing, began to glimmer in *England*, *Englishmen* applied to the Study of Physic; but it was so intermingled with the Jargon and Impostures of judicial Astrology, that its Professors did not deserve the Name of Physicians.

As to Law and Divinity, they still preserved their Conjunction; and, from the Time of the Introduction of Christianity in
England

England to the Reformation, the Clergy presided in all the Courts, and upon all the Benches of Law. This was a Policy founded both upon Necessity and in the Constitution. For the Clergy, in those Days, had monopolized Learning, and were the only Set of Men capable of understanding, or even reading, the Works of the old Lawyers, the Year-books, the Reports, and obtaining the least Qualification of a Lawyer. In the Reign of *Edward* III, indeed, when the Reformation (for the *English* Reformation is so old) dawned, the People began to dislike the Pride, the Pomp, and the Persons of the Clergy. The Commons of *England* therefore petitioned for a Divorce between Divinity and Law. The King was addressed to remove all Clergymen from the Posts of Power and Profit in the State, and to fill them with Laymen. But this was found impracticable by *Edward*, or any of his Successors, till Learning, after the Reformation, grew more diffused. Thus Necessity was one Reason of the Conjunction between Divinity and Law.

The other Reason I mentioned was one founded upon the Constitution. Before the Conquest, the Bishop and the Sheriff, then the chief Judges in all Matters both civil and criminal within the Country (for there were
then

then no itinerant Judges) sat together on the same Bench, and joined in the same Judgement. After the Conquest, *William the Conqueror* added to the Dignity of the Bishop, as a Clergyman, that of a Peer of the Realm, and, consequently, of a supreme Judge of all Matters of Property in the last Resort. This Institution naturally brought the Clergy to consult the Laws of the Land; and we find them commonly as forward as the Laity in forcing the Kings to give up their dangerous Powers. Nay, *Magna Charta* itself was drawn up by an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Though, since the Reformation, there has been an entire Divorce between Divinity, Law, and Physic; yet we shall now proceed to examine the Relation which still, by Reason, and the Nature of Things, does and ought to subsist among them.

Common Law has distinct Courts, and a distinct Business from Divinity; but there is no Divine who can say he is exempted from the Duty of studying ecclesiastical Law, which has, in many Respects, so immediate a Relation to Common and Statute Law, that a complete Knowledge of the one cannot be acquired without some Acquaintance with the other.

But

But besides this capital Consideration, many others may be advanced, to prove the Necessity of a Divine being acquainted with the Common and Statute Law of his Country.

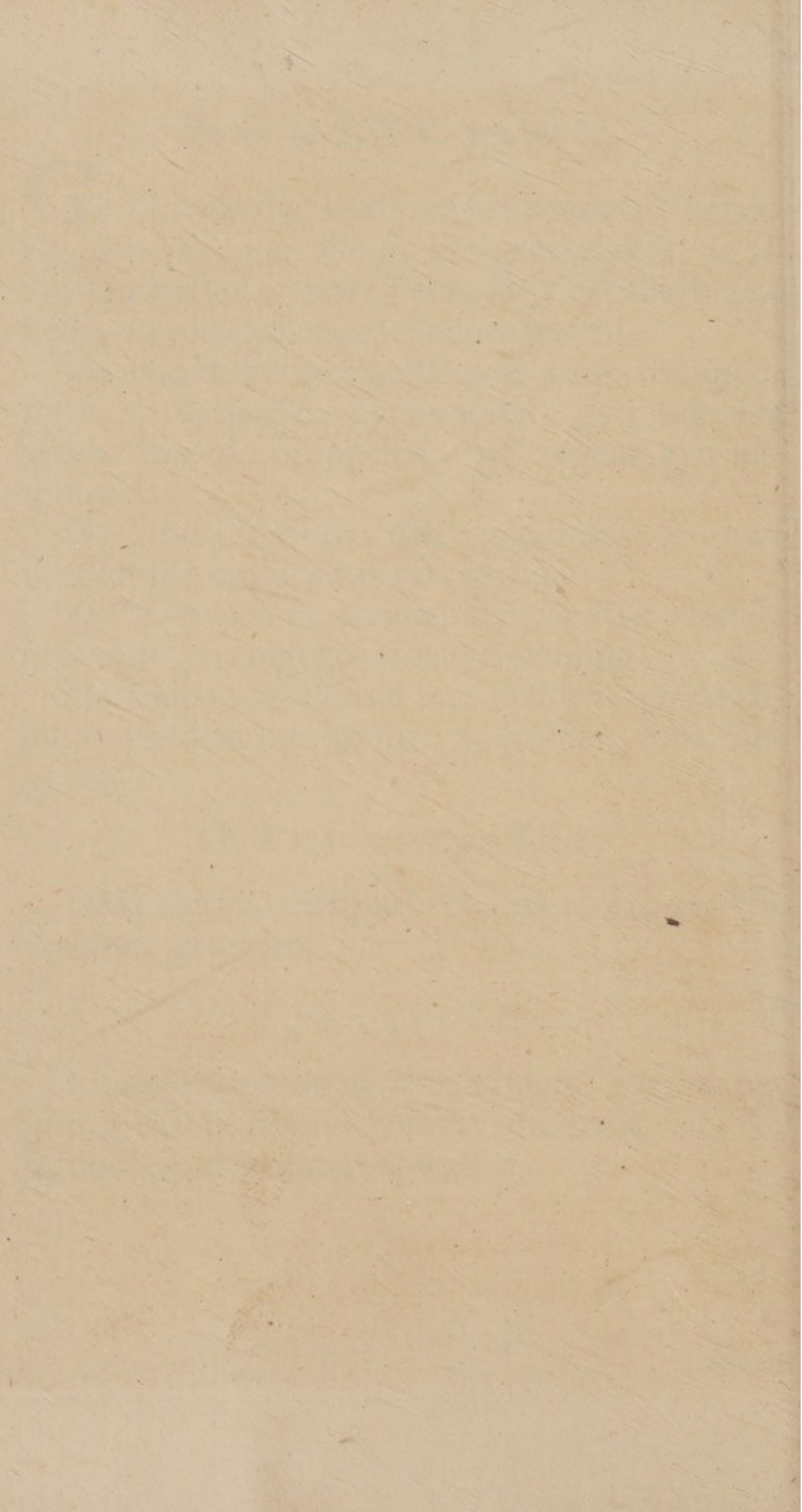
In *England* there are upwards of ten thousand Livings, which pay either great or small Tythes to the Divine. Every Gentleman who has had any Experience of receiving his Dues, knows how invidious, how difficult a Task it is to ascertain what he can claim by Law, and what not. He knows how many Eyes are watching over his Conduct, and how many would be glad if they could once get him into *Westminster-hall*. The haughty Nobleman, the fullen 'Squire, the subtle Farmer, all think, that whatever they can with-hold from the Parson is well saved. The great Number of Dissenters of all Denominations, who look upon the Parson's Right to Tythes so far from being a divine Institution, that they will not even allow it to be legal, render the Qualification I have mentioned still more necessary to the Divine. Such Persons persuaded that Tythes are no better than the Relics of Popish Institution, think it even meritorious to dispute every Penny with the Parson. It is one to fifty if, in the Parish where he is, and in a dozen neighbouring ones, there is
one

D E L E E R A A R.

Die gaaren ceuw'ge welvaart zag,
Die preek' zich zelf den gantsen dag.



Die 't volk ter hemelwaart zal leiden,
Moet zelf van 't stof der aarde scheiden,
Dat leer en leven t'zaamen gaa:
En elk is hier de wacht bevoelen,
Om door kwaâ voorgang niet te doolen,
Men volg 'et spoor van Christus na.



one Lawyer capable of giving him Advice who is not already employed by his Opposites; nor any Neighbour who knows Law enough to set him right, and who is not already either a Party against him, or in the Interest of those who are so. To whom then shall he have Recourse, but to an uncertain, expensive Application, which may be saved, if he has himself a competent Knowledge of the Law practised in *Westminster-hall*, besides that followed in *Doctors Commons*, and before Ecclesiastical Courts. Daily Experience proves this Matter so fully, that we need not longer to insist upon it here; but proceed to another Reason why a Divine should study the Law, drawn from his Character, as the last was from his Interest.

To reconcile Differences among his Neighbours and Parishioners, is one of the most amiable Qualifications of a Clergyman, when respected in his Parish and Neighbourhood. But it is not an honest Intention, or a sincere Good-will for the Welfare of the Parties, that can always effect this. To proceed with Justice to both Parties, the Arbitrator, or Peace-maker, ought to know what Chance each has for Success in *Westminster-hall*, and ought to give his Judgment or Opinion accordingly. Thus, whether

ther we consider the Interest or the Duty of a Clergyman, we see that both lead him to the Study of the Common Law; and whoever is acquainted in the World, is sensible, that the Gentlemen who have made the greatest Figure in the Church are they who have been best acquainted with the Laws of *England*.

The Obligation and Necessity of a Lawyer to know somewhat of Divinity is reciprocal. In criminal Cases, all Systems of Law now known in the World are founded on the Law of *Moses*. In civil Cases, Justice and Injustice, Right and Wrong, Injury and Falshood, are often, by the Confusion and Multiplication of our Statute Law, so blended together, that it is extremely difficult for any Lawyer, who does not, like a *Swiss*, act for Pay, to discern when he engages in a justifiable, or in a dirty Cause. Our greatest Lawyers, such as Sir *Edward Coke*, *Bacon*, *Hales*, and others, have, therefore, applied equally to the Study of casuistical Divinity, to guide them in the Principles of their Conduct. A Thing may, by a Quirk in Law, be carried, and yet be destitute of all Foundation in Justice and Equity. A Man of Conscience, nay, of Honour, in such a Case, would not engage upon the winning Side. It is impossible

fible for Laws to be so framed as to prevent the Ill-designing, sometimes, from wresting and perverting their Meaning ; nor is it practicable for a Legislature to adopt such a System of Laws as to obviate all Cases, and to reconcile, in every Instance, Law to Equity.

But nothing can more strongly prove the necessary Connection between Law and Divinity than the Practice, which occurs every Day, of giving a Commission to a Court of Delegates. There the Court is composed of a Mixture of Divines, Common Lawyers, Civilians, and Ecclesiastical Lawyers. The Business which comes before this Court is always such as not to be determined by the Practice of any one of those Professions ; and what infinite Advantage has the Man (as every Man who sits in such a Court ought to have) who has some Knowledge in every one of them !

Having thus, in a very few Words, proved the Connection between Law and Divinity, it now remains that we should speak of Physic.

It must be acknowledged that the Relation between Law and Physic has been long dissolved ; nor can there be now conceived any two Professions so distinct from one another in their Principles: But I apprehend
that

that the Divine and the Physician are still very strongly connected. From the Study of Natural Philosophy, which is the very Basis of all Physic, the Divine gathers and enforces the strongest, the most convincing, Proofs of a Deity's Existence. On the other Hand, the true Physician, the more he becomes acquainted with his Art; the more he studies the amazing, diversified Regularity of Nature; the more he looks into the admirable Structure of the Human Body, the more he is struck with Sentiments of Religion; and, in Effect, he becomes a practising Divine. Such was the famous *Sydenham*, such the illustrious *Boyle*, and such the great *Boerhaave*, who all of them were more concerned for the Honour of Religion, than the Credit of their own Art.

Nay, we have a standing Proof of the Connection between Divinity and Physic, in the very Form of Prescriptions used by the Physicians both ancient and modern, who always prefix to them the Signature of *Jupiter*, the greatest and the best of Gods. The Ancients even pushed the Relation so far, that they christened their principal Elements and Compositions with the Names of some Deity, or some heavenly Body.

Nothing more needs to be said to prove the Alliance among the three Professions, in
which

which Divinity is the connecting Study. But though mediately or immediately the Principles of all Science are to be referred to those three; yet the Abuse of them prove that Maxim in Natural Philosophy, that the Corruption of the best things is the worst. We now come to consider that Point, and how far each Profession has deviated from its original Design and Interest; and how, from being in Alliance to serve and to save Mankind, they are now in a Confederacy to ruin and destroy it. But what I am going to mention has relation only to the venal and wicked Part of each Profession, without any Intention of throwing out Reflections on the many worthy Men who abound in all the three.

We have already taken notice, that the original Institution of Divinity was to teach Mankind Humility and Resignation, in Opposition to Curiosity and Presumption. To cultivate Equity and Benevolence among Mankind, and to cure them of Pride and Injustice, was the fundamental Intention of Law. And to preserve the Health, the Happiness, the Beauty and Vigour of the human Body against the Attacks of Luxury and Debauch, was the first Design of Physic.

Notwithstanding the Changes and Chances which have happened to all the three Professions, those original Characters will still hold, and by them the Merits of the Professors must stand or fall. How applicable they are to the Generality, shall be our next Enquiry. But we must premise that we confine it entirely to *England*.

The Apostle has certainly laid it down, That whosoever serves the Altar must live by the Altar; and the Practice not only of the *Christian*, but the *Jewish*, Religion justifies the making a decent Provision for the Clergy. But how few, who enter into the sacred Institution, confine their Views to Decency, or to Competency? The young Student, in taking Orders, has his Eye immediately fixed on Affluence, State, and Distinction. The haunting the Levees of the Great, for what they call a good Interest; the flattering the Passions, the Prejudices, and the Follies of their Patrons, from whom they hope Preferment, is more their Study than that of teaching Humility and Resignation by their Words and Lives. Instead, as they ought to do, of living over the Scenes of painful Virtue set them by their great Author, their Scheme is for launching into the Pomp and Pride of Life. They have their Fopperies peculiar to themselves; their

their Vanities are more shocking, and their Weaknesses more glaring, than those of the rest of Mankind in the Eyes of Persons of Sense. But how few are such! To others, those Failings appear in the Light of Decency; a just Regard for their Character, which they are extremely jealous of betraying, not so much on their own Account, as of their Order; and lastly, of that Simplicity which is so becoming in a Clergyman. Their small Share of Learning, which qualifies them for their Orders, is now, like a useless Scaffolding, knocked down. For Pedantry is of all things what they must avoid. If they are in Circumstances, they hire Curates to perform the Drudgery of Prayers and Sermons; if not, they soon furnish themselves from the Bookseller's Shop with the Manuscript Sermons of some laborious Divine, who, perhaps, died in such narrow Circumstances, as that his Widow or Children are obliged to sell them for their daily Bread. We may appeal to the Experience of Mankind for the Likeness of this Picture, which is still more shocking in the higher Orders of their Profession.

Every one, who has read, knows under what almost unfurmountable Difficulties the Reformation was promoted in *England*. It was impossible to eradicate from the Minds
of

of the People entirely the Prejudices which the *Romish* Religion had left. The most pious and wise of our Reformers were so sensible of this, that they were obliged, at first, to indulge the People in many Absurdities in the Doctrine of the Church, and to continue many Oppressions in its Discipline. The Doctrine soon worked itself pure; but the Discipline, or rather Government, continued as popish as ever; some few Alterations excepted, which it received from the Legislature.

There was, at first, perhaps, some Pretext for this. During the Reigns of *Henry VIII*, *Edward VI*, *Queen Elizabeth*, and Part of that of *King James I*, the Inheritance of the Church was begged away by every overgrown Minister, and every supple Courtier. Numbers of Difficulties multiplied with regard to those Portions which had been granted away, and those which still remained to the Clergy. In short, had it not been for the Firmness of *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James*, who were, in their own private Inclinations, riveted to the Episcopal Form, and to the old Constitution of Church Government, the whole Nation must have run into Puritanism and Presbytery. The great Men, whose Estates consisted of Church Land, thought that this was the surest Means
of

of preventing any Presumption, while Others hoped to make their Fortunes by the new Wrecks of ecclesiastical Livings.

While Matters were on this Footing, it was reasonable in the Crown to maintain the Church in its Discipline and Jurisdiction. A Set of Princes soon succeeded, who adopted it as a Maxim, That the aggrandizing the Church added to their own Dignity and Power; and what Effect this Persuasion had, is too well known to be related here. It is sufficient to say, that the most oppressive Part of Popery, the Power of the Ecclesiastical Courts, was continued, and, by the Arts and Ambition of the Clergy, is so encreased, that, it is to be feared, it will soon become a Burden too heavy for the People to bear. It would be difficult for any zealous Advocate for this Power to account why the Yoke of Popery was taken off the Minds of the People, and left upon their Persons and Properties. It would be absurd for him to maintain, that all the Institutions of the Gospel might not be answered, that the Authority, the Dignity, and Regard due to the Clergy, might not be provided for, though many of their ecclesiastical Powers were impaired. The Bishops, indeed, sit in Parliament, and it would be offering too much Violence to
b the

the Constitution to turn them out, because they sit by Vertue of the Homage which the King receives for their Lay Tenures, as *English* Barons. Can any other Set of Clergy put in a like Plea for exercising a Jurisdiction which actually is not so much Ecclesiastical as Temporal?

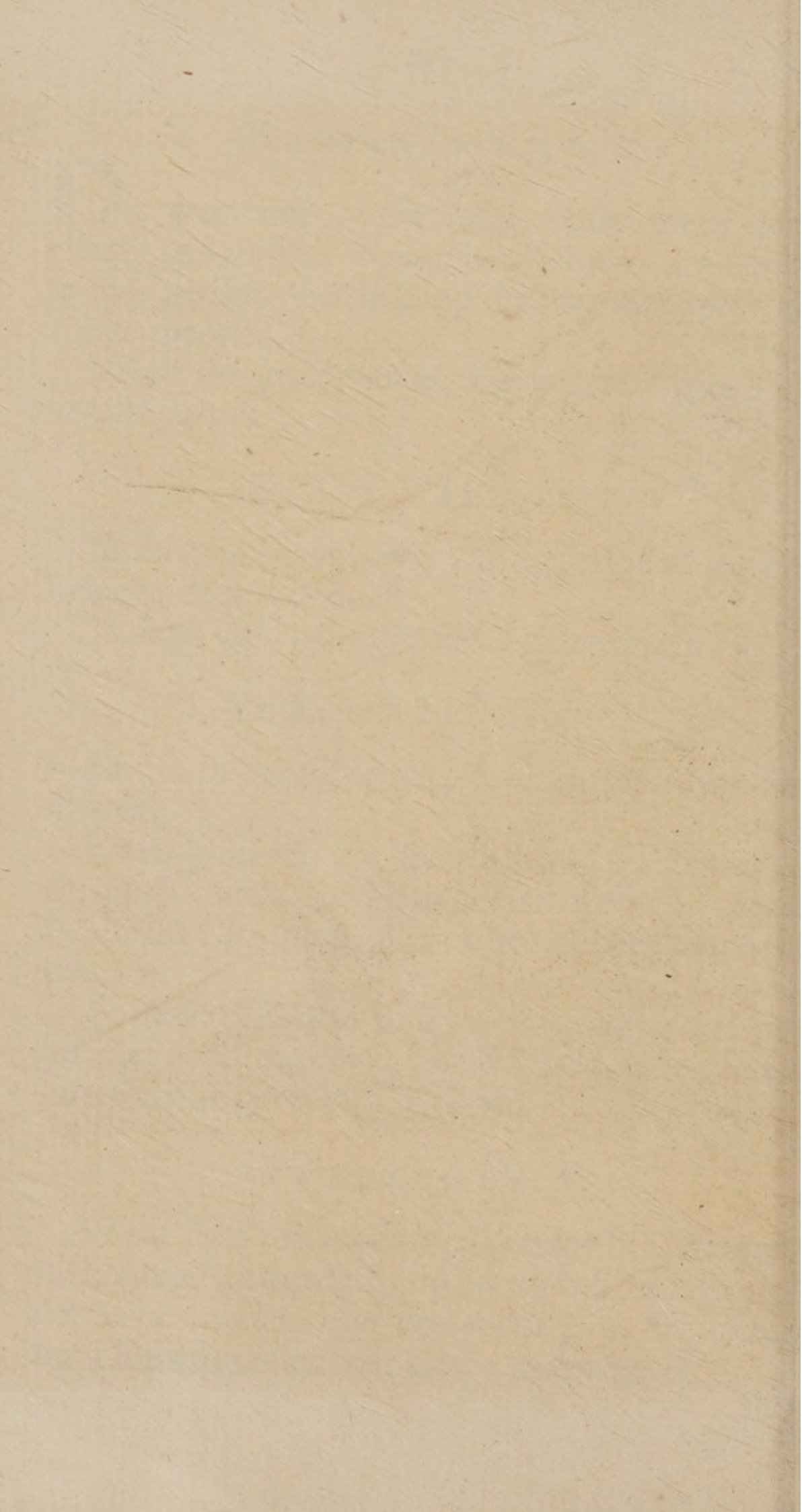
In this Instance the Alliance between the Lawyer and the Divine appears very strongly. The tedious Forms, the unsettled Power, and uncertain Decisions, of *Doctors-Commons*, and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, cut out three times more Work for *Westminster-hall* than if all the Business of those Courts were originally carried into it. The one Lawyer plays to the other's Hand, and the poor Client, between both, is ruined. The Clergy of all Denominations, some in the Exercise, others in the Expectation, of Power, wink at those Oppressions, because they will maintain the Jurisdiction of their Order; and, as *Cato* advises his Followers to do by Liberty, they will never let it perish in their Hands, but piously transmit it to their Successors. Thus we see there is a vicious, as well as a virtuous, Alliance between Divinity and Law, which will appear still more dangerous when we consider the Degeneracy of the Latter.

DE ADVOKAAT.

Het stof en slyk der aard, En is den twist niet waard.



Wierd Jezus Christus recht geëerd
Van die hem met den mond belyden,
En welbetracht het geen hy leert,
Van laten, derven, ende myden,
Naar willekeur van 't hoogste Recht;
De Rechtsgeleerdheid had het slecht.



The venerable, the simple Fabric of our common Law, has now, from Statute Law, received so many Buttresses, that its Form is scarcely to be known. Those Statutes, some of which are useless, and others inconsistent, were first introduced by Lawyers abusing their Profession, by inventing Difficulties where they found none, and by puzzling the Case where the Equity was clear. Thus shrowding themselves in Clouds of their own raising, they walked invisibly through the Rules of Right and Wrong, throwing down every Barrier of Justice, and confounding every Maxim of Equity. By all this the Trade encreased, though the Science was lost. The Difficulties which occurred in the *Chancery*, in the *Exchequer*, in the *King's-Bench*, all made Work for the Lawyers. When their own Arts perplex the Case, so that it is removed from Court to Court, and even into the House of Peers, the Lawyer is its faithful Attendant. For him the Time of the Parties must be wasted, for him the Purse of the Client must bleed; and, whoever is ruined, he is enriched.

Those Inconveniencies and destructive Practices have been perceived, and endeavoured to be remedied, by every honest Minister which *England* has had for these

fifty Years. My Lord *Godolphin* once advanced pretty far in the Scheme of reducing all our Law into one Digest ; and Motions have been since made in Parliament for that very End. Nay, the Project has even gone so far, that the Gentlemen who were to be employed, and the Appointments they were to have, were named ; but all without Effect. The Craft was in Danger, the Workmen were alarmed ; their Numbers in Parliament, like an impenetrable Phalanx, were not to be broke through ; their Arts puzzled the plainest Proposition, their Clamour drowned the strongest Reasoning.

To conclude this ungrateful Subject ; I am far from imagining that, in so great a trading Country as *England* is, where there is such a Complication of monied, landed, and commercial, Interests, it is possible to reduce the Laws to the Simplicity of a *Spartan*, or a *Danish*, System. But can any Gentleman pretend that the Ends of Justice may not be answered, that the Differences of the Subject may not be ended, without the amazing tedious Forms through which Parties are now obliged to pass, and the excessive Expences to which they are liable. In the Case of a poor Felon, who either has no Money to hire Lawyers, or
of

of whom a Lawyer, if hired, cannot expect so much as a second Fee, his Life and Death is determined sooner, and in fewer Hours, than a Matter of twenty Shillings coming into *Westminster*, which still dropping Fat to the Lawyers, requires Months, perhaps Years, to bring it to an Issue. These are Truths too notorious to be denied, too flagrant to be justified. But I now come to my third and last Stage, in which I am to review the Abuse of Physic.

The Principles of this Art were originally, like those of Divinity and Law, few and simple; but the Venality of its Professors soon turned them into Jargon. Each arbitrarily imposed Properties on things, which another denying, split them at First into Factions, then into Sects, then into Systems, and those so widely different, that the Patient took a Leap in the Dark for Life or Death. In the same Country scarce any two Professors of Eminence could agree in the Manner of treating any one Disease. Medicines were, and often are, prescribed by the one, of opposite Qualities from those presented by another, and each has his Principles upon which he defends his Practice.

But this Difference in Opinion is, perhaps, not uncommon to all Scientific Matters;

ters ; let us, therefore, attend the Professions to a Scene through which they all pass.

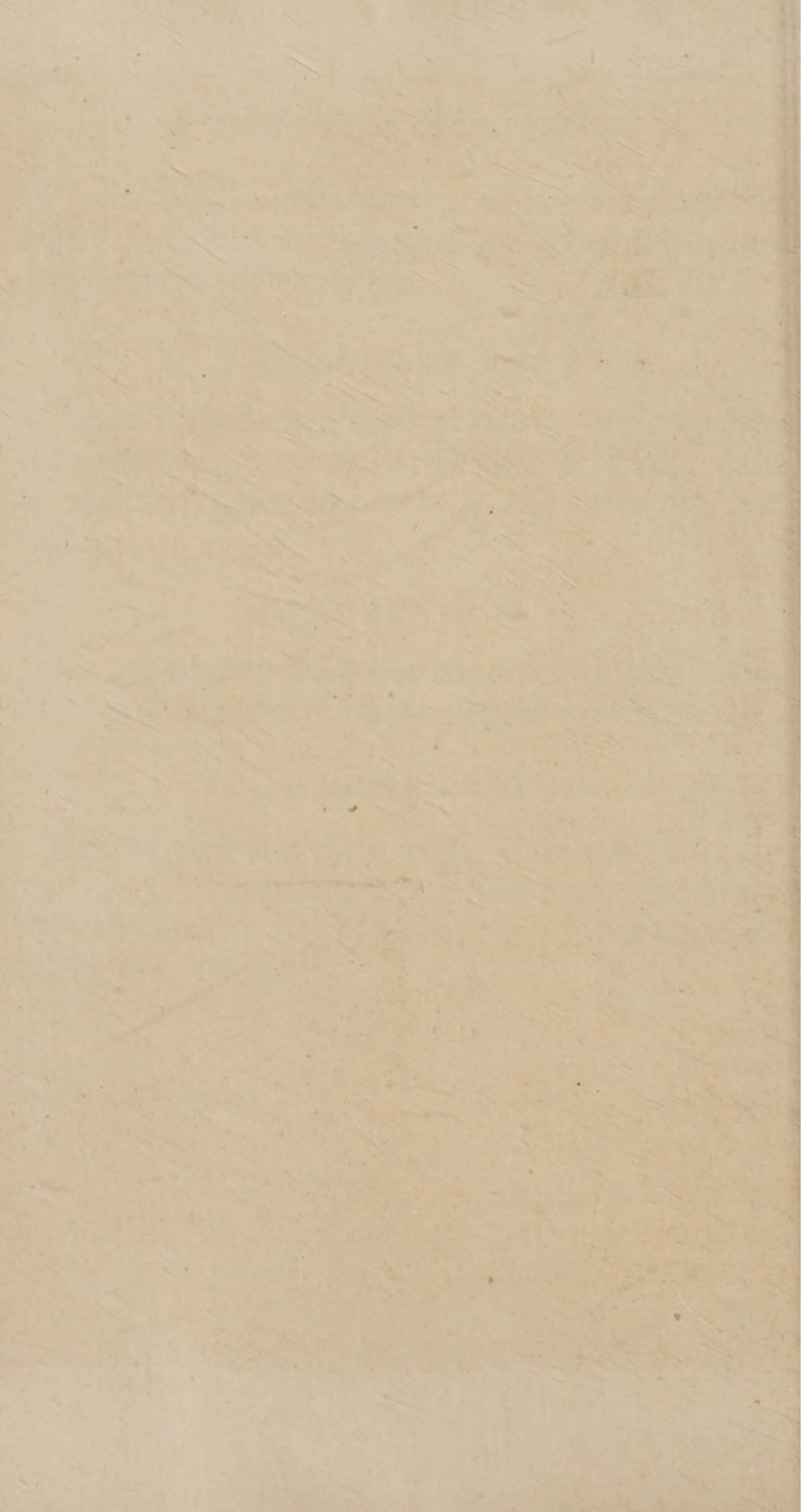
The first Care of the young Doctor is to form himself by the Opinion, by the Sentiments, by the Behaviour, by the Coat, by the Neck-cloth, and by the Periwig of some eminent Professor. When he sets up for Business, the first Object of his Care is a Chariot, the next an Apothecary, both with the same View, that of introducing him to Business. We shall omit any Observations upon the Chariot, because it is, at worst, but a Vanity, and sometimes a necessary one too ; but the Connection between the Doctor and the Apothecary has very often some pernicious Consequences. The Apothecary introduces the Doctor, in sure Confidence that the Doctor's Gratitude will lead him to multiply his Prescriptions, and pour in Drug upon Drug upon the Patient. This costs the Doctor nothing ; and he is sure to have the Apothecary his Friend as long as he continues this Practice, so beneficial to him, but so ruinous, nay poisonous, to the Patient. If, upon any Occasion, another Physician is called in who has a Practice, or is of an Interest different from that of the Doctor, no Sollicitations of Friends, no Danger of the Patient, can prevail with the one to consult with the other, till, in the fastidious Dispute,

D E D O K T E R.

God is de medicyn Voor dood'lyk hels fenyn.



Is 't leven machteloos en krank,
Men neemt een vieze of bitt're drank,
Of 't lichaam weder mogt geneezen:
Waarom dan voor een korten tyd
Niet aangevaard wat bitterheid,
Om eeuwiglyk gezond te weezen?



Dispute, the Springs of the Patient's Life stand still, and he falls a Victim to the Rage of private Malice, or the Nonsense of physical Differences.

In the last Stage of Life the Business of the Doctor, the Divine, and the Lawyer, thickens. The First affects to tell the fatal News with Reluctance; the Second performs his Duty with Unconcern; and the Third gives his Opinion with a Design to cut out as much Work as he can for *Westminster-hall*.

Having thus renewed the old Alliance among Divinity, Law, and Physic, I shall here take my Leave of the three Professions, after observing, that I have not animadverted upon their Follies, but upon their Vices, and upon them only as they affect the Welfare of Mankind. I write as a Spectator, who is ignorant of what passes behind the Curtain. I have not accused the Clergy for multiplying unnecessary Modes of Worship, or for introducing uncharitable, persecuting Principles into Christianity. I have not noted the ungenerous Treatment which one Priest gives to another, because their worldly Circumstances differ; neither have I blamed them for ingrafting, as they often do, Politics upon Religion.

All these are Matters which a Man of Sense may adopt, or not, as he pleases ; but the Abuses of Law and Physic are different. The wisest Man must stand to the most absurd Determinations of the one, and receive the most poisonous Prescriptions of the other.

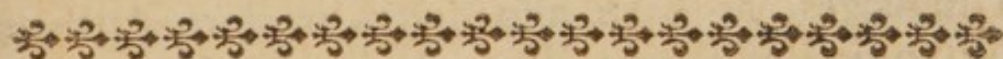
My Intention, in what is here thrown out, is to present the Public with some View of the three Professions in their most early Rise ; to shew upon what simple, what similar, Principles all were founded, and, consequently, still subsist, when Honesty and Virtue directs their Practice.





A GENERAL
DESCRIPTION
OF
TRADES,

DIGESTED IN
ALPHABETICAL ORDER.



APOTHECARIES, *the* LVIIIth *.



HIS is a very genteel Business, and has been in great Vogue of late years, there being, as has been computed, upwards of a thousand in and about *London*. There are in this, and indeed in most other Trades, various Degrees as to Employ and Extent. Some do little else but make up Medicines according to
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* In Precedency as a *City Company*: So be pleased to understand of the rest, distinguished thus by *Numerals*.

the Prescriptions of the *Dispensatory* (compiled by the *College of Physicians* for their Direction) and those of particular Physicians, besides visiting their Patients. Others not only prepare almost all kinds of Medicines, as well *Galenical* as *Chemical*, but likewise deal in *Drugs*; with all which they supply their Brethren in Trade, and so become a sort of *Wholesale Dealers*, as well as *Apothecaries*. Others again practise *Surgery*, *Man-midwifery*, and many times even officiate as *Physicians*, especially in the Country, and often become Men of very large Practice, and eminent in their Way. There is also another Branch many of them fall into, which is that of curing Lunatics, &c.

A Youth, intended for this Profession, should be a pretty good Scholar, and have a tolerable Knowledge in the *Latin* Tongue, at least, if not some in the *Greek*, that he may be the better able, in due time, to see the Opinions of the Ancients for himself, who mostly wrote in those Languages, as have also divers modern Authors in the first of them: Though, it must be owned, there are almost innumerable Helps in our Mother Tongue.

The Sums given with Lads, going Apprentices to this Business, are from 20*l.* to 300*l.* according to the Reputation and Station the Masters are in: And if a Boy is of an affable, acute Disposition, genteel and well-behaved, it will be so much the better.

They have no set Hours for Business; but I have observed they are not the earliest at it in the Morning, yet attend pretty late at Night: And an Apprentice at first must expect to do the lower Offices about the Shop, though they generally
keep

keep Serving-men, or Boys, to go on Errands, and do dirty Work.

A Journeyman has, according to his Capacity, from 10*l.* to 40*l.* a Year, and his Board.

For a Person, who may be inclined to *set up*, 100*l.* may do; but 200*l.* I apprehend, will fit up a smart Shop; besides which they ought to have somewhat handsome to support them till they get into a good Set of Patients.

Their Shops are liable to the Visitation of certain Persons, called *Censors*, who are four Fellows of the *College*, and have Power to inspect whether the Medicines they keep therein are good, and to destroy those which are not so.

In *London* they are one of the City Companies, and were first incorporated with the *Grocers* in the Year 1606, in the Reign of King *James I.* but not alone till 1617: *Livery-fine* 16*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Black-friars* (where they have two fine Laboratories, out of which all the Surgeons Chests are supplied with Medicines for the Use of the Navy;) and their *Court-day* is on the first *Tuesday* of the Month.

They have also a handsome *Barge*, in which, being finely ornamented, with Colours flying and Music playing, they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*, when he goes to be sworn into his high Office.

ARMS. *Azure*, *Apollo* in his Glory, holding in his Left-hand a Bow, in his Right an Arrow, bestriding the Serpent *Python*.

MOTTO. *Opiferque per Orbem dicor*: I am called for Help throughout the World.

They have a Custom of going out two or three times a Year a *Herbarising*, or *Simpling*, which is in order to initiate the young Men into the Knowledge of Plants; and then they have also a Feast.



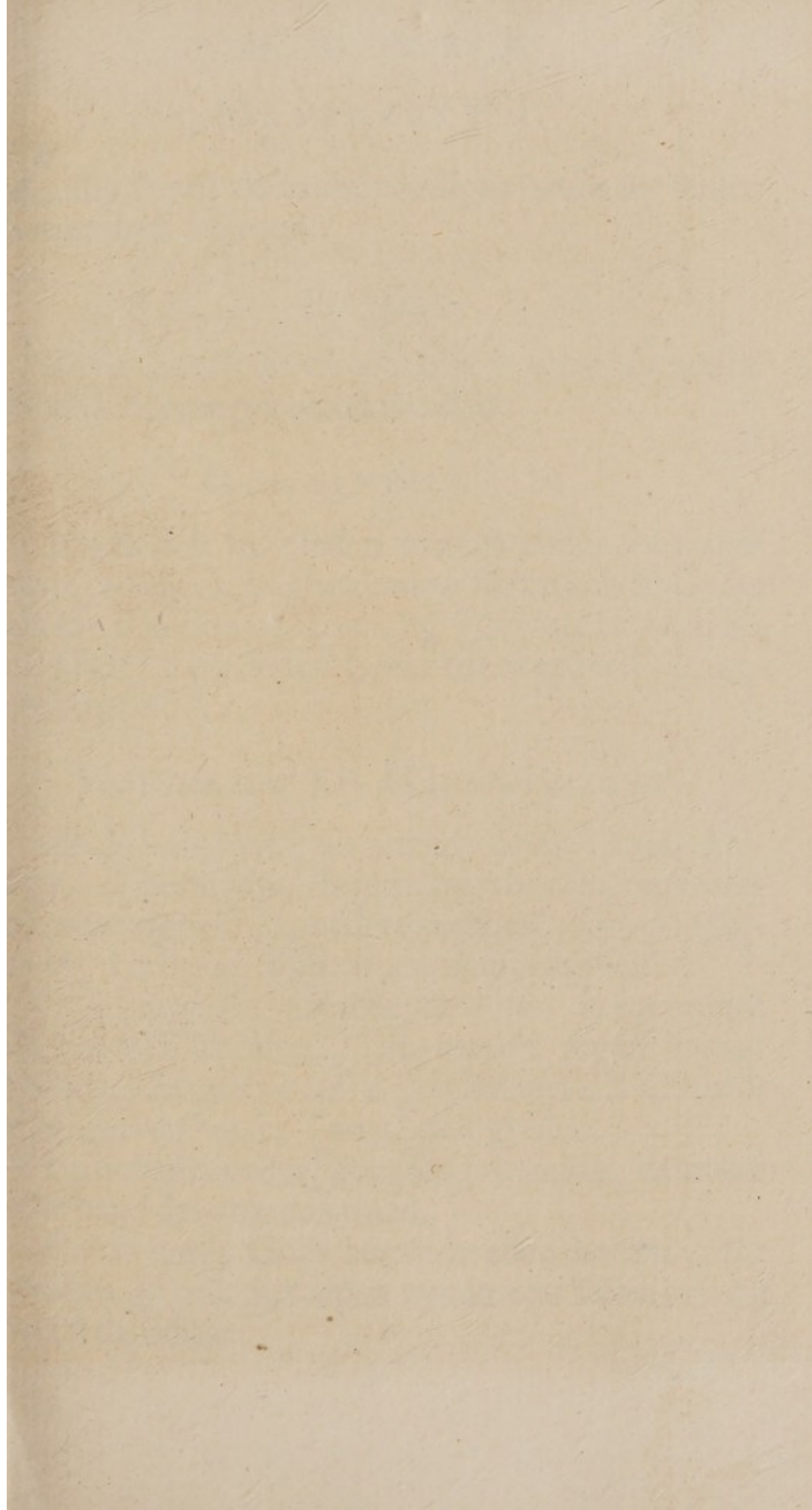
A P P R A I S E R S.

Appraising is not a Business of itself, but generally performed by *Brokers* of Household-goods, to which Set of Men the Word was formerly, and I believe still is, chiefly applied; yet now also *Upholsterers*, and other *Brokers*, are employed, or even any Person or Persons, who are supposed to be skilled in the Commodities they are to appraise, or set a Value on.

They are employed in Cases of Death, Executions brought in upon Goods, or of Stock to be turned over from one Person to another, or divided between Copartners; and have the Name of *Sworn Appraisers* from their taking an Oath to do Justice between Party and Party.

They sometimes appraise jointly, each Party agreeing to have the same Appraiser or Appraisers; sometimes in Opposition, each Party chusing one or more of a Side; and sometimes by Commission, or Deputation of Trustees, Masters in Chancery, &c.

Their Manner is, each one for himself, to take an Inventory of every Article, and mark its Value.



DE ZWAARDVEEGER.

Een schaapje, dat nooit bloed vergoot,
En draagt geen wolfsklaauw aan zyn poot.



Die 't Lam wil volgen op zyn treeden,
Komt in dees kraam geen geld besteeden,
Want zyne vyand vreeft geen kling:
En and'ren, die zich vyand toonen,
Moet hy met lydzaamheid beloonen,
Zo als de Meester voor hem ging.

lue with his own private Characters: When they have gone through the Whole, they give their Estimates in a gross Sum, very rarely of Particulars. When they value against one another, if they happen to differ much, they reconsider, and at length most commonly bring it to an Average: And in some Cases they are obliged to take the Goods at their own Valuation, if the Parties shall think proper to relinquish them.



ARMOURERS, *the* XXIIId.

THE Work of these consists in making the proper Preservatives for the Body against the Accidents in War; as Coats of Mail, Helmets, &c. It is one of the Branches in *Smithery*, and a very curious Performance.

At this Time there are but few in Number, there not being now that Call for their Furniture, by reason it is not so much in use as formerly, when it was in great Vogue, the Manner of Fighting, as well as the Weapons of War, being since that Time almost entirely changed; but one of the principal Persons in the Business now lives in or near *Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn*.

There is not so much Learning or Strength required in this Art, as curious Workmanship.

They commonly take with an Apprentice about 15 or 20 *l*. Their Hours of working are from six to eight, and a Journeyman has from 15 to 20 *s*. a Week.

About 50 *l.* will set a Person up in this Business well enough.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1422, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* with whom are now joined the *Braziers.* *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Coleman-street*; and their *Court-day* regularly within eight or ten Days after *Quarter-day*; and sometimes they have a *Half-quarterly Meeting.*

They are very remarkable for making an handsome *Procession* every *Lord-Mayor's Day*, in which is an *Horse of State*, mounted by a Man compleatly accoutred in bright *Armour.*

ARMS. *Argent*, on a *Chevron Sable*, a dexter Gauntlet between two Pair of Daggers in saltire of the first, handled and hilted *Or*: On a Chief of the second the Shield and Cross of *St. George*, between two Helmets proper.

MOTTO. *Make all sure.*



A T T O R N E Y S,

OR *Attorneys at Law*, is an Employment worthy of a Scholar and a Gentleman, their Time being wholly taken up in officiating in that learned and laudable Profession; to discharge the Duty of which with Reputation requires Knowledge,

ledge, Experience, obtained through a good deal of Practice, Integrity, and the Hand of a ready Writer.

Their Business in general consists, not only in Drawing, Ingrossing, seeing executed, and registered (when required) all Instruments or Deeds in Writing of what kind soever; but also preparing all Proceedings in Law and Equity, and attending them through the several Offices, while before the different Masters, Prothonotaries, &c. when in the respective Courts, or before the Chancellor, Judges, or Master of the Rolls; and, lastly, the happy Conclusion, and, sometimes, Reconciliation of the Parties that have been in Suit.

Those who chiefly attend Affairs in *Chancery* are commonly called *Solicitors in Chancery*; and others are distinguished according to the Courts they are sworn into; and of course are admitted Attorneys of the Court of *King's-bench*, *Common-pleas*, or *Exchequer*; and, if any one transacts Matters in a different Court from his own, he must do it in the Name of an Attorney in that Court, each Court taking particular Cognizance of the Conduct of its own Attorneys. Some principally follow *Conveyancing*, a very advantageous as well as most useful Branch; but requires much Reading, Practice, and Judgment.

There are two other Denominations that seem to belong to this, a *Scrivener*, and a *Notary Public*; but of these in their proper Places.

The Gentlemen of this Profession to be sure are very numerous, and they employ a vast Number of Hands; yet there is room enough still for some thorough Proficients, both in the Courts and at the Desk.

Therefore a Youth, designed for a *Clerkship* (for so it is termed, and are *articled* but for *Five Years*) in this Profession, ought not to be too young, sixteen at least; should understand *Latin*, and some *French*, especially the *Old*; write a good bold *Round Hand*, and the *Secretary*, or that commonly used in *Ingrossing*: He should also know so much of the old *Court-hands*, as to be able to read them; but with this, the *Old French*, and *Law-Latin Abbreviations*, if he is diligent, he may make himself familiar during his *Clerkship*: And these Improvements, though the present Use of them seems to be laid aside, the young Clerks will find of great Service to them, in case they should have Occasion to search Court-rolls, or examine ancient Deeds, &c.

The Sums Attorneys take with *Article-clerks* are very different, even from Fifty to Three hundred Guineas; and in *London* they generally maintain themselves during their *Clerkships*.

Their Office-hours are not strictly limited; (for, when Business requires it, general Attendance must be given) yet they are commonly from *nine to one*, and from *four to eight*: But, in the *Vacations* between the *Terms*, they have Opportunities to visit their Friends.

The Pay of a common Clerk, when out of his *Clerkship*, is Half a Guinea a Week, and so upwards, out of which he boards himself; but then they have often good Perquisites, and, if sober, ready Men, are often recommended to better Places.

It is my Opinion, if a young Man officiates as Clerk five Years more after he is out of his *Clerkship*, he will find himself much better qualified to engage in Business for himself; and then he
ought

ought not be without a hundred Guineas or two in his Pocket; for he may be a considerable Time before he gets enough by his Practice to keep House, the Generality of People not being overfond of very young Attorneys.

Instead of *Companies*, they have formed themselves into *Societies*, as of the *Middle* or *Inner Temple*, *Lincoln's-inn*, *Gray's-inn*, &c.



B A C K - M A K E R S

ARE they who make Liquor-backs, Under-backs, Coolers, Mash-tuns, Working-tuns, &c. for the Use of *Brewers*. The Workmanship is partly *Carpentry*, in a particular Manner, for it must be tight enough to hold Liquor; and partly *Cooperage*, viz. the Mash-tun, or Vat, which is hooped.

There are not many of this Trade, and it requires Strength chiefly, with a little Art.

They take with an Apprentice about 5 or 10 *l.* their Hours of working from six to six; and their Wages about 15 *s.* a Week.

A small Stock of Stuff, besides Tools, will set a Man up tolerably well; but with 200 or 300 *l.* he will make a good Figure in Business.



BAKERS, *the* XIXth.

THIS is a very ancient, as well as useful, Trade ; and the most general and extensive Branch of it is that of making, as well as baking, Household or Family Bread ; though there are several others ; as,

Bisket-baking, which is chiefly to prepare in a particular Manner for long keeping what is commonly called *Sea-bisket*, or Bread.

Of *French-bread*, so called for its peculiar Delicacy ; who also make various Sorts of the nicer sweet as well as insipid Biskets, &c.

Of *Ginger-bread*, or sweet-spiced Bread, and Cakes of several Kinds.

Of these three last there are but few of each, there not being such a general Call for their Produce, as for the common Bread ; the Bakers of which indeed are many in Number, yet not so numerous, but that most of them get a decent Livelihood, if careful, and some acquire handsome Estates.

All the Branches require Strength and Labour more than Art and Learning.

The Money they take with an Apprentice is from 5 *l.* to 20 *l.* and which they seldom exceed.

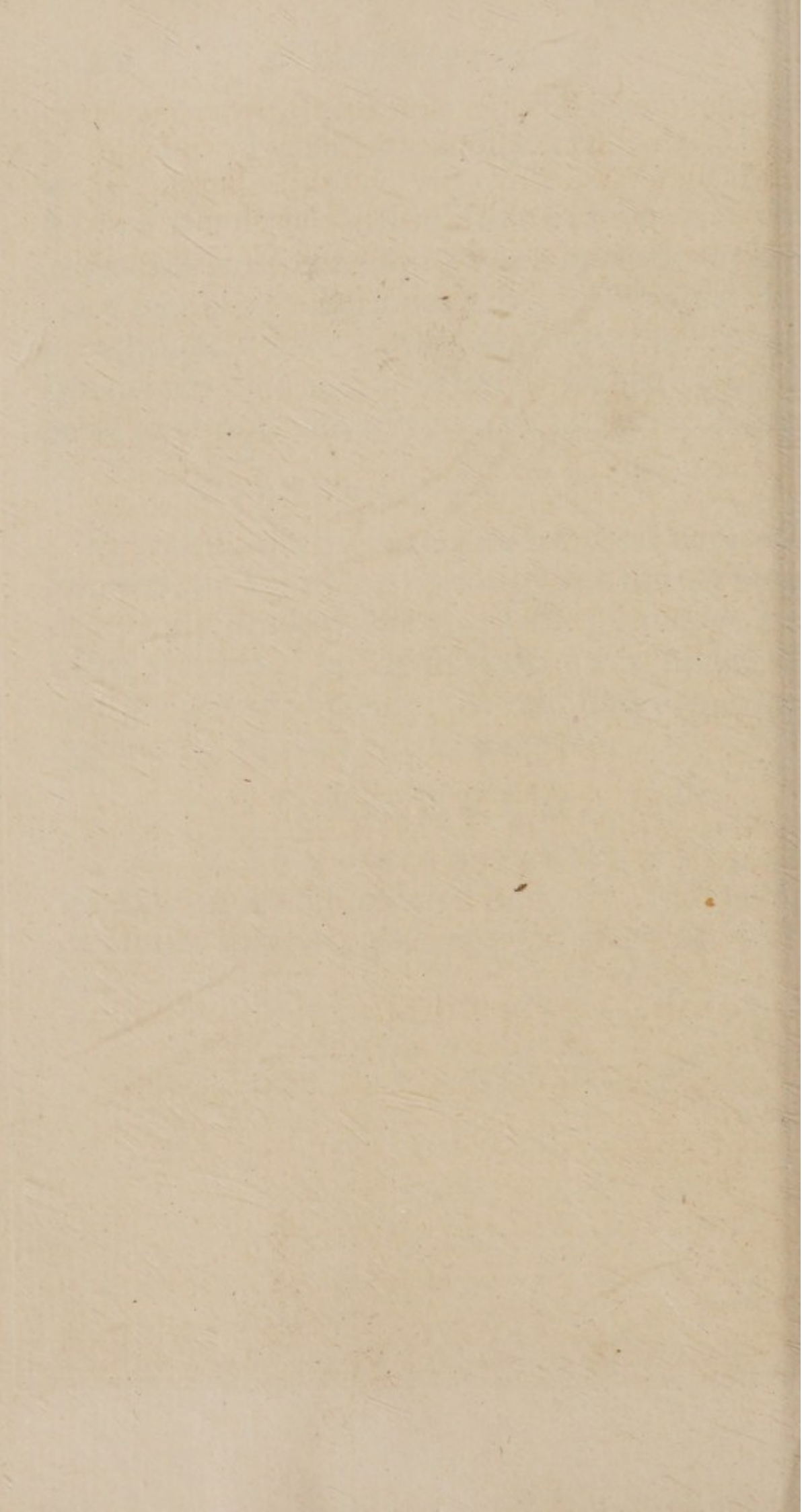
Their Times of Working are partly by Day, and partly by Night ; for in the Evening they set *Spunge*, as they term it ; at Midnight they get up
to

DE BAKKER.

Die 't lichaam voed , Is voor 't gemoed.



ô Schepper van het lieve brood,
Tot voedsel van het tyd'lyk leven,
Hoe heeft uw mildheid ons genood,
Om ons u zelfs tot brood te geeven!
ô Brood, dat uit den Hemel viel,
Verzadig gy dan onze ziel.



to finish their Dough, heat their Ovens, mould and set in; in the Morning they draw; and in the Middle of the Day carry out their Bread, and bake divers Sorts of Victuals: Though they have always Night-work, they generally rest or sleep as much Time for it in the Day.

A Journeyman's Wages is commonly about 7 or 8 s. a Week, and his Board.

The principal Expence they are at, when they set up, is that of building their Ovens, one of which will cost 20 l. and upwards, according to the Size; next to this is their Stock of Flour and Faggots: So that about 100 l. will serve pretty well to begin with.

Their Employment is even mentioned by *Moses*, (*Gen. xi. 2.*) therefore, in all Probability, had its first Rise in the *East*: And they were a Brotherhood in *England* before the Year 1155, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* though the *White Bakers* were not incorporated till 1307, by King *Edward II.* and the *Brown Bakers* not till 1621, in King *James the Ist's* Time. *Livery-fine* 10 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Harp-lane, Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Monday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Balance between three Garbs Or; on a Chief Barry wavy of six, *Argent* and *Azure*, the Hand of Justice glorified, and issuing out of Clouds proper (holding the said Balance) between two Anchors of the second.

MOTTO. *Praise God for all.*



B A R B E R S, *the* XVIIth,

OR *Barber-Surgeons*, (which is the Term they were incorporated by) is a Trade very much in use now-a-days; but within less than an hundred Years past it was not so, when our Grand-fires did not think so much of ornamenting their Heads with borrowed Hair as Multitudes now do.

Their Business, besides that of Shaving, which is a very beneficial Article, is making all Sorts of Perriwigs, or Perukes, and other new-invented Hair Attires, both for Men and Womens Heads, of which there is now greater Variety than ever was known.

Cutting and Curling of Heads of Hair is another Branch, to which some employing themselves almost wholly, are therefore called *Hair-cutters*.

Some likewise prepare and curl the Hair for their own Use; but the major Part of them do not.

The chief Qualifications in Lads for this Business are to be courteous, neat, and nimble, which will often recommend them to good Masters without any Money; though some give as far as 20 *l*.

Their Hours of working from six in the Morning till eight at Night.

A common Journeyman has from 10 to 20 *l*. a Year, and his Board; but a good Hand at weaving

DE PRUIKEMAAKER.

Behaag de waereld niet, Maar 't oog dat alles ziet.



't Hair, dat natuur aan ider gaf,
Zo 't hem niet haagt, het moet 'er af;
Maar schoor men zo de kwaâ manieren,
Die 't leven voortbragt van der jeugd,
En plaatste daar de schoone deugd,
Dat zouw den mens veel meer versieren.

weaving and mounting Perukes, or Perriwigs (formerly spelt *Perwick*) has from six to twelve Shillings *per Week*.

About 50*l.* well laid out, will do for a middling Beginner for himself, especially if he is beloved in his Neighbourhood, and has a tolerable Set of Acquaintance.

They were a Company before the Year 1430, incorporated in 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and the Reason of their being stiled *Barber-Surgeons* was, because formerly none practised *Surgery* but themselves. *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Monkwell-street*, near *Cripplegate*; and their *Court-day* is on the *first Tuesday* in the Month.

They have a *Stand* facing *Creed-lane*, in *Ludgate-street*, covered with Cloth laced, in which they sit, dressed in their *Livery Gowns*, Colours flying, and Music playing, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on his Return from *Westminster*, on the Day of his Admission into his Office.

ARMS. The Cross of *St. George* charged with a Lion of *England*, the first and fourth Quarters, *Sable* a Chevron between three Fleams *Argent*; the second and third, party per pale, *Argent* and *Vert*, a Rose *Gules*, crowned with an Imperial Crown *Or*.

MOTTO. *De Præscientia DEI*: Of the Foreknowledge of God.

In 1512, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* others having assumed the Practice of *Surgery*, they obtained a Grant, That none, except duly qualified,

qualified, should follow that Profession. Then the *Barbers* were restrained from performing any thing more in Surgery than *Tooth-drawing*, and the *Surgeons* from *Shaving*.

In 1515, in the same King's Reign, they were, as *Surgeons*, exempted from all Ward and Parish-offices, as well as Military Services.

In 1544, the Practice of *Surgery*, which before had been restricted, was laid entirely open for any one to follow as should chuse it.

In 1746, the *Surgeons*, being become populous, in great Estimation, and most of them wealthy, began to claim the Pre-eminence over their Brethren the *Barbers*, and wanted them to separate and withdraw themselves from their Mansion: But they maintained their ancient Privileges, kept their *Hall*, and caused the *Surgeons* to separate. Of whom more in their proper Place.



BASKET-MAKERS, the LIId.

THOUGH this seems to be but an inferior, hidden Sort of a Handicraft Business, there is a good deal of Variety in it; and is not without its Niceties too, as evidently appears by the considerable Figure their Wares make in the *Turners* Shops, (and the many Uses they are applied to) who are the principal Dealers in them, after the Makers.

Most,

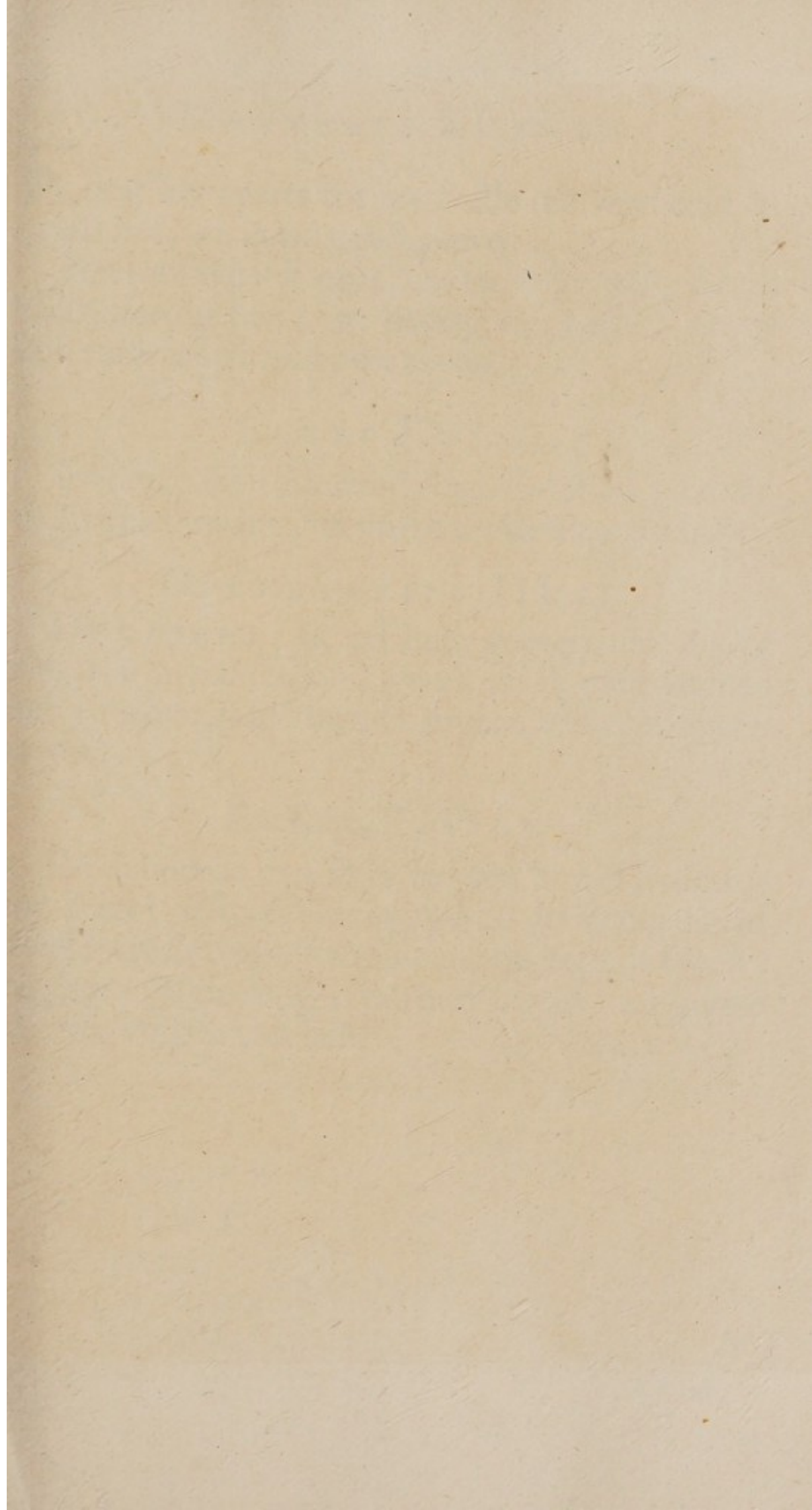
DE MANDEMAAKER.

't Ondichte vat Behoud geen nat.



Die water schepte met een mand,
Die schein niet wel by zyn verstand:
Veel handen zoeken heil te grypen,
In 't gatig vat van deezen tyd,
Maar 't zal hen altemaal ontzypen:
Schep heil in 't vat der eeuwigheid.





DE ZEEVEMAAKER.

Gy die op 't kleine ziet, Verzuimt het groote niet.



ô Mens, zo schrander in het schiften,
Tot voordeel van het vlees en bloed!
Hoe noodig was 't u uit te ziften
Het kwaad van 't goed in uw gemoed,
Op dat gy 't beste mogt behouwen,
En u geen achteloosheid rouwen.

Most, if not all, Baskets are made of Willow Twigs, Osiers, or Rods, either green with the Peel on, or stript, which makes them appear white; they are also split, shaved, and dyed for the finer Works.

The working them green is the more considerable Branch, especially for the Gardeners Use; for many Masters in this Way not only follow the Trade of *Basket-making*, and employ many Hands, but rent several Waters for the sake of the Osier Plantations, which often produce not only sufficient for themselves, but a great many to spare. This Part of the Work requires not much else besides Strength and Application, a Journeyman in which can earn from 10 to 20 s. a Week.

The *white* Work does not require so much Strength, but more Invention and Nicety, at which many Women are employed in making the smaller Wares.

They have 5 or 10 l. with an Apprentice, and their Hours of working are from six to nine.

About 100 l. will set a Master up in a pretty Manner; but some of them employ more.

They are a *Company* by Prescription only; but were considerable enough, in the Year 1463, in the Reign of King *Edward IV*, to have a certain Place allotted them for their keeping Shops, then called the Manor of *Blanch-Appleton*, situated at the North-East End of *Mark-lane*, in *Fenchurch-street*.

They have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*; but meet to do their Business where and when their Warden appoints, commonly once a Quarter, when they have a Feast.

There is no Record, in the *College*, of any *Arms* granted to them.



B E L L O W S - M A K E R S .

THIS is an absolutely-necessary Utensil for a great many Trades, but especially those in which Forges are used, and differ much as to Size, from very small to incredibly large.

They are likewise a most essential Piece of Household Stuff, which no one can well do without. Even Music requires them (as in the Organ, which are very large, and the Bag-pipe, which are but small) to fill the Pipes with what Wind they want.

Miners are also obliged to have them, for driving fresh Air into their Mines, for the Relief of those who work therein.

All which shews the Necessity there is for this Branch of Handicrafts: Notwithstanding, there are not many in Appearance of the Trade; and a Mixture of Labour and Art will perform it, without much Learning.

The Article of Family Bellows goes from the Maker chiefly through the *Turners* and *Household-Brokers* Hands.

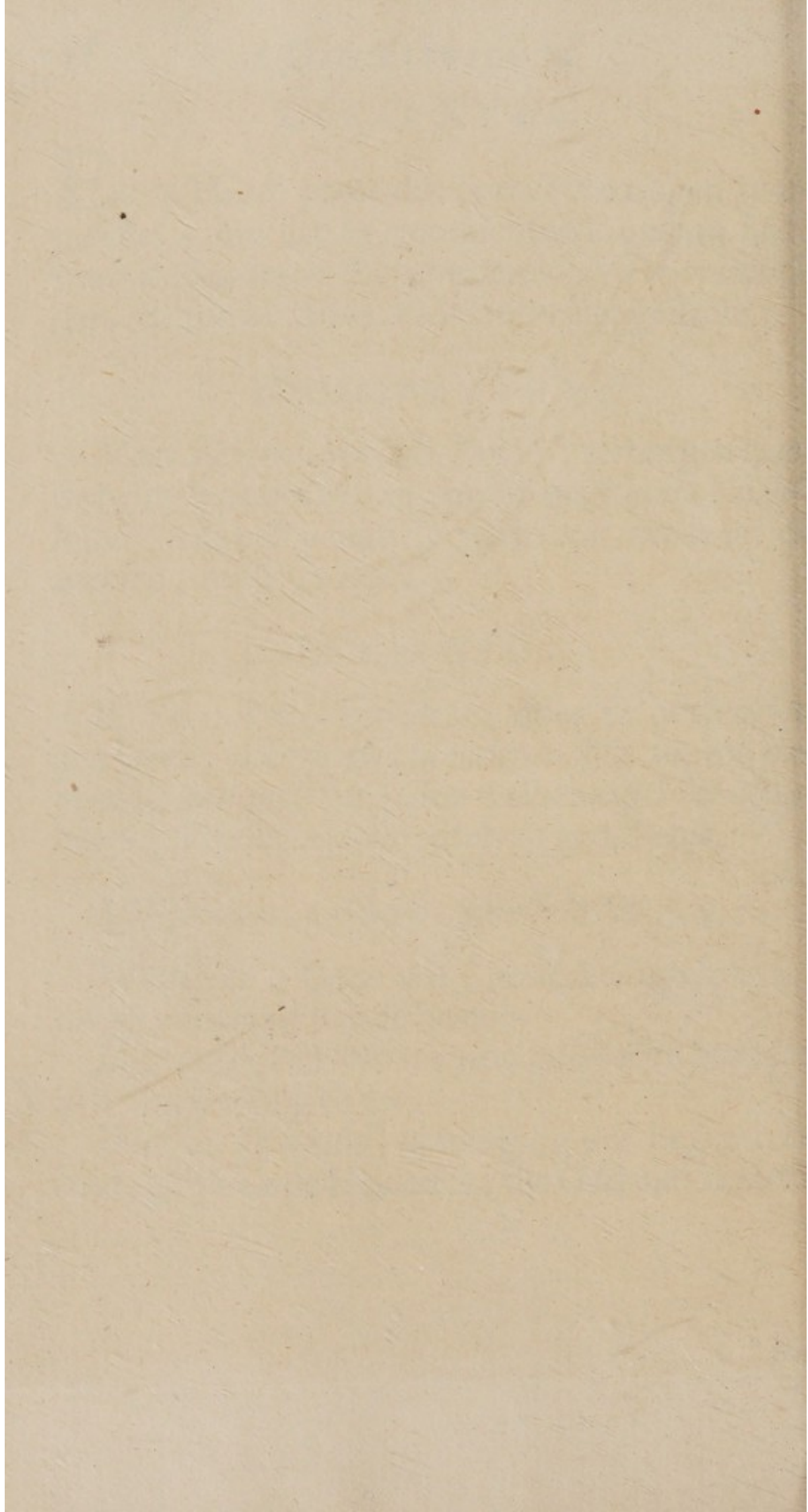
They take with an Apprentice commonly about 5 or 10*l*. Their Hours of working are
from

DE BLAASBALKMAAKER.

Haal, door uw zucht, Uit God uw lucht.



De lucht, ter blaasbalk uitgedreeven,
Geeft aan het vuur een luchtig leven:
ô Heil'ge lucht uit Gods natuur!
Die 't Pinksterfeest zo schoon bewaaide,
En vuur'ge tongen nederzaaide,
Blaas eeuwig in ons zielenvuur.



from six to nine; and their usual Wages 10s. a Week.

About 50 or 100 *l.* will set up a Master in a tolerable Way.



BIRD-CAGE-MAKERS.

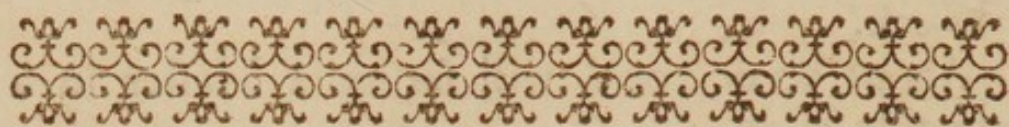
THE Business of this Handicraft is not only to make Bird-cages, though they are of many Sorts, Sizes and Degrees of Price, even from Six-pence to some Guineas; but all kinds of Wire-sieves, Skreens, or Ridders, Shop-grates, (formerly much more in use than now) Traps, and Gins, and whatever else is to be made with Wire: Some of the Shop-keepers also deal largely in Wire itself, which are but few if compared to other Trades, yet mostly in a reputable Way.

Activity is the chief Qualification here, there being no great Labour, nor but little Learning, required.

A Parent must give with his Son, going as an Apprentice to this Trade, usually 5 or 10 *l.*

Their Hours of Working are from six to eight; and a Journeyman's Wages 15 or 20s. a Week.

100 *l.* will set up one in a common Shop-way; but those who intend to dip into the Wire-trade ought to have at least 300 or 500 *l.*



BIRMINGHAM HARD-WARE-MEN,

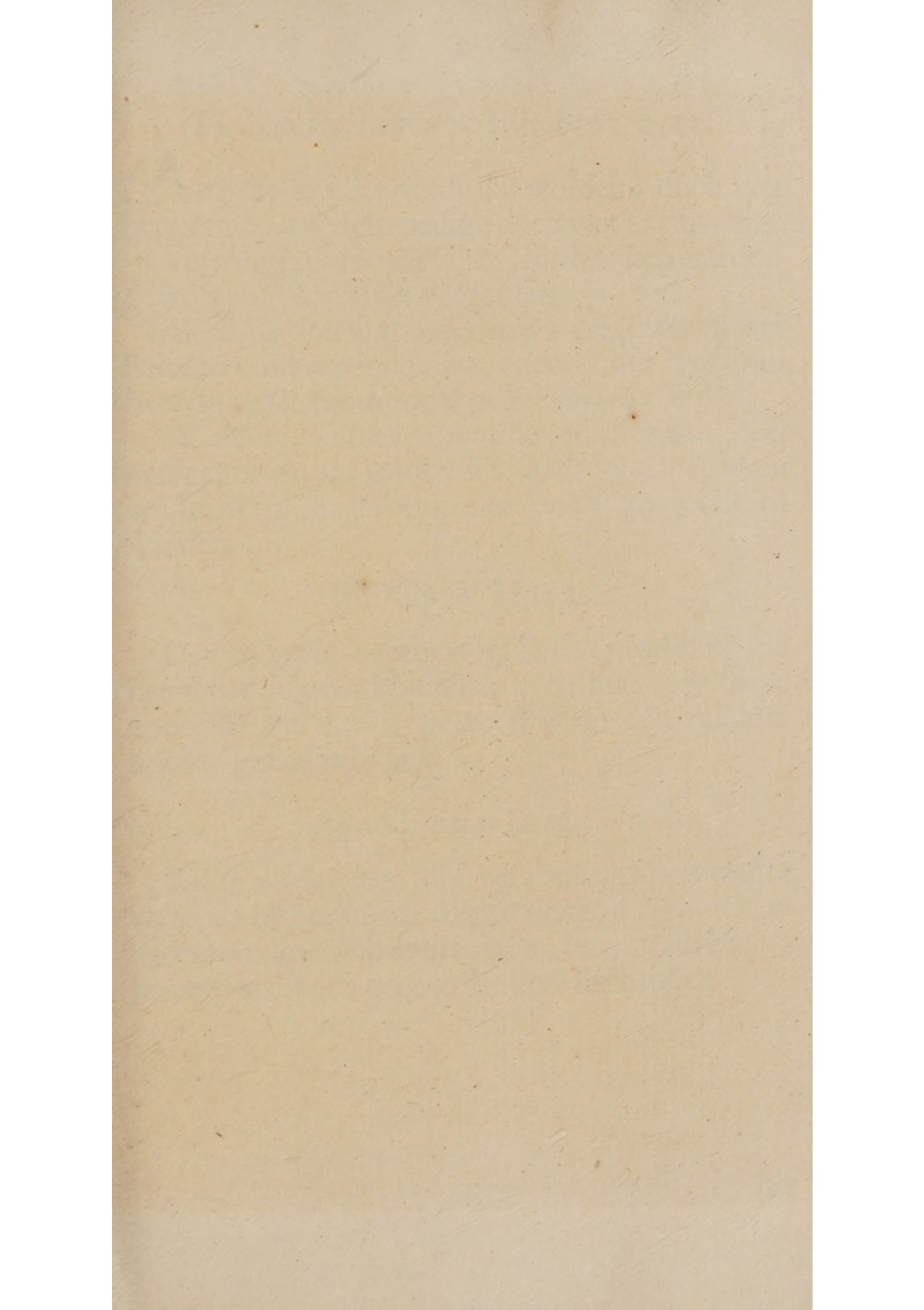
OUR Dealers in *London*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* Wares, are so called because they principally deal in, and mostly Wholesale, all sorts of Tools, smaller Utensils, and Toys, in Iron, Steel, Brass, &c. made at *London*, and the great trading Towns of *Birmingham* in *Warwickshire*, and *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, where many thousands of Artizans, in different Branches, are constantly employed, but for the most Part in the *Smithery* and *Cutlery* Ways.

There are but few of these in *London*; yet almost all of them carry on a very extensive Trade, and are reputed wealthy. It is not easy to conceive, much less to describe, the numerous Articles that pass through their Hands: Therefore a Lad, desirous to serve an Apprenticeship to this Business, should be acute and ready; not want a good Memory, write a plain Hand, know Arithmetic, and somewhat of Book-keeping.

They usually have with their Apprentices from 40 to 100 *l.* and give their Journeymen, brought up to the Business, 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and their Board.

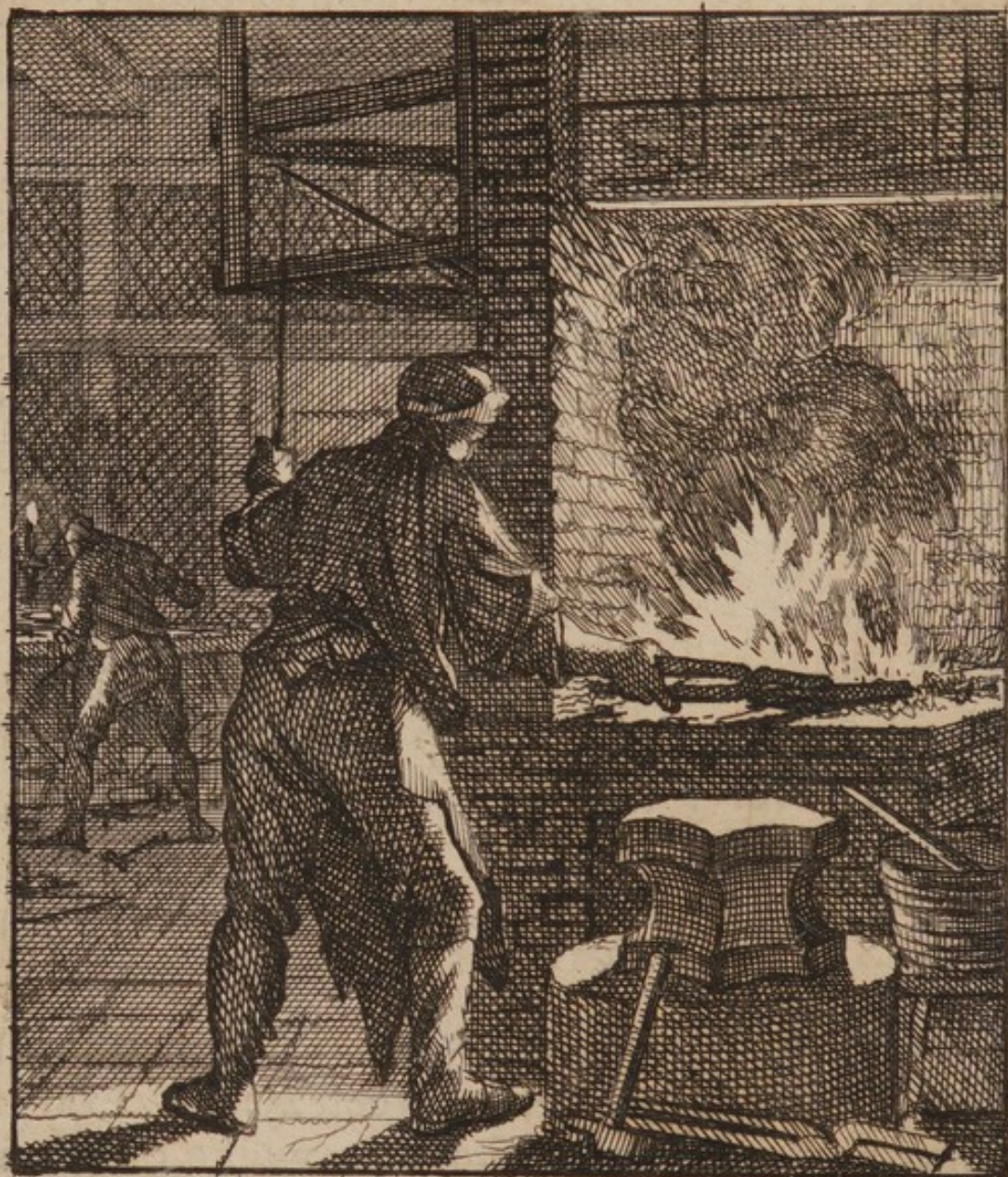
Their Hours are those in common among Shop-keepers, from six till dark in Summer, and from Day-light till eight in the Evening in Winter.

This



D E S M I T.

Besteed uw vlyt Ter rechter tyd.



Het yzer, gants doorgloeid met vuur,
Is nu bewerkzaam van natuur;
Dan is het tyd van fatsoeneeren:
ô Mens, bewerk zo uw gemoed,
Ter goeder tyd van 's levens gloed,
Dat u geen naberouw turbeere.

This Trade will require at least 500*l.* to set a Man up ; and one that intends to pursue Business with Spirit can use 2000*l.*

They are of no certain Company, but every one chuses that he likes best, and binds his Lads accordingly, as many other kinds of Shop-keepers do.



BLACK-SMITHS, *the XLth.*

BY this Term may be understood in general all such who work or forge *Iron* in any Manner whatsoever : But in particular it signifies one who makes the Iron-work used in and about Buildings, Kitchen-furniture, &c. though it now is almost an Affront to call any one a *Blacksmith*, the Word *Smith* being used alone ; or, for the sake of Distinction, with the Name of the Branch he mostly works in prefixed to it. The first which, in Order of Alphabet, occurs to me, is the

Anchor-smith, whose Business is to make the Iron-part (for the Stock, or Guide, is generally of Wood) of Anchors of all Sizes, which differ so much as from a Quarter of Hundred Weight to a Ton, or more, according to the Burden of the Ship or Craft.

It is a very useful, extensive, and considerable Part of *Smithery*, at which the Masters get Wealth ; but then it takes up a good deal of Money

ney (500 *l.* at least) to build a Forge, find Materials, stock it with Iron, and pay many Hands Weekly.

It is laborious Work, being little else but blowing and tending a vast Fire, and striking with large Sledge-hammers; though in doing this they have a Slight, and a clever Knack of following one another's Strokes, in such a Manner that they seem to keep time, the Noise of which, at some Distance, sounds as if they were beating Changes, there being often six, eight, or ten of them striking at one Anchor.

They take Apprentices sometimes with Money, and sometimes without. Their Hours of working are somewhat uncertain; for, when they once light their Fire, which is expensive, they must finish what they began.

Anvil-maker, or *Smith*, is he who forges, steels, and planishes the Faces of all sorts of Anvils, Hammers, &c. for their Brother-Smiths, and other Handicrafts who use them, and these are all such almost who work in any sort of Metal. It is not quite so heavy a Labour as that just mentioned; though some Anvils are very weighty.

File-maker's Business is to shape, temper, and cut all sorts of Files; a very necessary Tool, and in continual Use with almost all Artists, but chiefly those who work on Metals. This is much lighter Work than the other two.

Jack-smith, which, and making Steeple or Tower-clocks, generally make one Branch, and requires, besides Labour, which is middling, some Art, Invention, and Knowledge in Figures and Lines; and many, who have exercised this Part of the Trade, with some Reading and Application,

tion, have become great Proficients in the Mathematics as well as Mechanics.

Lock-smith. This is a very ingenious Branch, and not to be obtained by mere Labour, though less than in Jack-making, but requires Application and Nicety. The greatest Variety of Workmanship in the larger Locks is performed in those made for Chambers in the different Inns of Court; and that there is an Eminency in that Part of the Business is evident, from a particular Person's bearing the Title of *Temple Lock-smith*.

Printers-smith, or one who makes the Iron-work used by Book-printers, is another very curious Part, in which there is somewhat peculiar, in tempering and making one Part exactly to suit the other, which will by no means work together if they are not so; an Art but few get into, there not being above two in all *London* who are complete Masters.

Screw-making is also a Branch by itself; and there are not many who attain to be quite Artists at it, there being a particular Skill required in casting, tempering, and fitting the Parts of large Screws, that they may work together equally smooth, and the one not gnaw or gull the other; for if they do, the Wear is soon over, and the Screw good for little.

Saw-making is another Part which but few follow, though the Variety of the Sorts, Sizes, and Uses of the different Saws is not an easy Task to describe. The Work consists not only in Forging and Filing (which are the chief Employments in all the Parts, except Anchor-making) but more in Grinding than any of the rest.

Shovel-

Shovel-making, the Artists in which also make Spades, Spitters, &c. is mostly an entire Branch, of extensive Use, and greater Variety than one can at first conceive; and, as to Labour, it is about the third in Degree.

Stove-grate and *Hearth-making*, with all their Furniture, is also become a particular Branch, which now is got to great Perfection; but of these the *Brasiers* are the chief Venders.

The *Tire-smith* makes all sorts of Iron-work for Coaches, Waggon, Carts, and all other kinds of Carriages whatsoever; very rarely making any thing else; and it is pretty hard Work.

The next, and last, that presents itself at present, is the *Ship Tire-smith*, who makes all the Iron-work belonging to Shipping and Craft (except Anchors, and sometimes them likewise, especially the smaller Sorts,) the Articles of which are very numerous, and the Work hard enough.

They take, in common, from 5 to 20*l.* by chance with an Apprentice; their Hours of working are from five to eight; and their Wages, in general, 8*s.* a Week, and small Beer; though some clever Artists in the nicer Branches get more.

A little Money will set up a common working Smith; but, if he intends to keep a Stock of any Kind, his Cash must be increased in Proportion.

It is to be observed, that most of the above Articles go into the *Ironmongers* Hands for Sale; as *Anvils*, *Files*, *Locks*, *Screws*, *Saws*, *Shovels*, &c. for which Reason the Makers seldom keep Stocks by them, but dispose of them as soon as made, whether bespoke or otherwise.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Black-smiths*, in the Year 1571, in the
Reign

Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 8 l.

Their *Hall* is on *Lambeth-hill*, in *Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Thursday* of the Month.

They have also a *Stand* in *Cheapside*, in which they sit to attend the *Lord-Mayor* on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Sable* a Chevron between three Hammers *Argent*, handled and crowned *Or*.

MOTTO. *By Hammer and Hand,
All Art doth stand.*



B L O C K - M A K E R S.

BLOCKS are very material Articles in a Ship's Rigging, and the making of them and many other Things, for the Use of Shipping, is a pretty Handicraft enough, in which there is more Ingenuity than some People imagine, and a very useful Employ, though not a great Number of Masters in it; for as the Blocks are what the Ships Ropes are fastened to, and run in by the Help of the Pullies fixed therein, if they are not made exactly to fit one another, the Tackling will work but heavily, to the great Hindrance of Business, and Fatigue of the Seamen, &c.

They

They require 10 *l.* or more with a Lad to be an Apprentice ; their Hours are from six to eight, working altogether dry, and under Cover ; and the Wages are 15 or 18 *s.* a Week.

This will take 400 *l.* at least to set a Master up well.



B L U E - M A K E R S.

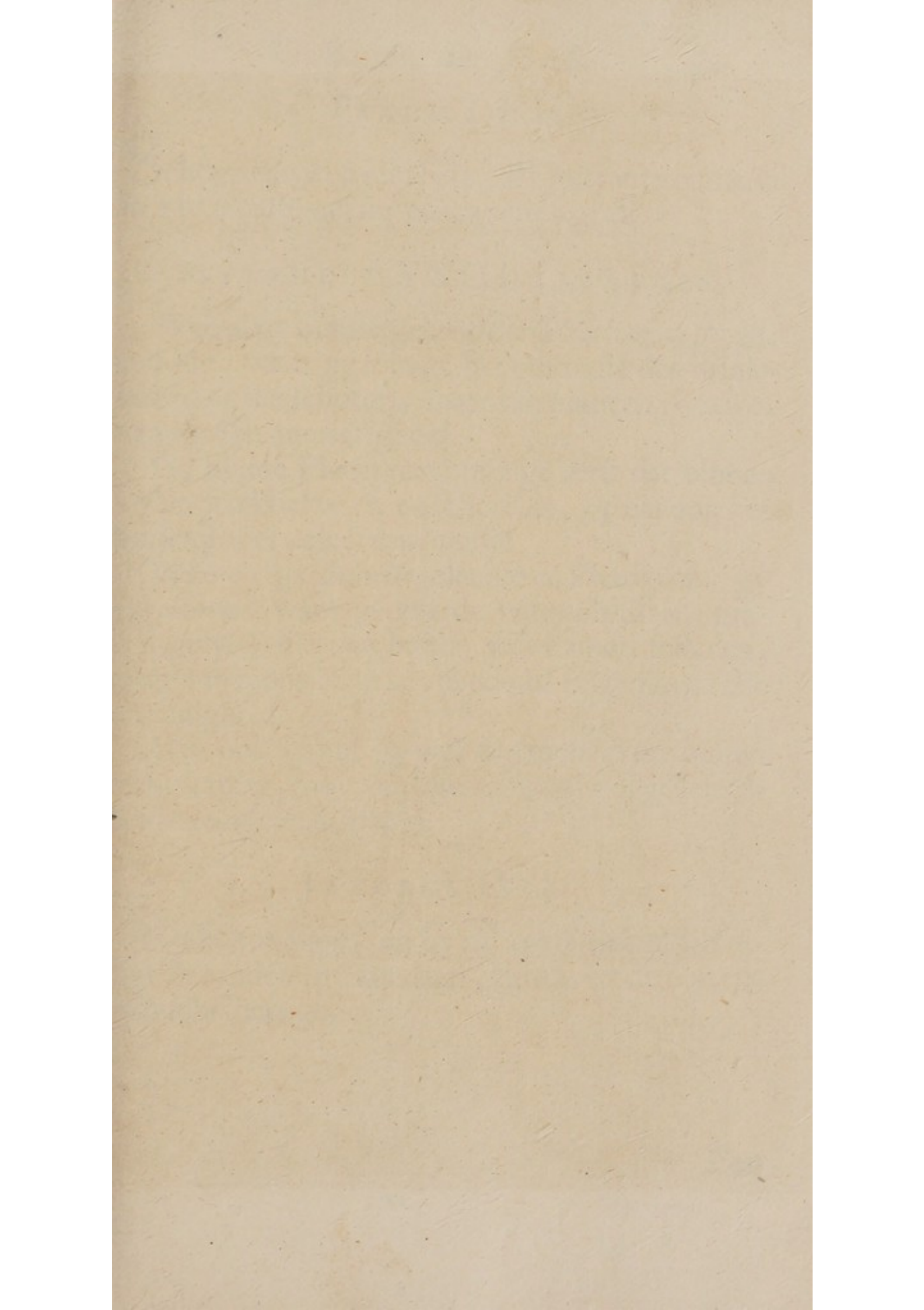
THEY make the Blues for Dyers, Calicoe-printers, and Linen-washers ; but have nothing to do with those used in Painting ; besides which, it is esteemed a pretty good Shop-keeping Business, in which Way many have got Money.

They take with an Apprentice from 10 to 20 *l.* give a Journeyman 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board, who works from six to eight ; one of whom can set up with from 100 to 500 *l.*



B O A T - B U I L D E R S.

THIS Trade has divers Branches ; for every one does not make all Kinds of Boats ; nay, I believe not any one ; but each keeps to the particular Sort they were first learnt to make. Those
for



DE SCHRYNWERKER.

Best gekist , Minst gemist.



De kas besluit in zich den schat
Van 't winbaar en voorspoedig leven;
Maar waare wysheid heeft gevat,
Dat zy, en wy, elkaâr begeeven,
En maakt een schatkist van het hert,
Daar eeuwig goed beslooten werd.

for the Use of Shipping, to bear hard Weather, and carry great Weights of heavy Goods, are by far the heavier Work, and requires Lads of more Strength than that of Wherries, or common Passage-boats; but both a good deal of Care and Exactness, or the Water will find its way in, when they come to be strained.

The Masters in either Part are not over numerous, and the Journeymen much in Proportion.

Though they chiefly work under Cover, they are open to the River-side, and of consequence exposed to many a sharp Blast.

They commonly take with an Apprentice 10*l*. Their working Hours are from Day-light to Day-light in Winter, and from six to seven in Summer; and the Wages 15*s*. a Week; but some get more at Piece-work.

A Master Boat-builder for the larger Craft will want 300*l*. to set him up handsomely; and one in the Wherry-building Way not above 100*l*.



BODICE-MAKERS.

HOWEVER insignificant this Business may seem to be, it is a Trade by itself; the Wholesale Dealers in which have been used to get Money. It is a Branch of *Tayloring*, and different from *Stay-making*, though they are Women's Wear for the same Part of the Body, and

scarcely ever worne in or about *London* now, (tho' at first little else of this kind was in Use) but are chiefly sent and sold up and down the Country, for the Wear of the working Sort of Women and Children: And, I apprehend, the Making of them is principally Womens Employ, and the poorer Sort of Girls who are put Apprentices to it; yet those who have Work enough to keep a good many Hands, may live well, and save Money; for there are not many of them. The Girls generally work from seven to eight; and Workwomen get 7 or 8s. a Week. There is a good deal of Difference between *Stays*, *Jumps*, and *Bodice*, which I shall leave the Women to settle between themselves. 50*l.* will set up a Master or Mistress pretty well.



B O O K - B I N D E R S.

THIS Art is divided into two principal Branches, *Velum-binding*, used chiefly by the *Stationers*, of plain or white Paper-books for Accounts, &c. And *Leather-binding*, for all Sorts of printed Books, &c. And these again into other Distinctions, especially the latter, of which only I am about to speak of here, as *Calf* and *Sheep-skin* Binders, also *Law*, *French*, *Bible-binding*, &c. all of which have their Accuracies, and can ornament a Book so differently, according to the Price the Purchaser has a-mind to bestow on it, as to surprize some Persons who have not been used to see the great Variety of Binding, and the many different

different Operations on a Book, or Times it goes through the Hands of a Workman, before it is what they term *finely finished*; for a List of them, which I have now by me, nominates above three-score.

As to the Work itself, though a great many Parts of it are seemingly but piddling, yet there are others that are laborious, and together they require a Lad of Strength, as well as to be ready and neat in his working.

The Business is populous enough, yet an industrious Master may support a Family handsomely, and save somewhat besides. They take with an Apprentice commonly from 5 to 12 or 20 *l.* work from six to nine, and pay a Journeyman 12 *s.* a Week.

100 *l.* will set a Man up; but 50 *l.* may do.

They mostly incorporate themselves with the Company of *Stationers*, at whose Hall they bind and make free.



B O O K S E L L E R S.

TH E S E are the common Channel by which the Works of the Learned pass to the Studious and Curious, in all the Parts of Literature, for Instruction, Amusement, or Edification.

As a Trade it is esteemed a very polite and profitable one in the Shop-keeping Way, of which there are several Branches; as,

1. Those who deal almost altogether in *new Books*, either printed for their Brethren in Trade, or the Authors of them, or from original Copies purchased by themselves, the *Plans* or *Hints* of many of which they frequently lay down to Gentlemen, whom they take Pains to search after, fit for their Purpose; and a good Knack at this Part, and the being somewhat of a Judge of what might suit the present Taste or Run of the Times have been of no small Service to many, who have made handsome Fortunes in the Trade: Yet this is not to be done without running often-times great Risques, and having by them heavy Stocks of Books unfold; to alleviate which, they have a very prudent Method of several of them joining to carry on the larger Undertakings.

2. Those who chiefly buy and sell second-hand or *old Books*, who often purchase a whole Library of great Value at a time, and keep large Warehouses, besides their Shops, for exposing them to Sale. This Branch requires that a Person should know not only which are *scarce Books*, but what Characters in general they bear (either for their *Authors, Printers, Types, Cuts, or Editions*) among the learned *Book-buyers*.

3. Are such who import Books from Abroad (sometimes also termed *French Booksellers*) not only of ancient Authors in the *old Way*, but of large Impressions of new Books, principally for the Use of Schools, and some *English* ones too, to the no small Encouragement of our Neighbours, Rivals in Trade, but the great Discouragement of two Branches of our Home-trade, *Paper-making*, and *Book-printing*, which surely, in Reason and good Policy, ought to be primarily encouraged:

raged: And is it not a bare-faced Disgrace and Detriment to the Nation, that we should, in this one Branch of Trade (not here to mention divers others) consume many thousand Pounds-worth of Goods in a Year from *France* and *Holland*, which could be manufactured as well, if not, in some respects, better, at home? Yet such has been the Case for many Years past; but, I hope, it will not continue to be so many Years longer.

Though these three Branches are carried on by particularly eminent Traders principally; yet they are commonly, in smaller Degrees, all dealt in by others, there being but few *Booksellers* who cannot furnish a Gentleman or Merchant, in a reasonable Time, with all Sorts.

The subordinate Degrees of this Trade are the *Publishers*, *Mercuries*, and *Hawkers*, who are, strictly speaking, the *Venders* and *Distributers* chiefly of *Pamphlets*, *News-papers*, &c. mostly for the *Booksellers*, but sometimes for *Authors* and *Printers*.

A Youth, who is intended for the Business of *Book-selling*, ought to be prepared for it by a good Initiation to Learning, in the Languages especially, and by no means to neglect any Opportunity of improving himself during his Apprenticeship, with whom must be given from 40 to 100 Guineas, according to the Station of Trade the Master is in. To a Journeyman is given from 20*l.* to 40*l.* a Year, and his Board; and to set one up, 500*l.* may stock a Shop pretty well for a Retailer; but if he touches on the Wholesale or Country Trade, and purchases Copies, or Shares of Copies, and of course engages in Printing, &c. he may soon employ from 1000 to 5000*l.* and divers of them, I

believe, have a good deal above double that Sum in Business.

They make up the greatest Part of the *Stationers Company*, with whom they bind, make free, &c.



BOWYERS, the XXXVIIIth.

OR *Bow-makers*, whose Trade or Art was certainly much in Request before the Use of Fire-arms was discovered, and brought into general Practice with our military People, which can hardly be so much as three hundred Years since, the first Knowledge of Guns not being more than about three hundred and sixty-six.

We find the Prices of *Yew-bows* were settled even by Parliament in King *Edward IVth's* Time, who began to reign in the Year 1461, when the *Bowyers* were first took notice of as a Fraternity.

The Parliament also settled their Prices a-new so long after as the Year 1566, which shews they did not very soon go out of Use, after that of Guns came to be known.

But *Bow-making* now is become next a-kin to nothing, there being but very few Gentlemen Archers, though some there are who still exercise with the Long Bow and Arrows, by way of Diversion; and there is a School (at *Harrow on the Hill*,

Hill, about ten Miles North and by West of the City) the Youths of which once a Year, *August* the 1st, shoot with Bows and Arrows for the Prize of a Silver Arrow, agreeable to the Will of the Founder of the said School. Yet there can be but very few of the Business, and scarce worthy of being particularly recommended to the Choice of a Lad.

How it might happen is not easy to be accounted for; but they were not incorporated as a Company till the Year 1620, in the Reign of King *James I.* which was long after any Demand of Consequence for their Weapons must be over, notwithstanding they were a Fraternity so long before; and it is now made up mostly of Persons in other Trades. *Livery-fine 8 l.*

They formerly had a Hall in *Noble-street*, but now meet at some Tavern, and their *Court-day* is uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent* on a Chevron, between three Floats, as many Mullets.



B O X - M A K E R S.

BOX-MAKING is a Branch of *Joinery*, and consists chiefly in fitting up all Sorts of Nests of Drawers, &c. for Shop-keepers, making all manner of Chests, Cases, and Boxes for Package, both for Land and Sea, as well as for Small-wares

and Toys; and they keep open Shops everywhere (but up and down in the City chiefly) stocked with Boxes, &c. of almost all Sizes.

Their Work is generally as light as the *Joiners*, but does not often require so much Nicety or Judgment; and their Hours of working are from six to eight.

They usually have 10 *l.* with an Apprentice; and they pay a Journeyman after the Rate of 12 or 15 *s.* a Week.

About 100 *l.* will enable a young Man to open a pretty good Shop of Goods, and furnish him with Stuff sufficient.



B R A S I E R S.

THEIR Trade may very well be reckoned a Branch of the *Smithery*, though they seldom keep Forges, except for braising or soldering, and tinning the Insides of their Vessels, which they work up chiefly out of Copper and Brass, prepared rough to their Hands. They consist of a working Part, and a Shop-keeping Part, which latter many carry on to a great Extent, dealing as well in all Sorts of Iron and Steel, as Copper and Brass Goods for Household-furniture; and lately have fell much into selling what is called *French Plate*, made of a Sort of white Metal, gilt and polished to such a Nicety, as the Eye cannot soon discover it from real Silver.

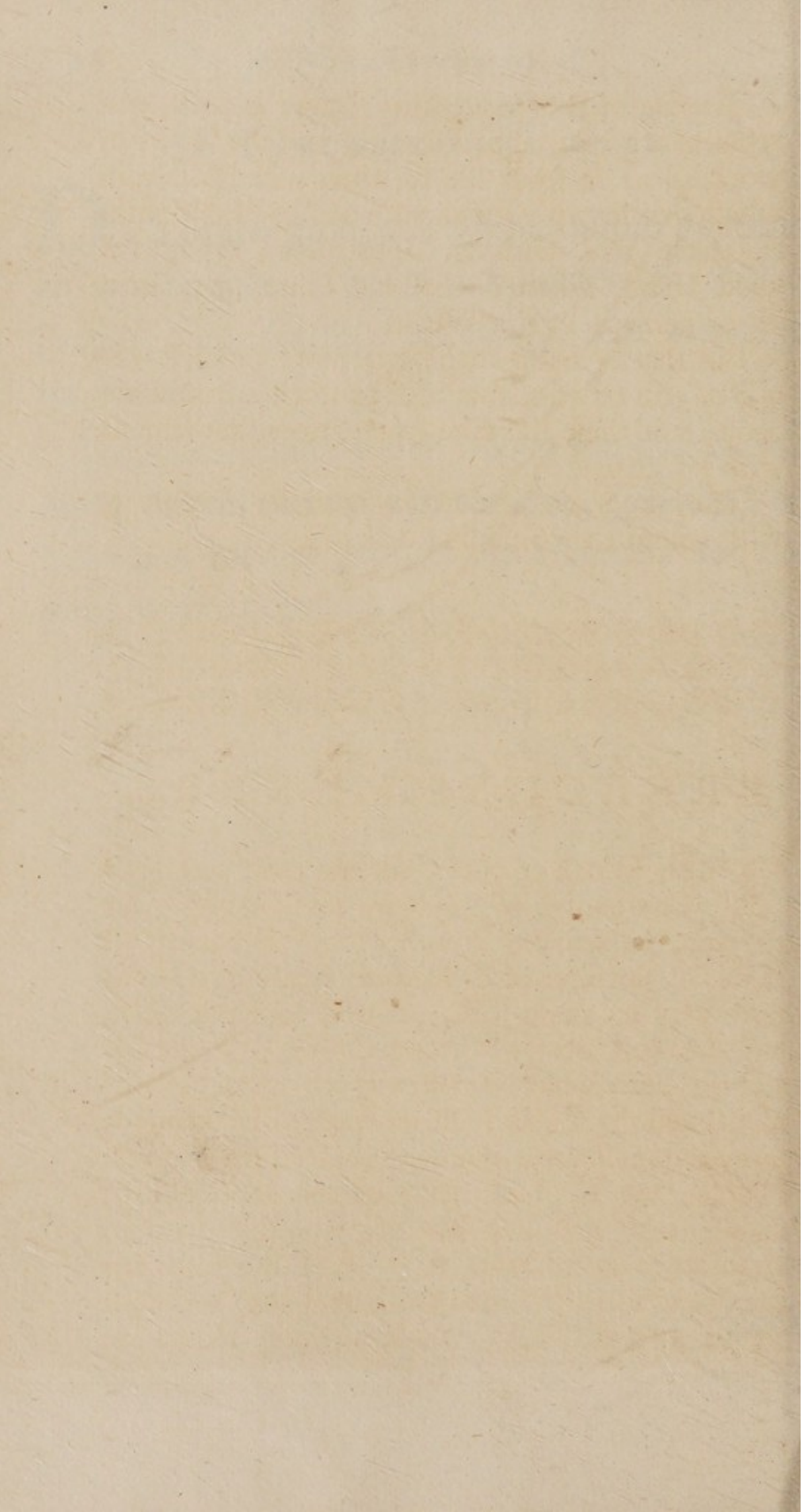
The

DE GEELGIETER.

Alle schyn Is geen zyn.



Al heeft de geelglans gouds gelyken,
Zo moet hy in de proef bezwyken:
Al blinkt het heil des waerelds groots,
En word voor waar geluk bezeten;
Het is geen goud, doch zo geheeten,
Maar koper, in de proef des doods.



The Business of a working Brasier is dirty, and requires a good deal of Labour; and the Hours of working at it from six to nine. A Master in which can set up with about 100 *l.* and customarily have 10 *l.* with an Apprentice; who, if a good Hand, when out of his Time, may earn 12 or perhaps 15 *s.* a Week.

But that of Shop-keeping is more genteel, requires 500 or 1000 *l.* at least to stock a handsome Shop; and these also take Apprentices, but seldom with less than 20 *l.*

They are joined in *Company* with the *Armourers*, with whom they bind and make free.



BREECHES-MAKERS.

THE Work of these, for the most part, is a Compound of *Tayloring* and *Gloving*; for they not only make Breeches out of almost all Kinds of soft-dressed or shammy Leather, a Wear now very much in Use, as well as serviceable, but the best Sort of strong Gloves; to cut out and fit both which Articles is no mean Attainment, and the Trade itself no ways to be despised, notwithstanding the ignorant Reflections of some People; for a great many of the Masters live handsomely, and save Money, who take with an Apprentice not above 10 *l.* And the Journey-men (and some Women work at it too) will earn 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; whose working Hours are

from six to eight; and their Work, though not laborious, yet tiresome: But 50*l.* worth of Leather, with a good Set of Acquaintance, will make one a Master for himself.

The Ancients, it seems, wore no *Breeches*, but sometimes Silken Scarves wrapped round their Thighs; neither do many of the People in the *Eastern* Countries at this Time, nor yet in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*.



B R E W E R S, the XIVth.

THE Brewery is a very extensive Trade, and hardly ever more flourishing than at present, the Practice of *Wine-drinking* being now very much turned into that of *common Beer* (or *Porter*, as it is often called) but whether through the Choice or Necessity of the People, I shall leave to the Judgment of the Public.

It is divided into three Parts; for *Small-beer*, or, as usually termed, *Table-beer*, in brewing only which many carry on large Brew-houses.

For *Pale Ale*, commonly called *Two-penny*, *Amber*, or *Home-brewed*, the smaller Brewers of which are generally *Viſtuallers*, who brew only for their own Draught.

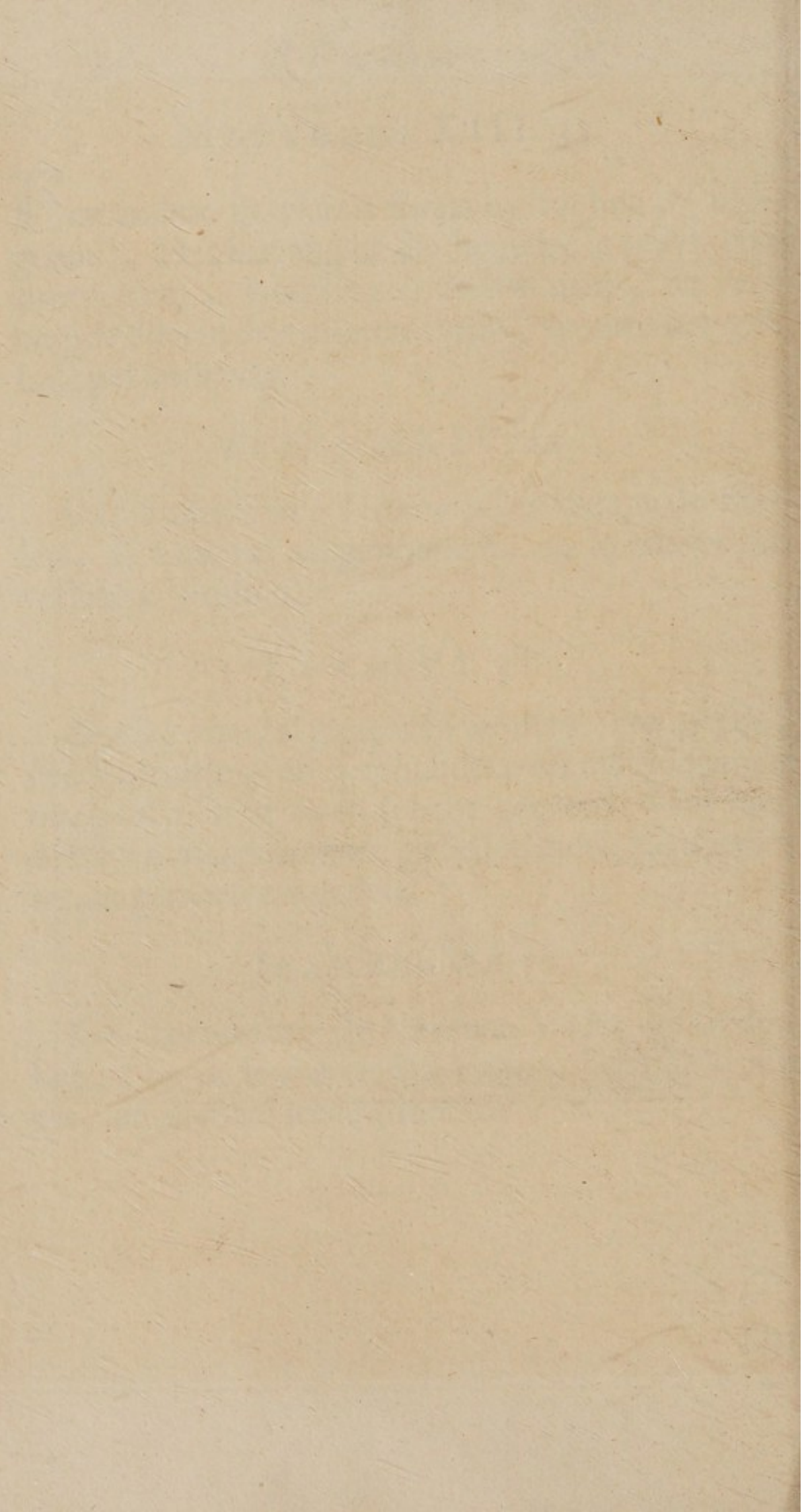
For *Brown* or *But-beer*, and *Common Ale* (or, as the Excise-office distinguishes them, *Common Brewers*) which is by far the larger Branch.

DE BROUWER.

De laaving staat gereed, Waar is het dorstend leed?



Als dorst en drank elkaër ontmoet,
Is't bitter de oorsprong van het zoet:
ô Ziel! 't begeeren en het geeven,
Uw dorst, en 's levens springfontein,
Zal eeuwige verkwikking zyn;
Dien weelde lust, zoek' zulk een leven.



Brewing is really a clever Art, if truly performed, and not such an easy Matter to hit and manage as some may fancy, in such large Quantities as are brewed in and about *London*, some Coppers being capable of boiling off two hundred Barrels.

It requires not only good Experience in the Manner of working, but in the Goods, *Malt* and *Hops*, and constant Attendance, by those who have the Direction, from the Mash-tun to the Store-cellar, and even then too it must be looked after; but of Labour but little, they having serving Men to do all the dirty, heavy Work, who have 10s. a Week and their Small-beer; to do any of which their Apprentices are but very seldom put.

A Youth for the larger Concerns in the Brewery (and those in a small Way take none) ought to write a good Hand, understand Accounts and Gauging, whose Friends must give with him Apprentice from 50 to 200 Guineas.

When he is out of his Time, if he has behaved well, he may become a Workman-Brewer, Home Clerk, or 'Broad Clerk, the least of which have seldom less than 50 *l.* a Year, and some of them 200 *l.* &c. Sometimes they are taken in Partners, in Proportion to what Cash they can advance, which is the most common Way of their coming first into Trade; for to erect a common Brew-house, and lay in Stock answerable, will sink many Thousands, before they see any Returns.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1438, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and confirmed by King *Edward IV.* in 1480,

with the Privilege of making By-laws. *Livery-fine* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Addle-street*, *Aldermanbury*; and their *Court-day* on the *second Friday* of the *Month*.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the *Day* of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Gules* on a *Chevron Argent*, between three *Saltiers* of *Garbs Or*, as many *Tuns Sable*.

MOTTO. *In GOD is all our Trust.*



BRICKLAYERS, *the* XXXVIIth.

THE universal Call for this Trade is so well known to every one, that very little need be said of it.

However, this is to be observed, that it is mostly an out-door Business, much exposed to the Weather, by which they are often hindered from working.

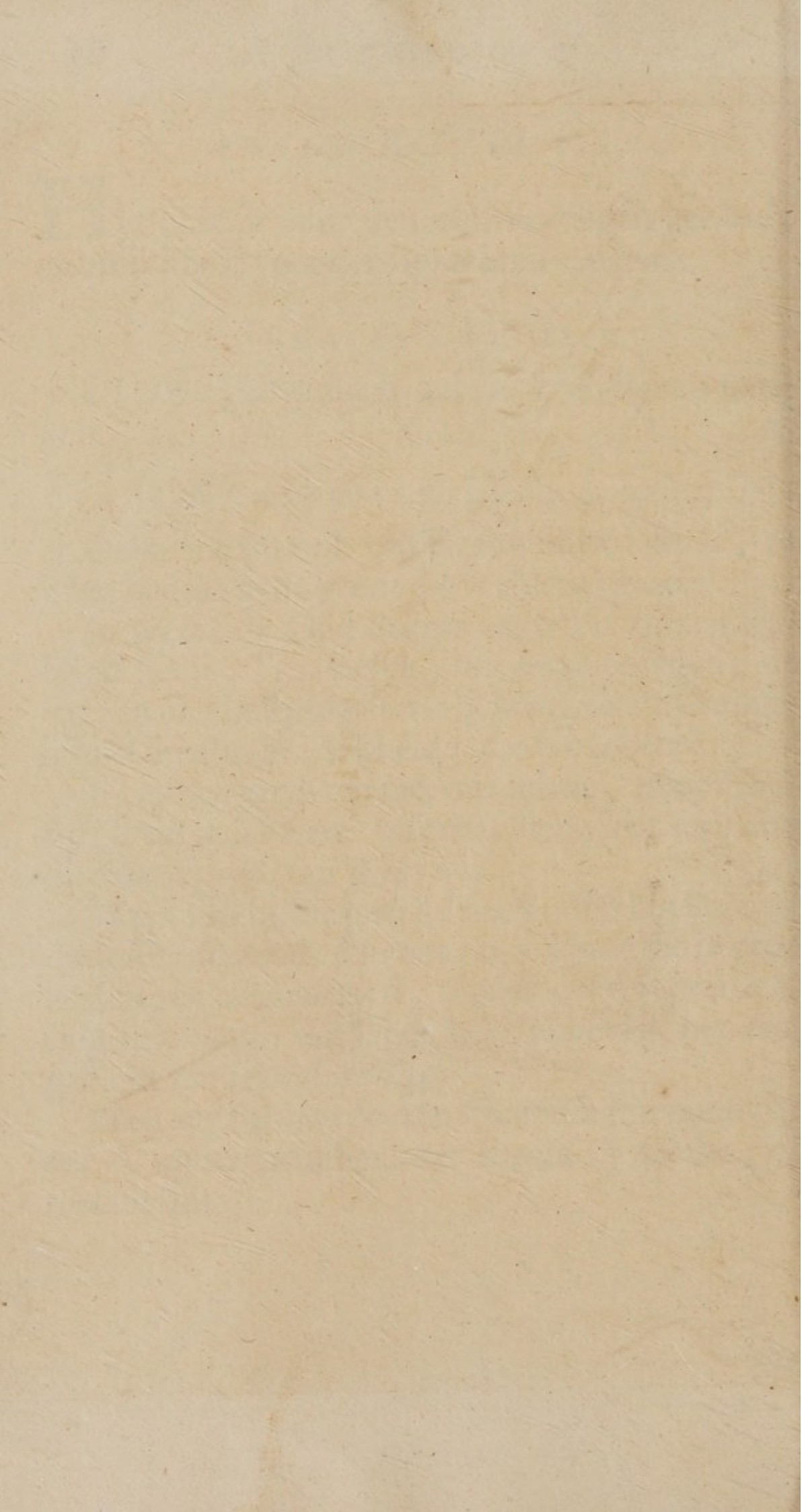
As to the Work itself, it is not very difficult to be learnt, nor laborious (for they have Labourers, who even earn 20*d.* and sometimes 2*s.* a Day, to do their heavy Work) but handy, useful, ingenious in contriving, and beneficial as well to the Journeymen, who usually, by only working from
fix

DE METSELAAR.

De kwaâ gebuur Vereist een muur.



De mens bemuurt zyn tydlyk leven,
Om voor 't gevaar te zyn omgeeven,
En 't eeuwig deel ligt veelyds bloot,
Gelyk een grenstad zonder wallen,
Ten roof van 's vyands overvallen,
En prykel van een eeuw'ge dood.



fix to fix, make from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s. 6 d. a Day. As to the Masters, most of them live handsomely; and some, who employ many Hands, and undertake large Works, commonly called *Master-builders*, obtain good Estates; but then they are such who not only have Money at Command, but take great Pains to qualify themselves for Projecting, drawing Plans, surveying and estimating Buildings. 100 l. may make shift for one to set out in the World with; but, if his Business increases fast, he will soon employ five times that Sum.

With Apprentices they take from 5 l. to 20 l. each, according to the Degree of Business they are in; and, to make the better Part of it more familiar to a Lad, he should be taught Arithmetic, Trigonometry, and Geometry, before he goes to it, and something of Drawing and Architecture afterwards.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Tilers and Bricklayers*, in the Year 1567, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Livery-fine* 12 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Leaden-hall-street*, and their Court-day somewhat uncertain.

They have also a *Stand* in *Cheapside*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor* on his Return from *Westminster*, the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron *Or*, between a Flower-de-lis *Argent*, between two Brick-axes in chief, and a Bundle of Laths in base, *Or*; Crest an armed Arm holding a Brick-ax, *Or*.

MOTTO. *In GOD is all our Trust.*

BRICK-



B R I C K - M A K E R S.

B R I C K and *Tile-making* is mostly performed at some small Distance in divers Parts round *London*; and though some, through Ignorance, look on it as a very mean Employ, because laborious and in the Weather, it requires a good deal of Management and Dexterity, at which a quick able Hand will get 4 or 5 Shillings in a Day, when at Work, but are often obliged to lie by on account of Wet or Frost.

This Trade must certainly be of a very long Standing, *Bricks* being one of the Materials used in building the Tower of *Babel* (*Gen. xi. 3.*) and the Making them one of the Task-works laid on the *Israelites* in *Egypt*, (*Exod. v. 7, 8, & al.*) and no less universal, the antient Histories of most Countries mentioning them, not only as to their bearing a Part in the grand and most durable Structures, erected in early Times; but as to their different Shapes, Sizes, and Manners of Making; and they have now no less than a Dozen different Names, according to the various Uses they are designed for.

The Masters in this Business are now mostly Men of Worth, and seldom employ less than 500 *l.* each; but take no Apprentices, except now and then, perhaps, Parish-children, Boys, (some of whom can earn 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* a Day) being first
taken

DE TICHELAAR.

De godsdienst maakt ons vry Van Satans flaaverny.



Gelyk als Izr'ël van te vooren
Den tichel bouwde in dienstbaarheid,
Zo word de mens ook slaafs gebooren,
En wurmt in 't leem van deezen tyd:
Maar al die 't lust dien word van Gode
Genade en vryheid aangeboden.

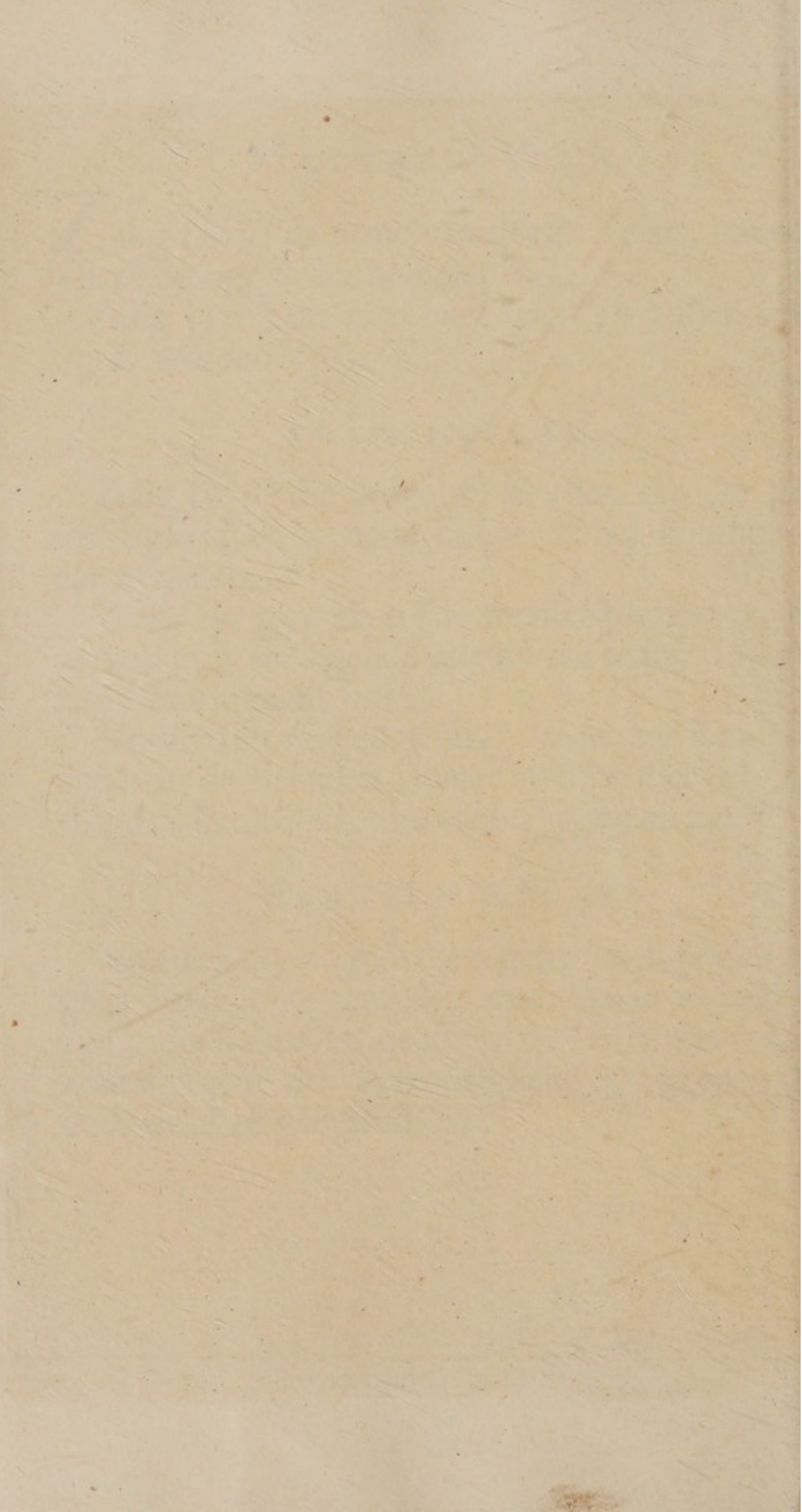


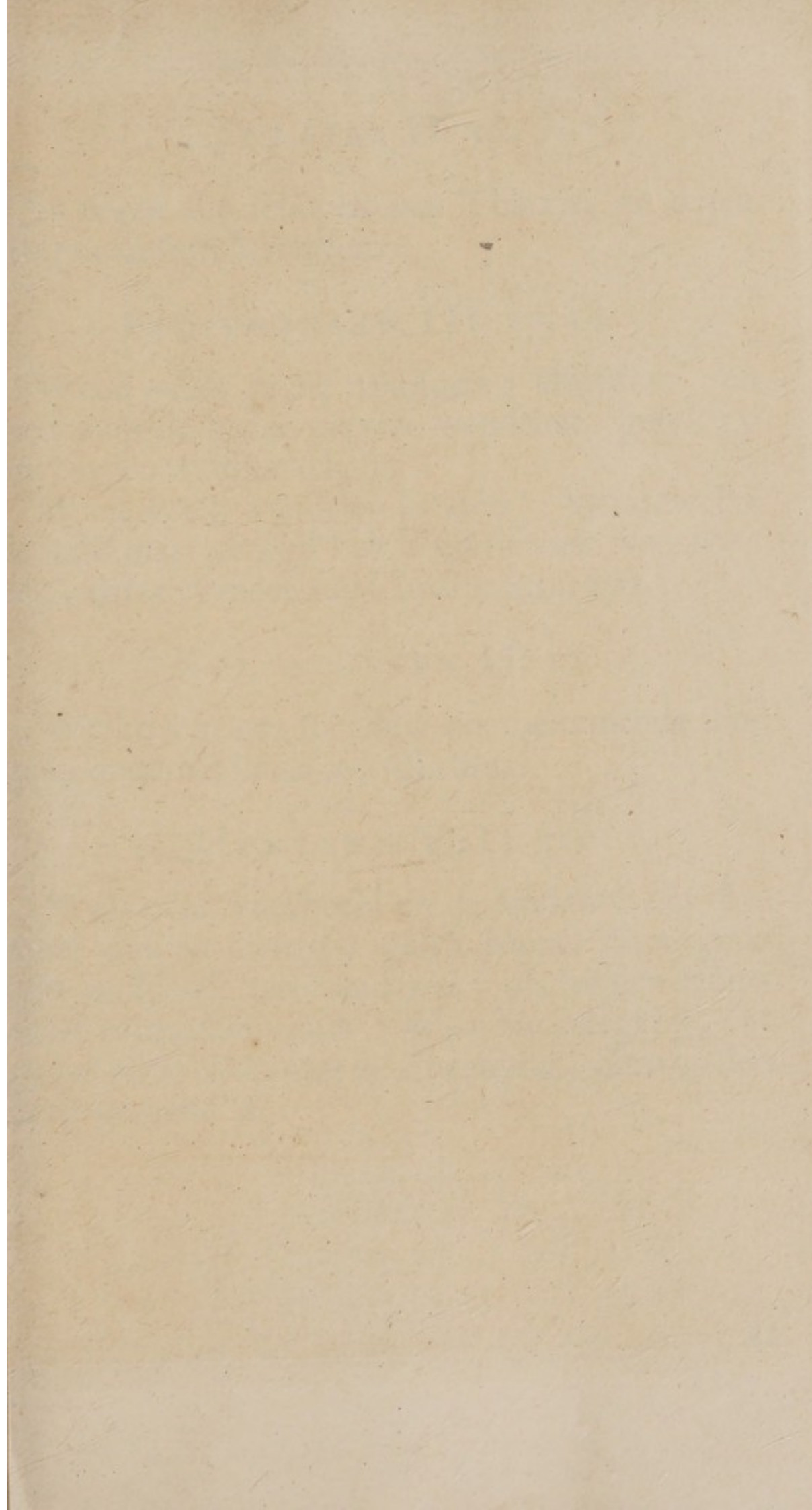
DE LYMMAAKER.

Hecht uw gemoed Aan 't eeuwig goed.



De slym, uit de afgrond opgegeeven,
Doet ons als lym aan de aarde kleeven,
Die wigtig zinkt ter hellewaart:
't Is iders tyd om los te scheuren,
En de aanhang Gods voor goed te keuren,
Dat 's een verheven hemelvaart.





DE TAPYTWERKER.

Hoe schoon bereid, De dood die scheid.



De marm're zaal, hoe schoon ze zy,
Vermaak'lyk door tapytsfery,
Is slechts een hut van stof en aarde:
Maar 't huis, met handen niet gemaakt
Voor hem, die naar het hemels haakt,
Is een verblyf van hooger waarde.

taken in to assist the Men, and so learn one Part after another, till they arrive to be good Moulders, which is the principal Part of the Work.



BROIDERERS, *the* XLVIIIth.

EMBROIDERY is the ornamenting of Cloth, Silk, &c. with figured Needle-work, wrought in Gold, Silver, Silk, &c. of divers Colours; a very antient Business, being one of the Qualifications of the cunning Workmen that were employed in making the fine Works for the first Tabernacle in *Moses's* Time; (*Exod. xxxv. 35.*) and doubtless in great Repute in much later Times.

At present it is reputed a very ingenious Business, and fit for Lads that have good Eye-sight, but not over-burdened with Strength.

Neither Masters nor Men are numerous in this Trade; to which they take with an Apprentice 10*l.* whose working Hours are from Six to Eight. A Journeyman's Wages 12, 15, or 20 Shillings a Week. A little Matter barely sets one up, and 50*l.* to turn about, will keep a good many Hands employed.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1561, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Livery-fine* 5*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Gutter-lane, Cheapside*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Wednesday* of the Month.

They

They have also a *Stand*, in *Cheapside*, in which they sit to attend the *Lord Mayor*, on his Return from *Westminster*, the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. Palee of six, *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Fess *Gules*, between 3 Lions of *England* 2 Broches *Safron*-ways, between as many Trundles, *Or*. Supporters two Lions, *Or*.

MOTTO. *Omnia de super*: All Things from Above.



B R O K E R S.

AS Shop-keepers, they are Dealers in Second-hand *Goods* and *Apparel*: By the first we understand strictly those who appraise, buy and sell all Sorts of Household-goods that have been used, though never so little a Time; who also distinguish themselves by the Appellation of *Sworn Appraisers*; (which see under the Word *Appraisers* before-mentioned) not but many of them are also *Upholsterers*, and deal in new Goods. By the latter is meant those who trade in cast-off Clothes and Linnen only, though many of these follow *Tayloring* likewise; so that each is a Mixture of Shop-keeping and Working, neither of which are any ways laborious: And both take Apprentices, with whom either of them will accept 10, 15, or 20*l*. according as they like their Lads. Their Hours

Hours of working are from six to eight ; and the Wages to a Journeyman 10, 12, 15, or 18s. a Week.

The *Household-broker* will require 200*l.* to turn in Trade ; but 100*l.* will serve the other, unless in great Business indeed.

But there are other kinds of *Brokers*, or *Bargain-makers*, who are distinguished according to the Business they transact, which is chiefly for others ; as of the *Custom-house*, *Exchange*, *Ships*, *Insurances*, *Stocks*, *Sales*, or *Auctioneering*, &c. none of which take Apprentices, they chiefly consisting of such who have been long experienced in Trade, and have thought proper to leave their own, to take up this Business, some of whom make 200 or 300*l.* a Year by it.

There are also two other Sorts, the one called *Piece-brokers* (who are sometimes *Tailors* too) and chiefly sell Remnants of Cloth, &c. and Trim-mings to other *Tailors*.

The other are *Pawn-brokers*, who keep a sort of Close-shops, or Ware-houses for the Reception of Pledges of almost all sorts of Things not immediately perishable ; in which Business it is generally agreed they get 30 *per Cent. per Annum* by the Cash they launch out in it. They sometimes take Apprentices, with each of whom they require 20 or 30*l.* but seldom employ Journey-men.



B R O O M - M A K E R S.

IN the *Birch* and *Heath* Way there are about half a Dozen in the Borough of *Southwark*, who all carry on a considerable Trade, and return several hundreds a Year in this trifling Article; and some of them have 500*l.* Stock by them at a-time; but their Work is done chiefly by Country labouring People, both Men and Women, who can get at it from 8 to 16*s.* a Week: Therefore, if they take any Apprentices, they are chiefly Parish-children.



B R U S H - M A K E R S.

THES E take in also the Articles of Hair-brooms, Sieves, &c. and altogether make a great Variety of useful Things, in which some of the Masters are very considerable Dealers, (tho' there is no great Number of them) notwithstanding the *Turners* retail most of their Wares.

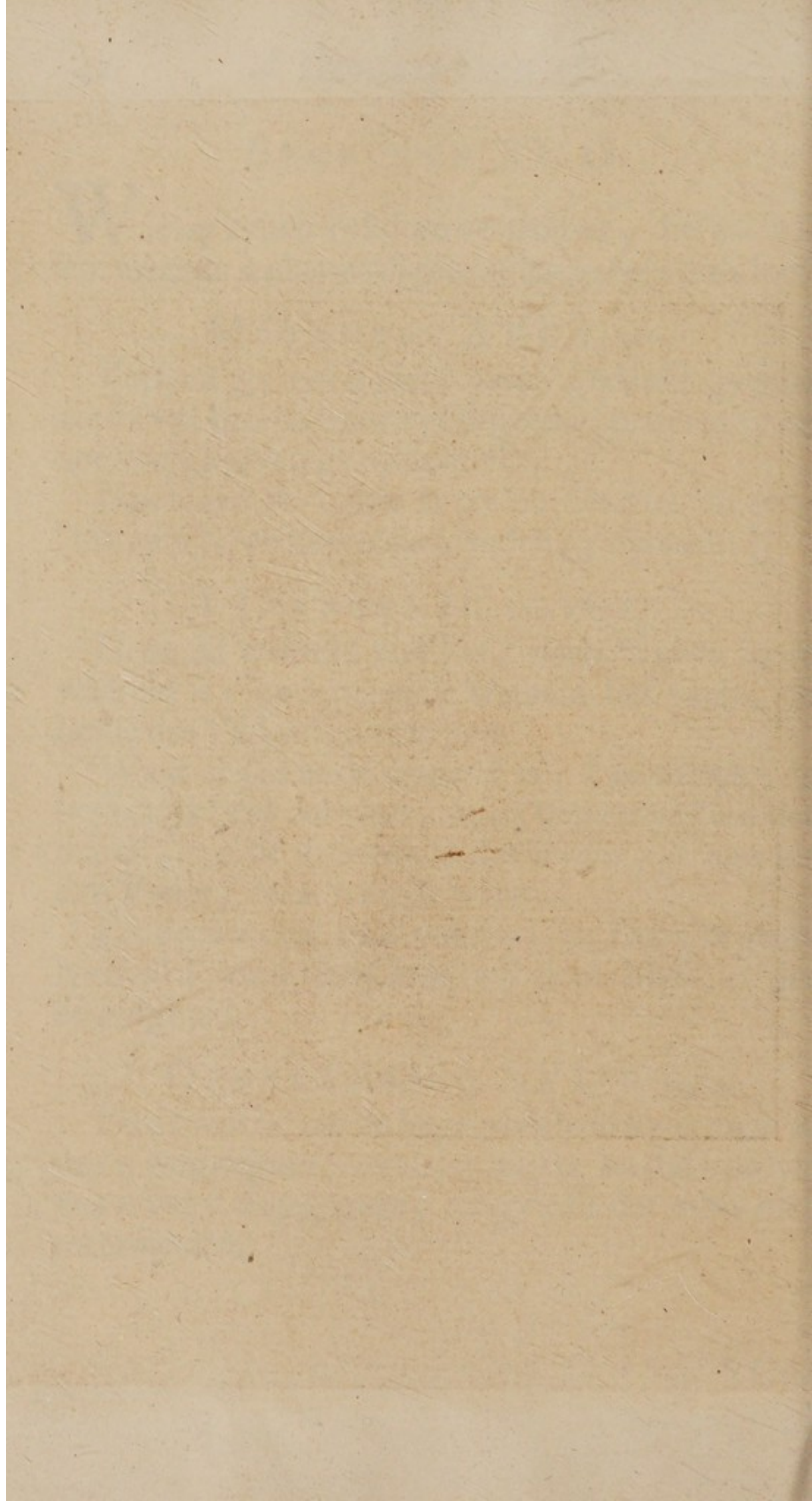
It is pretty tough Work, and requires a Lad of Strength to cope with it, whose Friends must give with him Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* Their
Hours

DE BEZEMMAAKER.

Maakt schoon en vaagt, Daar 't God behaagt.



De bezem in Gods woord gevonden,
Door welbedachttheid t'zaam gebonden,
Behoorde in 't woonhuis van 't gemoed
Den drek der aarde weg te dryven;
Op dat daar Christus kwam verblyven,
Een waarde gäst, met eeuwig goed.

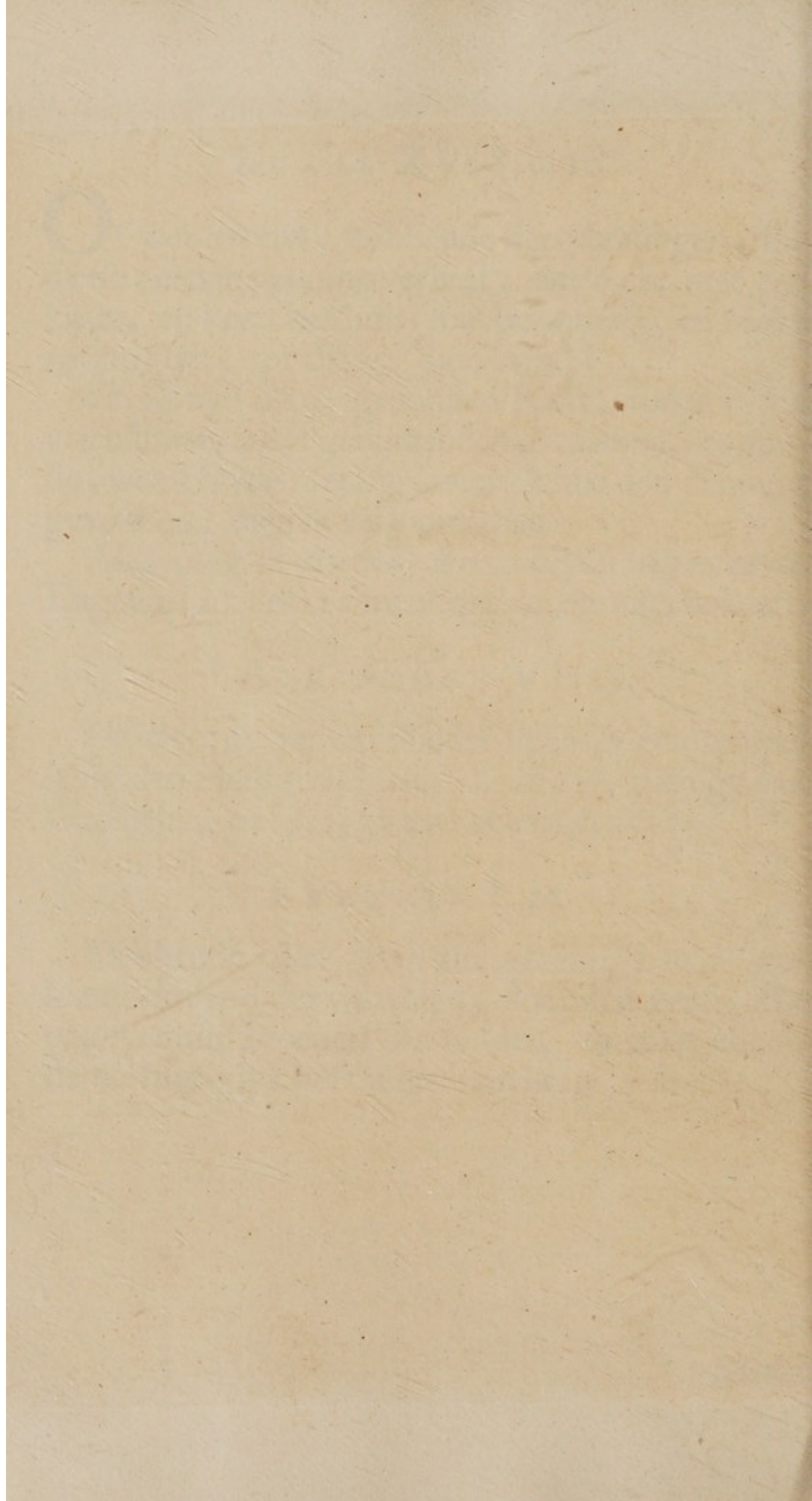


DE SCHUIERMAAKER.

Een ider zoek De onreine hoek.



De zinn'lykheid neemt vuil en stof
Van 't nette kleed en huisraad of;
Maar 't best van al word veel vergeeten,
Het eeuwig deel, de waarde ziel,
Daar zo veel zondenstof op viel,
Bespát, beklad, en vuil bezeeten.



Hours of working are from six to nine, in which Space a clever Hand will earn 2s. 6d. or 3s.

To stock a Shop in a middling Manner will take up 100l. From hence also are supplied the *Shoe-makers*, or *Grinders*, who retail them to the *Shoe-makers*, with what Bristles or Hairs they use.



BUCKLE-MAKERS

COnstitute a particular Trade, though in such an inferior Article, the Making of, as well as Dealing in which have been very much increased within these few Years, the Alteration of Fashion generally causing a Change of the Thing, not only in this, but most others, which is the great Support of our Handicrafts.

It is a pretty easy, in-door Business, and fittest for Lads of slender Make, whose Friends have not a great deal of Money to spare; for the Masters seldom take with an Apprentice above 5 or 10l. whose working Hours must be from six to nine, in the Compass of which Time he may get 2 or 3s. when out of his Apprenticeship; and, with a little Money, and a Set of Tools, he may commence Master; for most of the Trades work for the Shops, where Buckles are principally sold.



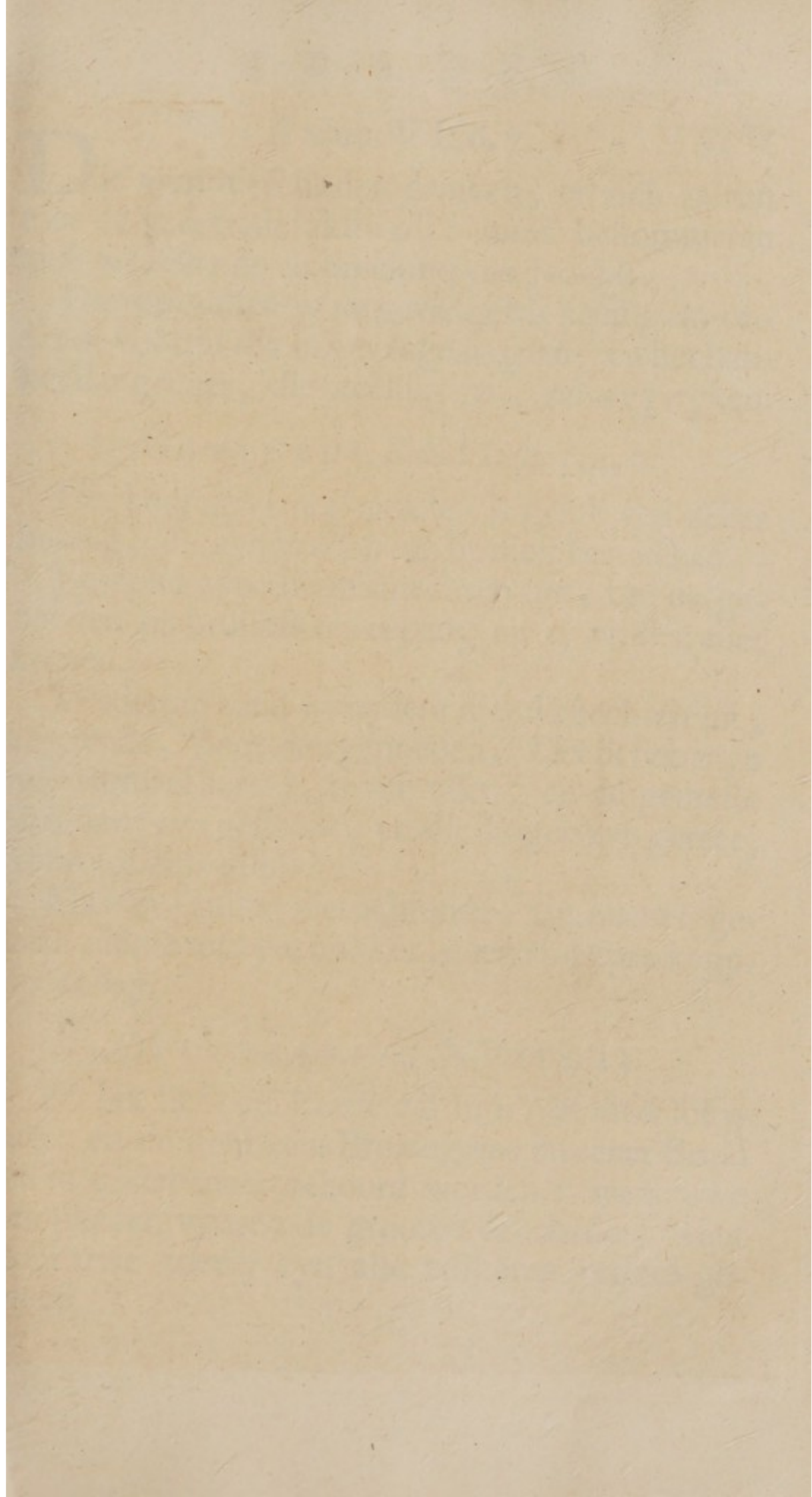
BUCKRAM-STIFFENERS.

THEIR Business is, by often wetting, with a sort of glutinous Matter, prepared by themselves, and as often drying, so to order all sorts of Linnen-cloth, as to render it of several Degrees of Stiffness, which, together with the *Calenders* Work, converts it into what is called *Buckram*, the Article that makes so considerable a Figure in every *Taylor's* Bill, though a great deal is consumed by the *Upholsterers*, *Saddlers*, &c.

They perform this Work chiefly for the wholesale *Linnen-drapers*, who sell *Buckram* in the Piece to other Shops, &c. that cut it out.

There are but few of the Trade, and mostly about *London*; and it is hard Work, therefore they should be robust Lads who engage in it, with one of whom they generally take, as an Apprentice, 5 or 10*l.* and give a Journeyman 10*s.* a Week, who works from six to eight; and to set up a Master will require 200*l.* or upwards.

BUTCHERS,

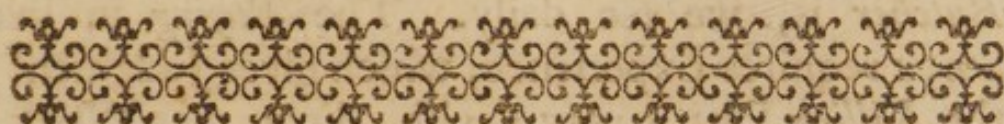


DE VLEESHOUWER.

Onbedacht Slaat geen acht.



Het beest treed in zyn makkers bloed,
En weet van schrikken noch van myden;
Gelyk het onbedacht gemoed,
Al sterft zyn naasten aan zyn zyde,
En dat het ziet een kwaade vrucht,
Noch geeft het zich niet op de vlucht.

B U T C H E R S, *the* XXIVth.

TH E practical Part of this Trade, or *Killing*, may claim its Rise with almost the Beginning of Time itself; and that of *Selling* was also very early.

When *Rome* flourished, they were three collected Companies, under strict Regulations, which bore even the modern Distinctions of *Beef-butchers*, *Hog-butchers*, and *Slaughter-men*, with some little Difference.

Ours now are divided into *Carcase-butchers*, who buy live Goods at Market, have them killed, and sell the Carcases whole, ready for cutting up; some, indeed, halve and quarter them.

The next are the *great Retailers*, who themselves buy their Goods alive, kill them, and dispose them in Joints, or Pieces, for Sale. Some of these chiefly sell Beef, others only Veal, others Mutton and Lamb, others Pork, and many of them all Sorts.

There are, also, *small Retailers*, who buy their Meat of the *Carcase-butchers*, and sell it by Piece-meal.

Hog-butchers, are such as deal in Swine only; and some of these are also called *Bacon-men*, who cure Hog-meat for *Bacon*, which is a very considerable Business in and about *London*; but, in the Country, most People cure it themselves.

How

How necessary and populous the Trade of a *Butcher* is, we see daily. The *Buying* in live Stock requires Experience, which gives Judgment; the *Killing* Part is very slavish, dirty, wet Work; the *Shop-keeping* Part ought to be accompanied with a good deal of Cleanliness, besides the Art of setting-off their Meat.

They commonly have with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* and give a Journeyman 10 or 12*l.* a Year, and his Board; but the *Slaughter-men* are paid by the Head, some of whom will earn 4 or 5*s.* in a Day, or Night, for they have no set Hours of working.

50 *l.* with Care, Cleanliness, and a good Tongue, will make a smart *Master-butcher*.

They were a *Company* in the City of *London* before the Year 1180, but not incorporated till 1605, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 40*s.*

Their *Hall* is in *Pudding-lane*, near the *Monument*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Wednesday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Azure*, 2 Axes Saltier-ways *Or*, headed proper; between 2 Bulls-heads couped *Argent*, armed *Or*, on a Chief of the fourth a Boar's Head erased *Gules*, between 2 Garbs of the fifth.

MOTTO. *Omnia subjecisti sub Pedibus: Oves et Boves.* Thou hast brought all Things under Foot: Sheep and Oxen.



BUTTON-MOULD-MAKERS.

THE Mould of a Button is the Inside, or hidden Part, on which the Silk, Twist, Metal, &c. is wrought, and is the main Support of it. They are cut out of Wood and Horn, by a particular Hand-instrument, at once shaping them to any Size required, which differ as often as the Models of Buttons.

As to Labour, the Work is middling; and there are but few Masters of the Trade, any one of which will take 5*l.* with an Apprentice. Their Hours of Working are from six to eight; and the Wages they pay 12 to 15*s.* a Week to a Journeyman, who can turn Master with about 20*l.*



BUTTON-MAKERS.

THESE are of two Kinds; the one, who cover the Moulds with divers sorts of Twists, &c. in many curious Mixtures and Shapes, on which many Women work: The other, who make Buttons of all the different Metals after various Methods; every one keeping
to

to his own Branch ; and many of late are made of fine Stones, &c. but these are altogether Men's Employ : Yet almost all of them dispose of their Works to the Shops.

They take Apprentices indeed in every Branch, but neither of them require much Money, 5 or by chance 10 *l.* and they are not hard Work, the Hours for which are from six to eight. Some will get at making them 8, 10, or 12 *s* a Week ; and 50 *l.* accommodates a Master in a little Way of either of them ; but some of the Country-makers and Dealers in Mohair can make use of from 100 to 1000 *l.*



BUTTON-SELLERS.

THESE are *Shop-keepers*, who sell all sorts of *Buttons*, and what generally goes with them, *viz.* Twists for making the *Button-holes*, &c. They are not very many in Number, but several of them carry on great Trades, and have got Estates by their Business, who often employ a great Number of Hands to work on purpose for them. These require with an Apprentice at least 20 or 30 *l.* and to set up such an one will take up 500 *l.* and some have had as many Thousands in Trade.



C A B I N E T - M A K E R S.

UNDER this Term is couched many other curious Pieces of Household Goods, so well known as to need no particularising, the exquisite Workmanship of which is now got to a very high Perfection. Many of their Shops are so richly set out that they look more like Palaces, and their Stocks are of exceeding great Value. But this Business seems to consist, as do many others, of two Branches, the *Maker* and the *Vender*; for the Shop-keeper does not always make every Sort of Goods that he deals in, though he bears away the Title.

To be sure the *Mechanical* Part is an Art much to be admired, very extensive, pretty populous, and the nicest Branch of *Joinery*; to be a tolerable Workman in which a Boy ought to know the Use of Figures and Lines, to have an acute Genius, and be very assiduous during his Apprenticeship, or he may serve seven Years, and turn out but a Bungler.

Of this Trade certainly must be some of those Workmen, who assisted in erecting the Tabernacle of *Moses*, which shews its Antiquity.

Those Masters, who keep no Shops, nor Stocks, but principally follow making, and dispose of their Goods as fast as they are finished, do not take above 10 *l.* with an Apprentice, whose working Hours are from six to nine; but those who keep on Shops likewise seldom take less than 20 *l.* However, this may differ somewhat according to the Extent of Business they are in.

A middling Workman ought to have a Chest of Tools worth eight or ten Guineas (there is such a Variety of them) who may earn 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but a thorough one often makes more.

If a Person is only a working Master, 100 *l.* besides his Tools will do tolerably; but if he keeps Stock for Sale it may increase accordingly to two or three Thousand.



CALENDERS,

WH^O also *glaze* a great deal, are properly the Finishers of divers *Linnen, Woollen,* and *Silk* Goods in the Piece for the Shop-keepers, by rolling, with a great Weight, Making-up, and Cold-pressing, to render them smooth, compact and glossy, which sets them off to such a Degree, that one, not accustomed to see the Difference, would not readily take a calendered Piece to be the same that was put in rough.

There are but few in and about the City; and it is very hard Work throughout, one Part of
which

which is to be continually carrying backwards and forwards heavy Burthens; therefore it is, that many of them, when out of their Time, make the best of *Porters*; and for the same Reason a Lad ought to be strong made and full grown, that goes for an Apprentice to this Business, with whom not above 10*l.* is required.

They work early and late, just as the Merchants or others want their Goods for packing up; and therefore their Hours are somewhat uncertain, though they are commonly said to be from five to nine. The Wages to a Journeyman is 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and about 100*l.* will set up a Master in a pretty good Way, exclusive of giving Credit.



CAP - MAKERS.

THE Business of Cap-making was formerly much more in Request than now, when the Makers were called *Cappers*, and by that Title incorporated with the *Haberdashers*; yet there are divers Kinds of *Caps* worn at this Time, for different Uses, and made by as many different Sets of People: Those for the Army is one Branch, and the most profitable, of which there are not above two or three principal Undertakers, who employ a Number of Hands, chiefly Women and Girls, who seldom take Apprentices. The next are the Leather Sort, to bear out much Weather,

chiefly for the Use of Sailors and Postillions. The last Sort are chiefly of Silk and Velvet, worn by Men, Women and Children, which are made and sold, by those properly called *Cap-makers*, some of whom also keep Shops, (of which there are not many) and take Apprentices, with about 5 or 10 *l.* each, who generally work from six to eight, and can earn in that time, when perfect in their Business, which is mostly Needle-work, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* Many of this Sort are likewise made and sold by *Milliners*.

To set up a Master in a Shop will take up about 50 or 100 *l.*



C A R D - M A K E R S.

THOUGH these are of two quite different Kinds, yet, as they both bear one Title, I shall bring them under the same Head.

Those for the *Woollen Manufacture*, of very ancient Date, as well as the most useful Sort, are two-fold; the one made of Thistles or Teasles, for the *Fullers* Use, made chiefly in the Country. The other, made of Wires fixed in Leather upon Wooden Frames, &c. used by *Wool-combers*, *Spinners*, and *Cloth-workers*, is the Sort chiefly made in Town; though there are but few of the Trade, who take Apprentices.

Making

Making *Playing Cards*, or those for the Use of Gaming and Diversion, is a Sort of Printing on Blocks, (which are afterwards coloured, glazed, &c.) and said to have been longer in Use than Book-printing in that Way, which is more than 500 Years ago. This is not hard Work, nor the Masters very numerous, though the Trade has cut a considerable Figure many Years.

They take with an Apprentice about 40 or 50 *l.* whose working Hours must be from six to eight. A Journeyman can get about 18 or 20 *s.* a Week, and if one is minded to be a Master for himself, he ought to have 500 *l.*

These last have got the Start of the other, for they were incorporated into a Company in the Year 1469, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but, having neither Livery nor Hall, their meeting is uncertain.



C A R M E N *the* LXXXIXth.

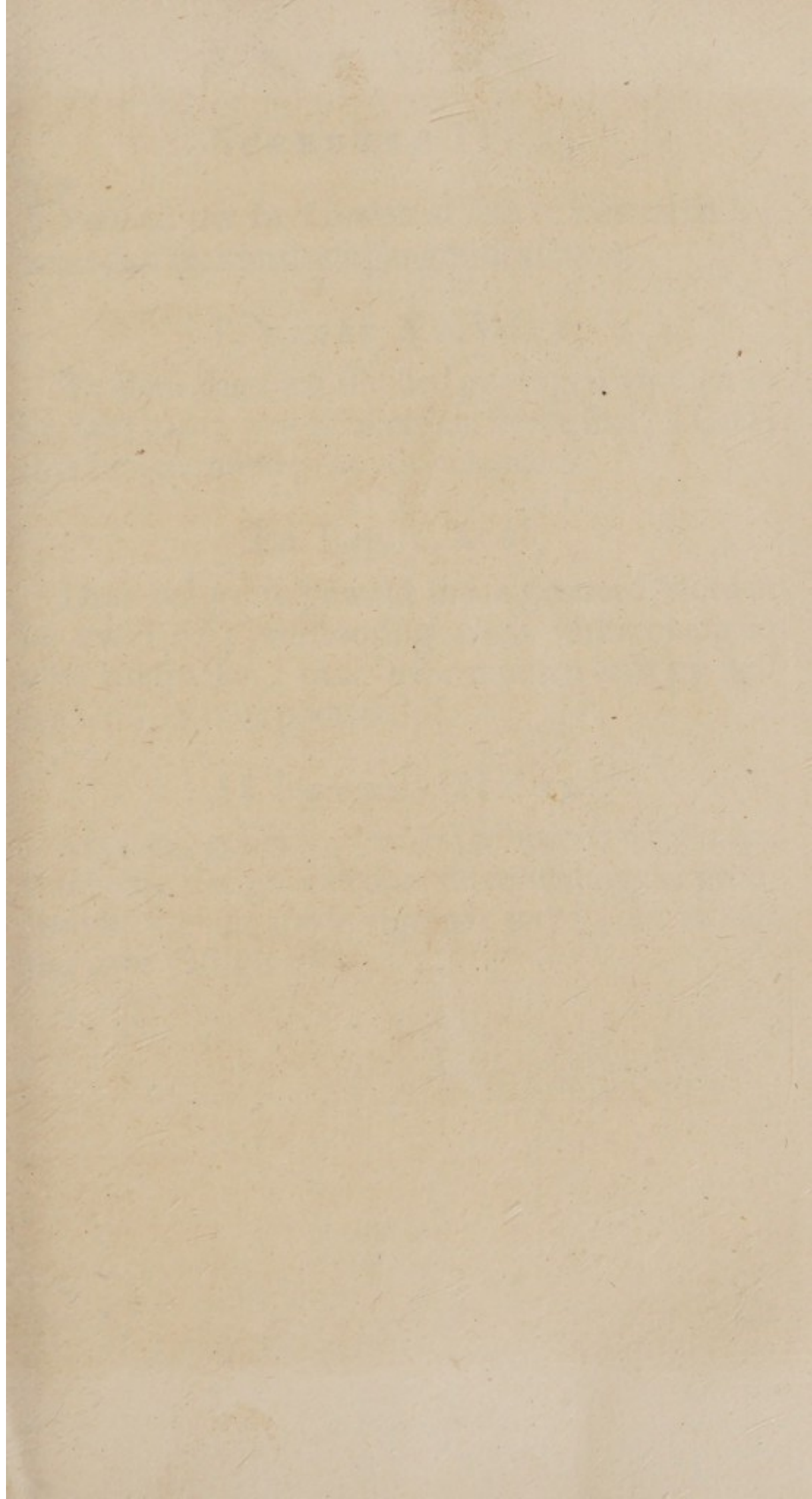
THIS Business requires strong Boys, for it is hard Work, and pretty much exposed to Wet, Dirt, lifting and carrying heavy Weights; yet a great many Masters live well and save Money. The Principal of them are those for the City; though there are several hundreds besides employed by *Wood-mongers, Coal-merchants, &c.*

Their Hours of working are during Day-light all the Year round, if Business requires, and sometimes in the Night too; but they have (Coal-carts excepted) generally a good deal of Rest between whiles. Those who take Apprentices have about 5 *l.* with an able Lad of eighteen, who, when a Journeyman, will have 12 *s.* a Week, and Perquisites; and to set up a Master of a Cart, two Horses, and a Car-roon, or Number, will take up 100 *l.*

They were first, by Act of Common-Council, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* made a Fellowship of the City.

In the Year 1606, in the Reign of King *James I.* incorporated with the *Wood-mongers* or *Fuellers* Company: But, these throwing up their Charter in 1668, the *Carmen* were again made a City-fellowship, under the Direction of the *Lord-Mayor.*

They



DE TIMMERMAN.

Het minder word betracht, Het meerder niet bedacht.



Zo 't aardse huis tot nut kan strekken,
Om ons voor ongeval te dekken,
Gelyk het zeer beminlyk doet:
Wat hoort men dan met vlyt te bouwen,
Daar 't leven eeuwig huis zal houwen,
Wanneer 't van hier verhuizen moet !

They have neither Livery, Arms, nor Hall ; therefore meet at *Christ's Hospital* once a Year, (about the Month of *July*) when they pay their Quarterage, and do their Business.



CARPENTERS, *the XXVIth.*

THE Antiquity, Utility, Extent, and Nature of their Business is so well known, there needs no Description: Therefore what I have to say is, that a Lad for this Trade ought to be stout, ingenious, write a tolerable Hand, understand Arithmetic, Geometry, and Architecture, without which Qualifications they are often little better than Labourers.

Their working Hours are from six to six, and their Wages commonly 15 s. a Week, but some make more. With an Apprentice they take from 10 to 20 l.

To set up a Sort of a jobbing Master does not require a great deal besides Tools; but there are several Degrees of them, up to what are termed Master-Builders, who had need have a good deal of Judgment and Money too; and some of these are also Surveyors and Draughtsmen, whose chief Business is to draw Plans, survey and estimate other Men's Works.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1344, in the Reign of King *Edward III.*

with a Power to make By-laws ; and confirmed by King *Edward IV.* in 1474 ; *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is over-against *London-wall*, between *Great* and *Little Moorgates* ; and their *Court-day* on the first Tuesday of the Month.

They have also a *Stand*, in *Cheapside*, in which they sit to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron ingrailed between 3 Pair of Compasses (pointing towards the Base, and a little extended) *sable*.

MOTTO. *Honour GOD.*



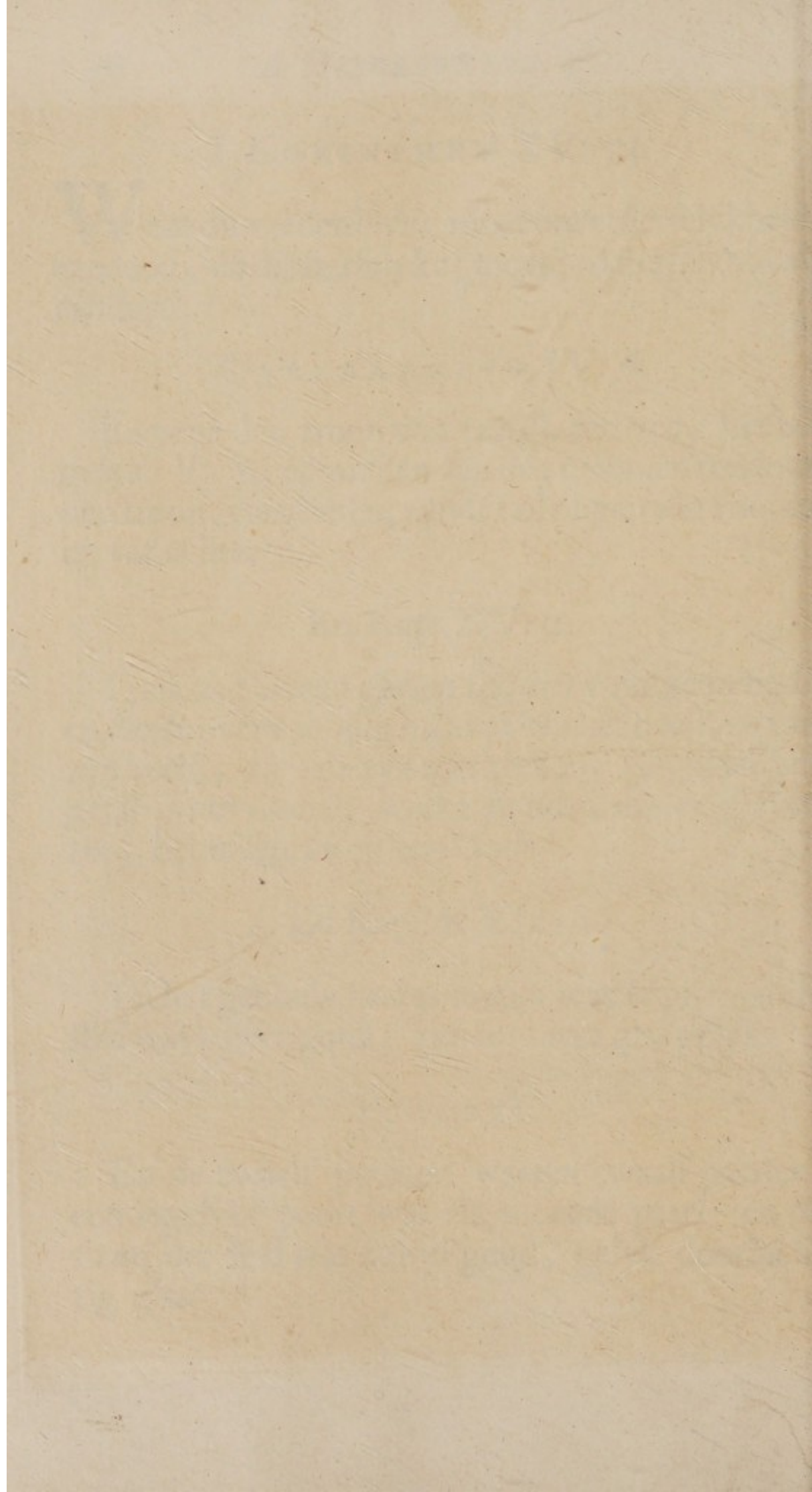
C A R V E R S.

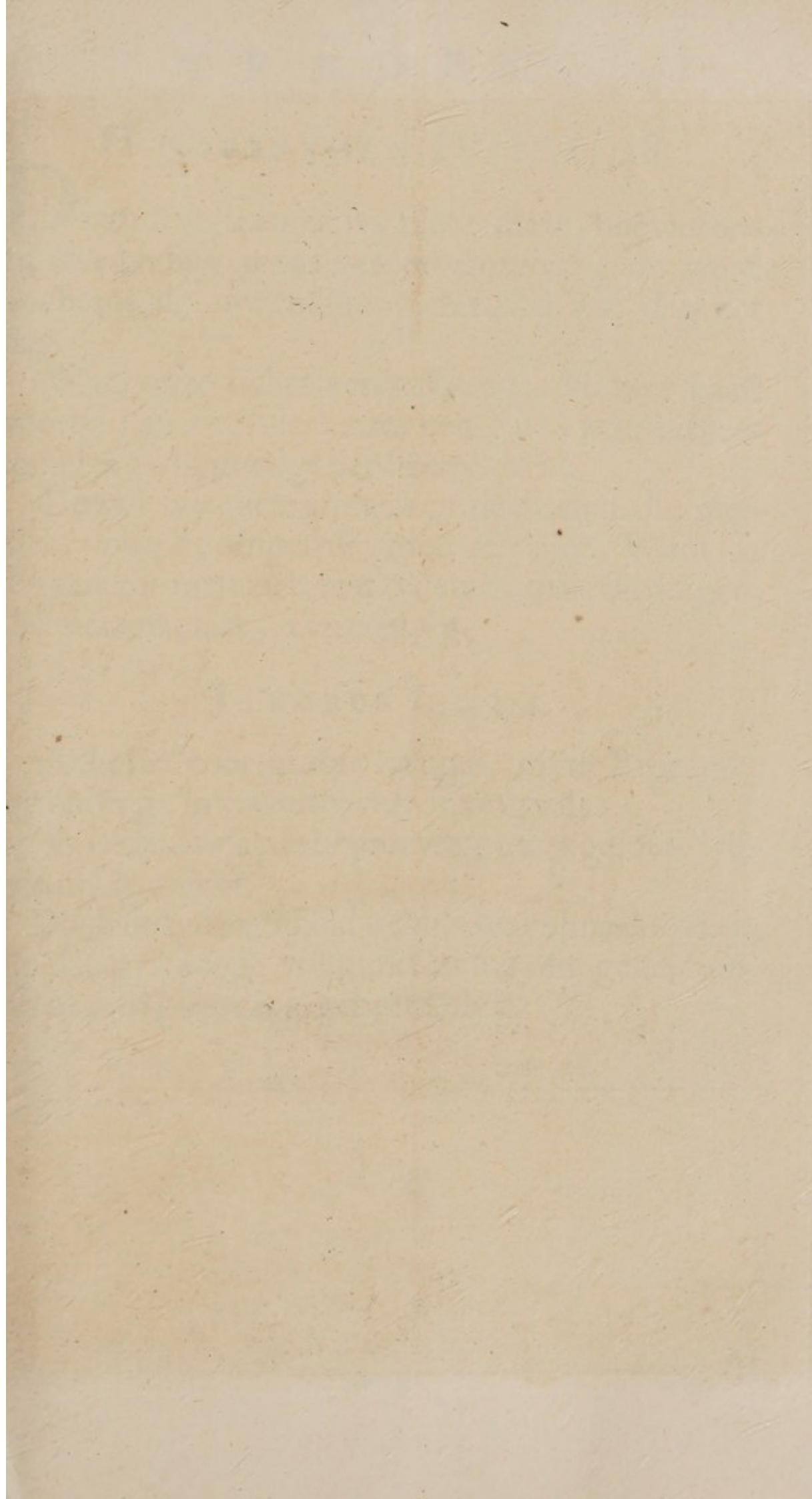
ALL Branches of Carving are very ingenious, but not hard Work, and chiefly within Doors, or under Cover ; nor are the Artists in any one of them numerous.

Picture-frame Carving is one Part ; that of Houses, both within and without, another ; of Coaches, &c. a third ; and a fourth, the heaviest of any, is for Shipping ; and all these are in Wood.

Stone-Carving is performed by *Masons* and *Statuaries*.

The Money to be given with an Apprentice to either of them does not exceed 10 or 20 *l.* and their





DE STOELEMAAKER.

Al was 't van goud, Het breekt als hout.



De stoel van zachtigheid en rust
Staat in het eeuwig huis des Heeren,
Voor hen, die, op gemak beluft,
Met hun gemoed by God verkeerren:
Hoe zacht een aardse zetel zy,
Hy breekt ten laatste en gaat voorby.

their working Hours are mostly from six to eight, in which Time a Journey-man will earn 3, 4, or 5 s. and 100 or 200 l. will set up a Master in any one of them.



CHAIN-MAKERS.

CHAINS for large Works are made by *Smiths*; but those for Jacks, Watches, and the smaller Works are the Business of particular Persons, who are but few in Number. It is easy Work, and held from five to eight; and a Journey-man is paid about 8 or 10 s. a Week.

50 or 100 l. will set a Master up, who usually takes with an Apprentice 5 or 10 l.

But those for Ornaments are of very curious Workmanship as well as costly, which generally go through the Hands of the working *Goldsmith* or *Toy-man* for Sale.



CHAIR-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Sort of Household Goods is generally sold at the Shops of the *Cabinet-makers* for all the better Kinds, and at the *Turners* for the more common, yet there are particular Makers for each.

The *Cane-chair-makers* not only make this Sort, (now almost out of Use) but the better Sort of matted, Leather-bottomed, and Wooden Chairs, of all which there is great Variety in Goodness, Workmanship, and Price; and some of the Makers, who are also Shop-keepers, are very considerable Dealers, employing from 300 to upwards of 500 *l.* in Trade, and require with an Apprentice 10 *l.* The Work is pretty smart, the Hours from six to nine; and a Journeyman's Wages 12 *s.* a Week.

The white Wooden, Wicker, and ordinary matted Sort, commonly called Kitchen-chairs, and sold by the *Turners* are made by different Hands, but are all inferior Employments.

Those covered with Stuffs, Silks, &c. are made and sold by the *Upholsterers*.



CHANDLERS.

THEY are of several Kinds, but all Shop-keepers: The first are those who deal altogether in different Sorts of Grain, or *Corn-chandlers*; and the second, who furnish Ships with all their smaller Necessaries, or *Ship-chandlers*; both which may sometimes take Apprentices, though very rarely. And very reputable Businesses they are; and either of them will take from 300 to 500 *l.* to set a Man up.

Those who bear the Name of *Chandlers* only deal in a Mixture of Things for Family Consumption,

tion, and some of them keep large Shops ; yet in *London* they very seldom take Apprentices, but in the Country frequently.

Tallow-chandlers and *Wax-chandlers* see in their proper Places.



C H E M I S T.

THIS is partly a Science, as well as a very ancient Art, even as old as *Cain*, the first Son of *Adam* ; and now a great Trade also, though it was not so formerly.

A Youth that goes to learn this Business should not only be a good Scholar, but of a grave, studious Disposition, for it is by no means fit for an airy, giddy Spark ; and, as the erecting a good Elaboratory is very expensive, and the Articles they prepare numerous, many of which are costly too, a good Fortune to set him up will be necessary ; an Hundred Pounds or two of which will be expended in putting him Apprentice, if he goes to one eminent in his Profession, which is now in greater Vogue than ever among the Practitioners in Physic.



CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

THIS is but an indifferent, though necessary Business, and many of them, besides their Sweeping, drive a considerable Trade with their Soot, live reputably, and save Money.

They take the poorer Sort of Children for Apprentices, without any Money, and find them every thing during their Service, which is commonly for fourteen Years, for they bind them very young; but, to make amends, they may commence Masters as soon as their Time is out; for there is scarce a Journeyman of the Business.



CHINA-MEN.

THIS Business is altogether Shop-keeping, and some of them carry on a very considerable Trade, joining *White Flint-glass*, fine *Earthen* and *Stone Wares*, as well as *Teas*, with their *China Ware*.

They

They usually take with an Apprentice from 20 to 50*l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30*l.* a Year and his Board ; and employ a Stock of 500*l.* and often more.

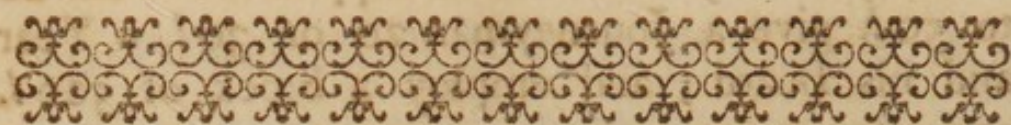


CHOCOLATE-MAKERS.

MAKING Chocolate is hard Work, and mostly over a Charcoal Fire, which is apt greatly to affect some Constitutions, therefore a Lad that goes Apprentice to it ought to have a good one : Indeed they don't require much Money with Boys ; and a Journeyman can get four or five Shillings a Day at it, who generally work from six to eight.

About 50*l.* will set a Master up, who only makes for others who spend the Chocolate ; but if he deals in it himself he ought to have a good deal more Cash.

CLOCK-



CLOCK-MAKERS, *the* LXIXth.

WITH these are also included *Watch-makers*, both which require not so much Strength as good Eye-sight, a steady Hand, and much Exactness; and to these Qualities must be added some Knowledge in Figures and the Mathematics.

There is great Variety in the Degrees of Workmanship in each Machine, and a greater Number of different Operations done by particular Hands, which are all separate Employments, most of which take Apprentices: But what is more commonly understood by *Clock* and *Watch-makers*, are the Finishers and Venders, some of which are only Chamber-masters, selling their Work as soon as compleated, either to their Acquaintance or the Shop-keepers, who are the principal Dealers in all Kinds of Movements relating to Time.

With an Apprentice a Master in any of the Branches does not take less than 10*l.* and some extraordinary Workmen will have as far as 30*l.* whose Hours in Business must be from six to eight.

Journeyman's Wages are what they can earn, which is from 10 to 30*s.* a Week, according to what Hands they are.

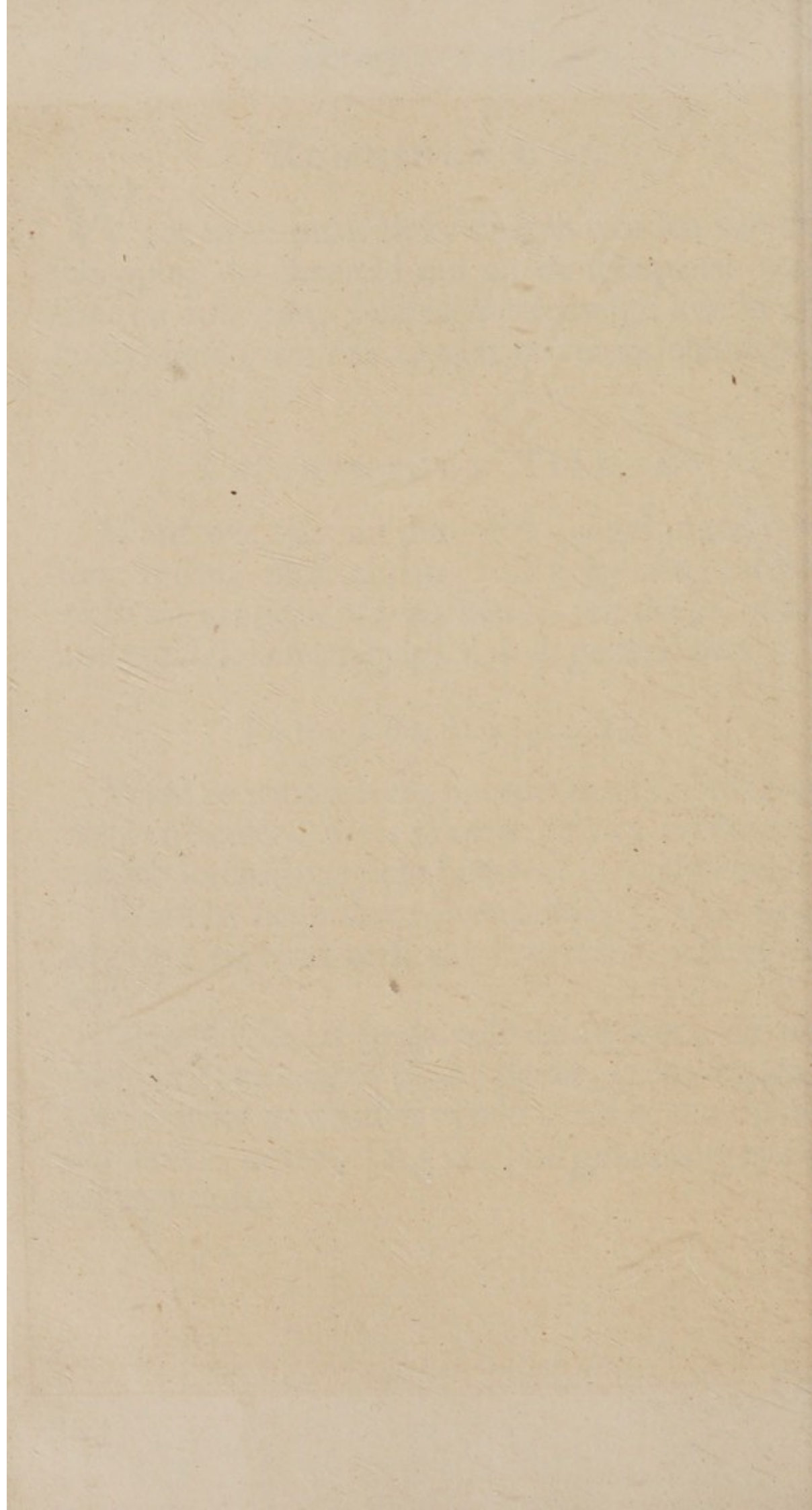
A Chamber-master requires little more besides a good Set of Tools, unless he be a Finisher, for then 50*l.* more will be necessary; but if a
Shop-

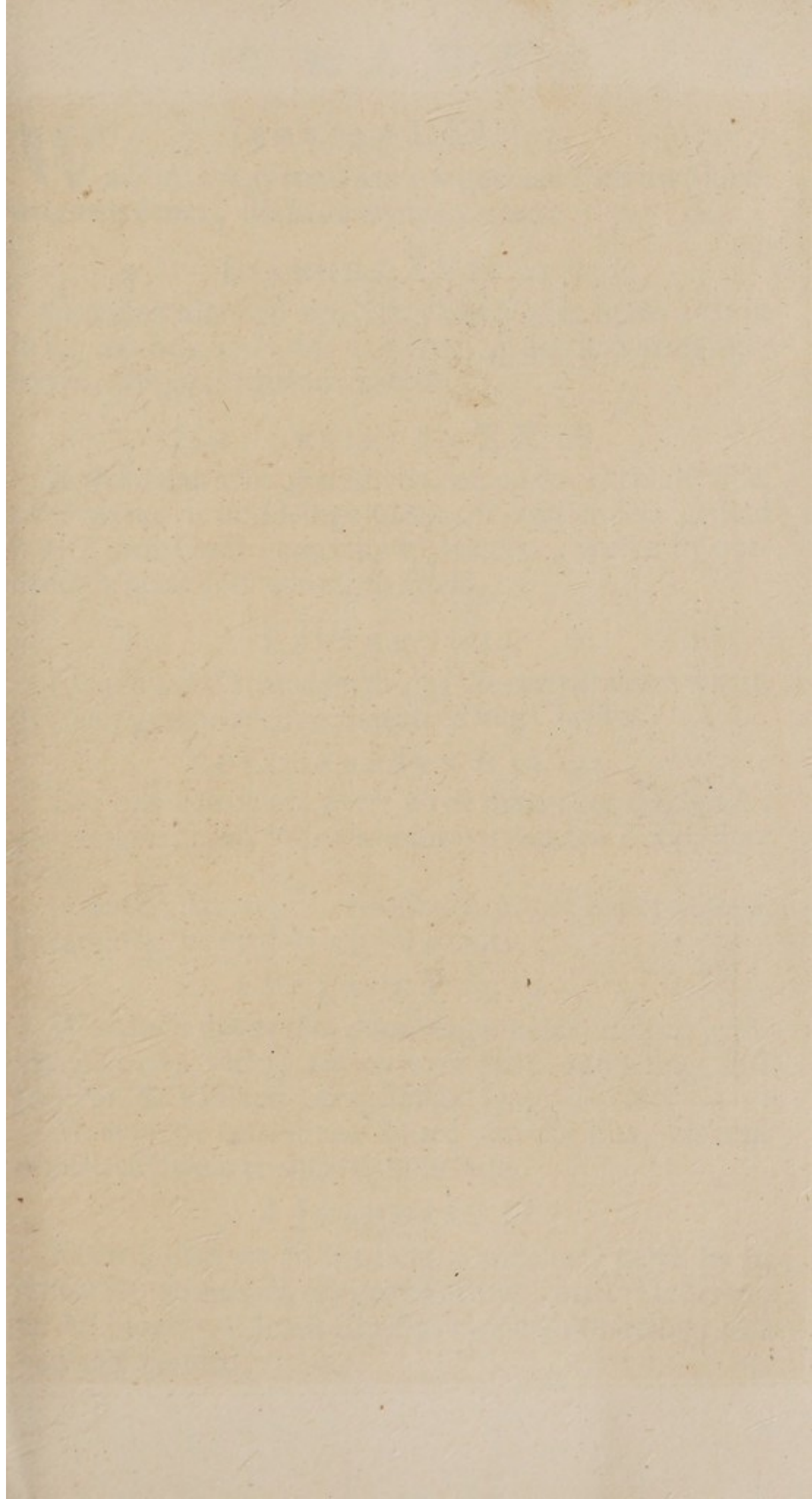
DE HOROLOGIEMAAKER.

Dat men bereid is Terwyl het tyd is.



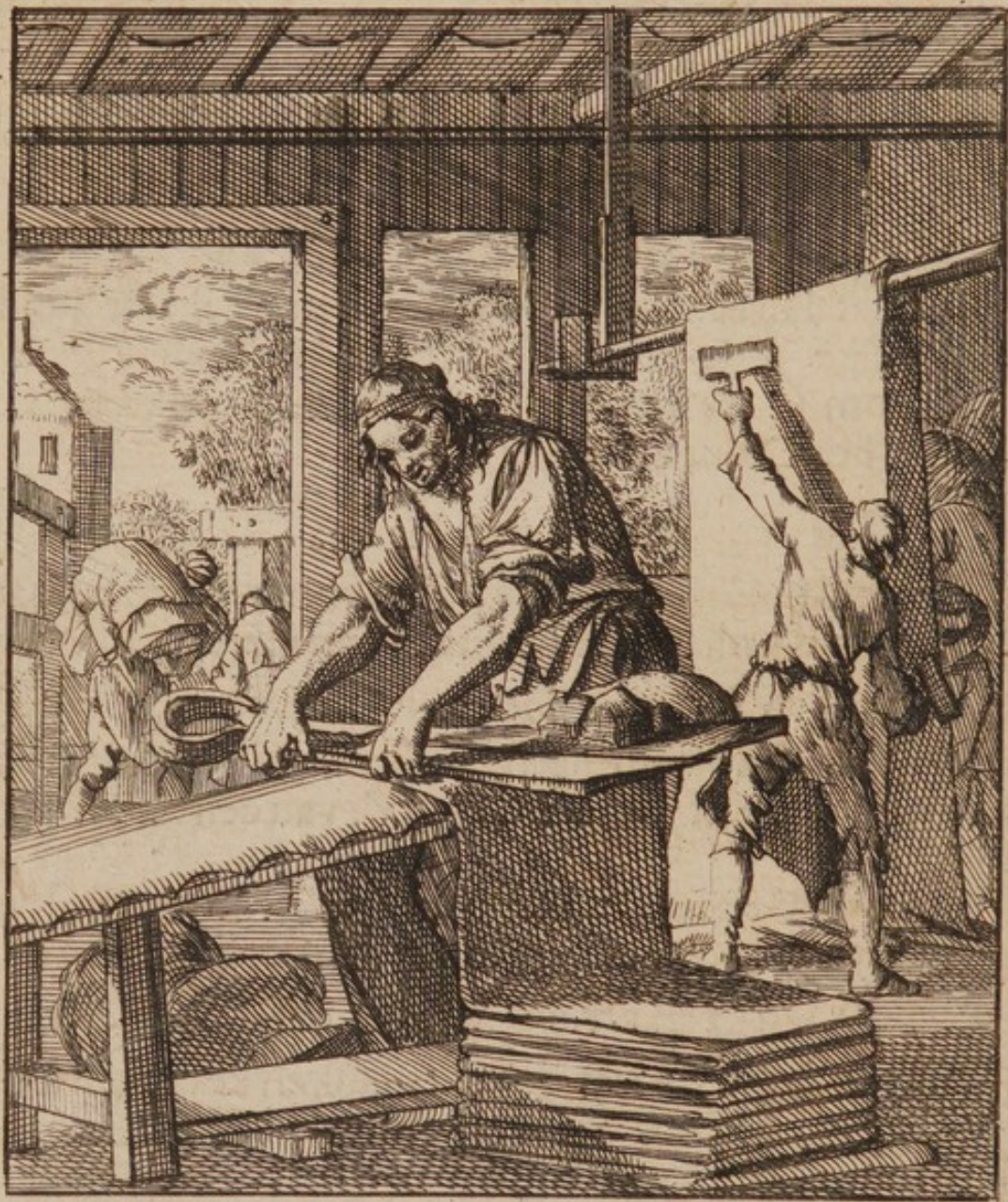
ô Mens, beschik uw zielenstaat,
Terwyl des levens uurwerk gaat;
Want als 't gewigt is afgeloopen
Van deezen korten leevenstyd,
Daar is geen ophaal weêr te koopen,
Voor konst, noch geld, noch achtbaarheid.





DE DROOGSCHEERDER.

Hy's wys, die't kleet bereid, Dat eeuw'ig niet verslyt.



De mens, die tyd en vlyt besteed,
Maakt van het beestenhair zyn kleet:
Zo kan hy 't al voor 't vlees bereiden;
Was 't dan niet al te slecht gedaan,
Dat de arme ziel, in 't overgaan,
Gants naakt en blood, van hier moest scheiden!

Shop-keeper he may employ from 1 to 1000 l. in Business.

They were incorporated into a *City Company* in the Year 1632, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But, having neither *Livery* nor *Hall*, their Place and Time of Meeting is uncertain.



CLOTH-WORKERS, *the XIIth.*

OR, as they are more commonly called, *Clothiers*, are those who prepare the Wool, and make thereof the various Sorts of Woollen Cloths, to compleat which there are, as in many others, very different Kinds of Work, but seldom performed by one Hand, the greatest Part of which is laborious.

These Tradesmen are chiefly in the Country, particularly in the Counties of *Devon*, *Gloucester*, *Somerset*, and *York*; there being little or no Woollen Cloth made in Town; but several of the Finishers reside here, as *Dyers*, *Setters*, *Cloth-workers*, and *Pressers*, of all which in their Places.

'Tis the principal Branch of the Woollen Manufacture, which is the Staple Trade of the Nation, and therefore deserves peculiar Regard.

They take with an Apprentice about 5 or 10 l. a Journeyman has 10, 12, or 15 s. a Week, who works early and late, as Business calls: And to
set

set up Master in a proper Manner will require 500 *l.* though some have done with less.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1482, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and confirmed by King *Henry VIII.* in 1528 ; by Queen *Elizabeth* ; and by King *Charles I.* in 1634 ; and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free. *Livery-fine 20 l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Mincing-lane, Tower-street* ; and their *Court-day* very frequent, according as their *Business* requires.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine* between 2 *Habicks* in Chief *Argent*, and a *Teasle* in Base *Or.* Supporters ; 2 *Griffins Or, pellettee.*

MOTTO. *My Trust is in GOD alone.*

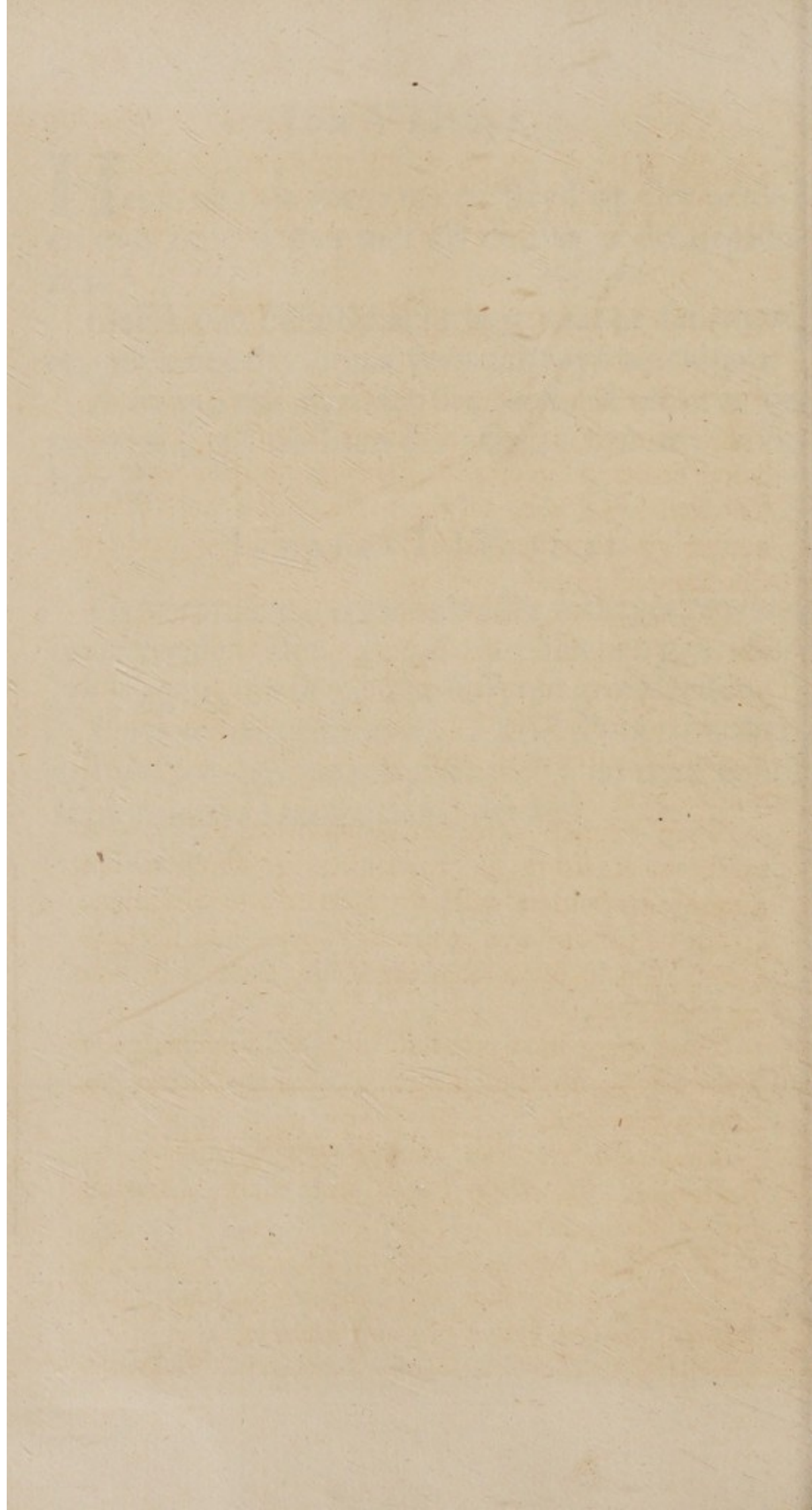
COACH.

D E B L E E K E R.

Wat pocht gy op uw zind'lykheid,
Die 't kleed der ziele vuil verslyt!



Is 't linnenkleed nu vuil geraakt,
Het word weêr zuiver wit gemaakt;
Maar 't binnenkleed, dat God zouw haagen
Ontbreekt het water en de zeep,
En word tot stinkens toe gedraagen,
Met vlak by vlak, en streep by streep.





COACH-MAKERS, *the* LXXIXth.

TO which are joined the *Coach-harness-makers*, though a very different Employ, the one being rather a Species of *Joinery*, and the other of *Cordwainery*; yet, as their Machines and Harnesses go together, they are generally found by the same Persons.

Coach-making, with the Variety of Carriages for the like Use, is an ingenious Business, the greatest Part of it not being very laborious, and never more in Use than at this Time, our Nobility and Gentry even now taking Pride in driving themselves.

They expect with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who must work from six to eight, in which Hours some Journeymen will get three or four Shillings, but in common have 15 *s.* a Week, and Perquisites: And to set a Man up at any Rate will take up 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1677, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is that which was formerly the *Scriveners*, in *Noble-street*, and their *Court-day* somewhat uncertain.

They have also a *Stand*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron between three Coaches *Or*.

MOTTO. *Surgit post nubila Phœbus*: The Sun rises after Clouds.



COAL-CRIMPS.

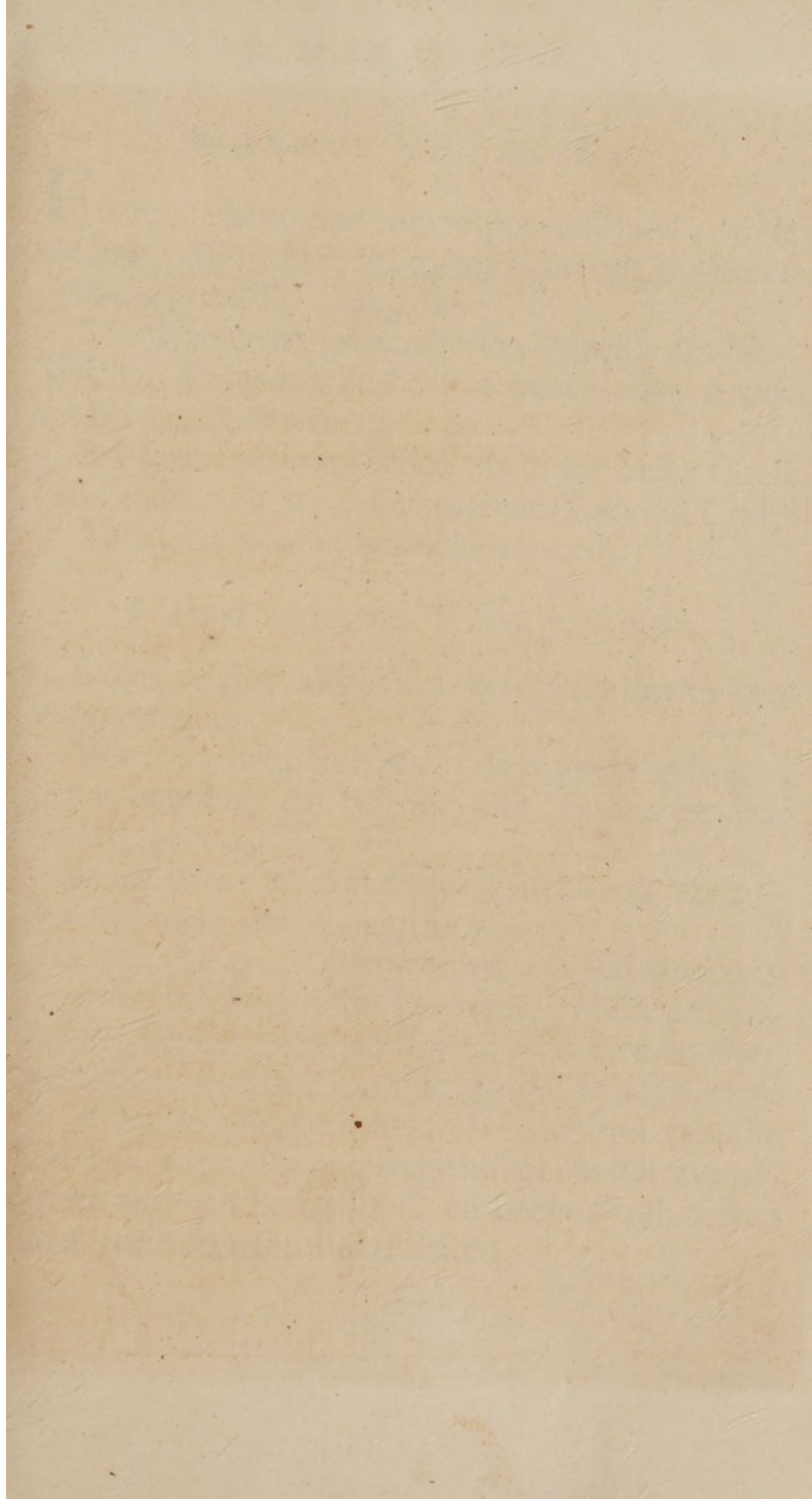
THEY are sometimes Factors, selling Ship-loads of Coals by Commission; others are a Sort of Merchants, buying up large Quantities, and disposing of them to the lesser wholesale Dealers; as, Wharfingers, Lightermen, &c.

They take 100 Guineas, and sometimes more, with an Apprentice, whose Business is chiefly as a Clerk, to one in which Station (for they call them not Journeymen among Merchants) they give 50 *l.* a Year and upwards.

A Person who makes any tolerable Figure in this Way deals for many Thousands a Year, and generally has a good Foundation of his own.

There are two Sets of People immediately dependant on this Trade; the Coal-meters, the Principal of whom buy their Places of the City at a large Premium, each bringing in a considerable Yearly Income; and these have their Deputies, which are pretty Places too.

The



DE BERGWERKER.

Hoe hoog van waarde, 't Is stof der aarde.



Al ligt het diep verdekt voor de oogen,
Noch zoekt de mensfelyke vlyt:
Zouw welbedachtheid dan niet poogen,
In deezen berg der zichtbaarheid,
Te graaven naar 't onzichtbaar wezen,
Een goud, en zilver, nooit volpreezen!

The other are the Coal-heavers, whose Work is exceedingly flavish, (but they are well paid for it) and therefore it is fit for strong, grown Men only.



C O F F E E - M E N.

THIS is a Species of *Viſtualing*, and therefore fit for ready, nimble Lads who do not like to be confined to any certain handy-craft Work; of which Disposition a great many are.

I apprehend they do not take Apprentices so frequently now as they formerly did, though I think it a much better Method to bind a Youth, for a proper Time, to a Person of Reputation, than to turn them out as Waiters only, which gives them a Liberty of shifting about, oftentimes to their Ruin:

With one to be bound they will take 10 l. or less; and sometimes, if the Boy be clean-looking and well-behaved, without any Money; and, if he is really such during his Service, he will stand a good Chance to have Vails enough to find himself in Cloaths.

Their Hours are unsettled, being obliged to attend Company as it may happen.

As to Journeymen, or rather Waiters, they sometimes have Wages, sometimes none, and often make very well of their Places, by what is given them, without any.

To

To set up one will require 100 *l.* but many make shift with a good deal less, and by courteous Carriage do well too.



COFFIN-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Business is a Part of *Joinery* or *Box-making*, (and therefore the Hints given in those may be a Guide in this) yet some there are who make this Branch their chief Employ, adding to it *Undertaking*, or furnishing *Funerals* with all Necessaries.



COLLAR-MAKERS.

ARE those who make and furnish all Sorts of Draught-horses Gear; a very useful Trade both in Town and Country, and not over slavish Work; and one thing is remarkable, that a good Part of the Furniture is made of the Hides of the same Kind of Beast, to flea off which is one Part of their Business: There is also an Exception, for the Workmen in this Way seldom, or never, make Coach-horse Harnesses, but mend them sometimes on a Pinch they perhaps may do; though,

though, one would think, they were more naturally a Branch of their Business, than a *Coach-maker's*.

They take with an Apprentice usually 10*l.* pay a Journeyman from 12 to 16*l.* a Year, and his Board, who work from six to eight, or from seven to nine; and 200*l.* will set one up well, but 100*l.* may make shift to furnish a Shop; for many of their Materials are the Produce of other Trades.



COLOUR-MEN.

THE preparing and selling of all Sorts of Colours, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, for the Use of Painters, Japanners, &c. is their Business, for which Purpose some keep large Shops and Warehouses, though they are not numerous; and it is a Branch of Trade in which there is much Profit, though somewhat hazardous to Health, especially if a Lad is not particularly careful to keep himself as clean as possible; nay, indeed, every one concerned in any Part of it ought to be so, which would prevent a great many Inconveniences: However, it is by no means fit for weakly Constitutions.

They take with an Apprentice from 10 to 30*l.* give a Journeyman 10 or 20*l.* a Year and his Board. And one who intends to set up any way hand-

handsomely ought to have 500 *l.* but there have been some who have made shift with 200 *l.*



COMB-MAKERS, *the* LXIIIId.

THESE are Shop-keepers as well as Mechanics, whose Work is easy, and therefore fit for slender Lads, and there are not many of the Business; most of whom live pretty well, though but few lay by Riches.

They take an Apprentice with about 5 or 10 *l.* whose Time of working must be from six to eight; and, when for himself, he may earn from 10 to 15 *s.* a Week, and with 100 *l.* he may commence Master.

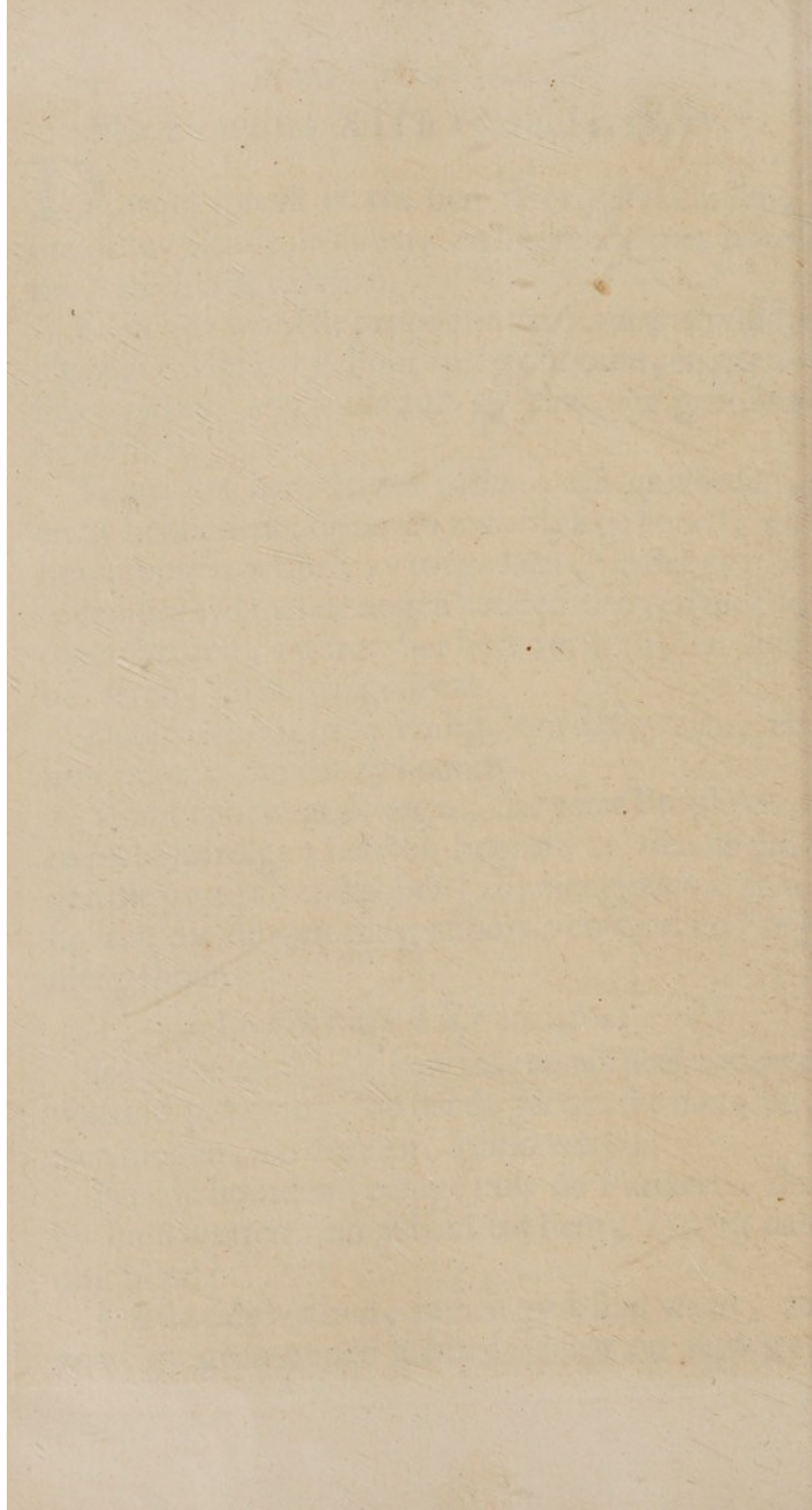
They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1636, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

DE KAMMEMAKER.

Kam uit de klis, Eer 't slimmer is.



Het hair des hoofds, verward by nacht,
Word's morgens weêr terecht gebragt:
De mens is vol van gaauwe vonden;
Maar 't waare hoofdstuk in het hert
Zit veeltids jaar op jaar verwerd,
En blyft een broeiest van de zonden.





C O N F E C T I O N E R S.

NOTWITHSTANDING this seems to be almost an unnecessary Business, yet, as they now stand, they are considerable Shopkeepers and Traders, and there are more of them than any body can presently conceive. The working Part is really slavish, being mostly performed in close Places, and much of it over Charcoal Fires, and by Ovens, and therefore a Lad should be of a good Constitution who is put to it, with whom his Parents or Friends must give from 20 to 40 *l.* and a Journeyman who works can earn from 15 to 25 *s.* a Week, whose Hours are from six to eight; but a Shop-man has 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board.

About 300 *l.* will set up one who follows *Confectionary* only, but many of them deal also largely in Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, and baked Sugars, which requires more Money in Proportion.

COOKS,



COOKS, *the* XXXVth.

ON a first Thought a Stranger to this City would imagine this likewise to be another needless Trade; but it is far otherwise, being an extensive Business of long standing; and now, besides a vast Number of petty roasting and boiling Cooks, there are almost every where, throughout the City and Suburbs, good *Ordinaries* and *Pastry-shops*, the Keepers of all which are generally professed *Cooks*; nay, there is scarce an eminent Tavern but has a true-bred Man-cook; each City Company, Inn of Court, and almost every grand Family, have their Master Cook; In short, there is no Entertainment of any Consequence but they have a Hand in it; and many of them have made handsome Fortunes by their Business. The Work to be sure is very spending while it lasts, and therefore requires a good Constitution, and Care to be taken of it.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 20 *l.* who must work and give Attendance when wanted, without much regard to Hours, not but they have leisure Intervals sufficient to ease themselves.

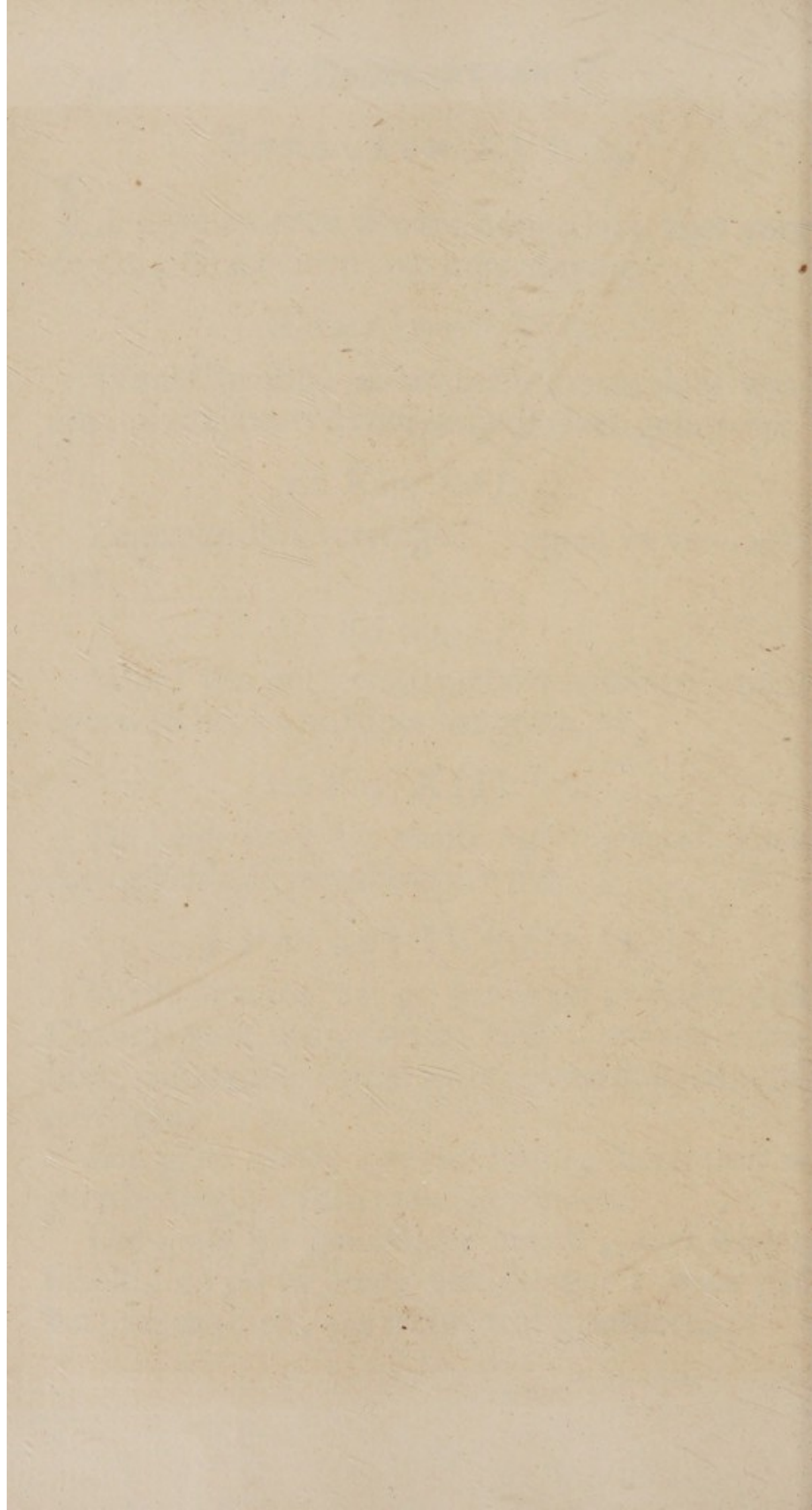
A professed Cook in a Family, Tavern, or Ordinary, if a Servant, has 20 *l.* a Year and his Board, and many a great deal more: And a Journeyman in the Trade has more or less, according to the Business of his Master.

DE PASTEIBAKKER.

Heden mooi, Morgen hooi.



De bruiloftskost word vast bereid,
Tot voedsel van de idelheid,
Doch morgen is de vreugd verdweenen:
Maar had gy ooren aan 't gemoed,
Men weet een feest van eeuwig goed,
Daar nood de liefde Gods ons heenen.



D E K U I P E R.

Zo 't niet en sluit, Hét lekt 'er uit.



De banden van aandachtig leven,
En 't heilig woord van God gegeven,
Die moeten 't edel zielennat
In 't mens'lyk herte dicht befluiten,
Of anders droop 'er 't wyntje buiten,
En liet den mens een ledig vat.

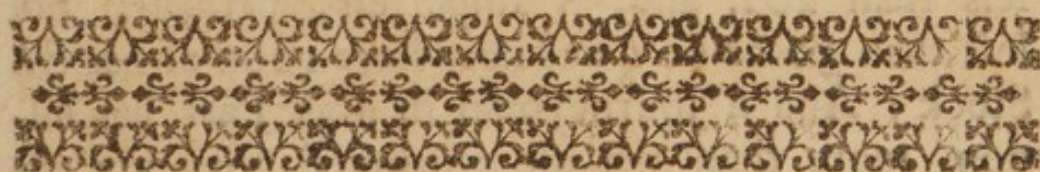
100 *l.* will furnish a pretty good Master-cook, either in the Pastry or otherwise, but many of them employ much more, especially if they run largely into the Venison and Brawn Articles.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1480, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* *Livery-fine* 10 *l.* but each Member is to be presented to the *Lord-Mayor*, before he is admitted a *Freeman*.

Their *Hall* is over against *Little Britain* in *Aldersgate-street*; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron ingrailed *Sable* between 3 *Columbines*.

MOTTO. *Vulnerati, non victi*: Wounded, not overcome.



COOPERS, the XXXVIth.

THE Cooperage is a necessary, extensive Business in all its Branches, which are,

Those who make Casks, not tight, chiefly for dry Goods, Package, and Soap.

Others that make all Sorts of tight Casks, for holding Liquids.

Both these are smart Work, but the latter by much the nicer Part; and they take with an Apprentice generally the like Sum of 10 to 20 *l.*

E

whose

whose working Hours are from six to eight, in which Time some good Hands will earn 3 s. or 3 s. 6 d. but the common Wages are 15 s. a Week.

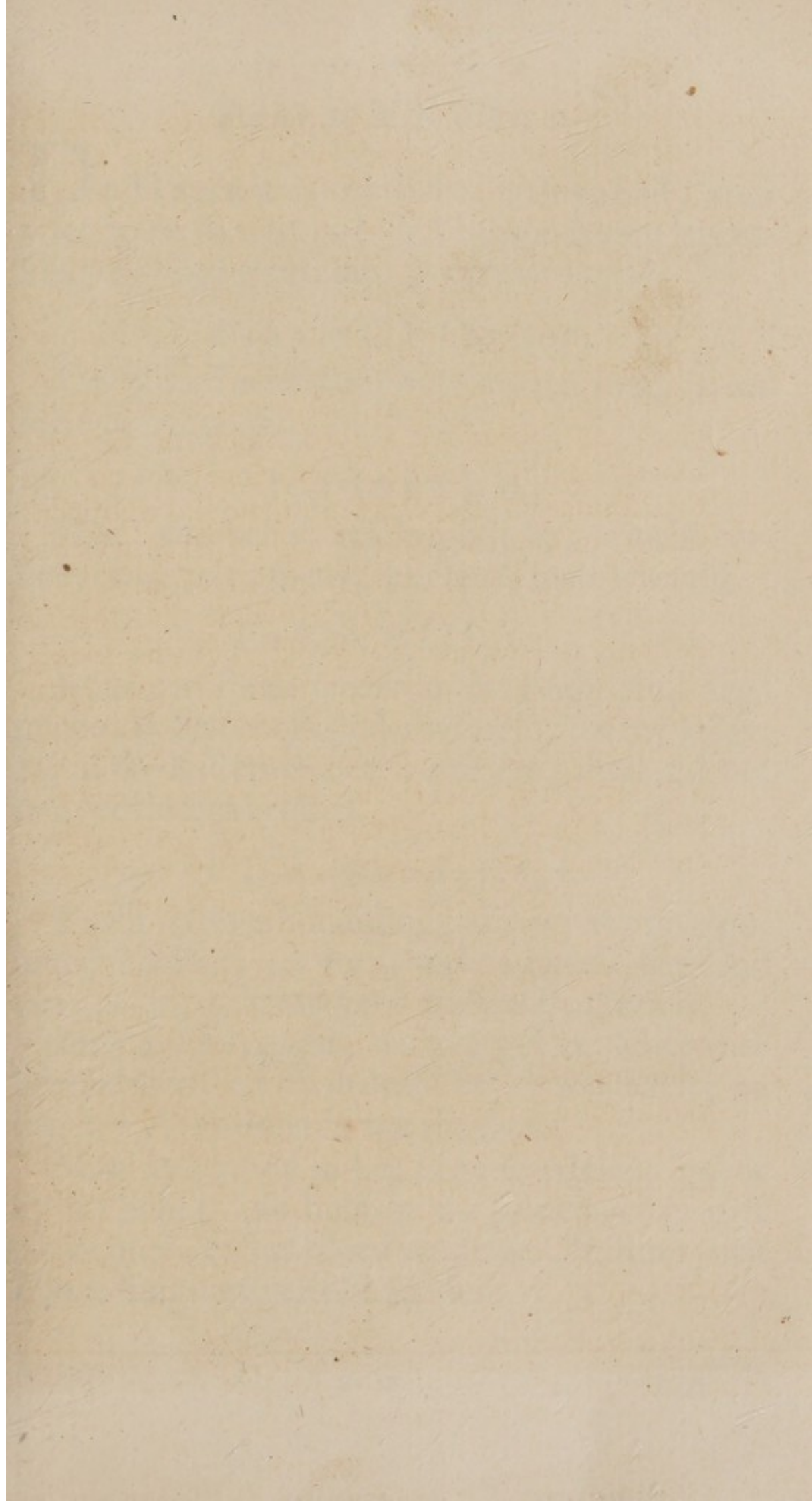
And to set up a Master in the *Dry Way* will require from 200 to 500 l. except they keep to *Soap-casks* only, as some do, which is easier Work, and does not require so much Money. One who keeps to the making of Buts, Hog-heads, &c. for *Brewers*, *Vinegar-merchants*, *Shipping*, &c. requires a good Stock of the best Staves, and of course more Money to carry on their Business : But there are those also who work mostly on the lesser Sort of tight Casks, which is much lighter Work, and takes less Money.

Lastly, The *Wine-coopers*, whose Province is not only to look after the Casks, but the Liquor itself, in which many of them are also great Dealers. These will not take an Apprentice with less than 20 l. and, if Importers, perhaps, not less than 50 or 60 l. had need have 1000 or 2000 l. Stock : And a Journeyman in this Part has seldom more than the others, unless they are extraordinary Cellar-men, who have sometimes 40, 50, 60 l. a Year and their Board.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1501, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and, by an Act in the 20th Year of *Henry VIII.* they were authorized to gauge all Beer, Ale, and Soap-vessels for a Farthing each : *Livery-fine* 15 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Basinghall-street*, and their Court-day on the *first Tuesday* in the Month.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.



The Use and Popularity of this Business is so well known, that the less need be said thereof; but it is remarkable, that the Art was never at such a Degree of Perfection as it is at this Time, and the Women's Shoes and Clogs in particular are got to an exceeding Pitch of Nicety, Variety, and Richness: Boot-making is also vastly improved.

They take with an Apprentice from 5 to 10*l.* whose working Hours are from six to eight, or seven to nine; and a Journeyman can earn from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3 or 4*s.* a Day, whose Work cannot be called very hard, but the Women's is lighter and esteemed more ingenious than the Men's.

A little Matter will set up a Master that works privately, and 100*l.* will go a good Way in furnishing a Shop; tho' some may use 300*l.*

The Business of *Shoe-mending*, tho' too often ridiculed by the Vulgar, is very profitable, and employs a great many Hands, and some of them do their Work so cleverly, as hardly to be discovered from new.

They were a *Brotherhood* before the Year 1350, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* were first incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Cordwainers* and *Coblers*, by *Henry IV.* in 1410; but by a later Charter only as *Cordwainers*. *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

However, it may not be amiss just to observe, that the Word *Cobler* had not originally that despicable Meaning that most now understand it in, but signified a *Coupler*, or one who made or sold Things by *Pairs*; just as *Cordwainer* seems to import, a Worker or Dealer in *Leather*, from *Cordwana*, a dry Hide.

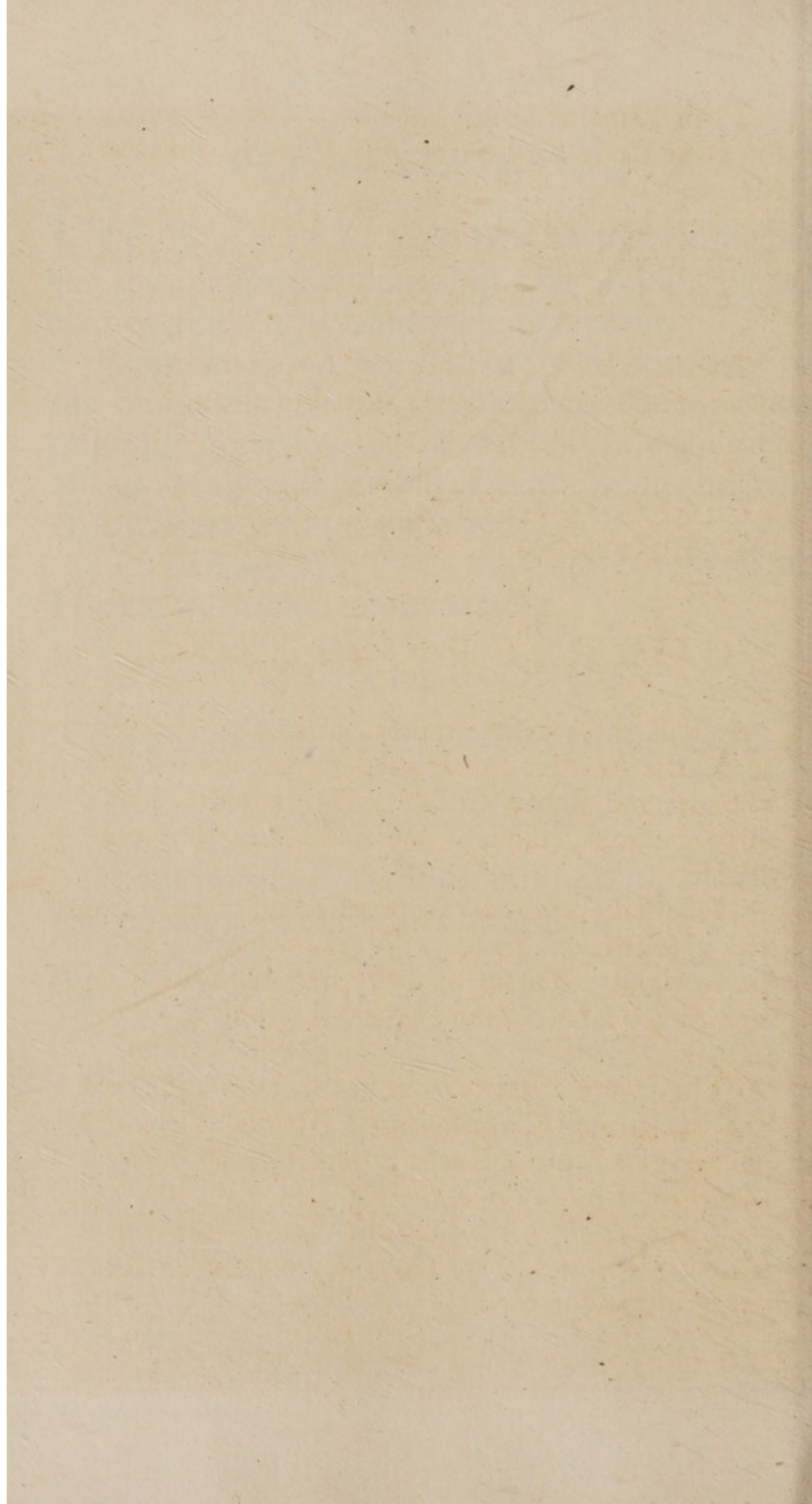
Their

DE SCHOENMAAKER.

Zie op het middel niet, Maar daar het om geschied.



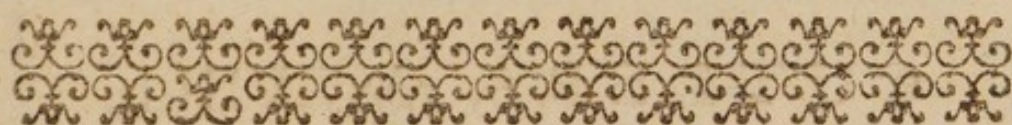
De voet besluit zich in de schoen,
Doch 't is niet om de schoen te doen;
Maar, om den weg daar meê te treden:
De ziel woont wel in vlees en bloed,
Maar 't zy haar, als de schoen den voet,
Om meê te gaan naar 't land van vreden.



Their *Hall* is in *Distaff-lane*, *Old 'Change*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Wednesday* of the Month.

They have also a *Stand*, the Corner of *King-street*, in *Cheapside*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a *Chevron Or*, between 3 Goats Heads erased *Argent*, attired of the 2d.



CURRIERS, the XXIXth,

ARE those who prepare, after the *Tanners*, the *Leather* chiefly used for the upper Parts of *Shoes* and *Boots*, *Saddles*, &c. a pretty hard, dirty *Business*, though not numerous, but profitable.

They take with an *Apprentice* 10 or 15 *l.* and pay a *Journeyman* 15 *s.* a *Week*, who work from six to eight. To set up a *Master* will take from 200 to 500 *l.* and some of them are also *Leather-cutters*.

They were a *Brotherhood* in the Year 1367, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and were not incorporated into a *Company* till 1605, by *James I.* *Livery-fine* 9 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Their *Hall* is over-against *London-wall*, near *Cripplegate*; and their *Court-day* on the *Saturday* next after *Quarter-day*.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Cross ingrailed *Or*, between
4 Pair of Shaves in Saltier *Argent*.

MOTTO. *Spes nostra Deus*: God is our
Hope.



CUTLERS, the XVIIIth.

THEIR Business is making, forging, tempering, (in which Part some have been remarkably famous) and mounting all Sorts of Knives, Razors, Sheers, Scissars, Surgeons Instruments, and Sword-Blades; but making the Hilts is a different Trade; and formerly *Cutlery* was divided into *Blade-smiths*, *Haft-makers*, and *Sheath-makers*.

It is an ingenious Branch of the *Smithery*, and not hard Work; many Cutlers also keep handsome Shops, and deal in divers other Things, as Buckles, Buttons, Canes, &c. though not very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 15*l.* who must work from six to nine: Of Journeymen there are but few, and about 50 *l.* will make a Master of him; but many Shop-keepers employ a great deal more.

They were incorporated into one joint Company in the Year 1417, in the Reign of King Henry V. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

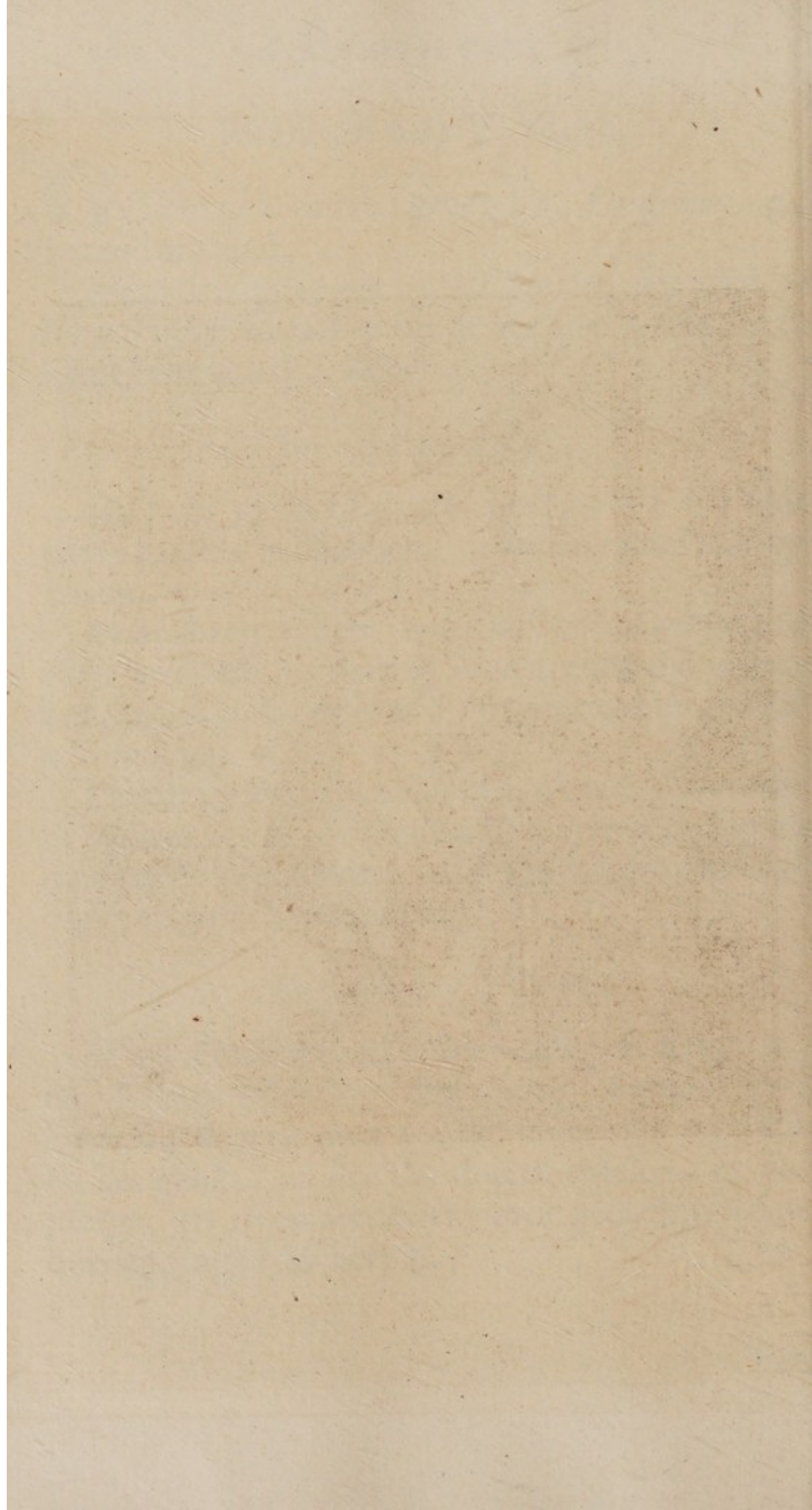
Their

DE MESSEMAAKER.

Daar lachen zy, Woont weenen by.



Het mes, in een verkeerde hand,
Maakt een gevaarelyken stant,
Dies word het kind dat spel ontnoomen:
Zo is het geen, wat gaat naar wens,
In's waerelds welzyn, voor den mens,
Om tot groot ongeluk te komen.

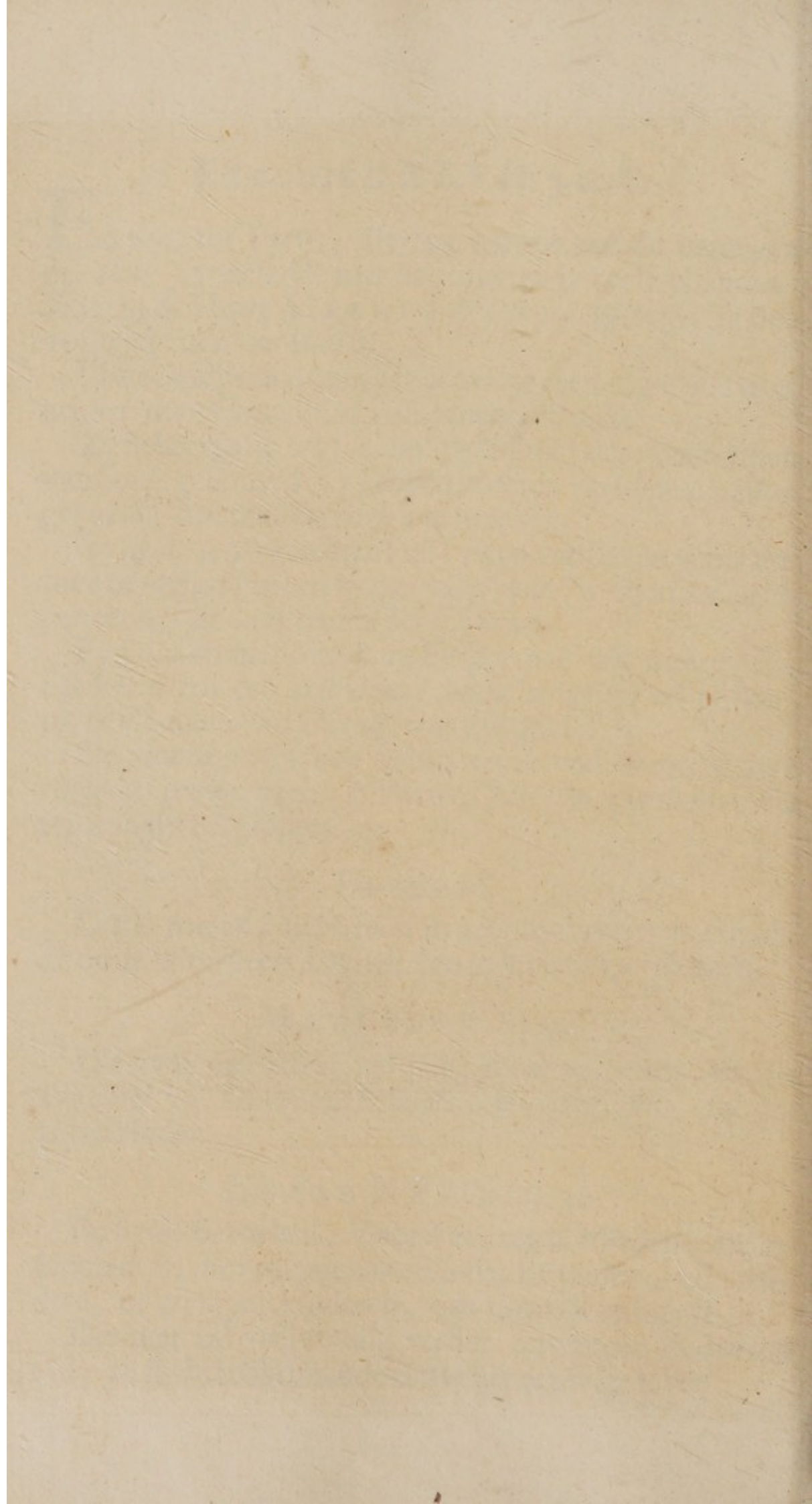


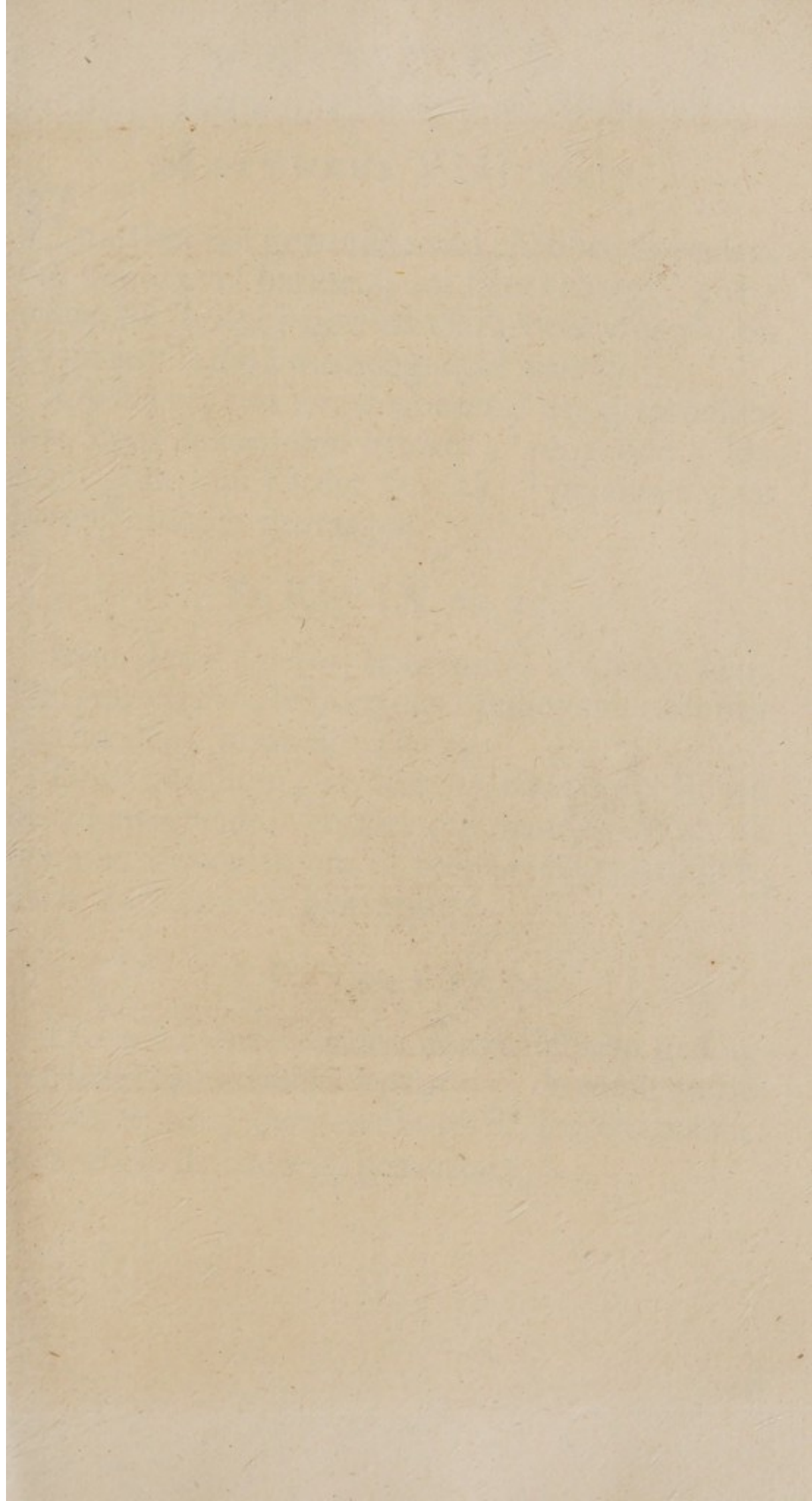
DE SCHAATSEMAAKER.

Om ligt behaagen, Een wigtig waagen.



De idelheid, om vreugd te raapen,
Wyl 's waerelds hert naar uitvlucht dorst,
Begeeft zich op de waterkorst,
En laat de dood van onder gaapen:
Zo speelt de mens op 't aardse wel,
Als over 't gaapen van de hel.





DE SCHEIDER.

Die u ontbind, Dat is uw vrind.



Het grove wezen op den test
Geeft zynen geest, of alderbest;
Zo zoekt de Wysheid door het lyden,
Naar liefdens eigenschap en wens,
Het geest'lyk wezen uit den mens,
Van 't grove deel, tot haar te scheiden.

Their *Hall* is in *Cloak-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-street* ; but their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Gules*, six Daggers in three Saltier Crosses *Argent*, handled and hilted *Or*, pointing toward the Chief,

MOTTO. *Pour parvenir à bonne Foy*: To arrive at good Faith.



DISTILLERS, the LXXIVth.

THE *Distillery* has gained ground prodigiously within half a Century, and now is divided into two Branches, *Malt-distilling*, which vies with the *Brewery* for Return of Money and Profit, for most of them are very large Concerns indeed ; adding to the *Distilling Malt-Spirits*, chiefly for the Use of *Rectifiers*, that of fattening Hogs, an advantageous Article, which together are not to be undertaken without some thousand Pounds in Cash ; Apprentices to which give large Sums, and, when out of their Time, rise by Degrees in Partnership, or become Overseers and Clerks, as in the *Brewery* ; therefore they also ought to be good Accountants and Gaugers.

The Business of the *Rectifier* is to reduce those Spirits, &c. into all Sorts of Cordials for drink-

ing, (a very extensive one too) which are re-tailed in smaller Shops almost without Number.

And these latter are the proper ancient *Distillers*, (the others being but of late Date) who take Apprentices with 20 or 30 *l.* each, and allow a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year and his Board; and to set one up will take 500 *l.* at least.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King Charles I. *Livery-fine* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

They have no *Hall*; therefore their Place and Time of Meeting are uncertain.

Yet they have a *Stand*, in *Ludgate-street*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Fess wavy-*Argent* between a Sun drawing up a Cloud distilling Drops of Rain proper, and a Distillatory double armed *Or*, with two Worms and bolt Receivers *Argent*.

MOTTO. *Drop as Rain, distil as Dew.*



D R A P E R S, the III^d,

ARE of two Kinds, one in the *Linen* Manufactory, and the other in the *Woollen*, both in large Branches of Trade, and Shop-keepers, who require great Stocks, especially if in the Wholesale Way.

Way. They neither of them hardly ever take an Apprentice under 30 *l.* and so on to 100 *l.* but then he for the most part lives genteelly the major Part of his Time, and, if he has minded his Business so as to qualify himself for a head Shop or Warehouse-man, he may have from 25 to 50 *l.* a Year and his Board.

Not less than 1000 *l.* will make any tolerable Figure in either Kind of Shop.

The *Drapers* were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1439, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* (and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free.) *Livery-fine* 25 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Throckmorton-street*, behind the *Royal Exchange*; and their *Court-day* once in 3, 4, or 5 Weeks, as Business requires, and commonly on a *Wednesday*.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, 3 Clouds radiated proper, each adorned with a triple Crown *Or.*

MOTTO. *Unto GOD only be Honour and Glory.*



D R U G G I S T S.

THESE are great Traders and Shop-keepers, dealing in a vast Number of Articles, both foreign and domestic, for the Use of *Apothecaries, Chemists, Dyers, Colourmen, &c.* to which some add those of Coffee, Teas, and Chocolate.

They expect with an Apprentice from 50 to 100 *l.* pay a Journeyman from 20 to 30 *l.* a Year, besides his Board: And not less than 500, or rather 1000 *l.* will set one up in this Business.



D Y E R S, *the XIIIth.*

THERE are many Branches of the *dying* Business, and all distinct from each other, the Names of most of which are, *Cloth-Black-Blue-Grape-Crimson-Grain-Hat-Linen-Linsey-Piece-Scarlet-Silk-Skain-Stocking-Stuff-Thread-Wool-Woolen-Woolsted-Dyers, &c.*

It is generally flappy, hard Work, (though a very antient extensive Art, and of each Sort divers) requiring stout, healthy Lads, with one of whom must be given as an Apprentice generally

10*l.* though some particular Artifts and Men in great Business, in some of the Branches, take as far as 100*l.* but these Lads do no slavish Work. They pay most of their Journeymen, who are chiefly Labourers, and know nothing of the Mystery of the Trade, 10 or 12*s.* a Week a Piece, who work early and late as it happens, and are often obliged to attend in the Night; but some of their top Foremen have from 40 to 100*l.* a Year.

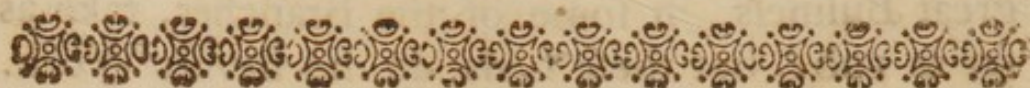
To set up one of the lesser Sort will require 500*l.* but one in a larger Way 2000*l.* and upwards. All of them are very profitable, and some have got great Estates.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1472, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* with the Privilege of keeping Swans on the River *Thames*, to look after which, when they go in their Barge, they call *Swan-hopping*; and then they generally have a Feast. *Livery-fine* 15*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little Elbow-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Wednesday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron ingrailed between 3 Madder-bags *Argent*, banded and corded *Or.*

MOTTO. *Da Gloriam DEO*: Give God the Glory.



ENAMELLERS.

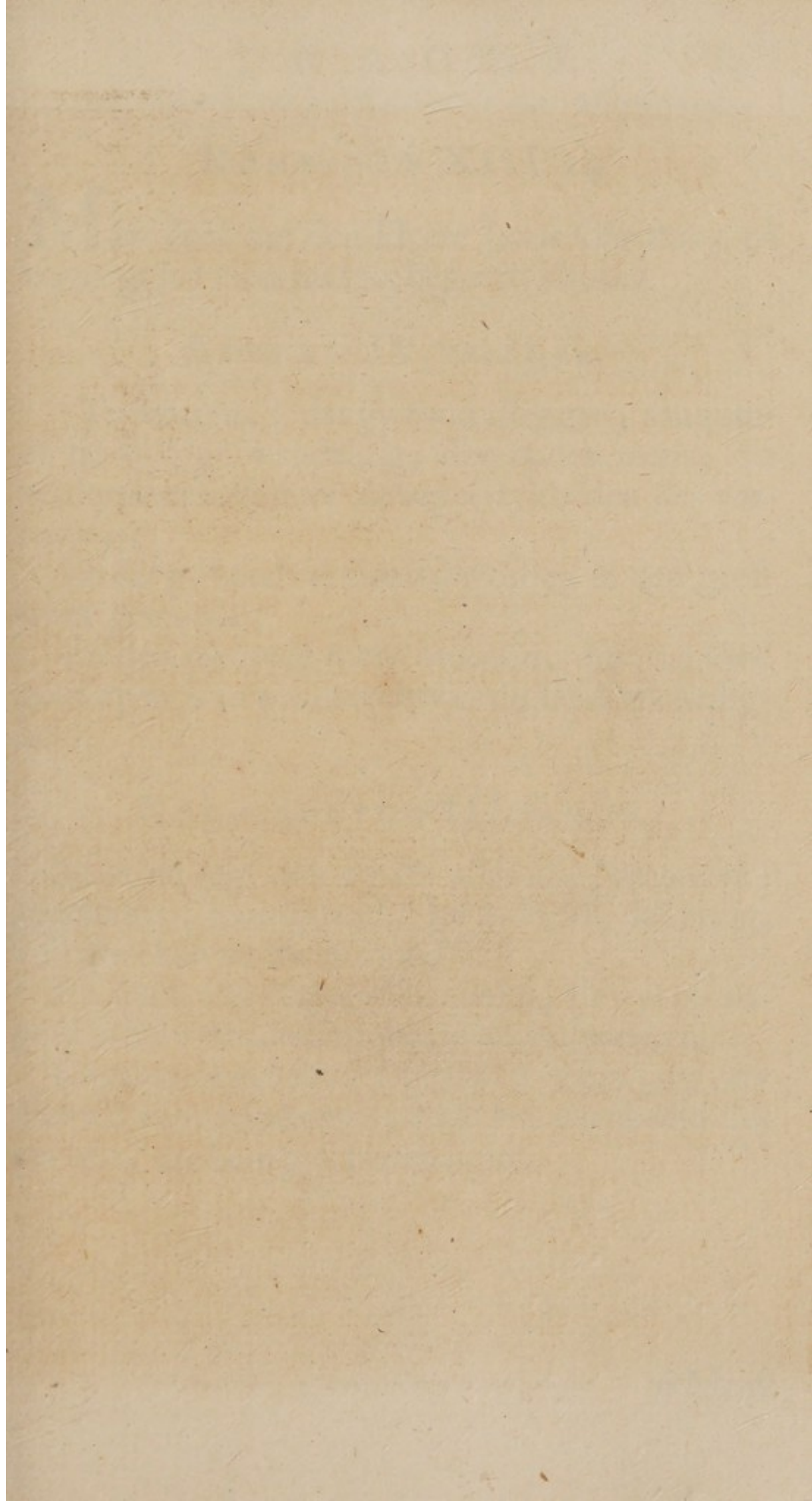
ENAMELLING is a curious Art, and not much Labour, being that of laying or painting Colours, plain and in Figures, on Metals.

The Masters in this Way are not many; but they will take with an Apprentice 10*l.* yet, if the Lad has not some Genius as well as Instruction, he will not do so well at it, as indeed is the Case in several other Arts. Their Hours in Business are from six to eight; in which Time a good Hand will get 3 or 4 *s.* and a Person may set up for himself with a little Money.



ENGINE-MAKERS.

THIS Trade is assisted by several others, as those of the *Smithery*, *Carpentry*, &c. but the main Point is the Invention and Improvement of them, for the several Uses they are designed. As, for Instance, the Struggle that has subsisted many Years between our two eminent *Fire-Engine-makers*; therefore a Lad, before he goes to this Business, ought to understand Arithmetic well,



DE PLAATSNYDER.

't Herstellen als 't vervallen, Dat komt van een op allen.



Een beeld, gewerkt in't koper stof,
Geeft duizend beelden van zich of:
ô Jezus Christus, hoog gepreezen!
Gy allerschoonste hemels beeld,
Gy hebt 'er duizenden geteeld,
Door afdruk van uw heilig wezen.

well, and have an Insight of the Mathematics and mechanic Powers; for then he may not only learn how to work, but will the more easily come at the Reason why.

These Masters take with an Apprentice from 10 to 20 *l.* who must work from five or six to eight: A Journeyman's Wages are from 8 to 20 *s.* a Week, who ought to have 500 *l.* when he undertakes to be Master.



E N G R A V E R S.

THIS Art is partly to be learnt mechanically, and partly acquired by other Means; for all the Instructions that can be given will never make a fine Engraver without somewhat of a Genius, strong Inclinations, some Study, and almost indefatigable Application in Practice. It is an easy, genteel Employ, but requires good Eyesight, and, if a Youth is taught Drawing before he goes to it, it will be a great Help to him.

In *Copper-plate* Engraving are divers Manners, (and various Degrees of Masters) as, for Writing, Figures, Maps, &c.

The engraving *Guns, Seals or Stamps*, and on *Wood or soft Metal*, generally called *Wood or Metal cutting*, are also different Employs.

Most of the Masters, in every Branch, take Apprentices, some usually with about 10 *l.* but some curious Workmen require more, and some will not take

take Apprentices: Their usual Hours of working are from six to eight; and a Journeyman is mostly paid by the Piece, and makes good Earnings; though there are but few who may properly be so termed, for they are all Masters in their Way, a Guinea's Worth of Tools, and about as much laid out in Copper, setting one up, whose Employers are either *Gentlemen, Printers, Book-sellers, Print-sellers*, they not often doing any thing on their own Risque.



F A C T O R S.

THESE are almost as numerous as there are Commodities to deal in, any one being properly a *Factor*, who *buys* or *sells* any Sort of Goods by the Order of another, and not for himself; but those more commonly distinguished are for *Butter* and *Cheese*, *Bays*, *Woollen-cloth*, (or *Blackwell-hall*) *Corn*, for foreign Trade a great Number, (who are often also called *Merchants*, and bear the Title of the Places from whence their Commissions chiefly come) *Hops*, *Linens*, (either *Irish* or *Scotch*) *Malt*, *Meal*, *Norwich-stuffs*, *Leaden-hall*, for *Hides* and *Leather*, who are commonly *Tanners*.

Some of these take Apprentices, some not; those that do, expect from 70 to 100 Guineas and upwards, they having but little harder Work to do than *Book-keeping*, collecting in Money, &c. and live genteelly; and therefore fit chiefly for
Lads

Lads of Fortune ; for a Factor without a Bottom of his own is not very eligible. But those who have no Fortunes generally commence Clerks, and have from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year, and their Board.



FAN-MAKERS, *the* LXXXIVth.

FAN-MAKING must be an easy Employ, and fit for slight Youths ; the Masters are not very numerous, and some are Shop-keepers ; they take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* who must work from six to eight ; and, when a Journeyman, he may earn in those Hours 3 or 4 *s.* But, if he should have a mind to be a Master, about 20 *l.* will do for him, and to open Shop about 100.

As insignificant as this Business seems to be, they got themselves incorporated in the Year 1709, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, with a Jurisdiction 20 Miles round *London* : But they have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.



FARRIERS, *the* LVth.

THIS Business is a Branch of the *Smithery*, (and, in the Country, most of them do all common *Black-smiths* Work, besides shoeing Horses)

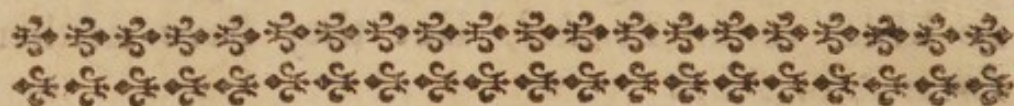
Horfes) with the Addition of *Horse-doctoring*, in which Part many are eminent Proficients, and get a great deal of Money by their Practice; and it is so necessary a Trade, that there is scarce a Town of any consequence without one.

Lads put out to this Employ ought to be encouraged to read and study the Authors who have wrote on the Subject of curing the Diseases attending Horfes, which are many, that he may not, as I may say, be entirely a Slave to the Anvil, which is hard Work.

With an Apprentice is usually given 5 *l.* who work from five to eight: A Journeyman's Wages are 9 *s.* a Week and Small-beer; and about 50 *l.* will furnish a Shop.

They have been a very antient *Brotherhood*, but were not incorporated into a *Company* till the Year 1673, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* *Livery-fine* 5 *l.* But they have no *Hall*.

ARMS. *Argent*, three Horse-shoes.



F E L L - M O N G E R S

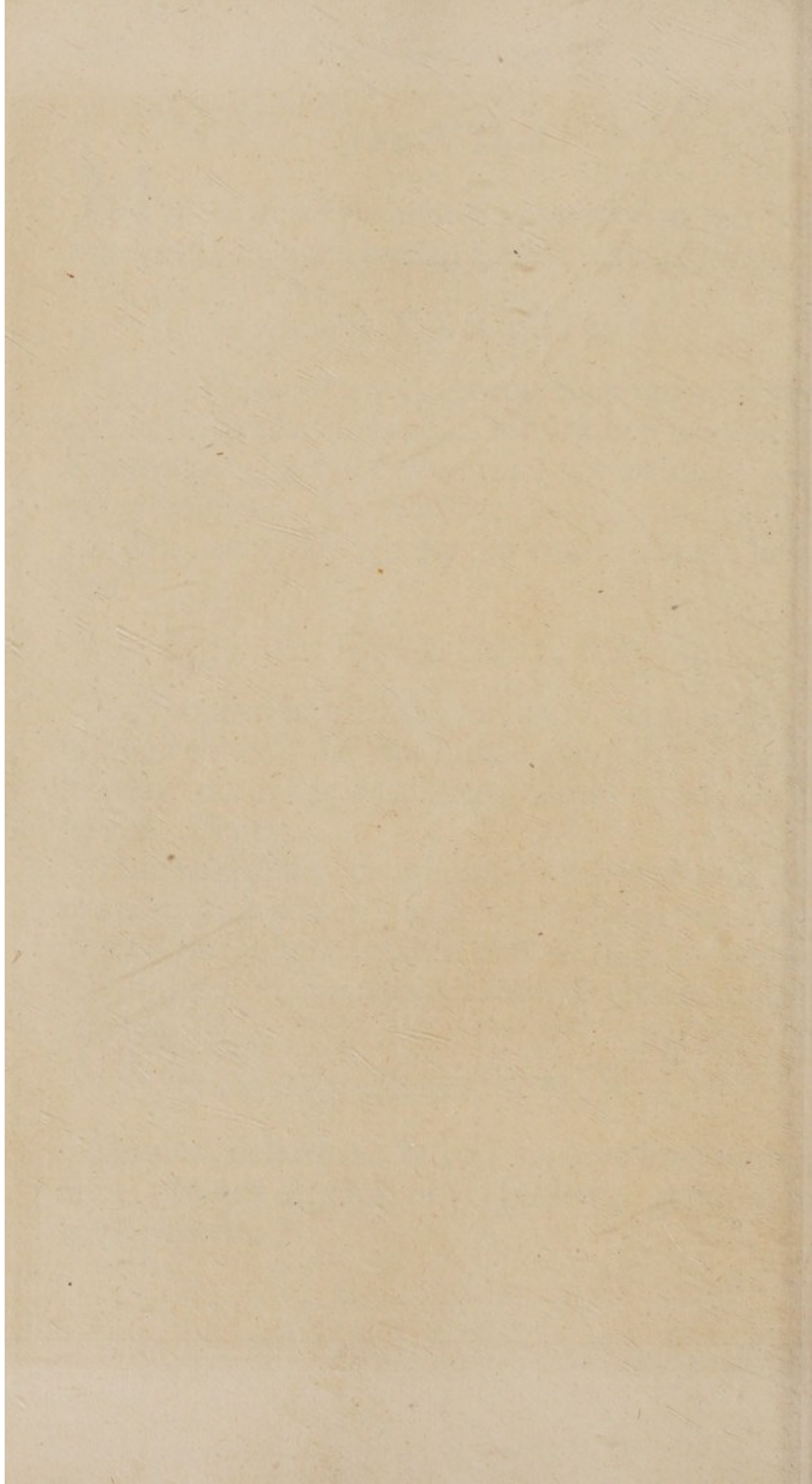
AR E those who buy up the Skins of Sheep and Lambs, off of which they discharge the Wool, and then sell both to separate Dealers. They are almost every where up and down the Country, and their Trade is a useful Business, but

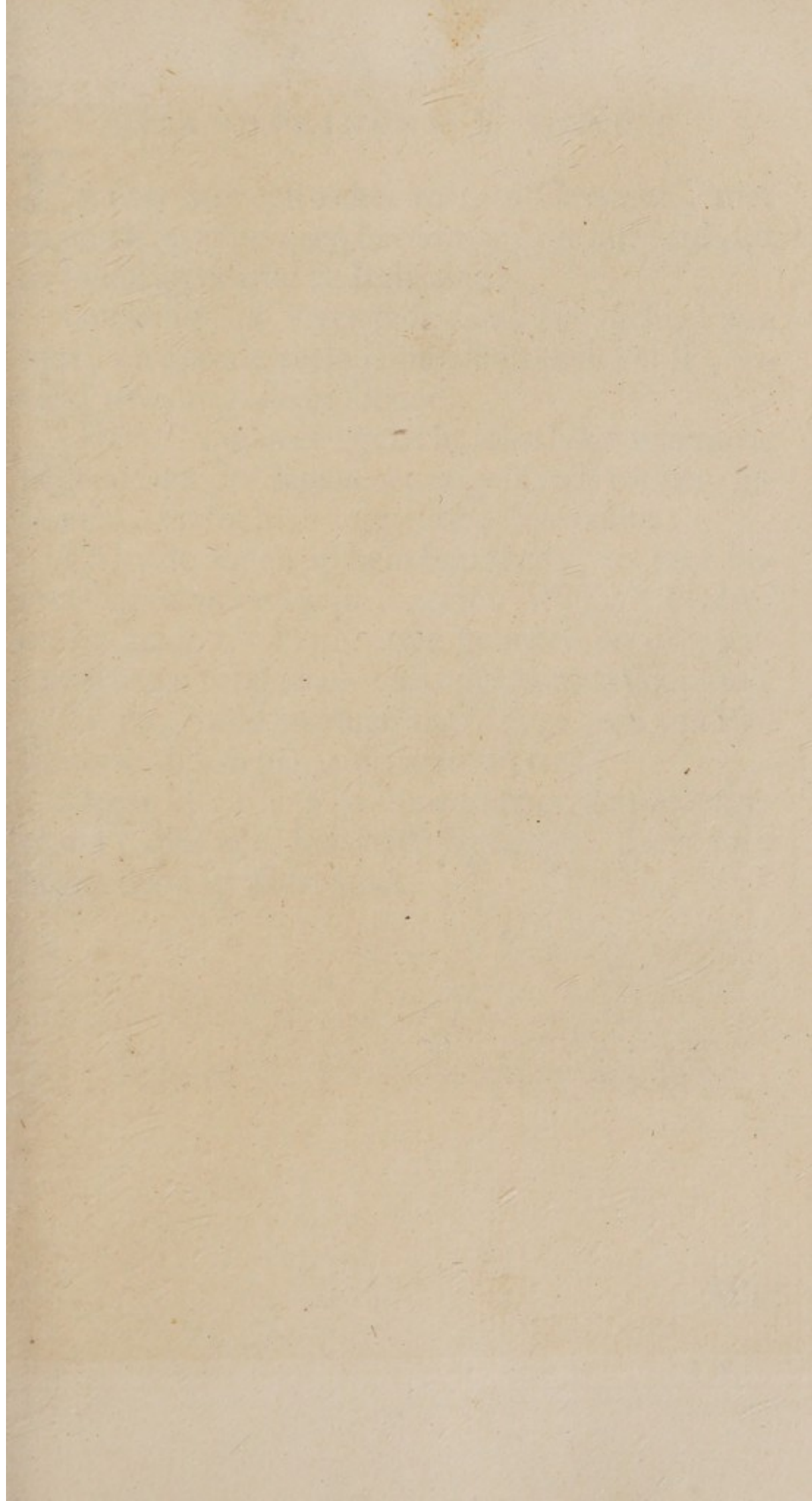
DE WOLBEREIDER.

De nacht verdwynt, Als 't dagje fchynt.



De maat der liefde Gods is vol:
Een ziel, die 't kwaade wil verzaaken,
Zyn fchuld, als purper of fcharlaken,
Zal zyn als sneeuw en witte wol:
ô Mens! ô mens! wil u bekeeren
Op zulk een vriend'lyk woord des Heeren.





DE HOEDEMAAKER.

De hoed der deugd is schoon, Meer dan een goude kroon.



De hoed is om het hoofd te hoeden
Voor zonneschyn, en regenvloeden:
Verzag men ook zo 't bloot gemoed,
Het hoofddeel van het mens'lyk leven,
Met deugd, om 't kwaad te wederstreeven,
Dan was men koninglyk behoed,

but much exposed to Wet and Cold, therefore not fit for weakly Lads.

They take with Apprentices from 5 to 20*l.* whose Work is chiefly as long as Day-light lasts: But a Journeyman is paid no more than 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and 500*l.* to prepare *Pits*, &c. and 500*l.* more to go to Market with will make a smart Master of him; though some employ thousands.



FELT-MAKERS, *the* LXIVth,

COMMONLY called *Hatters*, are those who only work the *Wool*, *Hair*, or *Furr*, into a proper Substance and Proportion for a Hat, called a Felt, which is sent to the *Dyer*, and then completed by the *Finisher*, who is properly the *Hatter*.

Felt-making is a very flavish Work, being continually obliged to be stooping over the Steam of a reeking Kettle, but they make great Earnings; nor is the other much behind it in the one or the other, and therefore require stout Lads; with one of whom, as an Apprentice, they generally have 10*l.* who must work from nine to twelve at Night; but if they have served the Time of a *Singeing-boy*, which is usually three Years, they often bind them without requiring Money.

About 100*l.* will set up a Master in either Branch; but there are some who employ a Number

ber of Hands in both Parts under them, and are large Dealers and Exporters, whose Business requires at least 500 or 1000*l.* for Stock and Credit.

They were incorporated, as *Felt-makers*, into a *Company* in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 5*l.* But they have no *Hall*.

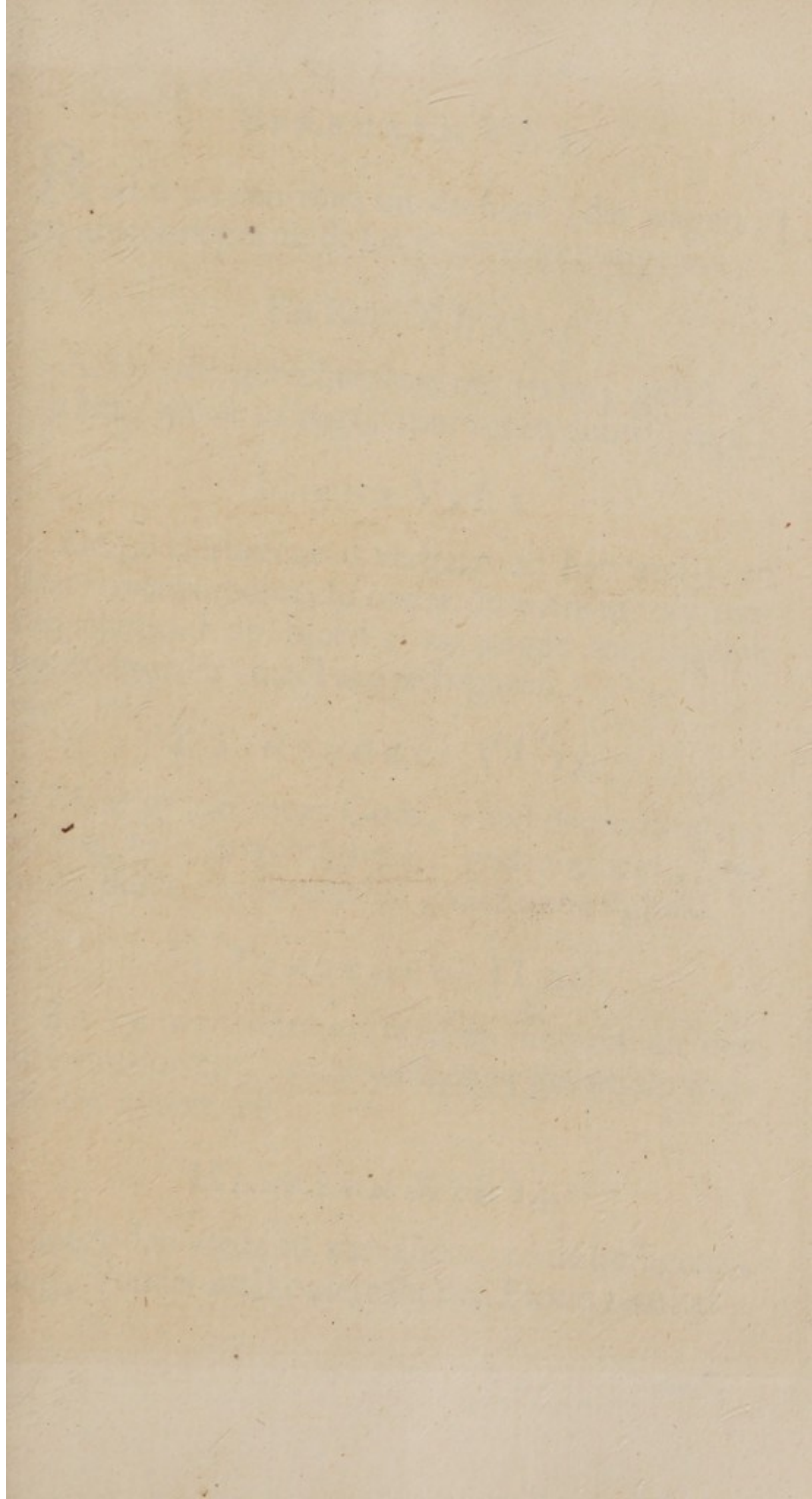
ARMS. *Argent*, a Dexter Hand of the first, and Hat proper.



FINE-DRAWERS

ARE Women as well as Men, being a Work performed with the Needle chiefly on Woollen-Cloth, but it requires exceeding good Eyes ; of which Business there are not many, but they take Apprentices, and expect 5*l.* with one ; they work from six to eight, in which Time a good Hand will get 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* and to set up a very few Materials only are needful.

FISH-



D E V I S S E R.

Gy al, die zwemt in 's waerelds stroomen,
't Groot visnet kont gy niet ontkomen.



Gelyk een visnet aan het strand,
Zo, zegt de Wysheid, zal 't ook weezen,
Wanneer des grooten Vissers hand,
Den vangst der menschen uit zal leezen;
Het goede in een hemels vat,
En 't kwaade in een lelyk gat.



F I S H - H O O K,

A N D

F I S H I N G - T A C K L E - M A K E R S.

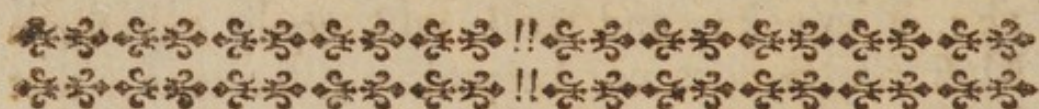
THOUGH there are some few Artists famous for making *Fish-hooks* only, yet selling them and the Tackle make up but one Shop-keeper, who generally makes the Tackling, if not both. There are but few of them in all, and they require with an Apprentice from 5 to 10 *l.* Work holds from six to eight, but not too hard, yet ingenious; and the Articles they deal in are more than one can presently conceive: A Journeyman can get at either *Hook-making* or *Tackle-making*, 15 *s.* a Week; and 20 *l.* will equip one for a Master who does not keep Shop; for one of that Sort can employ 100 *l.*

F I S H E R M E N, *the* LXXXVIIth.

THE *Fishery* is to be sure of very great Consequence to this Nation in several respects, and I wish it were more encouraged: But, being
much

much exposed to the Weather, Night as well as Day, they are glad, for the most part, to take Apprentices without Money. They are, notwithstanding, numerous all round the Coasts; and for the most part Masters and Boys are in the Employ of *Thames-fishing*, and but few Journey-men; for a Boat and a Set of Nets, which come to about 50 or 60 *l.* will set one up; or, for want of these, they either hire or go in Partnership with one that has them; In which Case the Custom is, for the Master of the Boat to have one Third of the Profit for himself, and another for his Boat, and the other third goes to his Partner. Or they take to the Sea Service, for which they are generally as well qualified as most.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1687, in the Reign of King *James II.* But have neither *Livery*, *Arms*, nor *Hall*; nay, do not meet at all as a *Company* at present.



FISH-MONGERS, *the IVth.*

THEY are in every Branch of the Trade, as in *Salt-fish*, *Stock-fish*, and *Fresh-fish*, for the most very large Dealers; the last are the smaller of the three, but the most in Number: However, they are all both necessary and profitable, and of the first two chiefly in a wholesale Way.

None of them will hardly ever take an Apprentice under 20*l.* but the wholesale Dealers have much more. The *Fresh-fishmongers* are early Risers to attend the Market to buy in Goods, exposed much to a cold wet Shop all Day, and keep open later than most at Night; therefore a Lad had not need be of a tender Constitution that goes to this Part. A Shopman in either of them usually has 20*l.* a Year and his Board: And 50*l.* will enable a small Dealer in the fresh Way to open an handsome Shop; but a large Dealer in this and in the Salt and Stock-fish Trades will very well employ from 100 to 1000*l.*

The *Salt-fishmongers* were originally one Company, incorporated in the Year 1433, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* The *Stock-fish-mongers* another, incorporated 1509, by *Henry VII.* and were both so numerous as at one time to have *three Halls* for each Company; but were at last made one, in 1536, by *Henry VIII.* and now are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free. *Livery-fine* 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Thames-street*, near the *Bridge*; and their *Court-day* is called just according as their Business requires.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, 3 Dolphins naiant in pale between 2 Pair of Lucies Saltier-ways proper, crowned *Or*, on a Chief *Gules*, 6 Keys in 3 Saltiers as the Crowns.

MOTTO. *All Worship be to GOD only.*

FLAT-



F L A T T E R S.

FLATTING is, as I apprehend, chiefly performed by Mills; but they are joined with the *Gold and Silver Wire-drawers*, which see.



F L A X - D R E S S E R S.

THESE are quite a necessary Set of Workmen in the Linen-trade, who prepare the Flax, &c. for the Spinners, of either of which those are but few in or about *London*. However, they will take an Apprentice without Money, whose Work continues from six to eight, but it is not hard; in which Time a ready Hand will earn 15s. a Week. About 30 l. will set up a Master, who mostly get a good Livelihood, but scarce any one ever lays by much Riches.

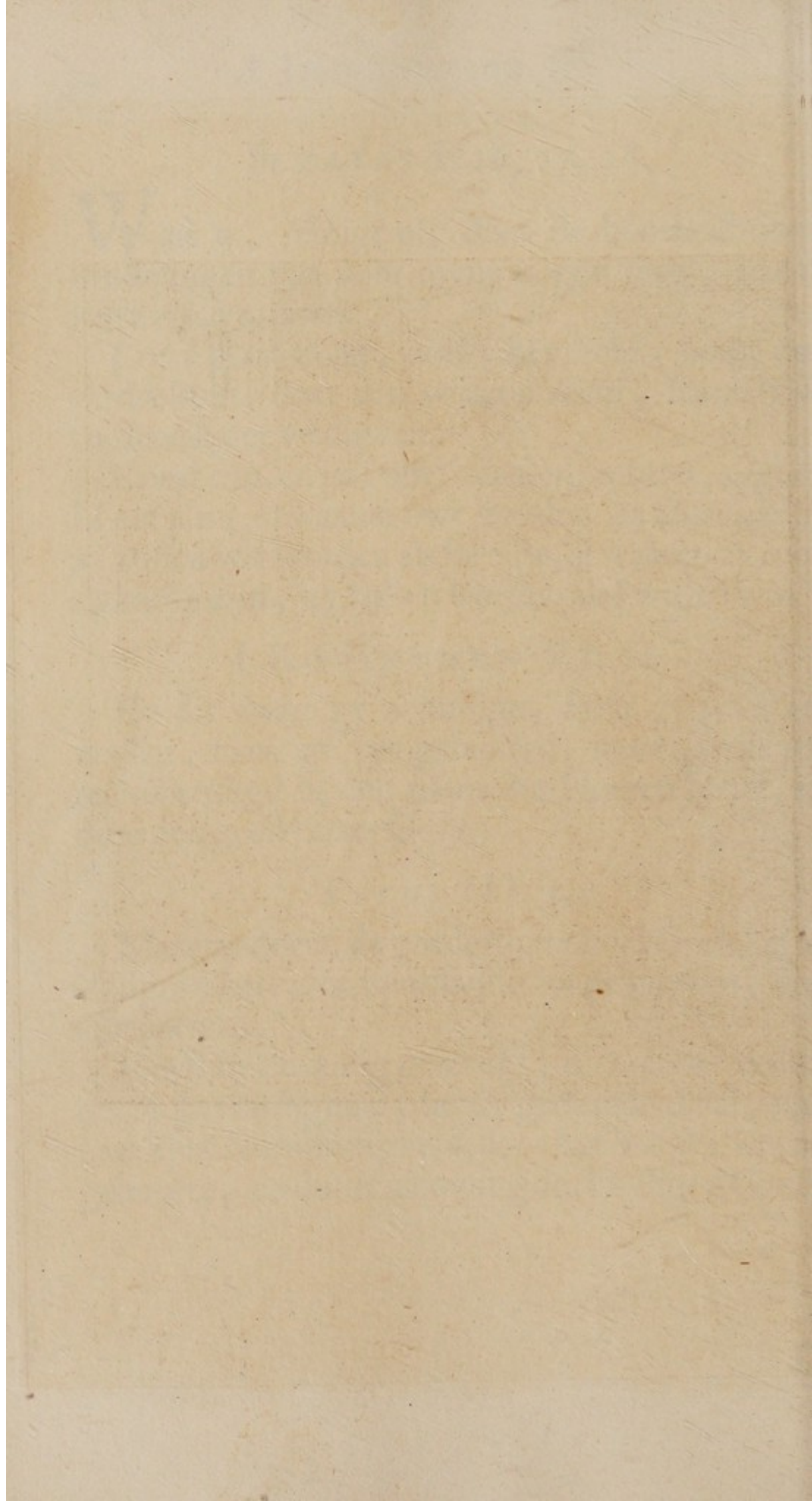
FLETCH-

DE ZYREEDER.

Men zoek en draag Dat God behaag.



Al was het bovenkleed satyn,
En 't onderkleed van oude lappen,
Het zouw voor elk veracht'lyk zyn:
Die 't spoor van deugd niet in gaat stappen,
Al blonk het lichaam van sieraad,
De ziel is yoddig inder daad.

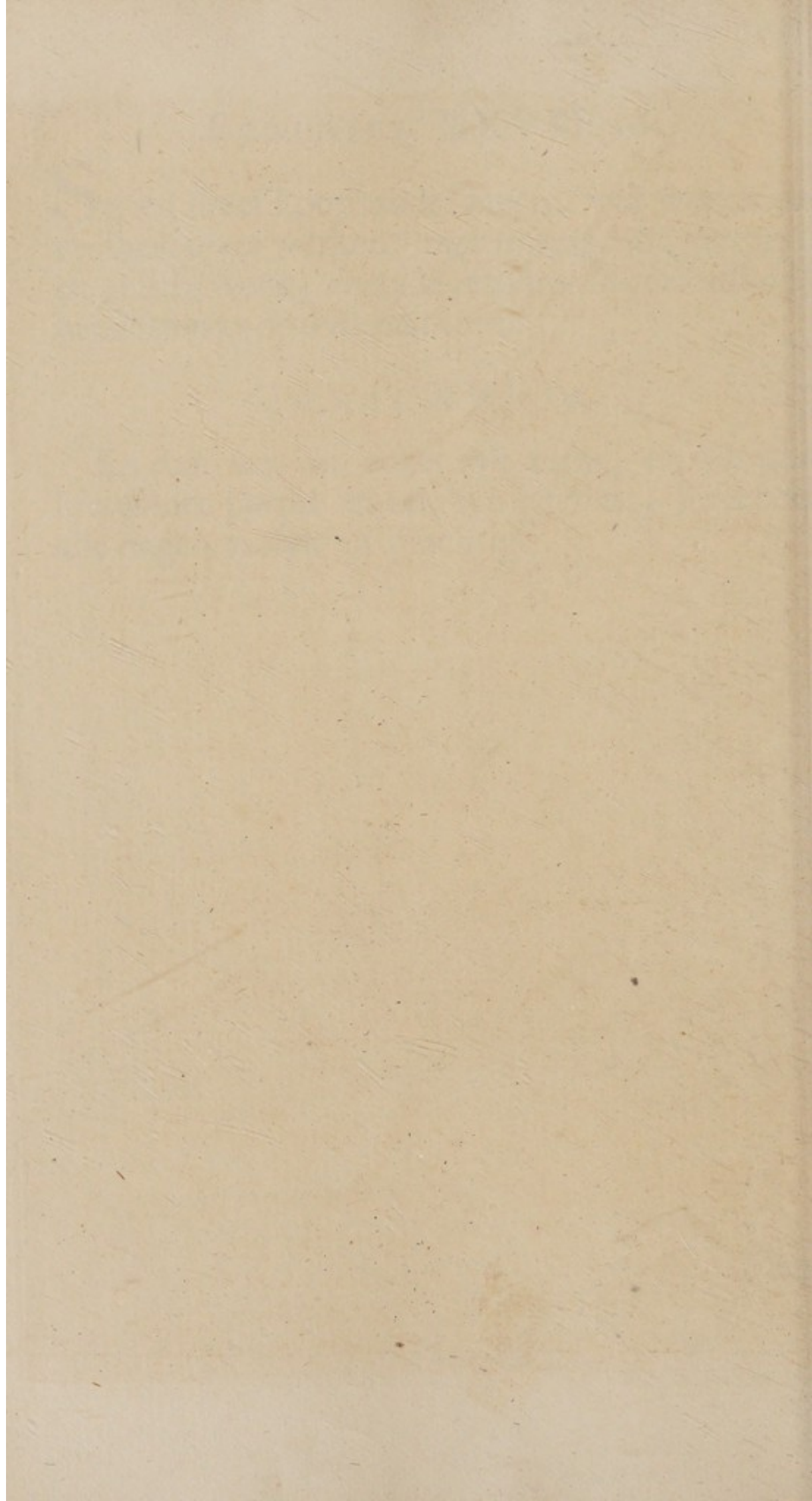


DE GARENTWYNDER.

Al fcheen het haat, Het mag geen kwaad.



Gedraaid, geslingerd, en geslaagen,
Dat moet het draadjē al verdraagen,
Maar 't is het zelve nut en goed:
Zo moet de stryd en 't kruis den vroomen
Door Gods bestier ten beste komen,
Tot een gedwee en zacht gemoed.



FLETCHERS, *the XXXIXth.*

ARROW-MAKERS were formerly so called, from their feathering them to facilitate their Flying, a Trade much in Use and Esteem, when Arrows were one of the chief Instruments in War, but now reduced into a very narrow Compass, there being but few in all the City and Suburbs; and the Term *Fletcher* little more known than for the Title of it.

The *Company*, held by Prescription only. *Livery-fine* 10 l.

Their *Hall* is in *St. Mary Axe*, *Leadon-hall-street*; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron between three Arrows.

FOUNDERS, *the XXXIId.*

THERE are several Branches in the *Foundry Trade*; as, in *Brass*, *Iron*; of all *Brass* Household Furniture, *Cocks*, *Hand-Bells*, &c. *Church-bells* and *Cannons*.

Those

Those who cast the smaller Articles are the most common and the lighter Work; those who cast the greater but few in Number, their Work heavier, and their Undertakings large.

They all take Apprentices, and require with one 10 or 15 *l.* Their Hours of working are from six to eight; a Journeyman's Wages 18 *s.* a Week; and *l.* 50 will set up a Master in either of the smaller Branches; but the other require a great deal more.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1614, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

All Brass-weights are to be marked by them; and they have a Power to inspect not only Weights, but all Brass and Copper Wares in and three Miles round the City.

Their *Hall* is in *Lothbury*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Monday* in the Month.

They have also a *Stand*, in *Cheap-side*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, an Ewer between two Pillars, *Or*.

MOTTO. *GOD the only Founder.*

Here may not improperly come in another Branch of *Foundery*, that of casting *Book-printers Metal Types*, or *Printing Letters*, of which Business there are but two Masters in Town, or in *England*, the principal of whom (*W. CASLON*) has so much improved the Art of *Letter-founding* among us within these twenty Years, as to almost shut out

out the Use of *Dutch* Types, which before were in the greatest Esteem.

They take with an Apprentice 10, 15, or 20*l.* who must work from six to eight, in which Time most of their Journeymen can earn three or four Shillings. The Work is not hard, but attended with some Inconvenience as to Health, by reason of their standing all Day over the hot Metal, being a Mixture of *Pewter*, *Antimony*, &c. but this, with Care and Cleanliness, may be much helped.

As to the commencing Master, it is not a very easy Task, for it will take a good Genius several Years, besides an Apprenticeship, even to prepare for a Beginning in a little Way, which must be accompanied with a good deal of Pains and Expence.

These are not joined with the *Founders*, but the *Stationers* Company, with whom they bind and make free.



FRAME-MAKERS.

THOUGH *Frame-making* is certainly a Part of *Joinery*, yet making those for Pictures and Looking-glasses, Tables and Slabs, especially the most curious Sorts of them, in which usually there is a good deal of *Carving*, is a particular Trade; the Masters are not many in Number, but most of them take Apprentices, and require from 5 to 10*l.* whose work will not be hard, but his Hours must be from six to eight:

At this Handicraft a Workman can get from 10 to 20 s. a Week ; and about 50 l. will supply one as a Master in common.



FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS, *the LXVth,*

OR *Stocking-weavers*, whose Manufacture is chiefly for the finer Sort of Goods, which are now very much wore, and the Venders of them to the Consumers are generally the *Hosiers*, but few of the Makers having their own Goods finished for Sale in the Retail Way.

They take an Apprentice often with 5 l. who must hold his Work from six to nine, which is clean, neat and easy ; when out of his Time he may earn from 10 to 20 s. a Week, according to what an Hand he is ; and, if he can purchase three or four Frames, which cost about 8 or 10 l. a piece, and have 40 or 50 l. to spare, he may turn out for a Master ; for they often have the Materials, as, Woolsted, Thread, Cotton, or Silk, sent them in to work up for the Shopkeepers.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1663, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* *Livery-fine* 10 l. and their Charter includes not only the City, but all *England* and *Wales*.

Their *Hall* is in *Red-cross-street*, without *Cripple-gate* ; and their *Court-day* on the *first Tuesday* in the Month.

ARMS. On a Chevron between two Combs, and as many Lends of Needles in chief, and an Iron Jack and Lend Sinker in Base, a main Spring between two small Springs.

MOTTO. *Speed, Strength, and Truth united.*



FRUITERS, *the LXVth.*

THESE are great Buyers up of *Fruit*, but particularly Apples, by Wholesale, which they retail out again, or convert them into Cyder, in which they are also great Dealers, but not very numerous.

Though they have no mechanical Work, yet their Business requires Strength, for they fetch and carry many heavy Loads, and chiefly upon their Heads; notwithstanding, it is a profitable Trade, for they require with an Apprentice 10*l.* who must attend Business from four to eight: A Journeyman has commonly 12*s.* a Week; who ought to have 500*l.* to set him up in a good Way; but less may serve to begin with.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 5*l.*

They have now no *Hall*, but meet at that belonging to the Company of *Parish-clerks*, in *Wood-street*, when Business requires.

ARMS. *Azure*, the Tree of Paradise between *Adam* and *Eve*; all proper.

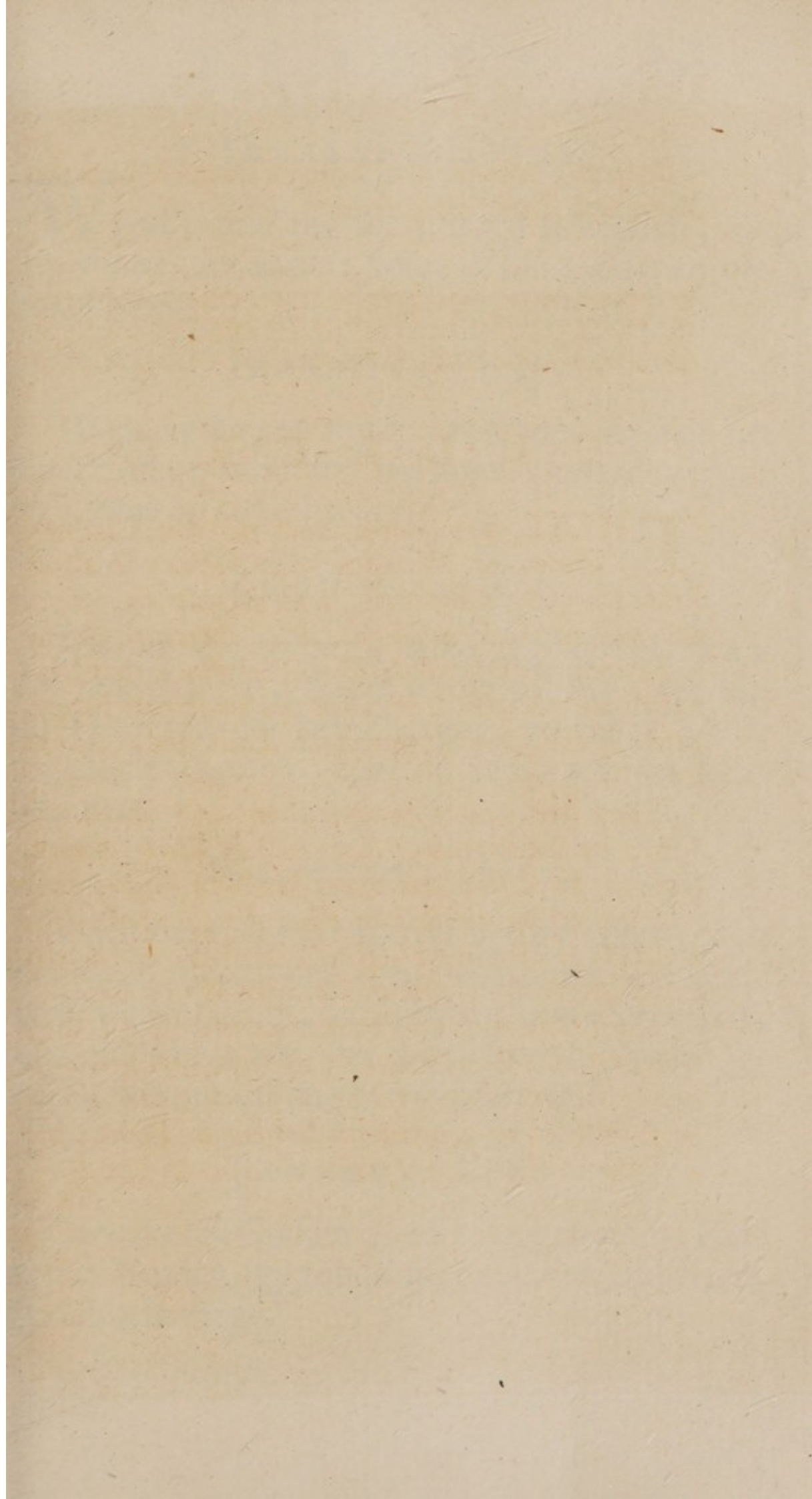


F U L L E R S.

THESE are dependant on the Clothing Trade, or Woollen Manufactory in all its Branches; their Business is to cleanse or scour, and mill or thicken Cloths, &c. therefore chiefly to be met with in those Counties where that Manufacture prevails. It is for the most part flappy, hard Work, therefore robust Lads only are fit for it.

They are better known, in and about the City, by the Name of *Scourers*, or *Cloth-scourers*, (for as to *Silks*, and many kinds of *Stuffs*, they are cleaned by the *Silk* or *Piece-dyers*) whose chief Business is cleaning of Men's Clothes, and sometimes Furniture; and this is tight Work also.

They take with an Apprentice usually 5 *l.* their working Hours are from six to eight; a Journeyman's Wages is 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 40 or 50 *l.* will set up a common *Scourer* in Town; but a *Fuller* in the Country will use 100 or 200 *l.*



DE HOVENIER.

De rechte gaarde Is niet op aarde.



Het hof is van den mens bemind,
Die daar zyn lust en uitvlucht vind;
Doch in het fleurkje moet hy scheiden:
Hy is dan welbedacht en wys,
Die zaait en plant in 't paradys,
Daar 't leven eeuwig zal vermeiden.

GARDENERS, *the* LXXth.

THE first, most common, and useful Part of these are such as occupy large Pieces of Land for the cultivating all Necessaries for the Use of the Kitchen, &c. which is become as regular a Trade as any going, most of them keeping the Markets every Day with Plants, Roots, Herbs, and Fruits, as they come in Season, to bring forward which they even vie with each other.

The next are the *Nursery-men*, who make it their Business to produce all Sorts of Fruit-trees, Ever-greens, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. for Ornaments, the Delight of the Eye, the Taste, and Smell; and there are some few who pursue only one Part of this Branch, who are called *Florists*, and to a great Perfection they have brought it. These *Nursery-men* are also Designers, Draughtsmen, and Surveyors, who draw Plans, lay out Ground, direct the Plantation, and furnish every thing necessary for either Use or Beauty, according to the Humour or Taste of the Proprietor.

There are some also who make the Production of Herbs, Plants, &c. for the Use of Physic a great Part of their Business.

The first mentioned Part is to be sure very hard Work, being out in all Weathers, and up early and late, and the Journeymen seldom have more than 10 s. a Week; yet some of the Masters

ters do take Apprentices, but have no great matter with them, sometimes perhaps 5 *l.* and all of them employ labouring Men and Women too in their Grounds; to stock which properly a Person ought to have from 100 to 500 *l.* according to the Quantity of Ground he rents, in order to carry on Business well.

The Nursery Part is more curious, less in Number, less Labour, and not so uncertain in their Hours; tho' it requires more Money, by reason their Stock is longer in raising, more costly, and not so often shifted; yet, in the long Run, they generally make a better Hand of it; for several of these will not take an Apprentice, and those that do expect with one at least 10 *l.* and a Lad that goes to this Part ought to know somewhat of Figures and Lines. A regular bred Journeyman in this Part has usually 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day.

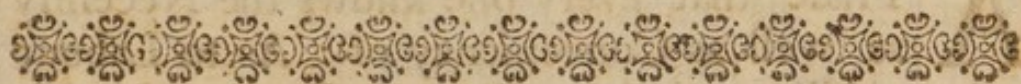
They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1616, in the Reign of King James I. But have no *Livery*, nor yet any *Hall*.



G I L D E R S.

THE Art of *Gilding* is easy as to the Labour required, yet curious in its Performance; and they may be called Finishers of many Things, they being the last Hands through which they go: Though there are two Branches of it, yet the Artists in both taken together are but few: However,

ever, the Masters take Apprentices, with one of whom is commonly given 10*l*. Their Hours of working are from six to eight, in which Time a quick, nice Hand will earn 3 or 4*s*. and to be a Master will not require above 100*l*. in the common run.



G I R D L E R S, *the* XXIII^d.

THOUGH this seems to be a Sort of an obscure Business, it is an ancient one, which is principally that of making *Belts*, and the other Leathern Accoutrements for the Army, &c. it is a pretty light Work, and not without its Curiosity.

The Artists in this Trade are very few, and I think not more than two Masters in it, which shews it is not of much Consequence at present.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1449, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1568. *Livery-fine* 10*l*.

Their *Hall* is in *Basing-hall-street*; and their *Court-day* is called only when Business requires.

ARMS. Per fess *Azure* and *Or*, a Pale counter-changed, each Piece of the first, charged with a Gridiron of the second.

MOTTO. *Give Thanks to God.*



GLAZIERS, *the* LIId.

A Trade that every one knows the Necessity as well as Conveniency of : As to Labour it is middling, tho' it will tire a Person who follows it close ; to which some in the Country add *Painting* and *Plumbing*, in all which a Lad cannot keep himself too clean.

With an Apprentice to this Business is generally given from 10 to 20 *l.* Their Hours of working are from six to eight ; and a Journeyman's Wages 12 or 15 *s.* a Week.

To set a Person up as a Master Glazier only will take not more than 100 *l.* but if he deals also in their Sort of Glass, as some of them do, he ought to have 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* by the Title of *Glaziers and Painters of Glass*, in the Year 1637, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* *Li-very-fine* 3 *l.*

They have no *Hall*, but meet any where at Pleasure once a Quarter, or oftener, as it may happen.

They have also a *Stand*, in *Cheap-side*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, 2 Grofing Irons saltier-ways between 4 closing Nails *sable*. On a chief *Gules* a Lion of *England*.

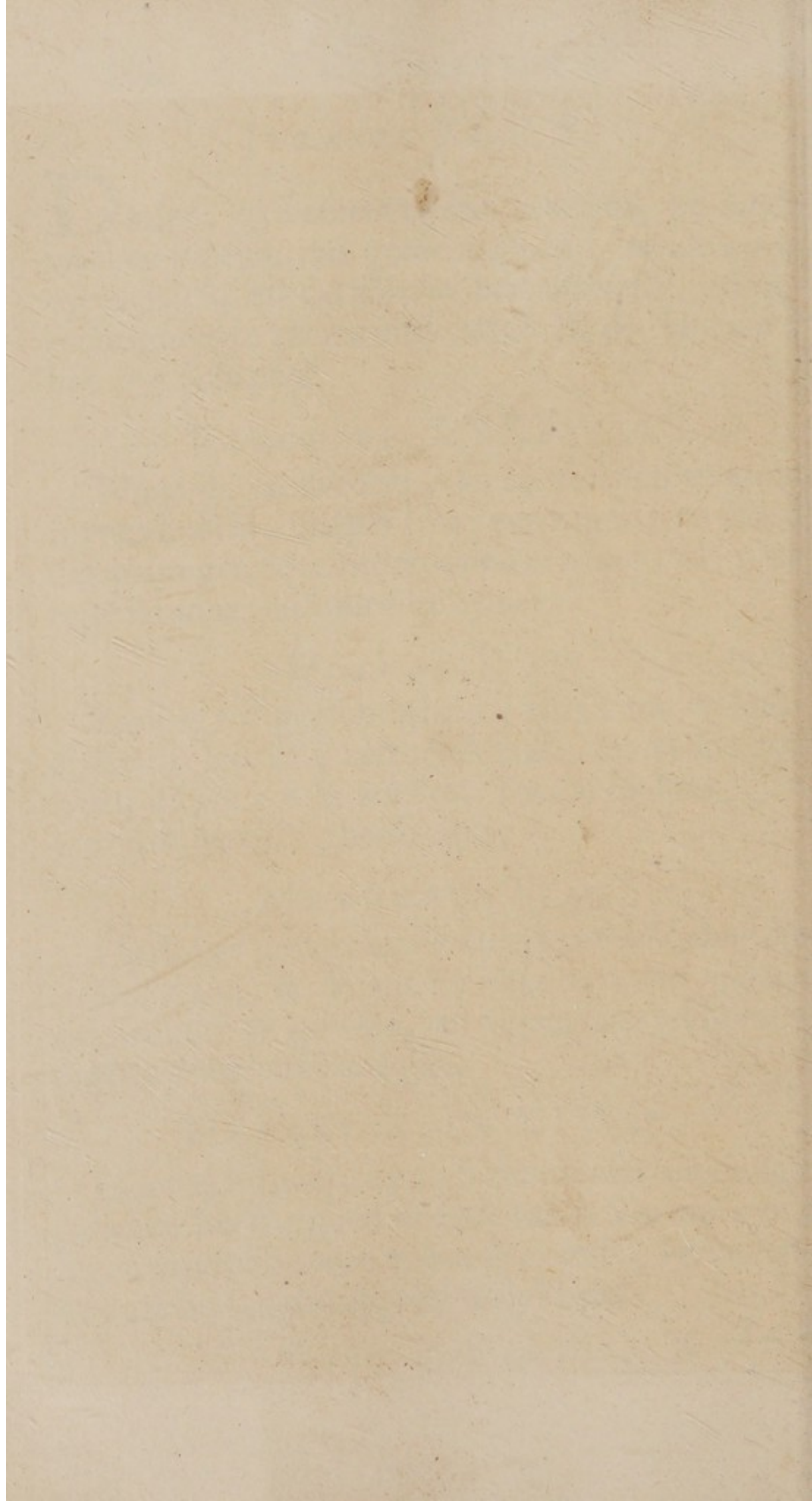
MOTTO.

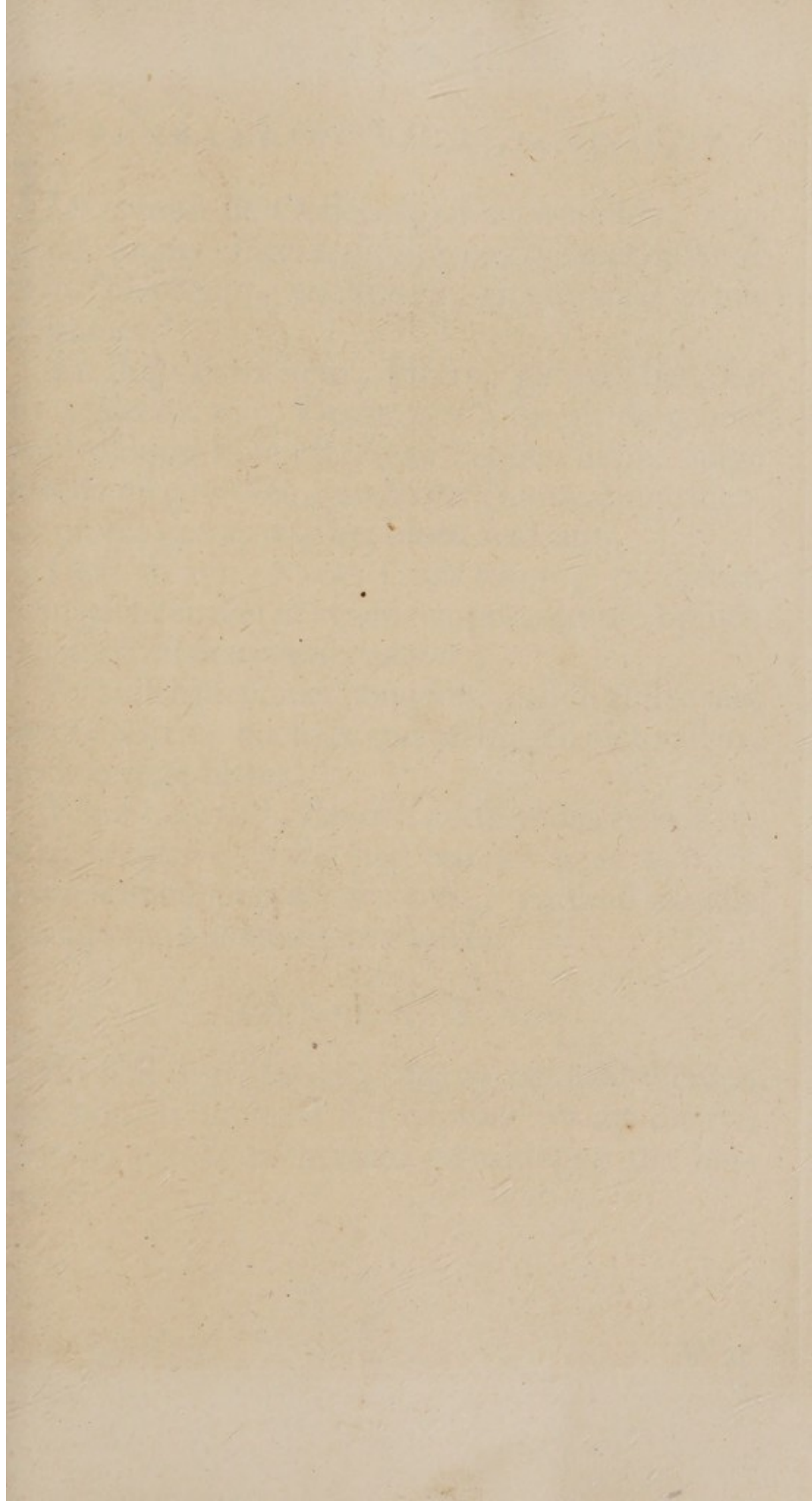
DE GLAZEMAAKER.

Het leven zucht, Naar licht en lucht.



Om 't licht niet buiten 't huis te fluiten,
Is 't schoon gebruik van glaze ruiten,
Maar 't huis des herten bouwt men dicht,
Door idelheid en beuzelingen,
Met hout en steen der aardse dingen,
En stopt het toe voor 't Hemels licht.





DE GLASBLAAZER.

Een fyner stof Ligt onder 't grof.



Behaag'lyk vat, kristalle glas,
Doorluchtig, of 't geen lichaam was:
Zo zal het wezen van de vroomen,
Na dat het eind'lyk is bereid,
Uit de oven deezer tyd en stryd
In 't eeuwig licht te voorschyn komen.

MOTTO. *Lucem tuam da nobis, O DEUS!*
Give thy Light to us, O God.



GLASS-BLOWERS.

THEIR Business is a very extensive one, as well as useful, furnishing us with almost innumerable Articles; but are most of them comprised in these three Branches: *Round-glass*, both green and white, of all Sorts; *Table-glass*, for the *Glasiers* Use; and *Plate-glass*, for Looking-glasses, Coaches, &c. the Preparation of the Metal for the last of which is still kept as a *Nostrum*.

The Glass-houses are for the most part very advantageous to the Proprietors, and the *Blowers*, &c. have large Pay, but the Work is slavish, hazardous, and pernicious to Health; and they learn the Art of one another, one Degree after another, by practising; but seldom or never train up Apprentices to it.



GLASS-GRINDERS.

GRINDING is the next Operation thatt *Plate-glass* goes through, (after it comes outt of the Hands of the *Blower* or *Caster*) which is a cold, wet Business, and does not want for Labour: They are not indeed very numerous, and the Pay pretty good, a Journeyman getting 15 or 20 s. a Week, by working from five to eight; and a Master can set up with about 50 l. or less, (for they commonly work for *Looking-glass-makers*, and *Coach-makers*) whose Sum with an Apprentice is 5 l. if any thing.



GLASS-SELLERS, *the* LXXVIIth.

THESE are a Set of Shop-keepers, and some of them very large Dealers, whose only Business is to sell all Sorts of White Flint-glass, who may very properly come under this Title; though here and there one are Masters also of the Art of *scalloping Glass*, which is now greatly in Vogue: They take Apprentices also, and

and with one expect 20 *l.* A Person as a Shopman has 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and to stock a Shop in a middling Manner will require from 200 to 500 *l.*

But those to whom this Title did originally belong were the *Looking-glass-makers*, a Branch the Cabinet-shops have now much got into. However, there still remain some who follow *Looking-glass-making* only, who take with an Apprentice 10 or 15 *l.* and their working Hours are from six to eight, but their Work not hard, at which a Journeyman can earn from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week. To set up a Master who works privately 100 *l.* will do; but if he keeps Shop he ought to have 300 *l.* Stock.

These latter were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1664, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* *Livery-fine* 5 *l.*

Having no *Hall*, their Time and Place of meeting are not very certain.

MOTTO. *Discordia frangimur*: We are broke by Discord.



GLOBE-MAKERS.

GLOBE and *Map-making* is an ingenious Employ, and the Work light: A few of them (and there are not many in the whole Trade) keep Shops, and sell Mathematical Instruments also.

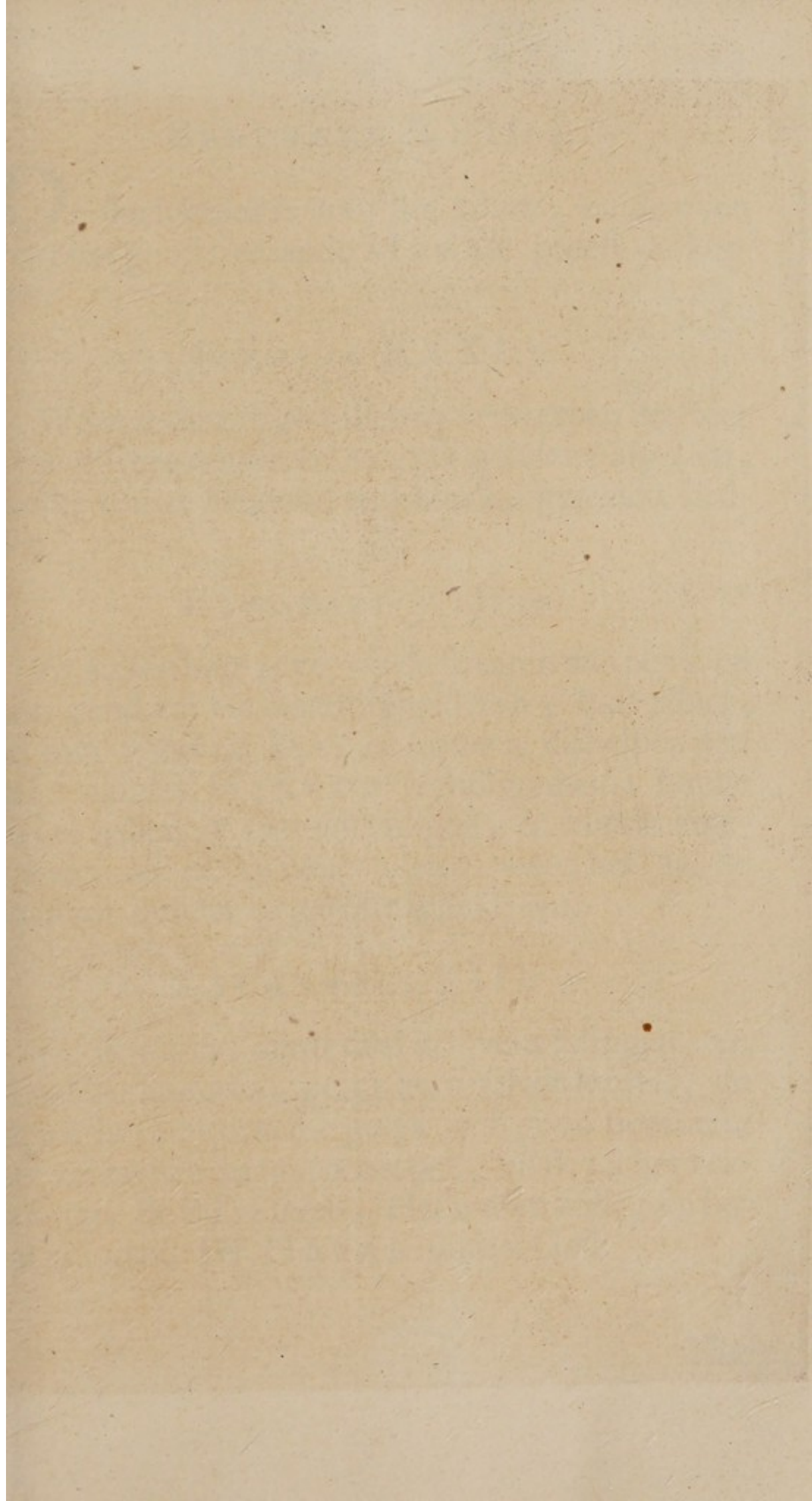
With an Apprentice to the Business may be given 5 *l.* to a Chamber-master, whose Time of working must be from six to eight : A clever Hand can earn at it 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* a Day ; and 20 *l.* will equip him for such a Master, if he does not go into Shop-keeping, when 100 *l.* may be necessary.



GLOVERS, *the* LXIId.

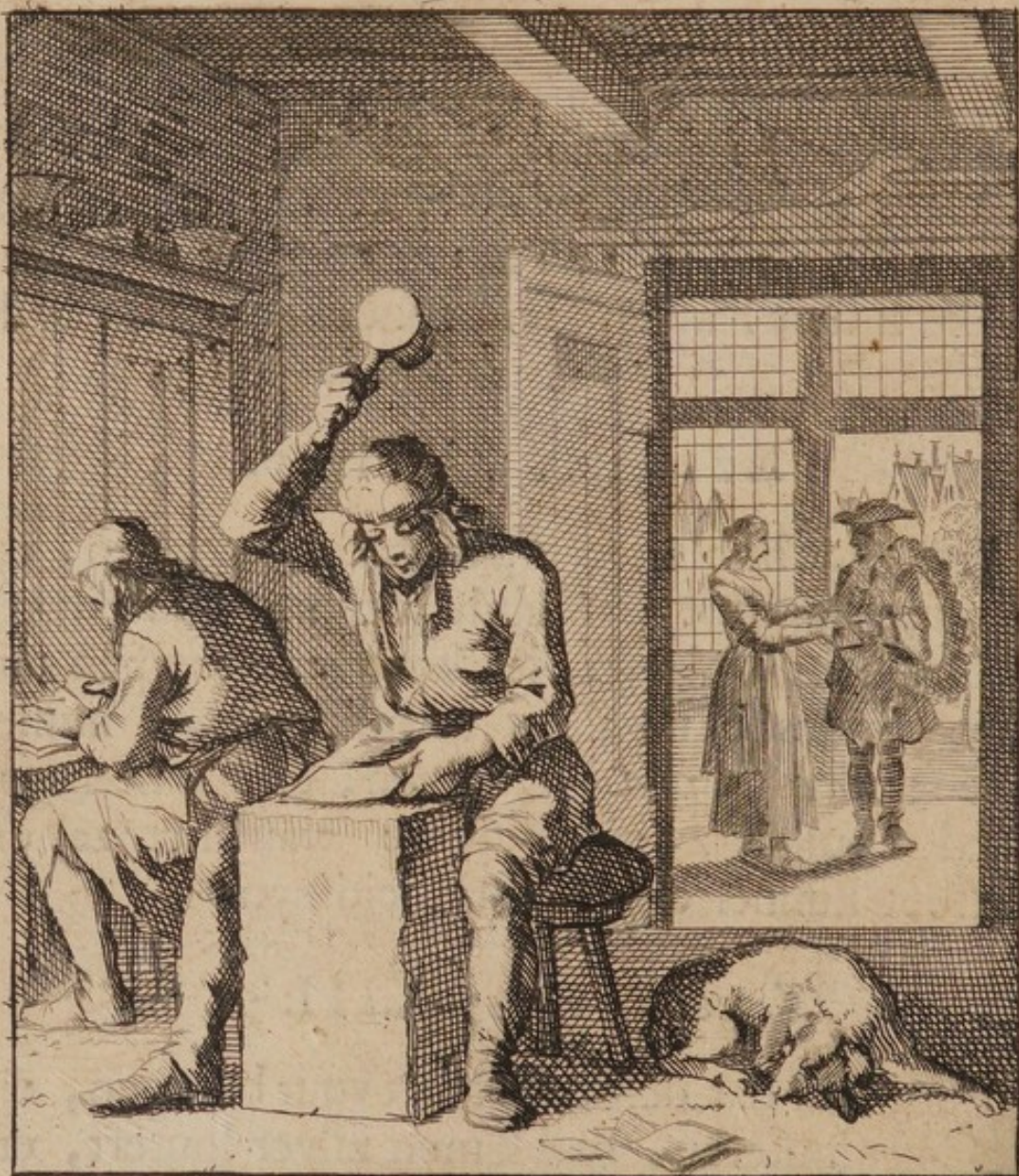
THESE consist of the *Makers*, divided into several Parts ; as Cutters, Sewers, Dressers, Toppers, and Finishers, who colour, glaze, and press them ; and then they are fit for the *Sellers*, or Shop-keepers, who either buy their Goods of, or employ the Masters in the other Part, who generally take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* (and sometimes there are Masters in the distinct Parts, for a Trifle will set one up, who take Apprentices also, and none of them can be called hard Work) whose Hours usually are from six to nine. A Journeyman *Cutter* can get 15 or 18 *s.* a Week, but the others not so much. To set up a Master *Glove-maker*, who finishes his Goods to sell to the wholesale Dealers, will not require above 200 *l.* But to stock a good Shop for dealing largely will take 500 *l.* some of the Masters in which Way will not take an Apprentice under 30 or 40 *l.*

They



DE GOUDSLAGER.

Onder 't vlies Zit verlies.



't Verguld sieraad, in schyn van goud,
Is in zich zelf onwaardig hout:
ô Gaauwe mens, waar zyn uwe oogen?
Des waerelds glans is maar een schyn,
Inwendig zal 't veracht'lyk zyn,
Een konstenaar heeft u bedroogen.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King Charles II. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Beech-lane*, *White-cross-street*; and their *Court-day* on the *second Wednesday* of the Month after *Quarter-day*.

ARMS. Party Per fess, *Sable* and *Argent*, a *Pale* countercharged, on every Piece of the first a *Ram* springant of the second.

MOTTO. *Sigillum Chirothecariorum Londini*:
The Seal of the GLOVERS of *London*.

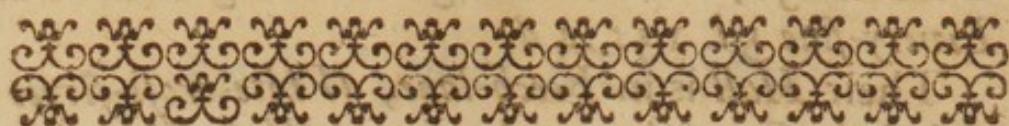


G O L D - B E A T E R S.

THEIR Work is to reduce solid Gold and Silver into what is called *Leaf-gold*, or *Silver*, though many Degrees thinner than any Leaf that grows; a Preparation absolutely necessary for many other Trades, but especially all those that use any Sort of Gilding; yet they are not overstocked with Masters; who will take with an Apprentice from 5 to 10 *l.*

The Work is very tight, requires good Care, and their Hours at it are from six to eight; a Journeyman will sometimes earn 18 *s.* a Week; and to set him up as a Master he must have at command 100 or 50 *l.* at least.

G O L D-

GOLD-SMITHS, *the Vth,*

ARE strictly speaking all those who make it their Business to work up and deal in all Sorts of wrought Gold and Silver Plate; but of late Years the Title of *Goldsmith* has been generally taken to signify one who *banks*, or receives and pays running Cash for others, as well as deals in Plate; but he whose Business is altogether *Cash-keeping* is properly a *Banker*; who seldom takes Apprentices, but has his Business done chiefly by Clerks, &c.

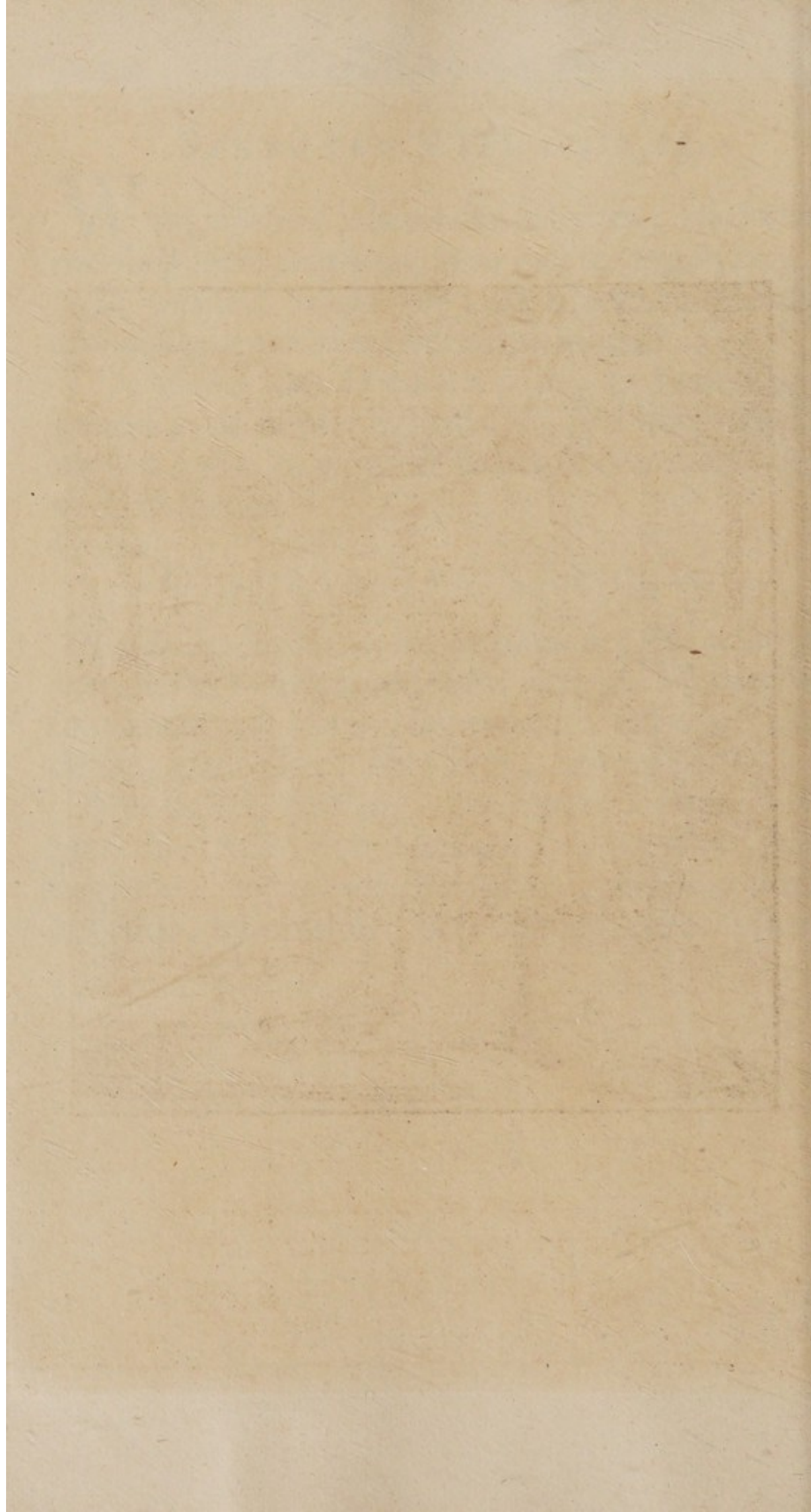
The others who keep to Plate only, and do not *bank*, are distinguished by the Name of *Silver-smiths*, who are two-fold, the *Working-silver-smiths*, who make up as well as sell; (though some of them do not sell at all) and the *Shop-keepers*, many of whom do nothing at the working Part, which hath divers Branches; some of which are much heavier work than others: Any of these generally take an Apprentice with 20 *l.* whose Hours are from six to eight; and the Journeymen commonly have one with another about 10 or 12 *s.* a Week, and their Diet; but some curious Artists at the more exquisite Work, will get 30 or 40 *s.* And a good set of Tools, which come to about 30 *l.* will set up a Master in this Part. But a *Shop-keeper* expects more with an Apprentice, often 50 *l.* and upwards, because

DE GOUDSMIT.

Tast naar den grond, Daar 't uit ontstond.



Een goud sieraadjen, of wat meer,
Is veel te weinig voor de wyzen,
Die naar het schoon Jeruz'lem reizen,
Hun oog op kost'lykheid gaat veer,
Getorst te zyn van goude straaten
Is waardig 't aardse goud te laten.

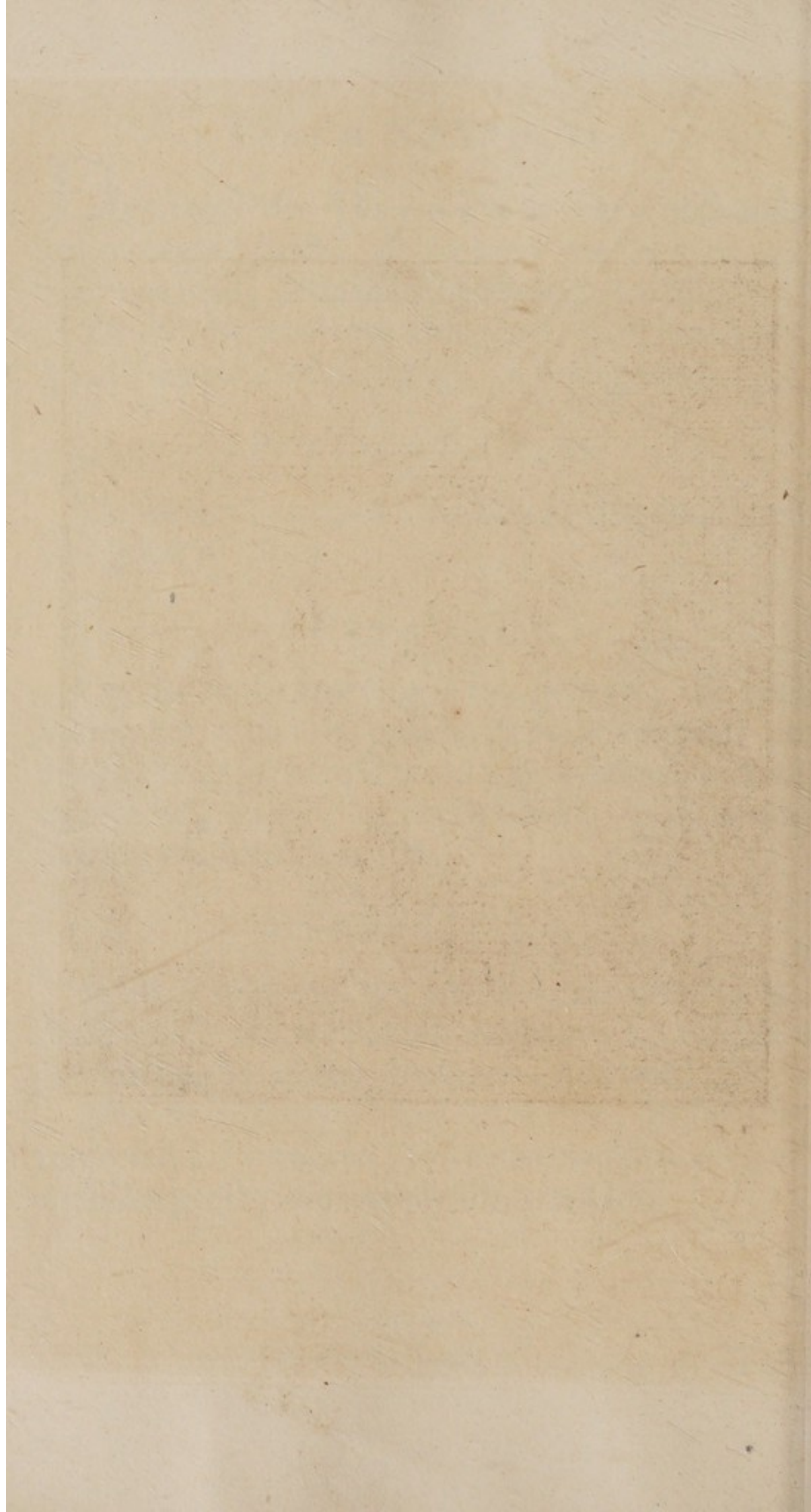


DE ZILVERSMIT.

Hoe eêl van stof, Noch veel te grof.



Blank zilver, al te veel bemind
Van 't hert dat waerelds is gezind,
Gy kont den honger niet verzaaden
Der weldoorziende en keur'ge ziel,
Wiens lust op uwen oorsprong viel,
Om zich met rykdom te overlaaden.



D E M U N T E R.

Het hert, verlicht met hemelschyn,
Begeert geen zak van geld te zyn.



ô Munt van zilver, en van goud!
Wat zyt gy tot verderf van veelen,
Daar 't idel leven op vertrouwt,
Dat zich door uwe zucht laat steelen;
Maar 't hert, dat op zyn Schepper ziet,
En dient de vreemde Goden niet.

because his Business is esteemed genteel ; and, to set him up, his Cash ought to surpass his Stock of Plate.

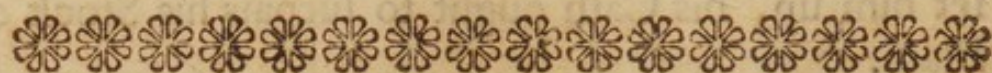
The *Gold-smiths* were a Brotherhood before the Year 1180, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* incorporated into a *Company* by *Edward III.* in 1327 ; confirmed by *Richard II.* in 1394 ; and again by *Edward IV.* in 1462, who constituted them a Body politic and corporate ; to have perpetual Succession, and a common Seal ; with a Power to make Proof of all wrought *Silver* and *Gold*, and to punish those who made them under the Standard of *Sterling*, throughout the Kingdom ; and the Privilege of making *By-laws*. They are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free. *Livery-fine* 20 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Foster-lane, Cheapside* ; and their *Court-day* on the third *Wednesday* of the Month.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Leopard's Head, or, quartered with *Azure*, a covered Cup between two Buckles of the second.

MOTTO. *Justicia Virtutum Regina* : Justice is the Queen of Virtues.



GOLD and SILVER WIRE- DRAWERS, *the LXXXIst.*

TH E S E take in *Flatting* also, and together make a very useful Business, in which there is Variety as well as Curiosity, and the Work is not hard, neither is the *Spinning*, or *Twisting* them, when flatted, on Silk-thread, which is a separate Trade, though joined in Company, with the *Drawers* and *Flatters*.

Either of them will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who must work from six to nine; in which Hours a Journeyman can earn 3 *s.* or 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and to set up a Master requires not above 100 *l.* in common, who are not a great Number.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *The Art and Mystery of drawing and flatting of Gold and Silver-wire, and making and spinning Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs*, in our *City of London*, in the Year 1623, in the Reign of King *James I.* but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*, therefore meet where and when they think proper.

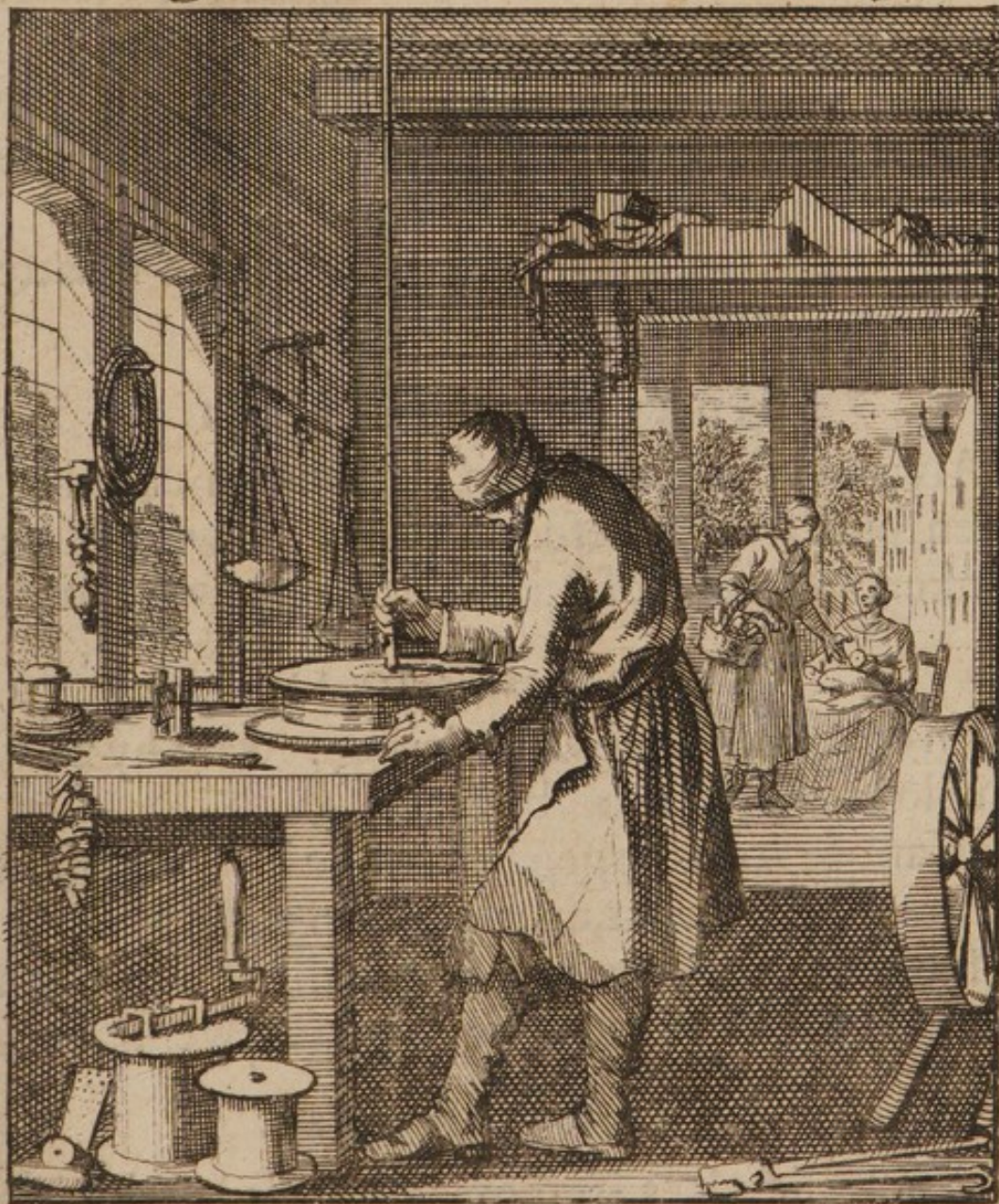
MOTTO. *Amicitiam trahit Amor* : Love draws Friendship.

GOLD

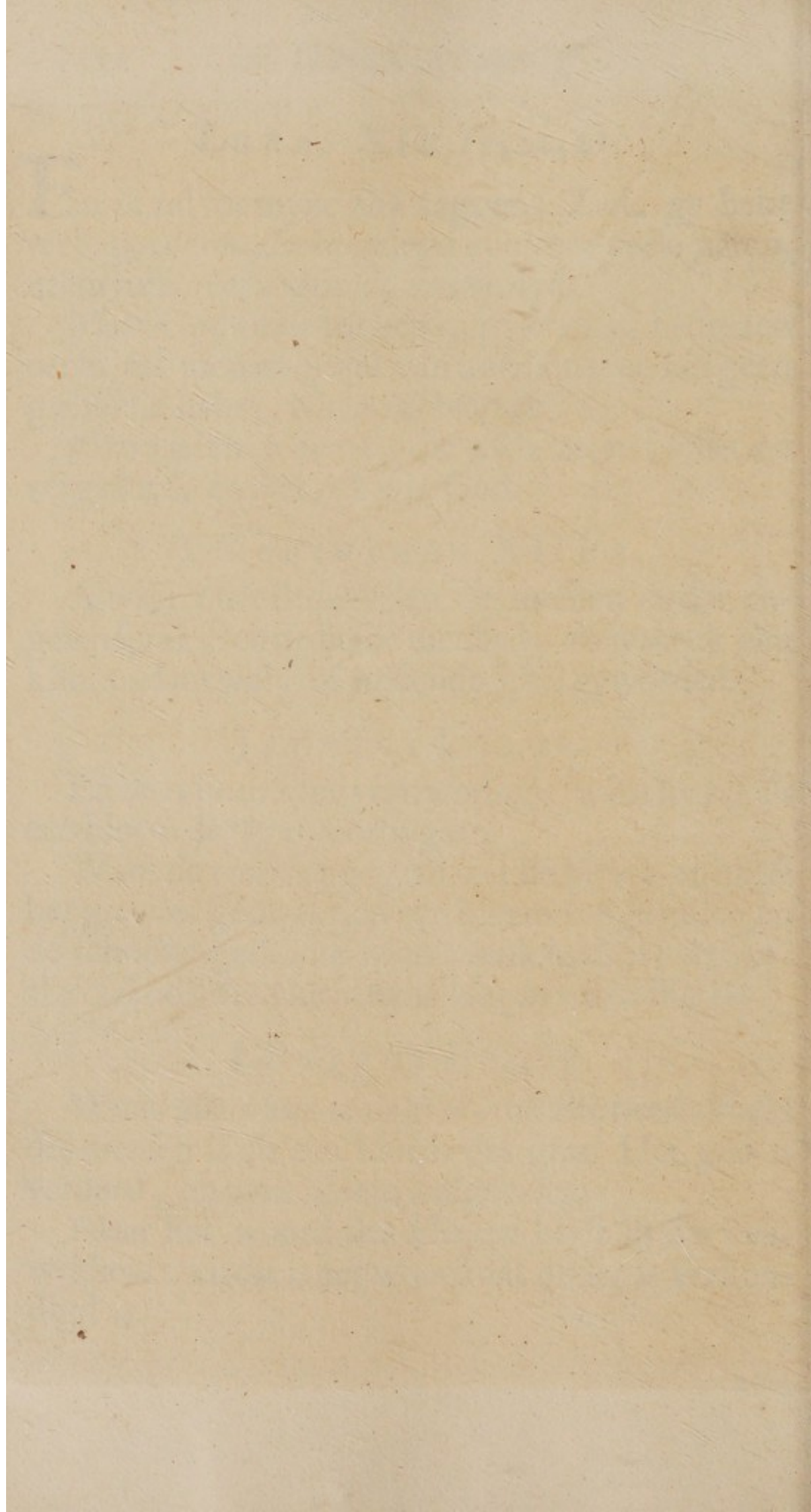
GRIND.

DE GOUDDRAADTREKKER.

Deugd houd jeugd.



't Vergulde zilverdraad, getoogen
Door de enge poort van yzere oogen,
Verliest zyn gouds gedaante niet:
De vroome gaat door naauwe wegen,
En houd zyn luister, eerst verkreegen,
Tot door den dood, en al 't verdriet.





G R I N D E R S.

OR, as termed by some, *Knife-grinders*, generally add to that of Grinding, the selling all the Materials necessary for a working *Shoemaker*, the Leather excepted; and some, though it seems to be but an inferior Trade, have by it brought up a Family well, and saved Money.

They take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* if they can get it, whose work is pretty smart while Grinding, which they hold from six to nine. Journeymen are but few, if any, and the Masters not many, one of whom 50 *l.* will set up.

G R O C E R S, *the II^d.*

TH E S E are for the most part a set of wealthy Shop-keepers and Traders; and their Name originally denoted such who bought up Goods in large Quantities, and sold them out in small Parcels, which in Fact is their real Business. The Articles they deal in are very numerous, but mostly in such Things as add Delight to

to *Taste* itself, not as the Word is metaphorically, and very often fantastically, used.

It is in the main but a dirty Employ, though esteemed a genteel Business, and many of them are entirely in the wholesale Way, dealing much like Merchants.

They take with an Apprentice from 20 to 100*l.* pay a Journey-man not less than 20*l.* a Year and his Board; (besides whom they generally have an under Man to do Drudgery and carry out Parcels) and not less than 500*l.* will furnish a Shop with a proper Variety.

They were incorporated a *Company* in the Year 1345, in the Reign of *Edward III.* confirmed by *Henry VI.* in 1429; and by *Charles I.* in 1640; when they had Power given them to inspect the Goods and Weights of all *Grocers* in and three Miles round *London*; and it is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free: *Livery-fine* 20*l.*

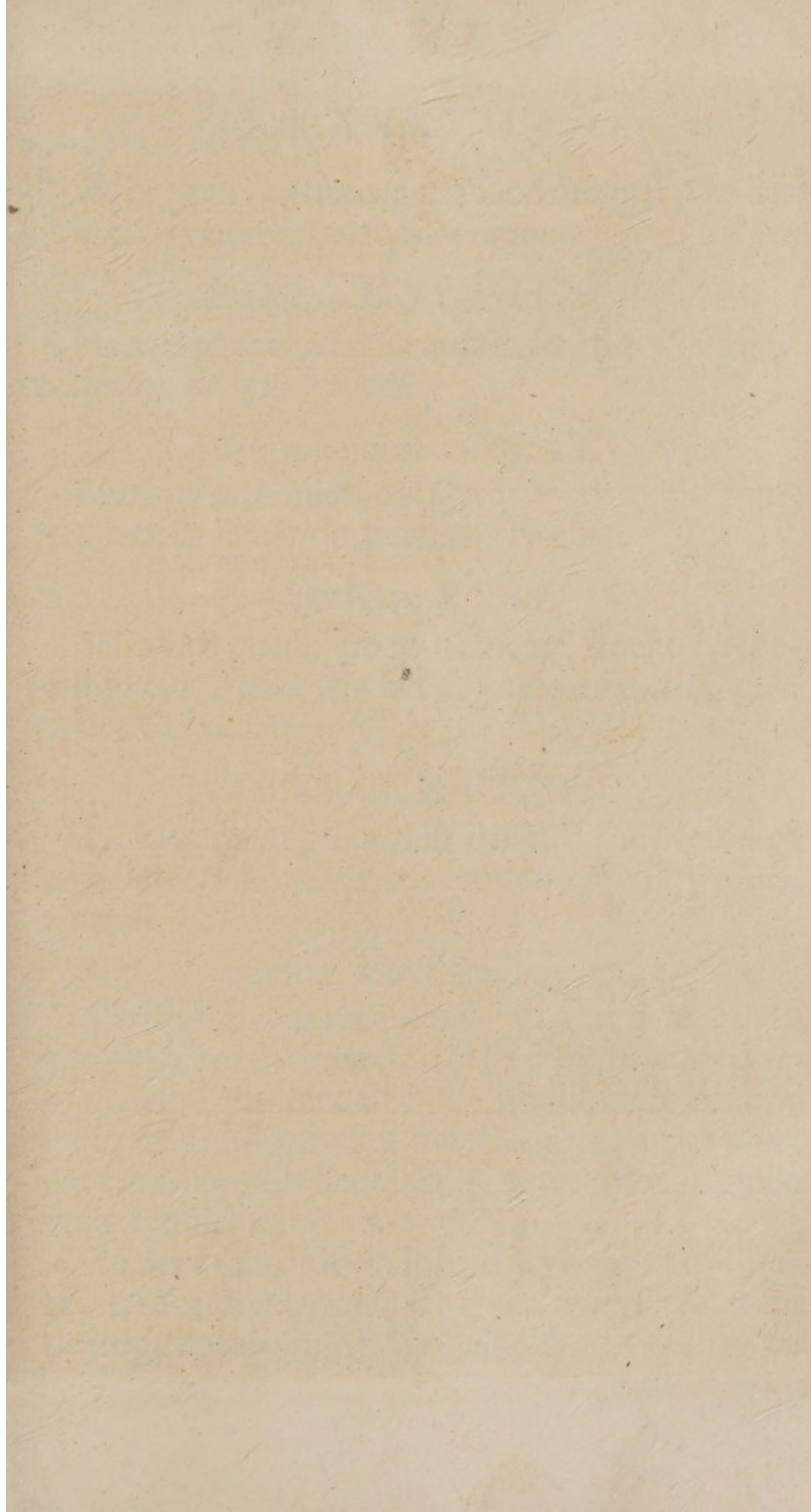
Their *Hall* is in *Grocers-Alley* (where the old Bank was formerly kept) in the *Poultry*; and their *Court-day* when they think proper.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Argent* a Chevron, *Gules*, between six Cloves in Chief, and three in Base *Sable*.

MOTTO. God grant Grace.

GUN-



DE ROEREMAAKER.

Het deugdgeweer is goed, Voor 't kwaad dat u ontmoet,



Of iemand noch zo zeker schiet,
Hy raakt den rechten vyand niet:
Maar zuchten, die van 't herte dringen,
Gedreeven door godvruchtigheid,
Zyn rechte wapens in den ftryd,
Om helse vyandschap te dwingen.



GUNSMITH and GUN- STOCK-MAKERS.

WITH these two we may join the Barrel foyer and Lock-maker, and each of those have curious Workmanship in some Parts; but the greatest Part of each is very laborious; which is one Reason that Apprentices are taken with 20 *l.* and sometimes less. Their Hours of working are from five in the Morning till nine at Night. The Journeymen will earn from 20 to 30 *s.* a Week, and some more. The Gun in all its Branches employs many Hands, each of which may be looked upon as a good handicraft Business. Some have begun most of these Businesses with 500 *l.* but to be set up in a great Way will require 1000 *l.* or more. The first Introduction of Guns is uncertain, but, as generally agreed, it was about the 13th and 14th Century.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

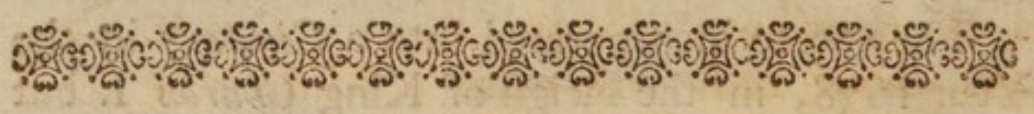
HAIR-



HAIR-CURLERS *and* SELLERS.

TH E Business of these is properly a Part of *Perriwig-making*, but of late Years they have prevailed so much as to become quite a separate Trade, and really not an inconsiderable one neither; some of them being even stiled *Merchants*, who have the Makers up of Hair in all Shapes for their Customers.

They are not numerous, yet take Apprentices, and with one expect 20 *l.* whose Work is easy; from 8 to 15 *s.* a Week the common Wages of a Journeyman or Women, (some of them being employed in it too) and the Cash requisite to set one up 100 *l.* but some employ five or ten times that Sum. There are also abundance of Hawkers and Pedlars, who go up and down the Country to buy up this Commodity, who generally dispose of it to these Hair-sellers.



HATBAND-MAKERS, *the* LXXVth.

TH E S E are rather mentioned for their being a *Company*, than any Figure they make in Trade, they being reduced to a small Number, and those chiefly who work at it; though

though formerly it was a very good Buſineſs, at which a Journeyman, or Woman, might get 15 or 20 s. a Week.

They were incorporated in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but have neither *Li-very* nor *Hall*; therefore meet at Pleaſure.



HOOP-PETTICOAT-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Buſineſs ſeems to be only a Part of *Stay-making*, by Reaſon of the much Whale-bone uſed in them; yet the Wear of theſe extending Attires has ſo much increaſed, as well as their Sizes, that of late it is become a ſeparate Trade from that; theſe Goods being a great Part of the Stock of divers Shops, where many Things chiefly for Women's Uſe are ſold.

Girls are thoſe who principally learn this Sort of Work, with one of whom they have from 5 to 20 l. Their Hours are from ſeven to eight; a Work-woman's Wages about 7 s. a Week; and about 20 l. will make a Miſtreſs of her; not but there are ſeveral Men-dealers in this Way likewise, who employ ſome Scores, nay hundreds of Pounds.

HORN-

H O R N E R S, *the* LIVth.

TH E many necessary and convenient Things made by these Workmen, though not numerous, shew how useful a Trade it is ; and that it was anciently thought one of Consequence enough to be secured to ourselves appears by an Act passed by *Edward IV.* in 1465, prohibiting the Exportation of *Horns*, and empowering the Company (though not then incorporated) to search for all their Sort of Wares twenty-four Miles round London, and at the Fairs of *Stourbridge* and *Ely*.

They keep a common Warehouse for Horns (in *Went-worth-street*, *Spittle-fields*) which are divided by Lot among the Fraternity.

The Work is pretty smart, and with an Apprentice they take 10 *l.* whose working Hours must be from six to eight ; a Journeyman can earn at it 15 *s.* a Week ; but to set up for himself he must have 500 *l.* as I have been told, but I believe some of them begin with less.

They were incorporated in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

The People of this Trade have a Custom of going once a Year, on *St. Luke's Day*, the 18th of *October*, to a Fair kept at *Charlton*, near *Greenwich*, in *Kent*, called *Horn-fair*, where they make a very whimsical Procession in the Skimington Tasse, being decorated with gilt

Horns on their Heads, by which it seems the Privilege of a good Manor is held; and where they seldom want for Company enough of both Sexes.



HORSE-MILLINERS

ARE a Sort of Iron-mongers, who chiefly deal in all Sorts of Tackling for the *Saddlers* and *Collar-makers* Use.

There are but few of this Trade, but mostly in a large Shop-keeping Way; and expect with an Apprentice from 20 to 50 *l.* To a Journeyman they give 20 *l.* or upwards a Year, and his Board; and their Stock is seldom of less Value than 1000 *l.*



H O S I E R S.

THIS is a very genteel Business in the Shop-keeping Way; who deal principally in Stockings, Caps, and Gloves of all Sorts, either wove or knit; as also in Silk and Woolsted Pieces for Waist-coats or Breeches; which the major Part of Dealers buy rough as they come from the Makers, and employ the Trimmers and Dyers to finish them for Sale; yet many of them employ Frames and Knitters, sending in the Materials to the Workmen, and pay the Makers themselves; but these are called Manufacturers, or
Whole-

Wholesale-men ; but in this, as in a great many other Trades, there are some who serve the Merchants, others the Country Chapmen, and more who only sell by retail ; these last are generally served by Men of Note in that way ; who keep Warehouses in Town for that Purpose ; they commonly require from 50 to 200 *l.* with an Apprentice ; and give an able Journeyman from 20 to 30 *l.* a Year, with his Board and Lodging. To begin this Business in a middling Way, will require a Stock of 800 or 1000 *l.* but there are many who make use of from one to 7 or 8000 *l.*



H O T - P R E S S E R S.

THEIR Business is, by Means of Heat and Pressing, to finish, or render smooth, glossy, and in even Folds, most Sorts of Woollen Goods for Sale ; and therefore, like many other Trades, are only Master Workmen to the Shop-keepers, and neither Makers nor Dealers.

The Work is pretty nigh as hard as the *Carders*, and more fainting, there being much use of Fires in close Places.

The Masters in this Calling, who do not overabound, take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* whose Hours of working are regularly from six to nine : The Wages of a Journeyman is 12 or 15 *s.* a Week ; and a compleat set of Materials to enable one to set up for a Master will cost 100 *l.*

H O U R.



H O U R - G L A S S - M A K E R S.

HOUR-GLASSES are very useful to many People, but most of all to those belonging to the Sea, there not being a Ship without several of them.

The Making of them is no tip-top-Business, yet ingenious and not hard Work, and the Makers not many ; but they will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who must work from six to nine ; at which, when out of his Time, if a tolerable Workman, he may earn 12 *s.* a Week ; and with 50 *l.* set up Master.



H U S B A N D M E N.

THOUGH this Business is not called a Trade, there is in it both Art and Mystery, and by far more requires a Series of Instructions than many Callings to which Lads serve Apprenticeships ; and 'tis pity it was not become more customary in this, with some peculiar Privilege annexed to the serving such a Time out in it ; which might be a Means of bringing the Employ more into Esteem, and making our

G

Country-

Country-youths more steady in their Manners ; and the Masters would be served by their own regular bred Men, and not be obliged to take up with every Stroller to do their Work as the Seasons come round, which is often attended with great Inconvenience.

There is really a great Variety in the Work of this Business, and more Knowledge and Experience requisite in the conducting of it, than the Commonalty are aware of ; and it is a poor Farm that does not take 2 or 300 *l.* to stock it ; but as to the Pay of Workmen, that differs both according to the Country and Seasons of the Year.



J E W E L L E R S.

THESE Artists cut and polish Diamonds, and all other precious Stones, a very curious Business ; besides which some are great Dealers in them.

The Work requires more Nicety than Labour ; and the Masters are not numerous. They take with Apprentices usually from 20 to 50 *l.* each, whose working Hours are twelve in a Day ; in which Time a cleaver Hand will earn from 20 to 40 *s.* a Week ; but it is more usual to board in the House, dining always with his Master, and have besides from 15 to 35 *l.* a Year.

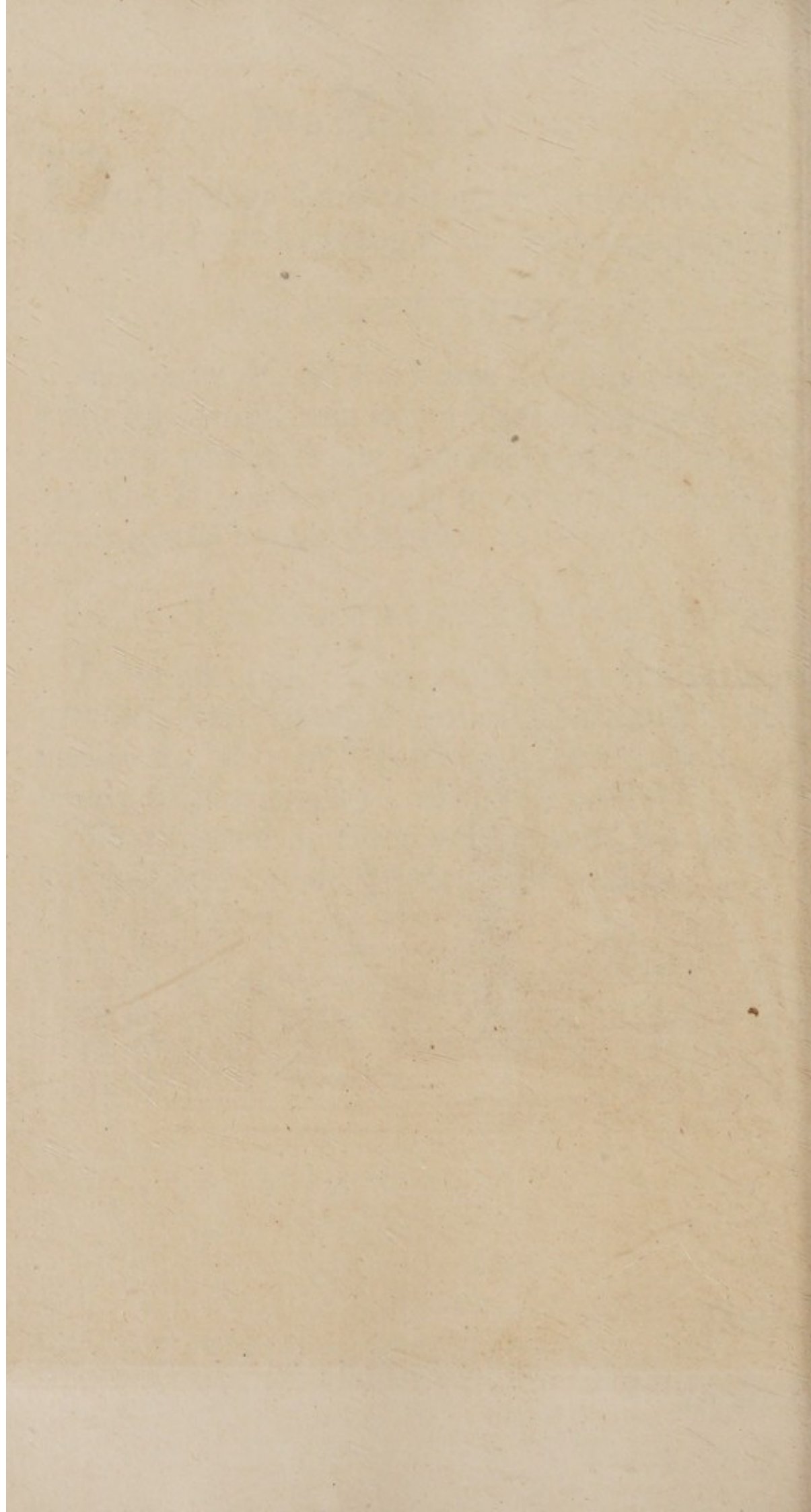
To set up a Master, who only works for others, will want no more than 20 *l.* but a Dealer

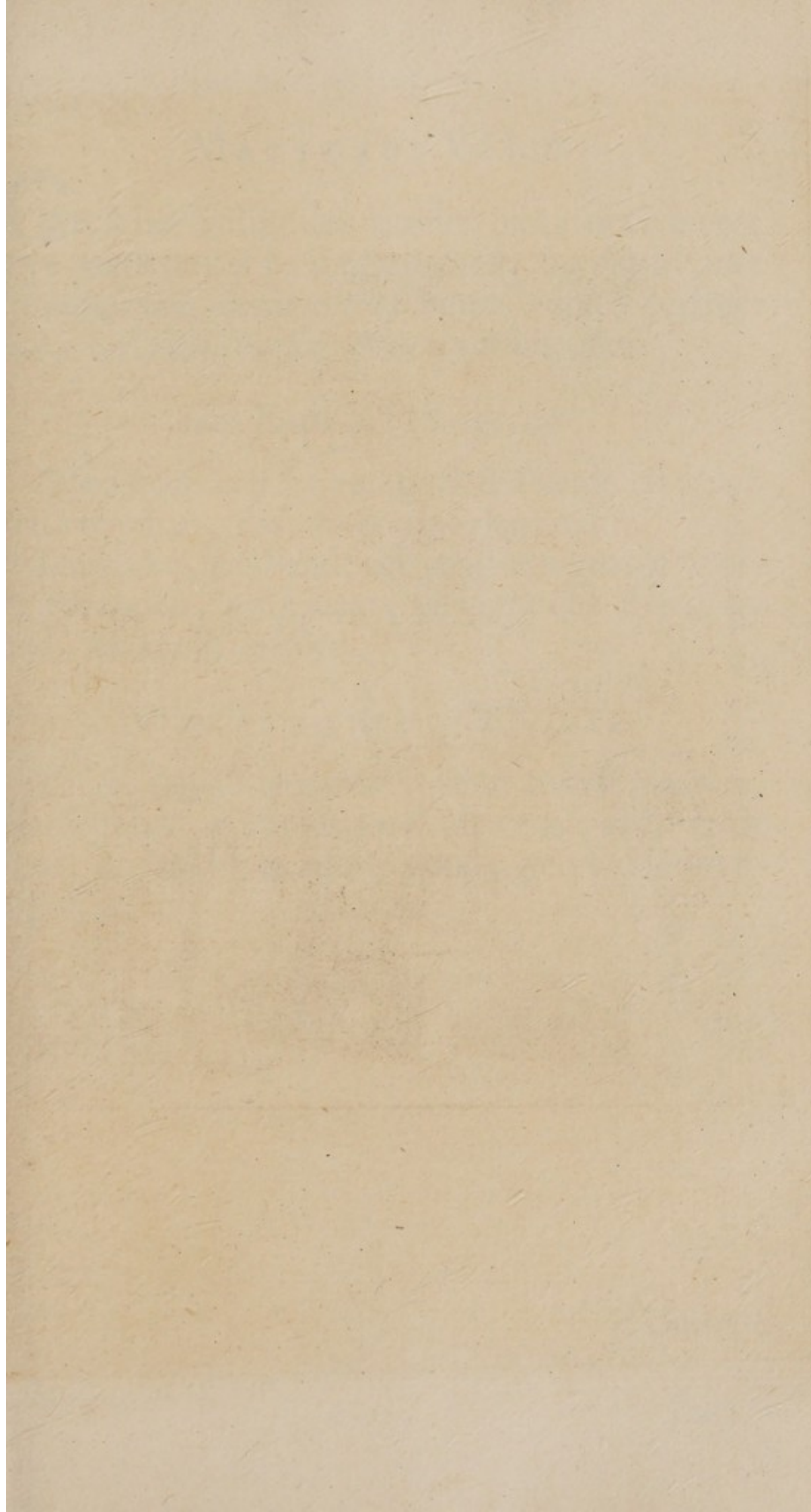
DE PAARLGATER.

ô Gaauwe koopman, zoek en bied
Naar 't paareltje, dat Jezus hiet.



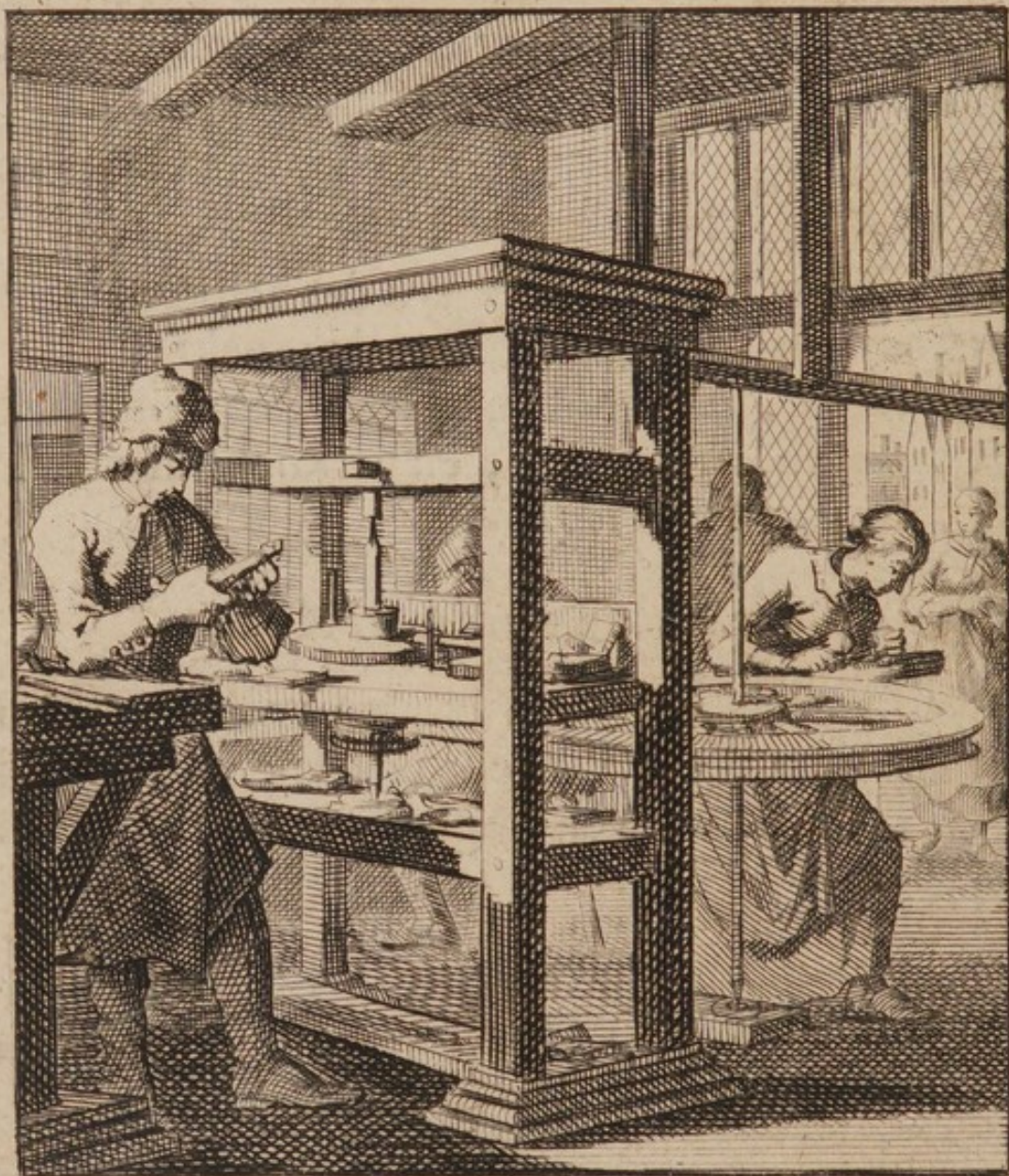
Een schat van onwaardeerlyk goed
Ligt onder 't slecht godvruchtig leven,
Gelyk de schoone paarel doet,
Die met een oester is omgeeven:
Als 't buitenste afvalt door de dood,
Dan word hy in Gods licht ontbloot.





DE DIAMANTSLYPER.

't Zyn dropjes uit een bron , Die eindigt noch begon.



De mens wil gaaren fierlyk zyn
Door diamantsteen, of robyn,
Op dat zyn rykdom zy gepreezen:
't Was beter dat hy 't recht begon,
Om eens te blinken als de zon,
Dat zal een and're schoonheid weezen.

Dealer in Diamonds, &c. must have Cash in Proportion to his Stock; and some only trade in them, but never work on them.

A *Jeweller* is one who compleatly finishes his Work, whether in Gold, Diamonds, precious Stones, &c. A *Diamond-cutter*, who chiefly cuts Diamonds, and the *Lapidary* all Sorts of precious Stones; but both are for the *Jewellers* Use.

The *Jewellers* commonly meet at *Chadwell's* Coffee-house to do Business among themselves: And the *Working Goldsmith's* Feast, kept once a Year at *Goldsmiths-hall*, is chiefly supported by the *Jewellers*; at which Time they have also a Sermon preached at St. *Lawrence's* church, near *Guild-hall*.



I N H O L D E R S, *the* XXXIId.

THOUGH the Business of these is no mechanical Art or Trade, nor do they take Apprentices at this Time, whatever they might do formerly, yet as their Employ is ancient, useful and extensive both in the City, and all up and down the Country (and why they should not bring up Apprentices as well as the *Vintners* I cannot see) I judged it would not be amiss to let them have their proper Place; especially as

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1515, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*
Livery-fine 40 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Elbow-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* when they think proper.

They have also a *Stand* in *Cheapside*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a *Chevron Argent* between three *Oat-garbs Or*, on a *Chief* of the second *St. Julian's Cross Sable*.

MOTTO. *Come ye Blessed, when I was harbourless, ye lodged me.*



JOINERS, the XLth.

CARPENTRY and Joinery, that Part especially belonging to House-work, (and even Undertaking, or furnishing of Funerals) are often performed by the same Persons, though the Work of these is much lighter and generally reckoned more curious than that of the *Carpenters*; for a good *Joiner* can often do both well, but every *Carpenter* cannot work at *Joinery*, especially the nicer Parts of it; but as to the Money given with an Apprentice, Hours of working, Journeyman's Wages, and Cash requisite to set up a Master, they are much on a Par.

Besides these there are *Bedstead-makers*, or *Joiners*, &c. who do all the Wood-work for the *Upholsterers*.

Press-joiners, who make all manner of Presses, &c. for many Trades.

Ship-joiners, who do little else besides Ship-work.

Box-makers, and *Coffin-makers* are also *Joiners*; which see in their Places.

The *Company of Joiners and Ceilers* (for so they are termed in their Charter) were incorporated in the Year 1570, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Livery-fine* 8 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Friers-lane, Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Tuesday* of the Month; but meet every *Tuesday* to do Business.

They have also a *Stand* in *Cheapside*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a *Chevron Argent*, between two Pair of *Compasses* above, and a *Sphere* in base *Or*, on a *Chief* of the third two *Roses* of the first, and between them a *Pale sable* charged with an *Escallop-shell* of the second.

MOTTO. *Credo, sed caveo*: I believe, but take heed.



IRON-MONGERS, the Xth.

THEY are for the generality large Shop or Ware-house Keepers and Traders, some dealing only in Iron and Steel unwrought; but more of them in Iron and Brass wrought up into

almost innumerable Materials, Tools, and Necessaries for other Trades, &c. and some in both.

They expect with an Apprentice (whose Business is one of the dirty Genteels) from 30 to 100 *l.* and upwards; to a head Shop-man they give from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and not less than 500 *l.* will set up one in a common Way; but those who keep Forges, or Foundries, deal in Bar-iron, and export and import much, employ thousands.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free: *Livery-fine* 15*l.* all of which are of the Court of *Assistants*.

Their *Hall* is now re-building in *Fen-church-street*; and therefore meet at the *Sun-tavern* in *Paul's-church-yard*, on *Court-days*, which they call at pleasure.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

There is one very peculiar *Charity* in the Disposal of this *Company*, (which is punctually executed) half the Interest of 26,000 *l.* to be perpetually employed in the Redemption of *British* Captives out of the *Slavery* inflicted on them by the *Moors*; left by *Thomas Betton*, *Turkey-merchant*, in the Year 1724.

ARMS. *Argent*, on a *Chevron Gules* between 3 *Gads* of *Steel Azure*, as many *Pair* of *Shackles Or.*

MOTTO. *GOD is our Strength.*

LACE-



L A C E - M E N.

THERE are three principal Sorts of *Lace*, each of which is made by particular Work-people, and sold by different Dealers, or, Shop-keepers, and Dealers, who are properly speaking the *Lace-men*.

1. The *Thread* or *Bone-lace*, made mostly by Women and Children, in the Midland Counties, *Northampton*, *Buckingham*, &c. which is bought up by Persons who make it their Business so to do, called *Lace-buyers*, and bring it up to *London*, to sell it again to the Shop-keepers and *Lace-chambers*, which Sort is chiefly for Women's Wear.

2. *Woolsted-lace* of all Sorts, wove in Town, mostly used for Furniture, Coaches, Liveries, &c.

3. *Gold* and *Silver-lace*, also called *Orrice*, made likewise in Town, for richly ornamenting Cloaths, Hats, &c.

All of them are very considerable Branches in Trade, genteel Shop-keeping, and can well employ from 500 to 2000 *l.* in Business, yet not numerous.

The Masters in the *Orrice-weaving* Way take an Apprentice with about 5 or 10 *l.* and his Hours are from six to nine. A Journey-man in that Branch can get with easy working 18 or

20 s. a Week ; and the Value of 50 l. will make him a Master.

Those who weave woolsted Laces take 5 l. with an Apprentice, whose work is also easy for the same Hours ; but a Journeyman don't get so much at it.



LAST-MAKERS.

THE making of Lasts, Boot-trees, and Stretchers, for the *Shoe-makers* Use, is a pretty handy Trade, not over-hard Work, and has some Ingenuity in it. There are not a great many Masters in it, but almost all of them live handsomely, who usually take with an Apprentice 5 l. whose Hours of working are from six to nine. A Journeyman can get at it 18 or 20 s. a Week, who, if minded to be a Master, may set up with 50 l.

There is another pretty easy Trade, dependent also on the *Shoe-makers*, which is *Heel-making*, of which there are but few, who are much on a footing with the *Last-makers* in most Respects.

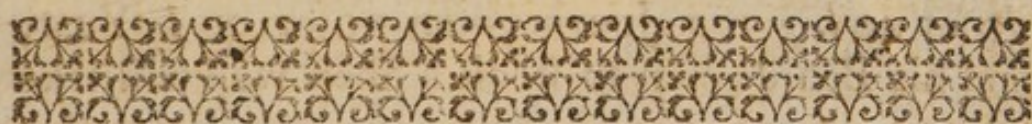
LEATHER-



LEATHER-CUTTERS.

ARE those who buy the Hides and Skins ready tanned and dressed, and cut them in Pieces of proper Sizes for *Shoe-makers*, &c. for many of the lower Sort of the Craft do not cut their own Work out of whole Skins or Hides.

There are not a great many of this Trade, though an advantageous one, many having gained Fortunes by it: Most of them keep Shops, and large ones too, and take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who will have a good deal of work to do besides looking after Shop. To a Journeyman they give 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board, and it will require 300 or 500 *l.* to set up properly.



LEATHER-DRESSERS.

OF whom there are two Sorts, the *Curriers*, already spoken of, and those who work the *Shammy-leather*, which is soft and pliable, one Side whereof is always raised or nappy, not grained and smooth; and the working of this Sort is cleaner and easier than *Currying*, but I apprehend not so profitable.

These take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* work from six to nine ; pay a Journeyman about 12 *s.* a Week ; who can set up for himself with 500 *l.* for they seldom deal in the Goods themselves, but work for the *Sellers.*



LEATHER-SELLERS, *the XVth.*

THEY are Shop-keepers and Dealers in almost all Sorts of Leather, which are many, for the Use of a Number of other Trades, therefore very extensive, and reckoned a genteelish Business, though not the cleanest, there being a good deal of dusty Soil amongst their Goods, which pass often through their Hands in sorting, &c. which is their chief Employ.

They generally expect with an Apprentice 30 or 40 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* Year, and his Board ; and to stock a Shop well will take up 300 or 500 *l.* and some have four times that Sum in Trade.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1382, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* and confirmed by *Henry VI.* in 1442, with a Power to inspect all Lambs, Sheep, and Calves Leather all over the Nation : *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street within* ; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent, 3 Bucks regardant Gules.*

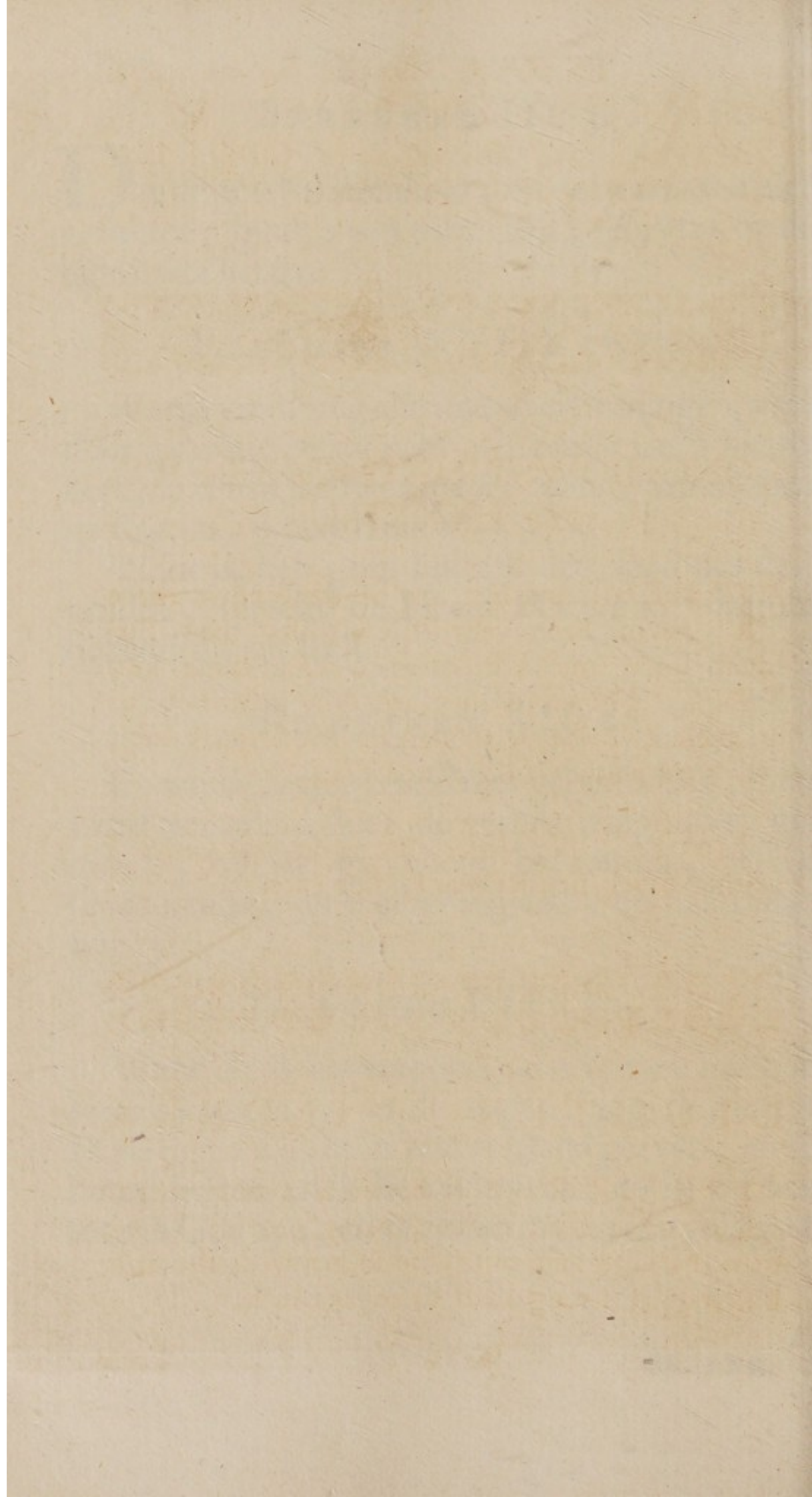
MOTTO.

DE LEDERBEREIDER.

Wat helpt de slaaverny, Daar 't best vergeeten zy.



Al is het vel niet goed om te eten,
't Is daarom niet onwaard versmeeten:
't Word al door vlyt tot nut gebragt:
Behalven 't groot profyt der zielen;
Dat laat men sling'ren en vernielen
Als vodden, die men gants niet acht.



MOTTO. *Soli Deo Honor & Gloria*: Honour and Glory be to God alone.



LONG BOWSTRING-MAKERS, *the LXXXIId.*

THERE are but few of these now, there having been very little Call for their Business since the Use of Fire-arms came into Fashion: Therefore they are only mentioned as an ancient *Company*, though by *Prescription* only, and have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo*: I neither have, neither want, nor care.

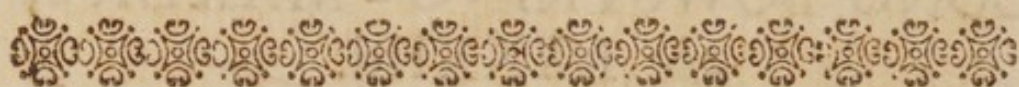


LIGHTER-BUILDERS.

THEIR Trade is between a Ship-wright and a Boat-builder, being heavier Work than the last, and not quite so heavy as the first, but require strong Lads to engage in it.

Their Business is building all kinds of Lighters, Barges, &c. chiefly for carrying of all Sorts of Luggage by Water ; a very useful Trade, and requires some Art to work true.

They take Apprentices with 10 l. each ; whose working Hours are uncertain ; a Journeyman has 15 s. a Week, but hardly ever want work ; and to set up a Master will sink 300 if not 500 l. They join in *Company* with the *Ship-wrights*, with whom they bind and make free.



L O O M - M A K E R S.

TH E S E Artists make not only Looms, but all other Materials, as Wheels, Ingines, Throwing-mills, &c. for the Use of *Weavers* and *Throwsters*. The Work is partly *Joinery* and partly *Turnery*, with the Assistance of *Smithery* ; it is not hard, and has its Curiosities.

The Masters in this Trade are not many, and most of them keep Shops as well as work. They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 l. who work from six to nine ; a Journeyman in which Trade has usually 12 or 15 s. a Week ; and to make a Master of him a Supply of only about 50 or 100 l. at most will do at first.

L O R I N O R S, *the* LVIIth.

THIS is the old Term for *Bit-makers*, and by which they are distinguished as a *Company*.

Their Work is a light Branch of the *Smithery*, though they never make any thing except the Metal Appurtenances to Bridles, Harnesses, &c.

There are not many of them, but they bring up Apprentices, and with one expect 5 *l*. Their Hours for working are from six to eight. A Journeyman can earn 18 *s*. a Week ; and may set up for himself with about 100 *l*.

They were incorporated in the Year 1488, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and confirmed by Queen *Anne* in 1712 : *Livery-fine* 10 *l*.

Their *Hall* is at *London-wall*, near *Cripple-gate* ; and their *Court-day* on the *first Wednesday* of the Month.

They have also a *Stand*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a *Chevron Argent*, between 3 *Curb-bits Or*, as many *Bosses sable*.

M A N-



MANTUA-MAKERS.

THIS Trade belongs entirely to the Women, both as to the Work and the Wear, and a very extensive one it is, as well in the Country as in the City. It is reckoned a genteel as well as profitable Employ, many of them living well and saving Money.

They take Girls and young Women Apprentices, (who must work early and late as Business calls) with whom they have from 5 to 20 Guineas, according to the Degree of their Business, which with some is very large. As to Journeywomen they have generally 7 or 9 s. a Week; and to make a Mistress, there is little else wanting than a clever Knack at cutting out and fitting, handsome Carriage, and a good set of Acquaintance.



MARINERS.

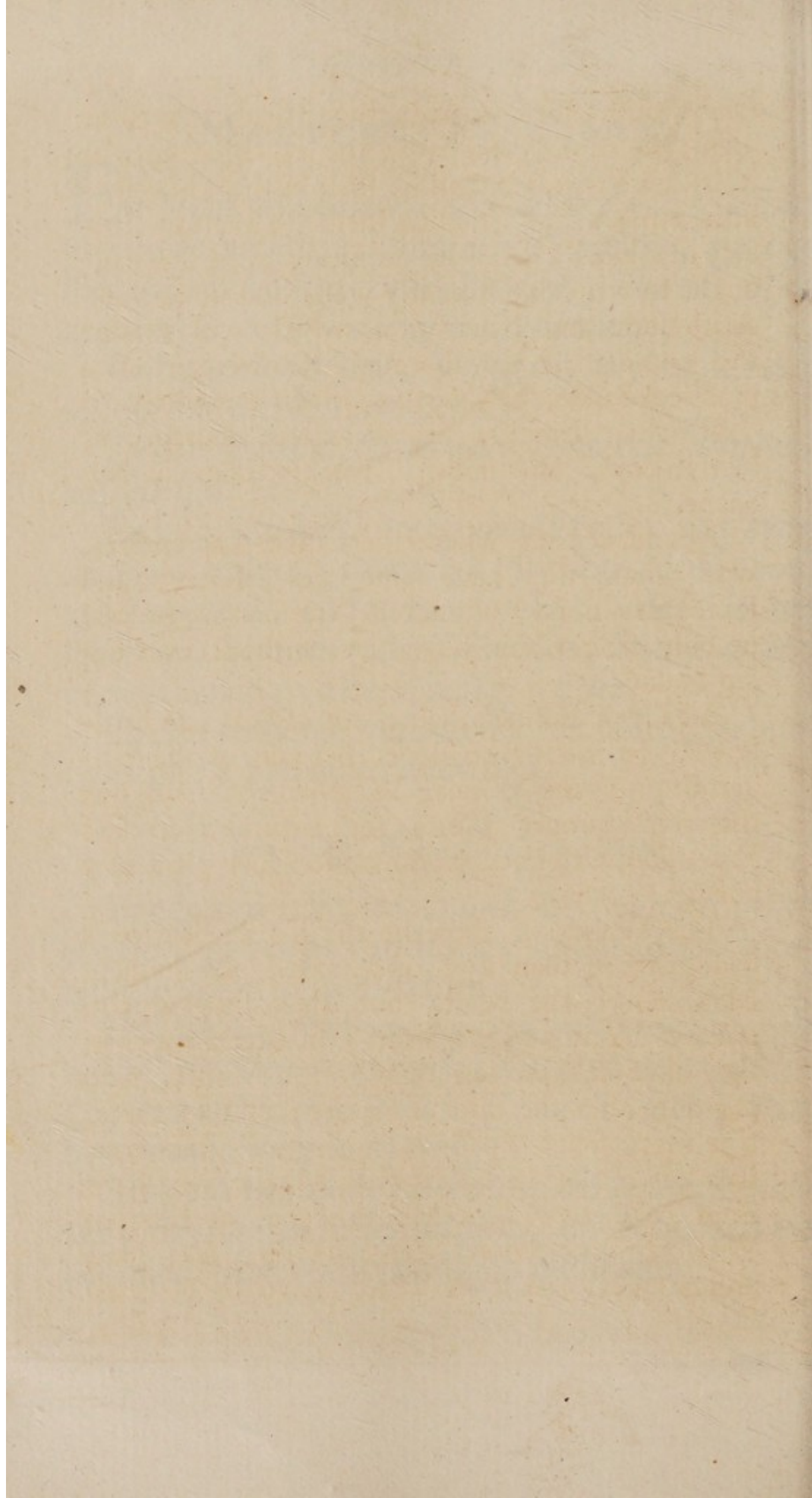
THESSE belong entirely to the Sea-service, and a very good Business for any one who is really so; but every *Sailor* is not a *Mariner*,
for

D E Z E E M A N .

Die't Oosten wil bereiken, Moet van het Westen wyken.



ô Zeeman, die de woeste baaren,
Op goede hoop, zo ver doorploegt,
Die zich op reis naar't heiland voegt,
Moet ook een wilde zee bevaaren;
Maar houd hy streek, daar's geen geval,
Dat hem goê reis beletten zal.



for he must have a distinguishing Head, as well as useful Hands and good Eyes; and a Lad that goes to it, if his Friends intend he shall be any thing besides a meer Tar, (though these are even serviceable in their Way, and by no means to be despised) ought to write indifferently well, and understand Arithmetic and Navigation, which will render the coming at the thorough Knowledge of a practical Sailor, or *Mariner*, much more easy.

It is an Employ fit for active, courageous, hardy Boys, but not for weakly ones in any Shape.

Abundance of Masters do take Apprentices, with whom they have sometimes Money, and sometimes none; but a vast Number are trained up only from Cabin-boys, &c. without ever being bound.

A Sailor's Business, when out at Sea, can hardly ever be said to be done, because of the Uncertainty of the Winds, Weather, &c. not but they have proper Times for natural Rest and Ease, and with good Commanders live pleasantly enough.

The Wages of those in the King's Service is seldom more than 23 s. or 23 s. 6 d. for an able Man before the Mast, but then they reckon *thirteen* Months to the Year. In Merchant-men they have seldom less than 30 s. a Month, who pay only after the rate of *twelve*; and in these, if clever, sober Fellows, and good *Mariners*, they often rise to be Masters Mates, who have from 50 s. to 3 l. a Month; (but in time of War both common Men, Mates, &c. have much more) and so in Time arrive to be Masters,

ters, which is a very good Station in a Ship of middling Burthen.

In Men of War but few rise, except they have good Friends; but in War-time they stand a better Chance for Prize-money, by which a great many have been enriched in this present War with *Spain* and *France*.



M A S O N S, the XXXth.

OR, as called by some, *Stone-masons*, or *Stone-cutters*, whose Business is the Stonework in Buildings, Tombs, broad Pavements, &c. a most curious Art taken in all its Parts, and not hard work; (for they have Labourers under them, who saw and do the drudging Part) and a Lad, to be properly qualified for learning this Trade, ought to have an Insight into Geometry and Architecture.

They take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* whose working Hours are from six to six; a Journeyman's Wages 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; and to set up a Master 200 *l.* will be sufficient; though some employ a good deal more.

They were a *Society* so long ago as the Year 1410, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* and with whom the *Marblers*, or *Statuaries* joined; but not incorporated into a *Company* till 1677, by King *Charles II.* *Livery-fine* 5 *l.*

Their

DE STEENHOUWER.

Hoewel verspreid, Nochtans bereid.



De steenen worden vast behouwen,
Om 't machtig huis mede op te bouwen;
Gelyk des Heeren Jezus werk,
De steenen, hier en daar gelegen,
Bereid, en vlyt, en schikt ter degen,
Tot opstal van zyn eeuw'ge kerk.

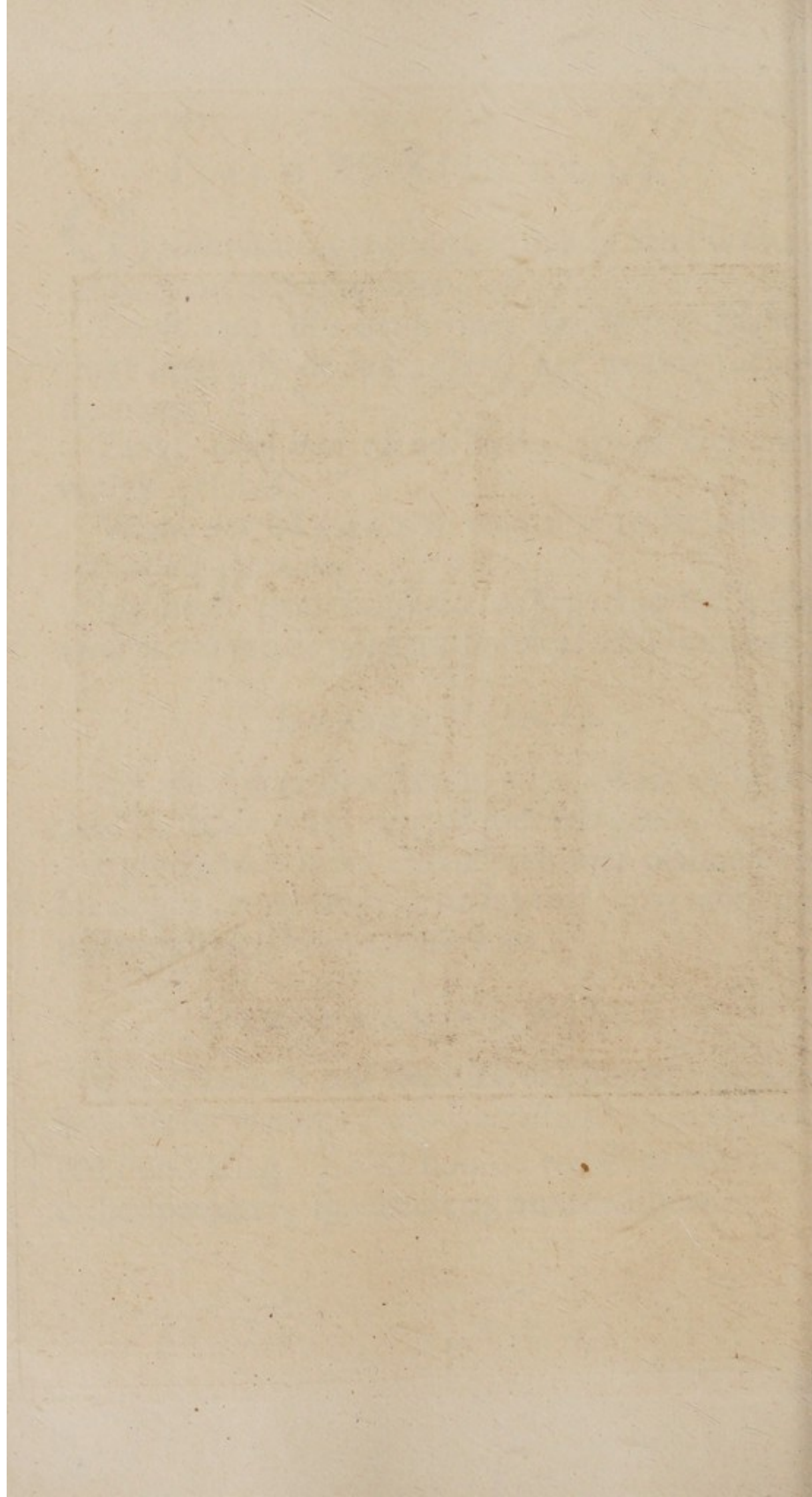


DE BEELDHOUWER.

ô Mens verkies Winst uit verlies.



Gelyk als uit den rouwen steen
Het fierlyk beeld door konst verscheen,
Daar slechts 't onnutte gaat verlooren;
Zo haalt de wysheid Gods, naar wens,
Het Christus beeld uit Adams mens,
Tot een sieraad in 's hemels kooren.

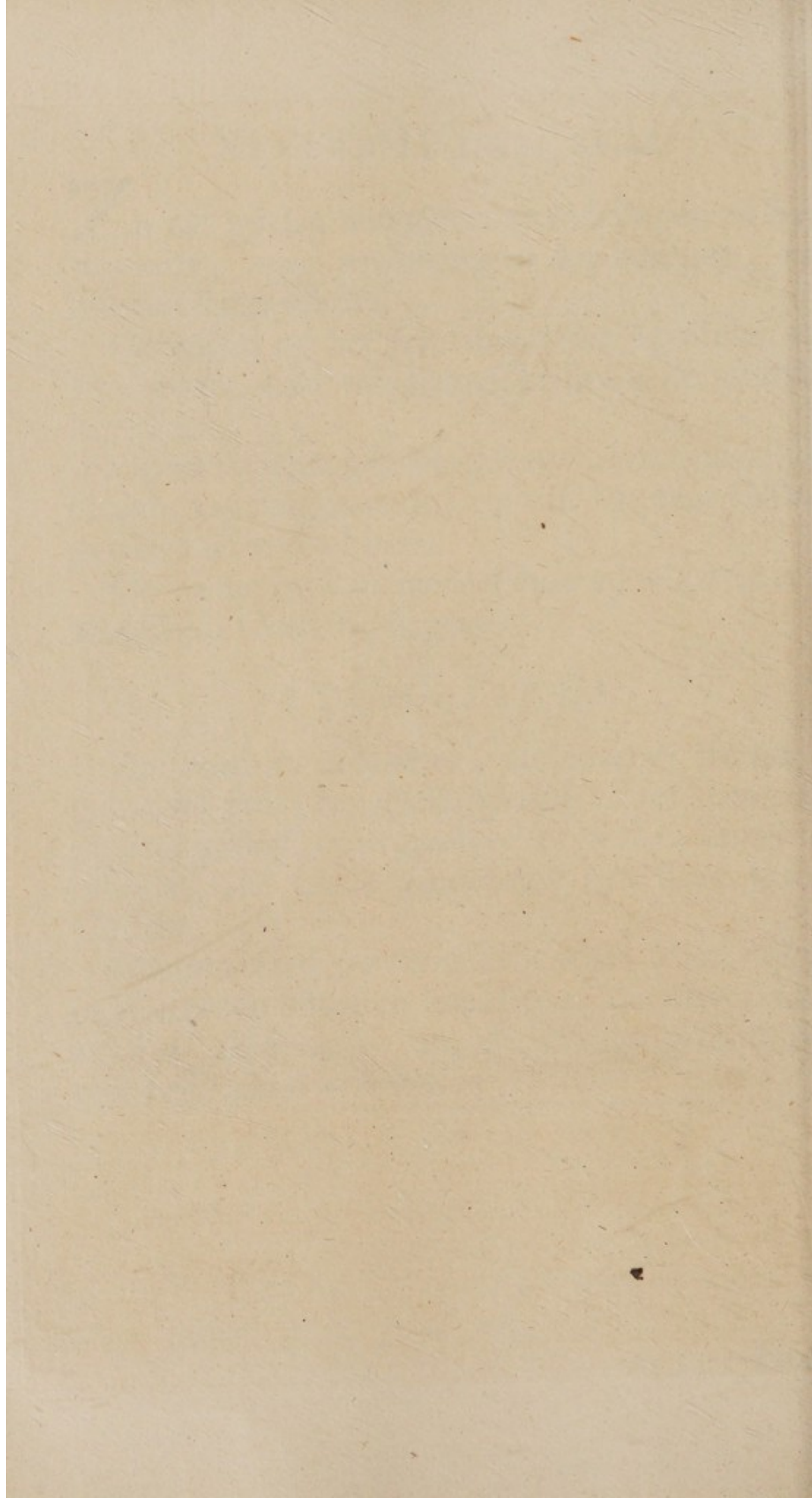


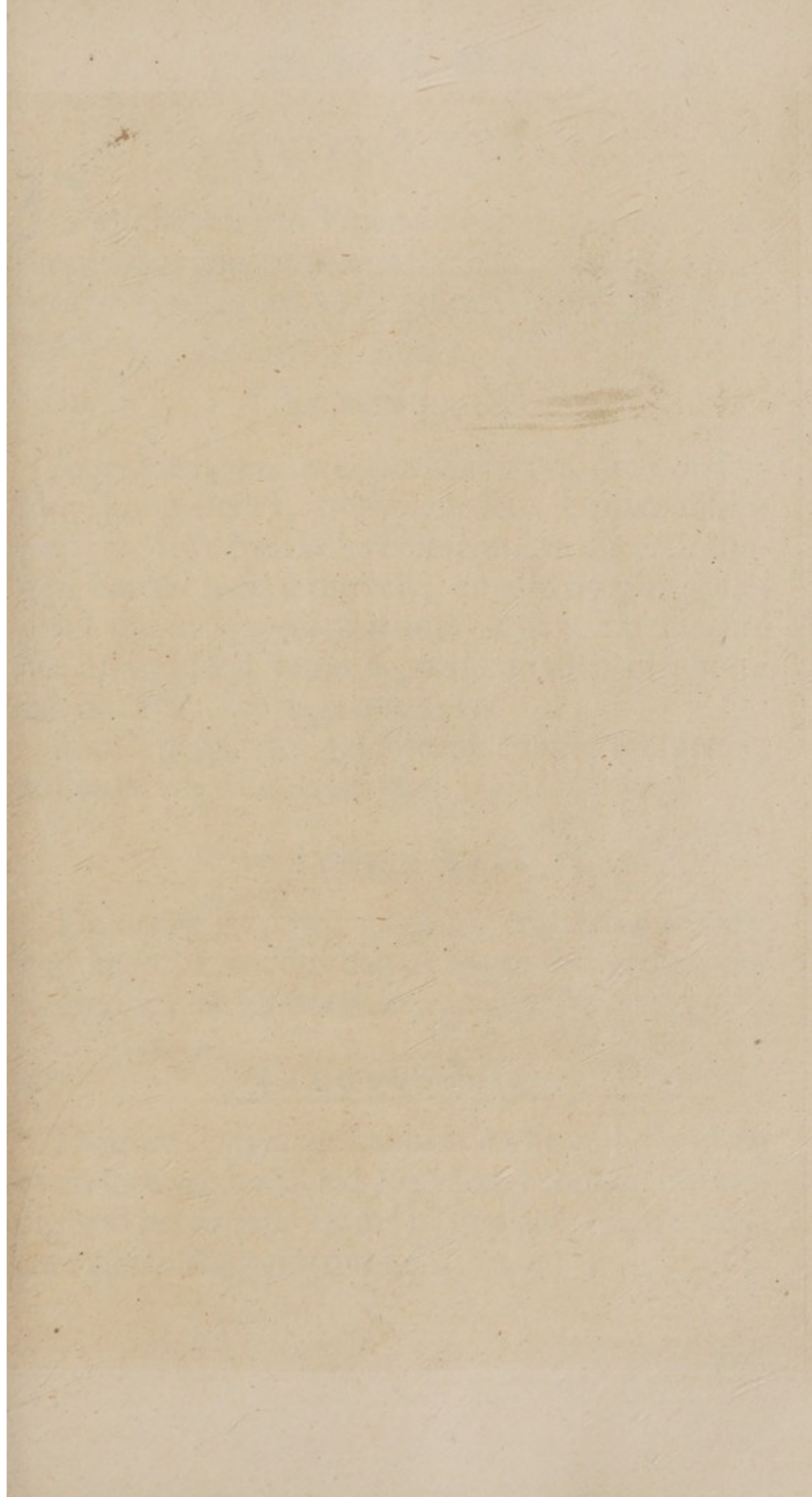
DE STEENZAAGER.

Al met 'er tyd Aan 't end der ftryd.



Patienfwerk, gefladig aan,
Komt eind'lyk noch wel eens gedaan:
ô Zwaare fteen van 's levens tyden!
De dag en nacht haalt heen en weêr,
De zaag des tyds zinkt ftadig neêr,
Tot dat zich ziel en lichaam fcheiden.





DE BOOMMAAKER.

Dryft vloed u neer, Stelt u te weer.



De man die werkzaam is met boomen,
Die maakt vast gang op gang naar 't west,
En tracht daar door in 't oost te komen:
Zo doet een ziel, die staat na 't best;
Die keert van weelden en vermaaken,
Om zoo aan weeldens bron te raaken.

Their *Hall* is in *Mason's-alley*, in *Basinghall-street*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Thursday* after *Quarter-day*.

They have also a *Stand*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the *Day* of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a *Chevron Argent*, between 3 *Castles Argent*, a *Pair of Compasses*, somewhat extended, of the 1st.

MOTTO. *In the LORD is all our Trust.*



M A S T - M A K E R S.

THEY not only make *Masts*, but *Bow-sprits*, *Yards*, &c. which support the *Rigging* of *Ships*, and it is a *Branch* of *Carpentry*, but employed in these *Materials* chiefly; therefore seldom to be found but in *Sea-ports*, where *Ship-building* goes forward.

They take *Apprentices*, who must not be weak *Lads*, and with one commonly have 5 or 10 *l.* who work from *Day-light* to *Day-light*; or six to seven; at which a *Journeyman* can get 15 or 18 *s.* a *Week*. Most of the *Masters* keep large *Yards* or *Wharfs*, to stock one of which with proper *Timber* will make a *Hole* in 300 *l.*

In *Company* they join with the *Ship-wrights*, with whom they bind and make free.

M A T H E.



MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS.

THEIR Business is a most curious Art, indeed, requires a great deal of Nicety and Exactness, good Eyes, and a clear Head; nay, one would readily think they must be all Mathematicians too who are employed in it; though, doubtless, they, as well as many other Mechanics, work by Rule, and not always by the Reason of the Thing. However, it must certainly be of Use to a Lad, who is about going out to it, if he has gone through a common Course of the Mathematics, which Qualification is more requisite than much Strength.

Those in the *Brass-way* take with an Apprentice not less than 20 *l.* (especially those who are in a large Shop-keeping way) who must work from six to eight; in which Time an ingenious Hand will earn sometimes a Guinea a Week.

If one sets up to work privately for the Shops, 50 *l.* will do to supply him with Tools, &c. but if he only opens a middling Shop of Instruments, it will require 100 or 200 *l.* and if he furnishes a grand one, it will take up 500 *l.*

Those in the *Wooden-way* take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* work much the same Hours; but don't earn so much, and a little Matter will set one up a Master.

MERCERS,

M E R C E R S, *the* Ist.

MOST of these are great Shop-keepers, in a very genteel Way, who in Town deal altogether in wove Silks, Damasks, Velvets, &c. here and there one excepted, who sell Stuffs too, which they buy of the different Sorts of Weavers in the Piece, and cut out as wanted, either for Apparel or Furniture: But in the Country *Mercers* deal also in most Sorts of Woollen Goods for Apparel, who are generally large Dealers likewise.

Our tip-top Mercers in Town seldom take an Apprentice under 30 *l.* and so on to 100 *l.* and upwards; but then they live in a very handsome Manner; go always clean, and their Business is little more than a Diversion: Shopmen, bred to the Business, in Town have from 20 *l.* to upwards of 100 *l.* a Year, and some have their Board) according to the Strength of their Acquaintance with *the Fair*.

To enable one to open Shop in any tolerable Way will take up 500 *l.* and so on, as the Stock shall be increased, to the Amount of perhaps 2000 *l.* which several of them have.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1393, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free: *Livery-fine*
but

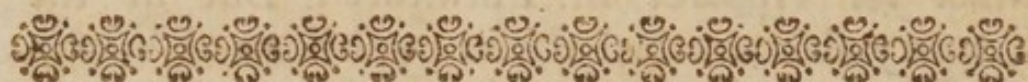
but 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and their Members are exempted from Quarterage.

Their *Hall* is in *Ironmonger-lane*, and their *Court-day* uncertain.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Demi-virgin with her Hair dishevelled crowned, issuing out (and within an Orle) of Clouds, all proper.

MOTTO. *Honor Deo.* Honour be to God.



M E R C H A N T S.

THE Term *Merchant* is very general, tho' commonly understood; but, to make it a little more particular, it signifies one who merchandizes or traffics Abroad, by Sea as well as by Land, Goods for Goods as well as Money; deals at home only Wholesale, keeps no Shop, but Warehouses, Store-houses, Vaults, Cellars, &c.

To distinguish one from another, they either have the Title from the principal Commodity in which they traffic, or from the chief Place they trade to and from; as,

Hop-

Hop-
Hemp-
Wine-
Hamburg-
Turkey-
Virginia-

} *Merchant*; and so on to a great Variety.

Some take Apprentices, and some not ; those that do generally have with one from 100 to 300 *l.* and Youths who have or are like to have good Fortunes are the fittest for this Station of Trade, and they ought to write a good Hand, and understand Accounts well.

To say what Sum of Money will enable a Person to commence *Merchant* is difficult, but certainly it must be no small Matter.

There are also diverse Companies of *Merchants* ; as,

I. M E R C H A N T S A D V E N T U R E R S,

Now called, *The Hamburg Company*, incorporated in the Year 1296, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* which was then the only joined Body of *Merchants* in *England* ; and, being greatly encouraged from Time to Time by several of our Monarchs, as well as Foreigners, especially in *Germany*, they first fixed a Factory at *Antwerp* ; but, in Queen *Elizabeth's* War with *Spain*, they were obliged to remove it to *Hamburg*, where it has remained ; though it has been in but a declining Condition ever since the late King *William's* Reign, owing to their Privileges being abridged, the laying their Trade open, and the

Ham-

Hamburgers getting almost all of it from *Great Britain*.

MOTTO. *Reddite cuique quod suum est*: Render to every one that which is his.

II. *Merchants of the STAPLE,*

This Body was erected in King *Edward* the III^d's Time, or between the Years 1327 and 1377, whose principal Factory was at *Middleborough* in *Zealand*: But this *Staple* was, in 1389, removed to *Calais*, and from thence, in 1391, to *England*. Their chief Commodities were *Leather*, *Wool-fels*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Cloth*.

III. *EASTLAND Company,*

Or *Merchants of ELBING*, (in the Kingdom of *Prussia*) so called from their grand Factory kept in that City for many Years; which afterwards was not only removed, but divided to the three Cities of *Dantzick*, in *Poland*; *Koningsburg*, in *Polish Prussia*; *Riga*, in *Livonia*, and other Parts of the *Baltic*. The principal Merchandizes they import from thence are *Bees-wax*, *Pot-ashes*, *Tallow*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Linens*, *Oak*, *Fir*, *Naval Stores* and *Sturgeon*.

IV. *AFRICAN Company.*

Trading to *Africa* was first set on foot about the Year 1553.

In 1588 Queen *Elizabeth* granted her Letters Patent to the Merchants, Traders to these Parts, to select themselves into a Body ; and King *James* and King *Charles* I. also gave them much Incouragement.

In 1662 they were incorporated by King *Charles* II. These, in about 10 Years Time, flung up their Charter to a new set of Adventurers, who were incorporated by the Title of *The Royal African Company* : But they also, as the rest had done, ran behind-hand, and were obliged to apply to Parliament, who gave them Assistance several Times. Yet, notwithstanding all, their Trade being laid open in 1697, and meeting with many other Obstacles from Time to Time, they do not appear to be in any extraordinary State at present. The Chief Commodities they formerly imported from thence were *Gold* and *Elephants Teeth* ; but lately they have also followed the *Negro Trade* to the *West Indies*.

Their *House* is in *Fenchurch-street*.

MOTTO. *Regio floret Patrocinio Commmercium, Commercioque Regnum* : Commerce flourishes by Royal Protection, and a Kingdom by Commerce.

ARMS. Or, An Elephant passant *Azure*, with a Castle on his Back *Argent* ; a Canton quarterly ; the 1st and 4th *Azure*, a Flower de lis *Argent*, the 2d and 3d *Gules*, a Lyon of *England*.

V. R U S S I A Company.

Incorporated in the Year 1555, in Queen *Mary's* Reign, consisted of many *Noblemen* as well as *Merchants*, whose Charter entitled them to carry on a separate Trade, not only to all Quarters of the *Russian* Emperor's Dominions, but to all other Parts they might make Discoveries of in those *Northern* Climates; which, in a short Time were very considerable, and turned out great Profits.

They were further encouraged by Parliament; and King *James I.* enlarged their Privileges.

MOTTO. *God be our good Guide.*

VI. LEVANT, or TURKEY Company,

Incorporated in the Year 1579, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, carried on their Trade in the beginning only as far as *Venice*, but afterwards extended it to *Turky*, which they have continued ever since with so much Advantage, notwithstanding the Erection of the *East India Company*, as to become very rich.

MOTTO. *Deo, Reipub. & Amicis.* Devoted to God, the Public, and our Friends.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Ship under sail proper, a Chief ingrailed *Or*.

VII. E A S T-

VII. E A S T I N D I A *Company,*

Which was incorporated in the Year 1601, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, carrying on a very extensive Trade indeed into *Arabia* and almost all Parts of the *East Indies*.

It is supported by a joint Stock, and employs a vast Number of Shipping, and of Hands at Home, at Sea, and Abroad, to the enriching many Families from time to time; and therefore are of great Service to the Nation in general.

They have a grand *House* in *Leadenhall-street*, and a multitude of Ware-houses there and elsewhere; likewise a Dock and Yard of their own for building and repairing their Ships, which are mostly of great Burthen and very fine.

What they send out is chiefly of our Woollen Manufactory, and Bullion, and in return bring us a surprizing Variety of *India Goods*, of which they make two large Sales in a Year, one in *March*, the other in *September*, besides some smaller, which enables them also twice a Year to make a Dividend, after the Rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*l.* 4*l.* 10*s.* and sometimes 5 *l.* per Cent. per Annum.

ARMS. *Azure*, three Ships under Sail proper, on a Chief *Or*, 2 Roses *Gules*, and between them *Azure*, a Flower de lis *Argent* quartered with *Gules* a Lion of *England*.

MOTTO. *Auspicio Regis & Senatus Angliæ*:
By the Favour of the King and Senate of *England*.

VIII. HUDSON'S BAY Company,

Incorporated in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* carry on a very snug but profitable Trade to all Parts of *Hudson's Streights* and *Bay*, which run quite through from the North-east to the North-west Parts of *North America*; where they have established up and down several Factories, and the Commodities they bring home are chiefly *Beyers* and other rich *Furs*. They do not send above three Ships, of about 200 Tons Burthen each, in a Year, who go out in the Spring, and return commonly at Autumn.

Their *House* is in *Fenchurch-street*.

MOTTO. *Pro Pelle Cutem*: Skin for Skin.

IX. SOUTH-SEA Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in Consideration of their discharging a national Debt of above *Nine Millions*.

In 1714, their Capital was raised to *Ten Millions*; and in 1720 it increased to above *Thirty-three Millions and an Half*, to the fatal Destruction of a great Number of Families, and most astonishing Confusion of the Nation in general.

Upon the whole, it has seemed rather to be a Company calculated for *Scheming* than *Trading*; though, it is true, they have carried on a Trade for many Years to the *Spanish West Indies*, an exceeding advantageous one, were it carefully and honestly

honestly conducted both at Home and Abroad ; and for some Years in the *Greenland* Whale-fishery, but with the utmost Disadvantages, and very great Losses.

They have a very fine *House* in *Bishopsgate-street* within, and make half-yearly Dividends after the Rate of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* or 4 *l.* per Cent.

There have been divers other Companies of Merchants, as the *French*, *Dutch*, *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *Italian*, and *American*, which now are all open, and in general Hands, by which the Commerce to most of those Parts is rather mended than otherwise.

MOTTO. *A Gadibus usque Auroram* : Which, by a figurative Construction, I think, must mean *From the Treasury even unto the Gold Mine* : for *Gades*, or *Gadis*, implies either the Island without the Streights of *Gibraltar*, (or *Gilbrata*) or the City of *Cadiz*, which, for its great Riches, has been the Magazine of *Spain* ; and *Auroram* here certainly signifies the Rise of the Gold ; though the Latin Phrase is, *A Gadibus usque ad Gangem*, from one End of the World to the other.



MERCHANT-TAYLORS, *the VIIth.*

THIS at present is rather the Title of one of our grand City Companies, than of any particular Tradesmen.

They at first were only a *Society*, who had *Arms* granted them, as *Taylors* and *Linen Armourers*, in the Year 1299, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and incorporated into a *Company* as such in 1466, by *Edward IV.* but as *Merchant-Taylors* not till 1503, by *Henry VII.* and it is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free: *Livery-fine* 20*l.*

By their original Title it is natural to think the *Taylors* ought to lay claim to this *Company*.

Their *Hall* is in *Threadneedle-street*, near *Bishopsgate-street within*; and their Court-day when they think fit.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Tent royal between two Parliament Robes *Gules*, lined *Ermine*. On a Chief *Azure* a Lion of *England*.

MOTTO. *Concordia parva Res crescunt*; Small Communities increase by Concord.



M I L L E R S.

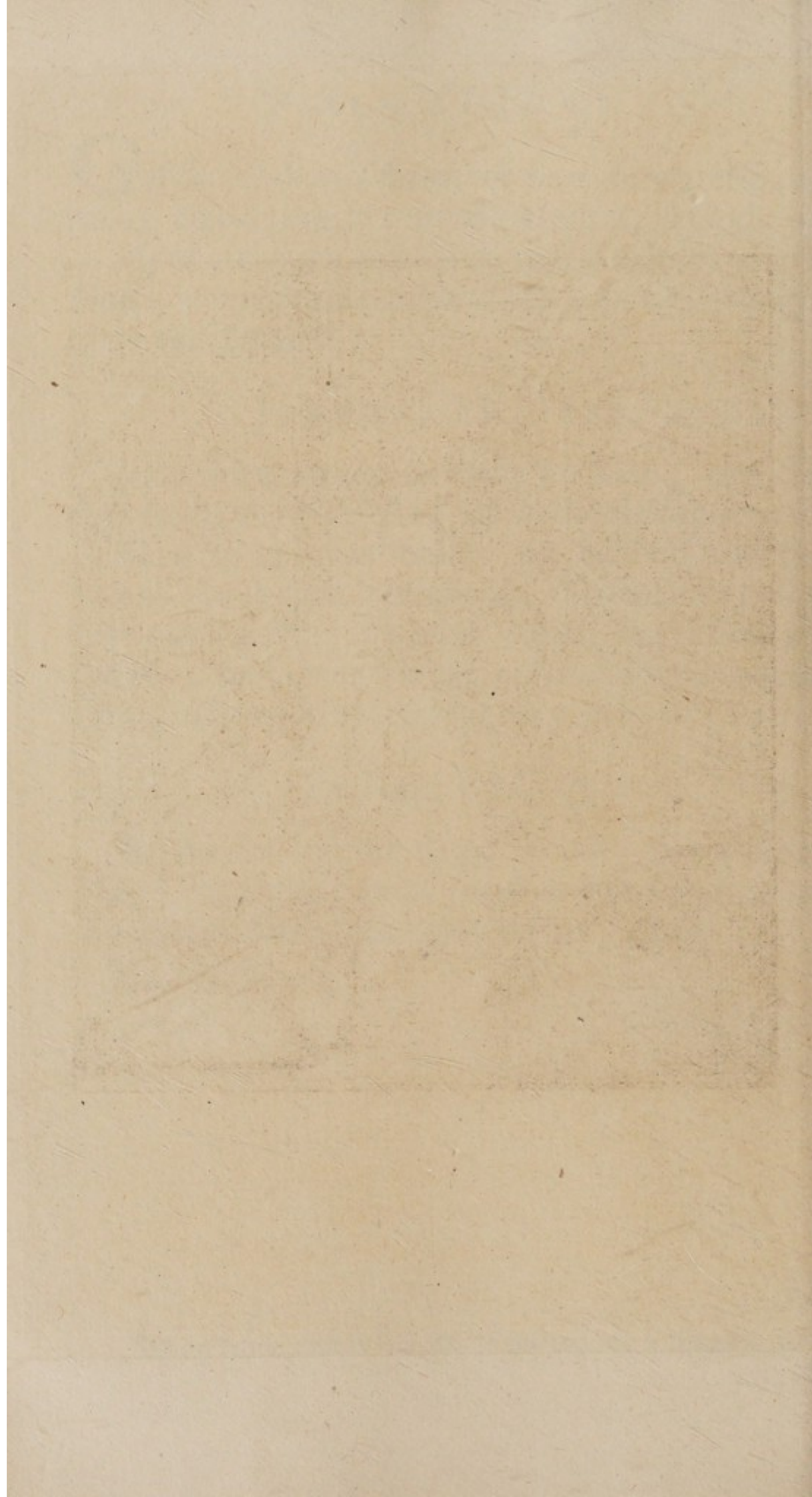
THEIR Work is properly a Country Employ, being generally situated at some Distance from either Cities, Towns, or Villages, in every

DE MOLENAAR.

De hemel geeft, Wie vangt die heeft.



Staat iemants molen wel gedraaid,
Zyn wieken worden wel bewaaid,
En 't werk van nooddrift word bedreeven.
Wie deeld 'er aan genade mis,
Die toegekeerd van herten is,
Naar 't eeuwig onophoud'lyk geeven.

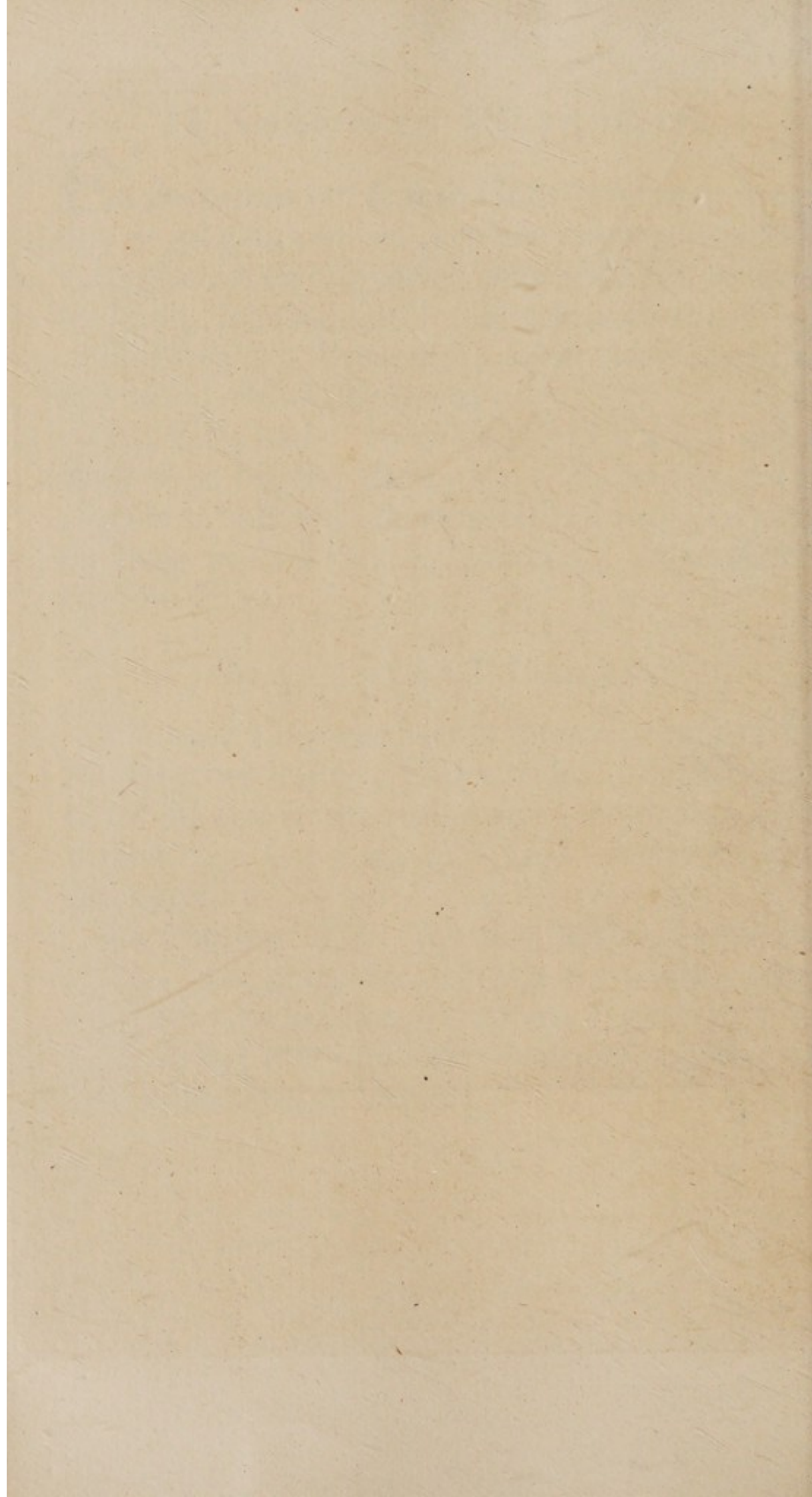


DE GRUTTER.

Dat binnen zit Is 't rechte pit.



Het zaad, van 't buitendeel ontbloot,
Word eerst te recht tot eetbaar brood:
Zo steekt de kern van 't mens'lyk leven
In de aardse bast van vlees en bloed,
Waar uit zy heerlyk word ontheven,
Als God een goede scheiding doet.



every County; some in high Places for the sake of Wind, others in low Grounds for the Advantage of Water.

They grind Goods in great measure for others, but often for themselves too, which they either retail out, or sell wholesale, and in this Way some are great Dealers: However, be they in either one or the other Branch, they generally get Money.

They will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who should be a stout Lad, for he will have a good deal of heavy lifting and carrying Work, and often in the Night as well as Day. A Workman Miller has commonly 10 *s.* a Week; and, to pay for a Mill, &c. in order to be a compleat Master, he ought to have 200 *l.* but for one who rents a Mill or Mills, 100 *l.* may do; though some employ thousands in the Wholesale Way.

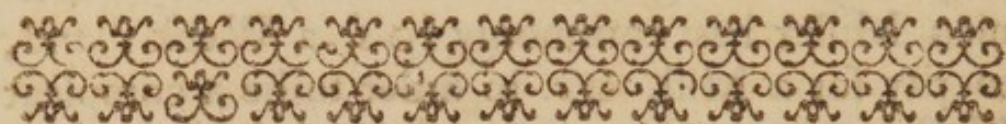


M I L L I N E R S.

THIS is a considerable Trade, in the Shop-keeping Way, carried on by Women, who buy all Sorts of fine Linens and Laces in whole Pieces, which they cut out into various Necessaries, and have them ready made up, both for Men and Women's Wear, but chiefly for the latter; and it is a most genteel Business for young Maidens that are good Proficients at their

Needle, especially if they be naturally neat, and of a courteous Behaviour.

The better Sort very rarely take less than 20 or 30 Guineas with an Apprentice ; but others teach their Art for less Money. They give a good Shopwoman 20 *l.* a Year and her Board ; and a quick Hand otherwise can earn 8 or 10 *s.* a Week. To fit up and stock an handsome Shop will require 300 *l.* or more ; but a diligent, sober Woman, with a set of good Acquaintance, may do very well with 100 *l.*

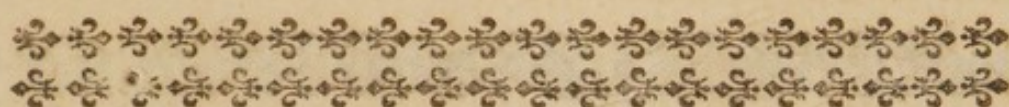


MILL-MAKERS.

BY whom are to be understood those who make what are called *Steel-mills*, or *Hand-mills*, which Trade is a Branch of the *Smithery* : But there are not a great many of the Business, most of whom make a good Livelihood, and some save Money : For, though it is hardish Work, and requires stout Lads, there is some Ingenuity in it.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* whose working Hours are from five to eight ; a Journeyman's Wages is 7 or 8 *s.* a Week, and his Beer ; and to set him up will take 100 *l.*

MILL-



M I L L - W R I G H T S.

THEIR Trade is a Branch of *Carpentry*, (with some Assistance from the *Smith*) but rather heavier Work, yet very ingenious, to understand and perform which well, a Person ought to have a good Turn of Mind for Mechanics, at least to have some Knowledge in Arithmetic, in which a Lad ought to be instructed before he goes to learn this Art; for there is a great deal of Variety in *Mills*, as well as in the Structure and Workmanship of them; some being worked by Horses, some by Wind; others by Water shooting over, and some by its running under: And why not in Time by *Fire* too, as well as Engines?

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* work from six to six; and pay a Journeyman 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but 50 or 100 *l.* worth of Timber, and 50 *l.* to spare will make a Master of him.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS, *and* MUSICIANS, *the* Lth.

TH E S E are made by different Masters in their Way ; as, the Organ, Harpsicord, Spinet, Violin, Flute, &c. but they all center with the Sellers, or Music-shop-keepers ; who deal not only in them, but in all Sorts of Music-books, and some of them carry on a large Trade. All the Branches are light as to Work, but very ingenious, and the Shop-keeping Part is genteel : Each Part also takes Apprentices, and about 20 *l.* will place one out to either. A Journeyman in common may get a Guinea a Week ; but some extraordinary Hands a great deal more. To set up an Organ, an Harpsicord, or Spinet-maker 100 or 200 *l.* is necessary ; the Makers of the smaller Instruments require not much more than their Tools : But to furnish a middling Music-Shop will take 300 *l.* though there are many petty Shops that have but little in them. A Journeyman in a good one may in common have 20 *l.* a Year and his Board.

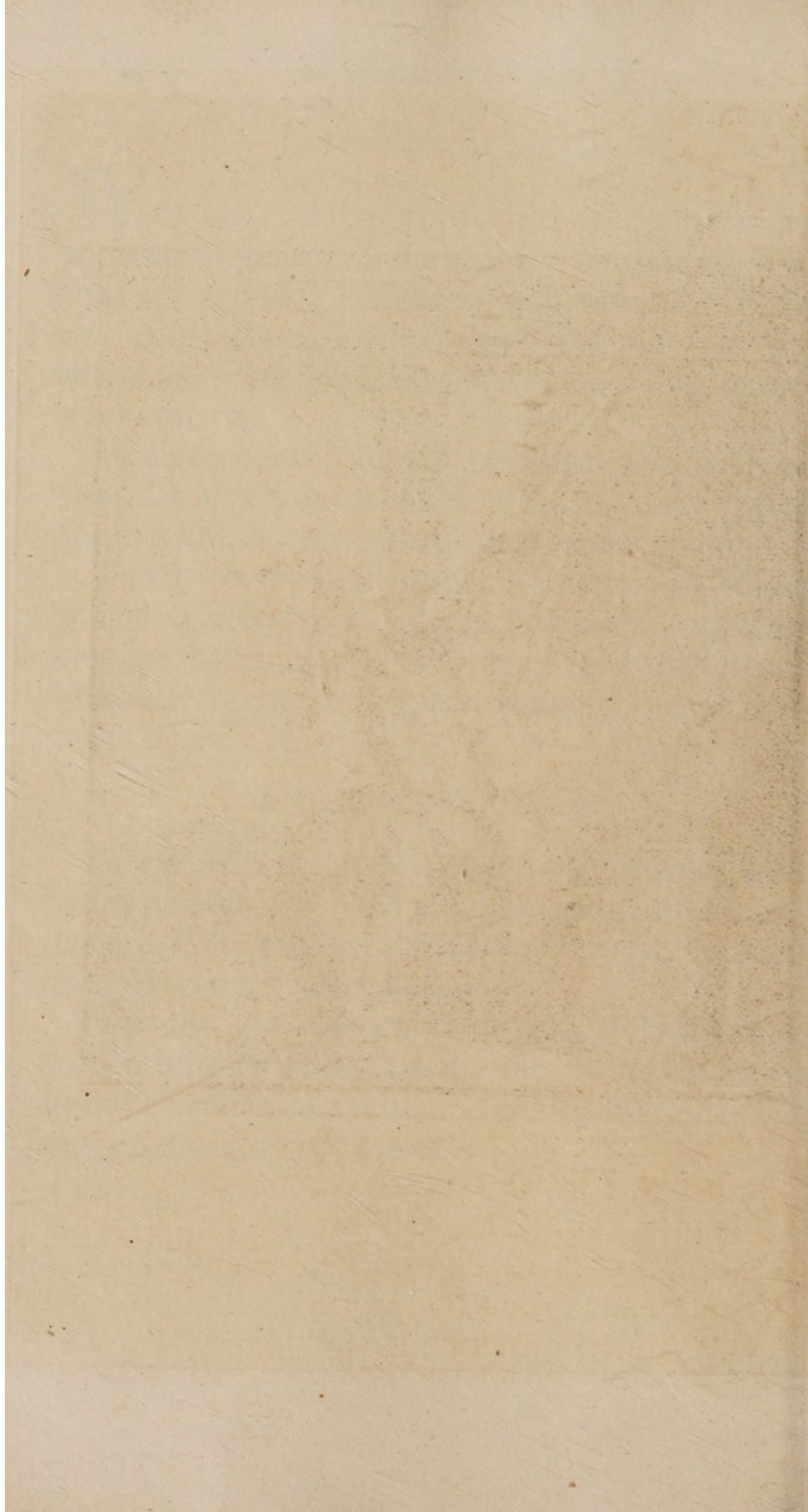
To these may be added the *Musicians*, whose Profession is a *Science*, not a Trade, and the Youths they train up are called *Pupils*, to learn which they do not serve Apprenticeships, but either attend the different Masters, or are attended by them, as long as is necessary for learning
each

DE INSTRUMENTMAAKER.

't Is goed of kwaad, Naar 't oogwit staat.



Het snaarspel, een spys der ooren,
Hoe aangenaam en uitverkooren
Dat van de speelkunst werd bereid,
Zo 't uw gemoed niet dient tot trappen,
Om tot den oorsprong op te stappen,
Dan is 't, als alles, idelheid.

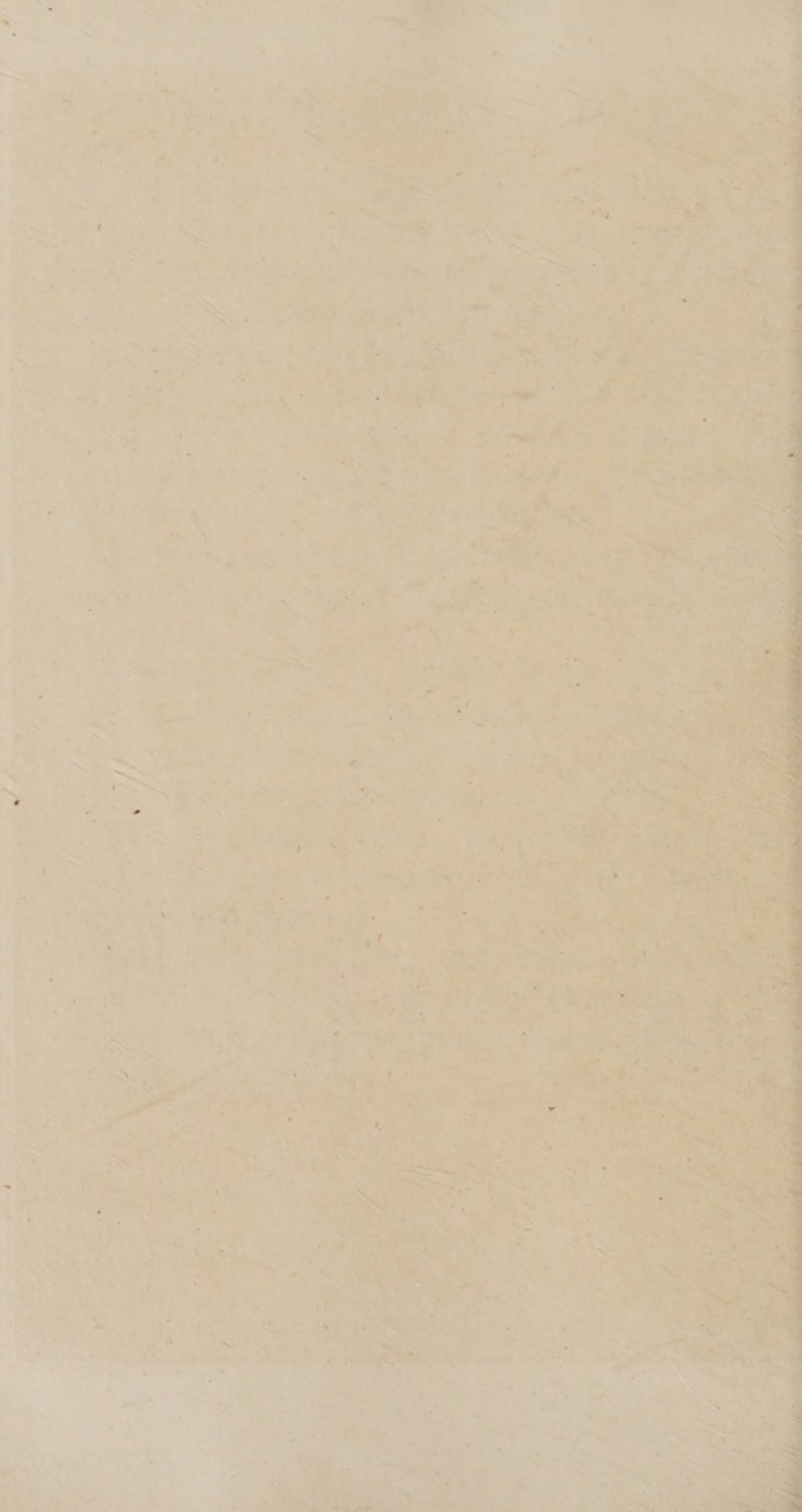


D E M U Z I K A N T.

Is't dropje zoet, Staa naar den vloed.



Het maatgezag en spel der mensen,
Zo lieflyk als men ooit kon wenschen,
Is maar een staaltje van 't geluit,
Dat opgaat uit der eng'len kooren,
Voor de eeuwige oorsprong van het hooren,
Daar nooit een eind de vreugde sluit.



DE NAALDEMAAKER.

Hoe meêr bezet, Hoe eer belet.



Men heeft een hard en vreeslyk woord
Uit de allerzoetste mond gehoord;
ô Naaldenoog, zo te overweegen!
Noch staat het onbedacht gemoed
Naar aardse rykdom, geld, en goed,
En noemt die hinderpaal een zegen.

each Part, for which their Friends pay accordingly; and, when they become properly qualified, many of them fall into good Places, by which they are handsomely supported.

The Company of *Musicians* were incorporated in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine 2 l.* But have no Hall.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Swan with her Wings expanded, chanting within a double Tressure, counterflory *Argent*, on a Chief *Gules* two Lions of *England*, and between them a Pale *Or* charged with a Rose of *York*.



NEEDLE-MAKERS, *the* LXIXth.

THEIR Business is a Branch of the *Smithery*, (being all forged first) and light, easy Work, therefore fit for slight-made Lads, but they ought to have good Eyes, the finer Sorts requiring much Nicety.

This Trade is more extensive than most People apprehend, their Goods being not only consumed in Families, but useful to a great many Trades: Some of them also make *Fish-hooks*, &c. and keep Shops; others travel the Country, to supply Dealers there, though these are chiefly furnished by the *Haberdashers* with the finer Sorts, and by the *Ironmongers* with the very large Sizes, as Pack-needles, &c. by both which Shop-keepers they are principally taken off the Makers Hands,

who mostly work privately, and will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* whose Hours are from six to eight; in which Time a Journeyman can earn 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 50 *l.* will set him up, if he makes for the Shops only; but if he intends to deal for himself, or keep Shop, not less than 200 *l.* will be sufficient.

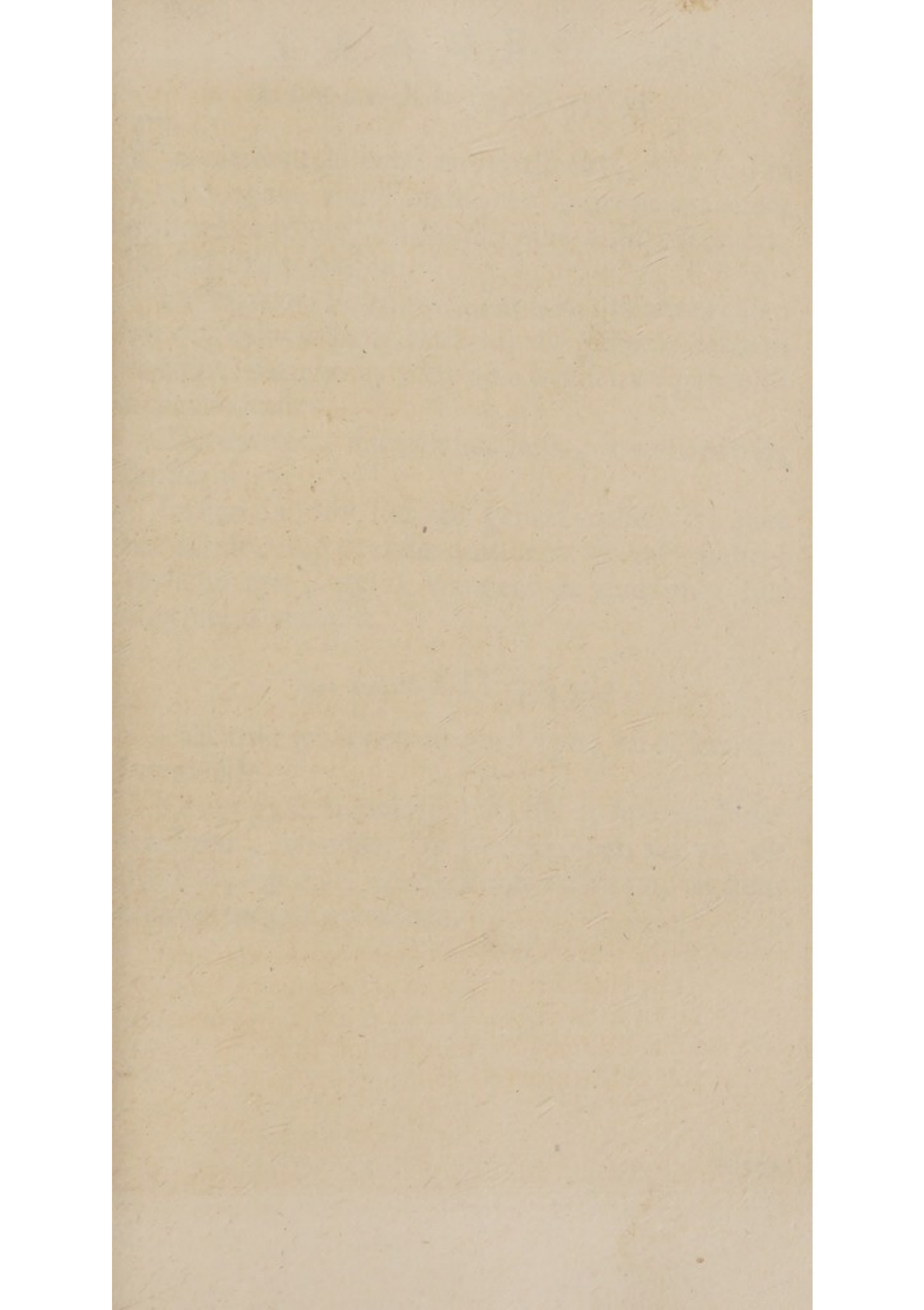
They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1656, in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*: *Livery-fine* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* But have no *Hall*, therefore meet in *Guild-hall* to transact their Business.



NET-MAKERS.

BESIDES making and felling all Sorts of Nets, which are a pretty many for the *Fishery*, those for Horses, (which now are come very much in Fashion) and other Uses, they deal in small Cordage, Lines, Packthreads, Twines, &c. many of them keeping Shops stocked with great Variety, and are very considerable Traders; for whom there are People whose chief Business is making Nets, and get at it good Livelihoods.

The Shop-keepers, who are not many, usually take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* pay a Journeyman 20 *l.* a Year and his Board; and to set one up in a proper Manner will use from 300 to 500 *l.*



DE OLISLAGER.

Perst oli van't gemoed, Die 't licht der vroomheid voed



De olyfboom van het eeuwig leven
Heeft in den doodelyken druk
Een schoonen oli uitgegeeven,
Den lamp der zielen tot geluk;
Op dat zyn vuur dien balssem drinke,
En eeuwig voor Gods aanschyn blinke.



O I L - M E N.

TH E S E are Wholesale as well as Retail Shop-keepers, who, tho' called by this Name, trade in a vast Number of Articles besides Oils, for the Use of other Trades, and Family Supply, but chiefly for the Service of the Kitchen, as, all manner of Pickles, &c.

The Wholesale Men are a sort of Merchants, (furnishing the Retailers with many Goods) who seldom take less with an Apprentice than 50 *l.* and the Retailers usually have 20 *l.* or upwards, for they are both reckoned among our uppermost Shop-trades, though dirty enough in their Business. To set up one of the first Sort 1000 *l.* will be found necessary, and one of the other sort can well use 500 *l.* And to a Journeyman they give 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board.



P A C K E R S.

TH I S is esteemed a very reputable Trade, though they are really what their Title expresses, *Packers* as well as *Pressers* of all Sorts

of Bale-goods, (intended for Exportation) for the great trading Companies and Merchants, for which they are answerable, if they should happen to receive any Damage through bad Package: Besides this several of them are considerable Dealers.

They take with an Apprentice 20 and sometimes 10 *l.* who ought to be a stout Lad, for the Work is heavy, and their Hours from six to eight; They pay a Journeyman 12 or 14 *s.* a Week, and sometimes 30 or 40 *l.* a Year; but both have Diet; to set up one of whom, the proper Utensils only will cost 300 or 400 *l.*



P A I N T E R S *the* XXVIIIth.

TH E R E are four sorts of Painting which are properly called Trades.

1. *House-painting*, which is mostly plain Work within and without.

2. *Ship-painting*, which is also for the most part plain, but with it a great deal of carved Work, and Gilding sometimes.

3. *Sign-painting*, which is mostly rough Figure work: There are also Shop-keepers, who are also a Sort of *Carvers* and *Joiners*, and make and sell all Sorts of Wooden Signs; but there are some also of Pewter, which is the *Pewterers* Work too cast, and the *Sign-painters* to draw.

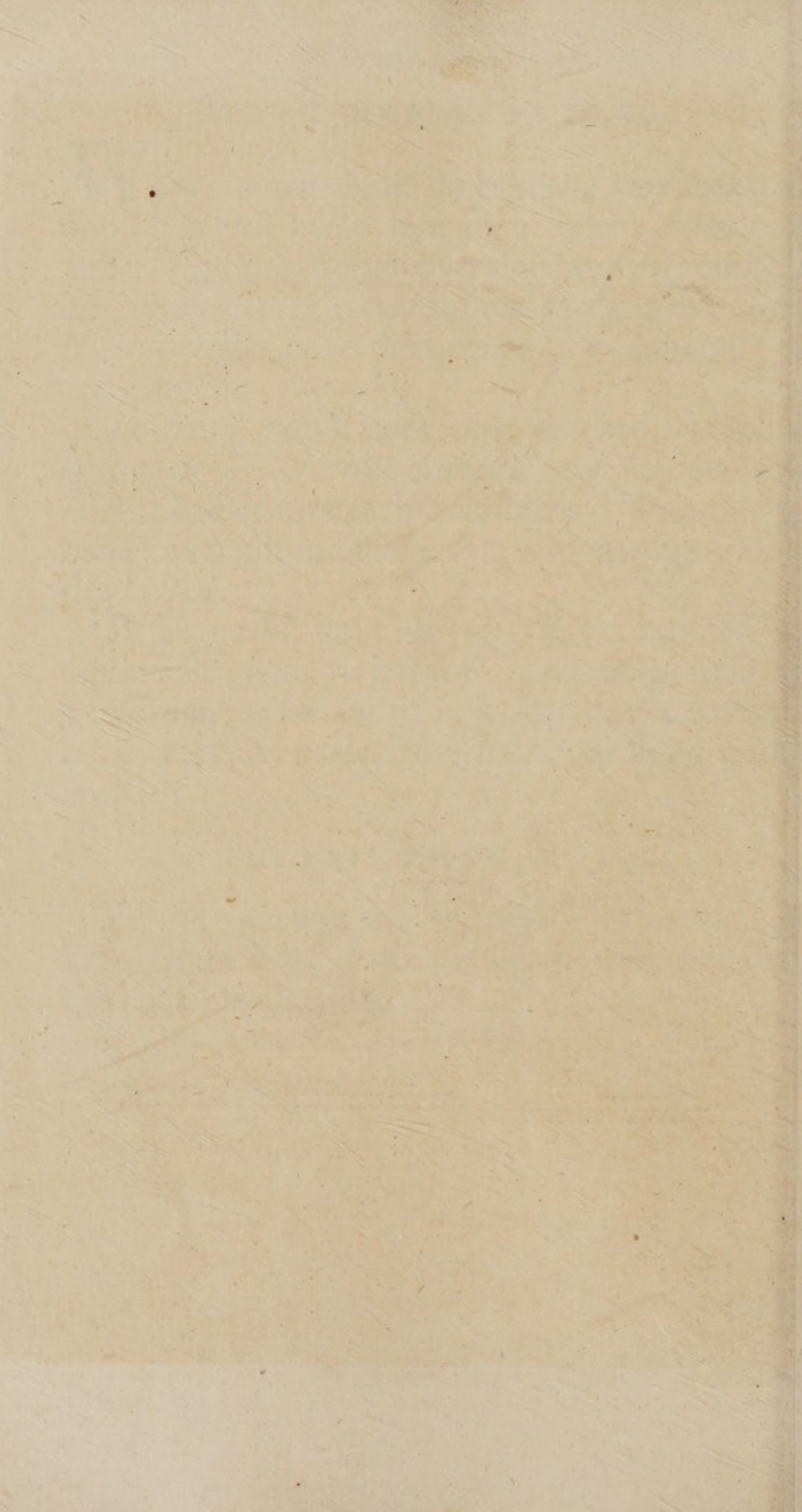
4. *Coach-painting*, which is partly plain, and part-

D E S C H I L D E R.

Al wat het oog beziet, Is't prinsipaal noch niet.]



De konst stelt ons een schyn te voeren,
Hoe 't in het wezen staat beschooren,
Gelyk de groote schildery
Van 't Al der zienelyke dingen,
Die door de wysheid stand ontvingen,
Vertoont wat in den oorsprong zy.



ly in Figures, and some of it very curious: There are also *Arms-painters*, which are much used on Coaches, &c.

House and Ship-painters Work is by far the more populous, but the heaviest, and require the most Care with respect to Cleanliness, they being often liable to nervous Disorders, occasioned by the Colours they use so much more of than the others.

Either of the Branches will take with an Apprentice from 5 to 20 *l.* who work from Six to Six; a Journeyman's Wages is commonly 15, 18, or 20 *s.* a Week; but clever Artists in *Coach* and *Arms* Painting often get much more.

As to barely setting up, that requires not a great deal in any one of them, except those who make, paint and sell the Signs, who often have 200 *l.* Worth by them at a time, for the sake of Variety, what Cash they want being chiefly to answer the Credit they give.

Fan-painting is sometimes performed by the *Fan-makers*, which see before.

The other Branches of *Painting* are divers under different Denominations, and are scientific. To learn any of which, Youths do not serve as *Apprentices*, but as *Pupils*, often afterwards called *Disciples*.

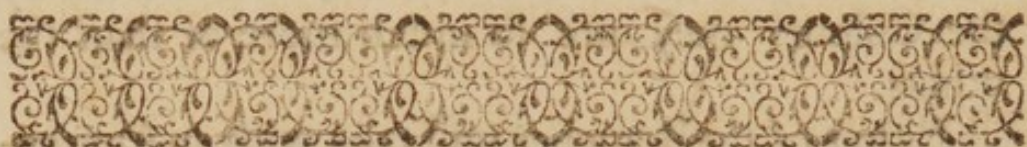
The *Company of Painters*, or *Painters-Stainers*, were incorporated in the Year 1582, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: *Livery-fine* 14 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little Trinity-lane, Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the *first Wednesday* of the Month.

A DESCRIPTION of

ARMS. *Azure*, three Escutcheons *Argent* quartered with *Azure* a Chevron between 3 Phoenix-heads erased *Or*.

MOTTO. *Amor creat Obedientiam*: Love creates Obedience.



PAPER-MAKERS.

PAPER-making requires much Water and a great deal of Room, and therefore is altogether carried on at Water-mills in the Country, which Undertakings are not numerous: It goes through various Operations and divers Hands before it is compleated, and the Moulding Part, which is the principal, requires a nice Hand, and good Eye.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l*. who work from six to six, and he ought not to be a very tender Lad; they pay a Journeyman Moulder 15 or 18*s*. a Week; and a Mill with the proper Utensils (besides which there must be a Reserve of at least 200*l*. Cash for a Stock of Rags, &c.) will stand one, minded to be a Master, in 100*l*. of which some have two or three.

It is a very curious Art taken in the whole, and so useful a Manufacture, that it ought to be encouraged at Home more than it is; one Way to do which, as I apprehend, would be to lower the
Excise

Excise on it, if not take it quite off, for this might be a Means of keeping Foreign Paper out, of which we consume abundance.

Their Goods go chiefly into the Hands of the Wholesale *Stationers*, who vend them to the Retailers, *Booksellers*, *Printers*, &c.

There are likewise *Hangings* for Rooms made by colouring and embossing of thick Paper, the making and dealing in which is now become a considerable Branch of Trade; the Masters in this Part seldom take an Apprentice with less than 10*l.* at the Working Part of which a Journeyman can get 15 or 18 *s.* a Week, and a Shopman has generally 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year and his Board. To set up in this Branch compleatly will take up 500 *l.*



PARCHMENT *and* VELLUM-MAKERS.

THIS Trade is also chiefly carried on in the Country, and useful, but not of any great Extent, and as to Labour and Art middling.

With an Apprentice to it is usually taken 5 *l.* they work from six to nine; the Pay of a Journeyman is about 10 or 12 *s.* a Week, and one may set up Master with about 100 *l.* For Vent their Goods come into the Hands of the *Stationers*, who and the People of the *Law* principally use them.

PARISH-



P A R I S H - C L E R K S.

THES E I mention not as a Trade, (though they are in certain Employ, jointly and separately, that brings in good Profit) but as an antient Society; for they were distinguished by the Title of the *Fraternity* so early as King *Henry III.* in the Year 1233.

Their Business is to make a Report (an Account of which is brought into their *Hall*, in *Woodstreet* and there registered) every Week, of all the *Christerings* and *Burials* in every Parish respectively throughout the City and Suburbs of *London*, to the King and Lord-Mayor, and are allowed to keep a Printing-press for printing off Bills of the same, which they distribute to several House-keepers for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1611, in the Reign of King *James I.* and confirmed by *Charles I.*

ARMS. *Azure*, a Flower-de-lis *Or*; on a chief *Gules* a Leopard's Head between two Books closed of the second.

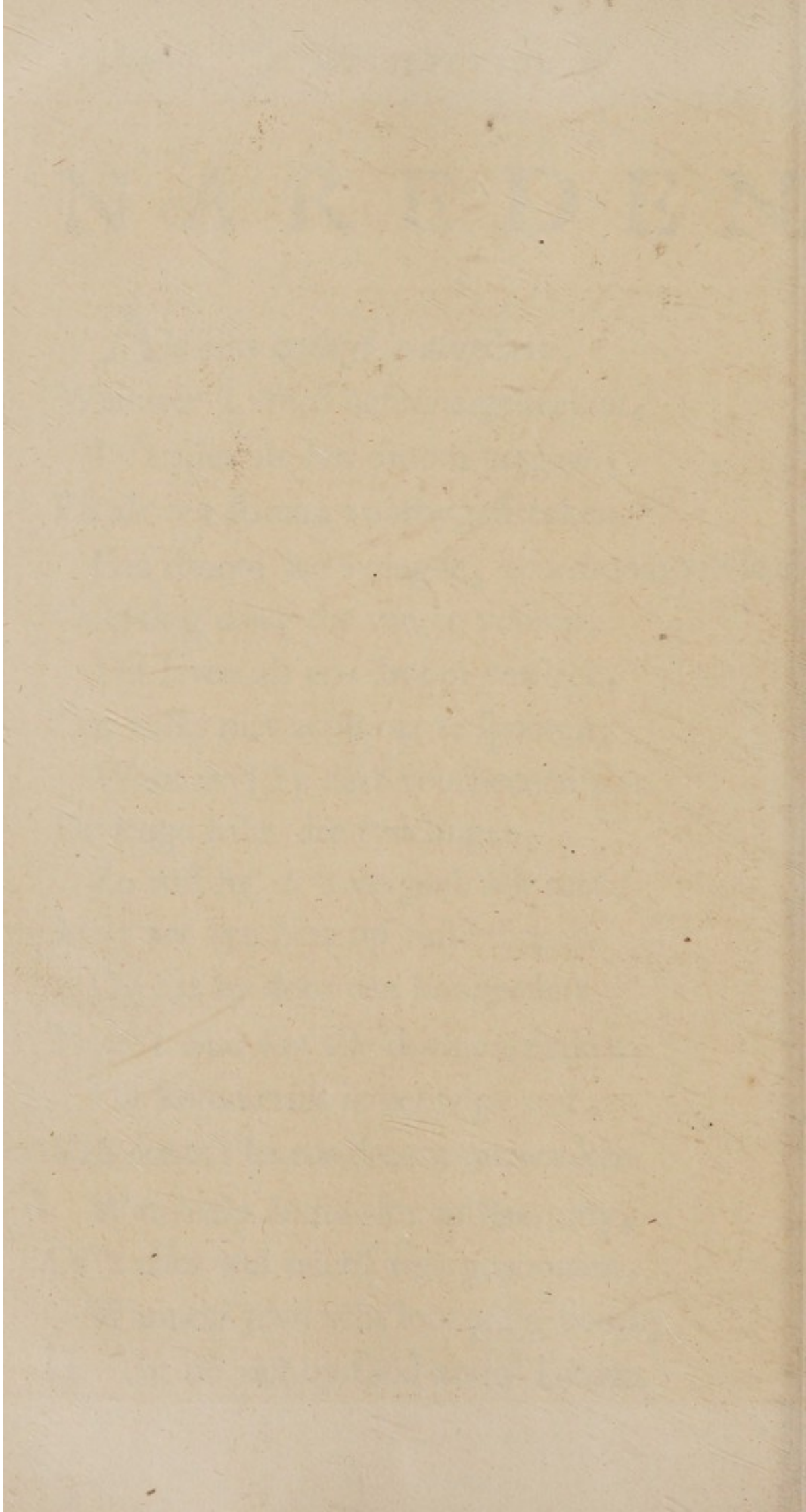
MOTTO, *Unitas Societatis Stabilitas*: Unity is the Bond of Society.

DE DOODGRAAVER.

Die zich wat voor laat staan, Zie deezen spiegel aan.



Dit is het end van klein en groot,
Daar waft geen kruidje voor de dood,
Hoe't hecht en kleeft, hier moet het scheiden:
Het is dan best, ja ver het best,
De deugd omhelsd voor al de rest,
Die zal ons door de dood geleiden.





PATTEN-MAKERS, *the* LXXVIth.

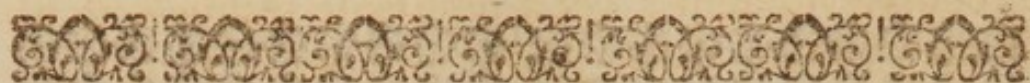
THEY also make Wooden Clogs, both which are of great Use to the Women Folks, especially in the Country; but Leathern Clogs have much lessened their Wear in Town; nay, the Ladies, and those who are fond of following their Example, seldom, if ever, now wear either. However, it is an antient, necessary Business, and great Numbers are still made and consumed at Home, (as well as exported Abroad) there being scarce a Family without them.

The Masters are Shop-keepers also, and take Apprentices, with one of whom they usually have 10*l.* The Hours for their Work are from six to eight; but it cannot be called very hard; at which a Journeyman can earn 10 or 12*s.* a Week; whom 100*l.* will set up a Master, in *Patten-making* only; but many of them also deal in Ironmongers Wares, and of course will require Money in Proportion to the Stock.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King Charles II. *Livery fine* 6*l.* But have no *Hall*.

MOTTO. *Recipiunt Fœminæ sustentacula Nobis:* The Women receive Properness from us.

PATTERN.



P A T T E R N - D R A W E R S.

THESE are necessary Artists for *Weavers*, *Embroiderers*, (and others who work any manner of figured Needle-work) *Lace-makers*, *Callico* and *Linen-printers*, &c. and several of them keep Shops, who sell the Patterns ready drawn, either on Paper, or on different Sorts of Linens, Dimities, &c. for Needlework, with the proper Silks and Crewels for working them.

It is an easy, clean, ingenious Business, to which they take an Apprentice with 10 or 20*l.* and at it a ready Hand can get 3 or 4*s.* a Day. To be a Master, in the Shop-keeping Way, requires 100*l.* or more; but otherwise little or nothing.



P A V I O U R S, *the* LVith.

THEIR Trade is, to be sure, quite necessary in all other trading Cities and Towns, as well as in this great Metropolis, and the Suburbs thereof, through which such a vast Number of Carriages are continually passing; nay, in Foot-ways, Court-yards, &c. very convenient, pleasant, and durable.

It

It is hard, dirty Work, though they have their Labourers to assist; yet a profitable Business to a Master (whom about 50 or 100*l.* will set up) and not a bad one for a Journeyman, who have 15*s.* a Week, and neither are very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 5*l.* whose regular Hours are from six to six; but these they cannot always keep to; for when a Pavement, in a very common Thorough-fare, is broke up, in order to be repaired, it ought to be finished, before it be left, or the Work will sustain great Damage.

They are a *Company* by *Prescription* only; and have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.



P A W N B R O K E R S.

TH E S E are a Sort of private Traders, for though they keep Shops, they are always pretty close, little being seen but their Tickets. The Business is clean, easy, profitable; to Numbers of People useful, and commendable when Extortion is not used; to regulate which, an Act passed last Session of Parliament.

The Nature of it is, to lend Money upon most Goods, not quickly perishable, Plate, &c. which, if not redeemed in a reasonable Time, they dispose of, and ought to return the Surplus to the Owners.

If they take any Apprentices, which is but seldom, they have not less than 20*l.* give a Journeyman, well-versed in the Business, 20 or 30*l.* a Year, and his Board; and one cannot well set up with less than 500*l.*



P E R F U M E R S.

TH E S E make and sell all Sorts of Perfumes, in Oils, Ointments, Powders, Salves, Washes, &c. chiefly for the Use of the more curious Females, not but some of the very nice Gentlemen often-times use them.

They are also Shop-keepers, but do not abound in Number; and it is esteemed a profitable, genteel Business, though somewhat dirty in the working Part; to which they seldom take Apprentices; pay a Journeyman at it 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and 100 or 200*l.* will set one up in it compleatly.



P E W T E R E R S, *the* XVIth.

MA K I N G of *Pewter* consists chiefly of two Parts; 1. *Melting, Casting,* and *Turning*, which is one Person's Business, the harder Work,

Work, and not so healthy; 2. *Hammering*, or *Planishing*, which is another's; one Workman but seldom doing all the Operations.

It is an antient, useful Trade; most of them are large *Shop-keepers*, and very considerable Dealers, which, and the *Planishing* Part, is reckoned a very pretty Employ for a smart Youth, with whom must be given as an Apprentice not less than 20*l.* whose working Hours are from six to eight; at which a Journeyman can get 15, 18, or 20*s.* a Week; and it requires 500*l.* to set one up handsomely.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1474, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* *Livery-fine* 20*l.*

They have a Power to inspect all *Pewter* throughout the Kingdom; but are prohibited, on the Peril of losing their *Freedom*, from going Abroad to teach the Art; and are not to take the Son of a Foreigner as an *Apprentice*.

Their *Hall* is in *Lime-street*, and their *Court-day* on the *first Thursday* before *Quarter-day*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a *Chevron* between 3 *Cross-bars Argent*, as many *Roses Gules*.

MOTTO. *In GOD is all our Trust.*



PIN-MAKERS, *the* LXVIIIth.

THEIR Trade is not only for the Women's Use, but many Women are employed in some Part of it. It consists of a working Part, in which there is no hard Labour, some Nicety, yet dirtyish, occasioned by a good deal of brassy Soil, that comes off with the Oil in drawing; to which the Masters, who work privately, and chiefly for the Shops, take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* who must work from six to nine; at which a Journeyman has from 12 to 15 *s.* a Week; and 50 *l.* will make a Master of him.

The other Part is that of Shop-keeping (to which with an Apprentice must be given 20 *l.*) who deal in all sorts of *Pins*, and whose chief Business besides is to make them up into proper Papers. This is looked upon as a genteelish, profitable Trade, in which may be employed 500 or 1000 *l.* and, though never but few of them at a time, divers of them have left good Estates obtained by it.

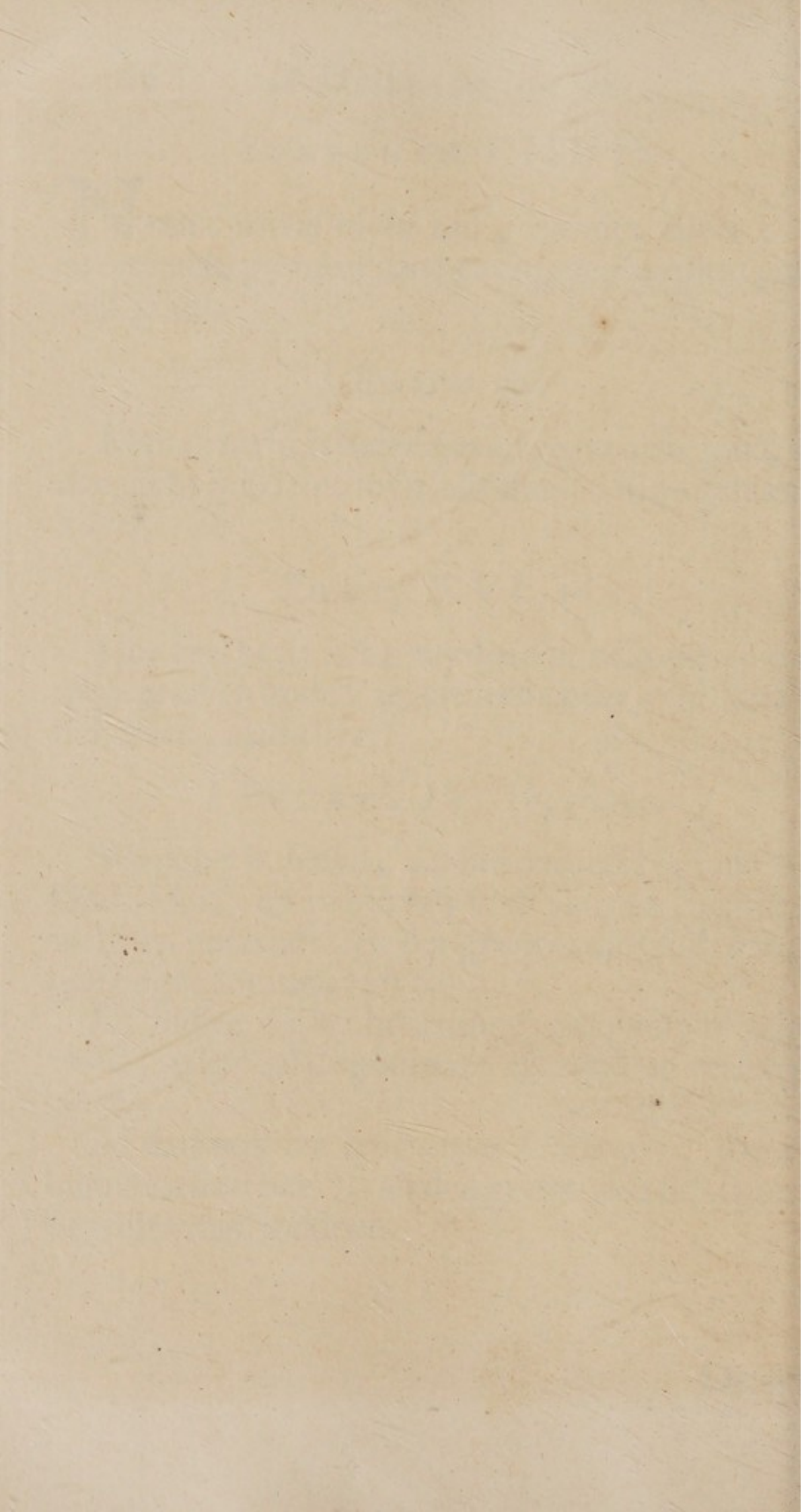
They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1636, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

DE SPELDEMAAKER.

Een wys besluit Ziet ver voor uit.



De mens vreesť geensins voor de hel,
Op dat hy dat gevaar mogt myden;
Maar steekt hem een oneffen spel,
Dat mag zyn teêr gevoel niet lyden:
Of dit dan wyslyk is gedaan,
Dat laat ik voor een ider staan.





PIPE-MAKERS, *the* LXVIIIth.

THESE Artists are obliged to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh* for the Exercise of their Trade, who first brought the Practice of smoaking *Tobacco* into *England* from abroad, about the Year 1586, in honour to which, I suppose, they have the *Tobacco-plant* for their Arms, the Use of which needs no Description.

It is not very hard Work, but dirty enough; and it is an extensive Business, though not of great Consequence, there being hardly any considerable Town without them.

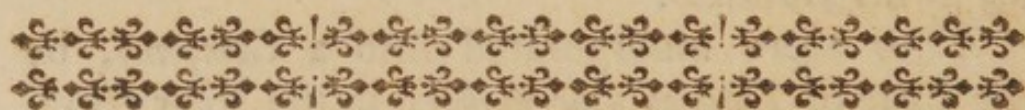
They take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* and sometimes without Money, whose Hours for working are from five to eight. A Journeyman can earn 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 20 or 30 *l.* will set him up in his Business.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Tobacco-pipe-makers*, in the Year 1663, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.



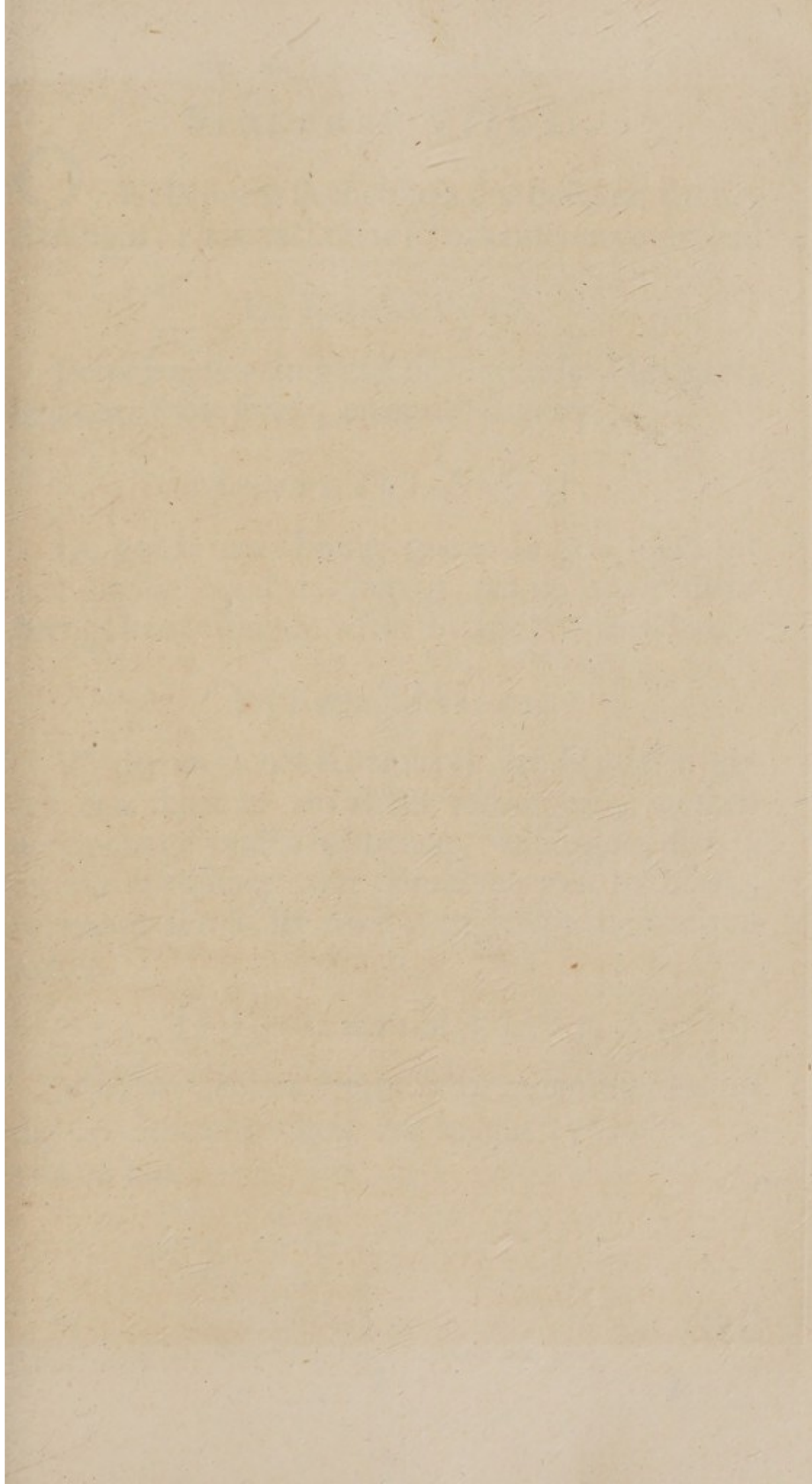
PLANE-MAKERS.

THE Fashion of this one Tool, in such general Use in all the Branches of *Carpentry* and *Joinery*, of which the making thereof is esteemed a Part, is so various, and requires such Exactness, that the making of the Mould, or the wooden Part only, is a separate Employ, though there are not many of the Business, by which good Earnings are made, a Journeyman usually getting 16 or 18 s. a Week; and to which they take with an Apprentice 5 l. whose Work will not be hard, but his daily Time at it must be from six to nine; and, when for himself, 50 l. will set him up.



PLASTERERS, *the XLIVth.*

THEIRS is one of the absolutely-necessary Trades not only in compleating new Buildings, but in keeping them in Repair, as well as making them clean; therefore is continually called on, and a clever, profitable Business it is, take it



DE LOOTGIETER.

Leid het goed In 't gemoed.



De mens, om 't hemels nat te vangen,
Maakt aan zyn wooning watergangen,
Om dat hy gaaren nooddrift had:
't Is wyslyk, liet hy maar den regen
Van Gods genade, liefde, en zegen,
Niet vloejen buiten 't hertenyat.

it throughout, though a dirty one, and not the most laborious.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* who work from six to six, in which Hours a Journeyman will earn from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 50*l.* will furnish a Master with Tools and Stuff sufficient to begin to work with; and what he wants more must be in Proportion to the Credit he thinks proper to give.

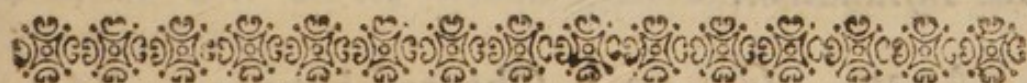
They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1501, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and confirmed by *Charles II.* in 1667. *Livery-fine* 8*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Addle-street*, in *Wood-street*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Monday* of the Month.

They have also a *Stand* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a *Chevron* ingrailed *Or*, between a *Tronel* and two *Hatchets* Handles of the second; *Argent*, in chief, and a treble *Brush* in Base proper.

MOTTO. *Let Brotherly Love continue.*



PLUMBERS, the XXXIst.

THEIR Trade is also another necessary and convenient Part of Building, which serves very commodiously both to keep out Wet, and convey the Water to proper Places for Use.

It is likewise of the utmost Service in almost all Trades wherein Liquor, in large Quantities especially, are concerned, as in the *Brewery*, *Distillery*, *Dying*, &c. and without which, in some Shape or other, hardly any large Town can subsist; and it cannot be called very hard Work, the casting Part whereof is the heavier, apt to render the Labourers in it unhealthy (without Care is taken to be cleanly) and sometimes hazardous.

They take an Apprentice with 10, 15, or 20 *l.* who must work from six to six in common. A Journeyman's Wages is about 15 *s.* a Week; to set one of whom up a Master, who is to cast, as well as work, 100 or 200 *l.* is necessary.

Yet there are many *Glaziers* in the Country who do *Plumbers* jobbing Work, as well as their own, and common *House Painting*, who buy most of their Materials ready cast.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1611, in the Reign of King James I. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Chequer-yard*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* is uncertain.

They have also a *Stand* in *Cheapside*, in which they sit to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Or*, on a *Chevron* between a *Mallet Sable*, and two *Plummets Azure* in chief, and a *Level* of the 2d in base; 2 *Soldering-irons* in saltier between a *Cutting-knife* and a *Shave-hook Argent*.

MOTTO. *In God is all our Hope.*

PORTERS,

P O R T E R S, *the* XCth.

THE Use of these every Gentleman, Merchant, and Trader knows; but they differ greatly according to the Nature of the Business they follow; some being for downright Labour and heavy Work in various Shapes, others middling, and some very little or none, as those belonging to the Inns of Court, Companies, and Noblemen; but most of them get good Livelihoods, and some live very handsomely.

This *Fraternity*, established in the Year 1646, by an Act of *Common Council*, consist principally of two Kinds; *Tackle-porters*, whose Business is chiefly on the *Keys*, and among Merchants; and *Ticket-porters*, who ply all about in the City, and must be Freemen thereof; each of whom gives 100*l.* Security, or finds two Sureties for his Honesty, before he is tolerated to ply, when he has a Pewter Ticket given him, with his Name, &c. on it, which generally hangs on his Apron-string.

They are governed by *twelve Rulers*, six out of each Kind, chosen annually by the Body (two of which are Registers) who, with another of their Members, appointed by the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being, hear and determine all Matters in Difference between their Brethren.

Porters have no *Hall* of their own, but take up their *Liberty* at *Turners-hall*, on *College-hill*, *Thames-street*; and those of the *Fellowship* at the *Blue Anchor*, *St. Mary-hill*, near *Billingsgate*.



P O T T E R S.

THESE are chiefly of two Sorts; those who make *Earthen-ware* (who are by far the more ancient) and of them are several Branches, as for fine or coarse Work, plain or figured; and the *Stone-ware* Potters, which is likewise divided into, strong and brown, or fine and white.

The original *Stone-ware* Pot-house was first erected at *Fulham* in *Middlesex*, by *Dr. Dwight*, a Physician, and a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, which is still carried on by his Widow and Partners.

There is no Part of it without its Ingenuity, but a great deal of the fine and figured Works are really very curious. Of the Use and Consumption of these Wares nothing need be said, every Family knowing them, by Experience, as well as many Trades.

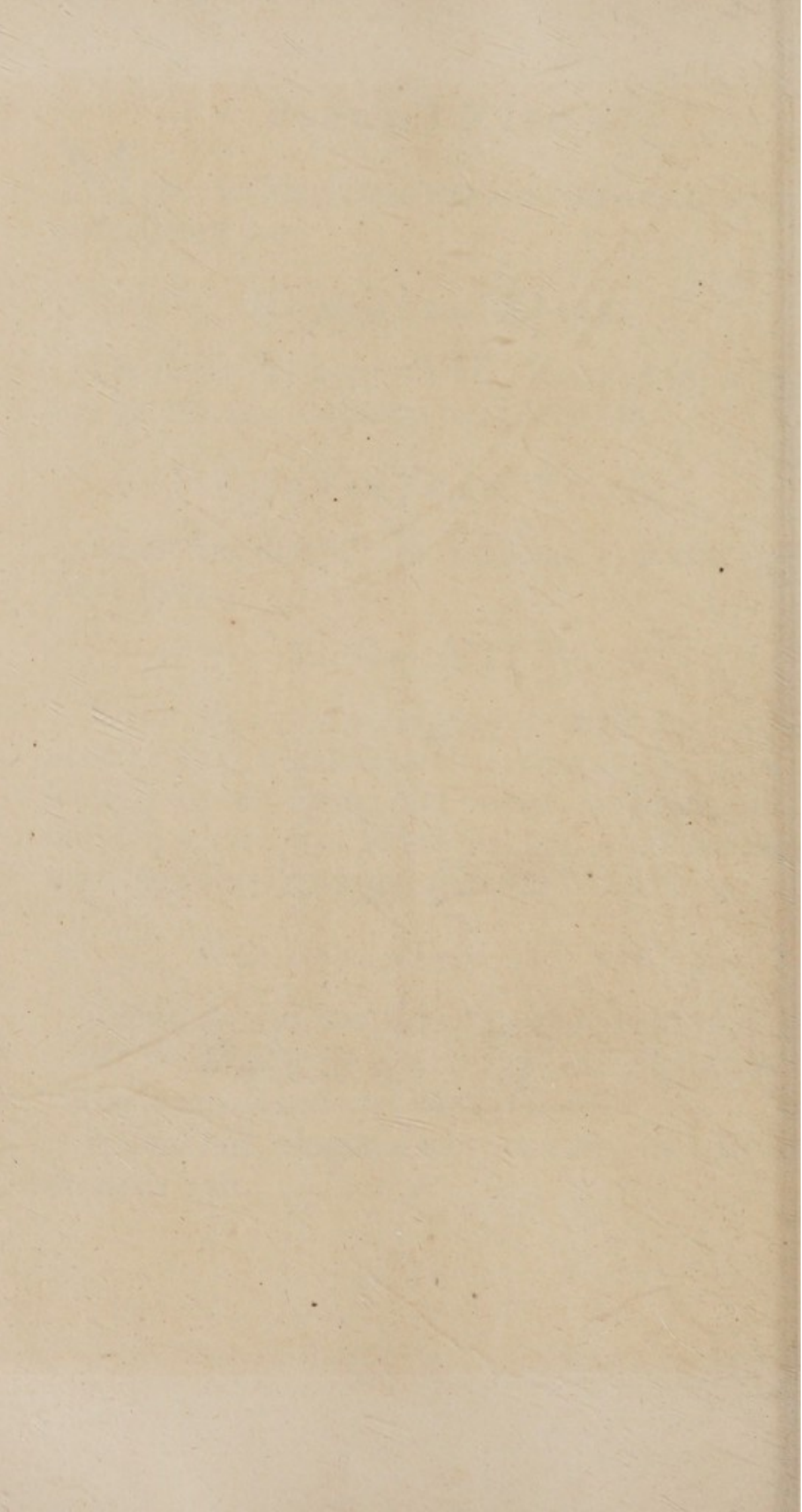
There are not many Pot-houses, nor are they over-stocked with good Hands; but they supply a great Number of Shops, who retail them to the Users.

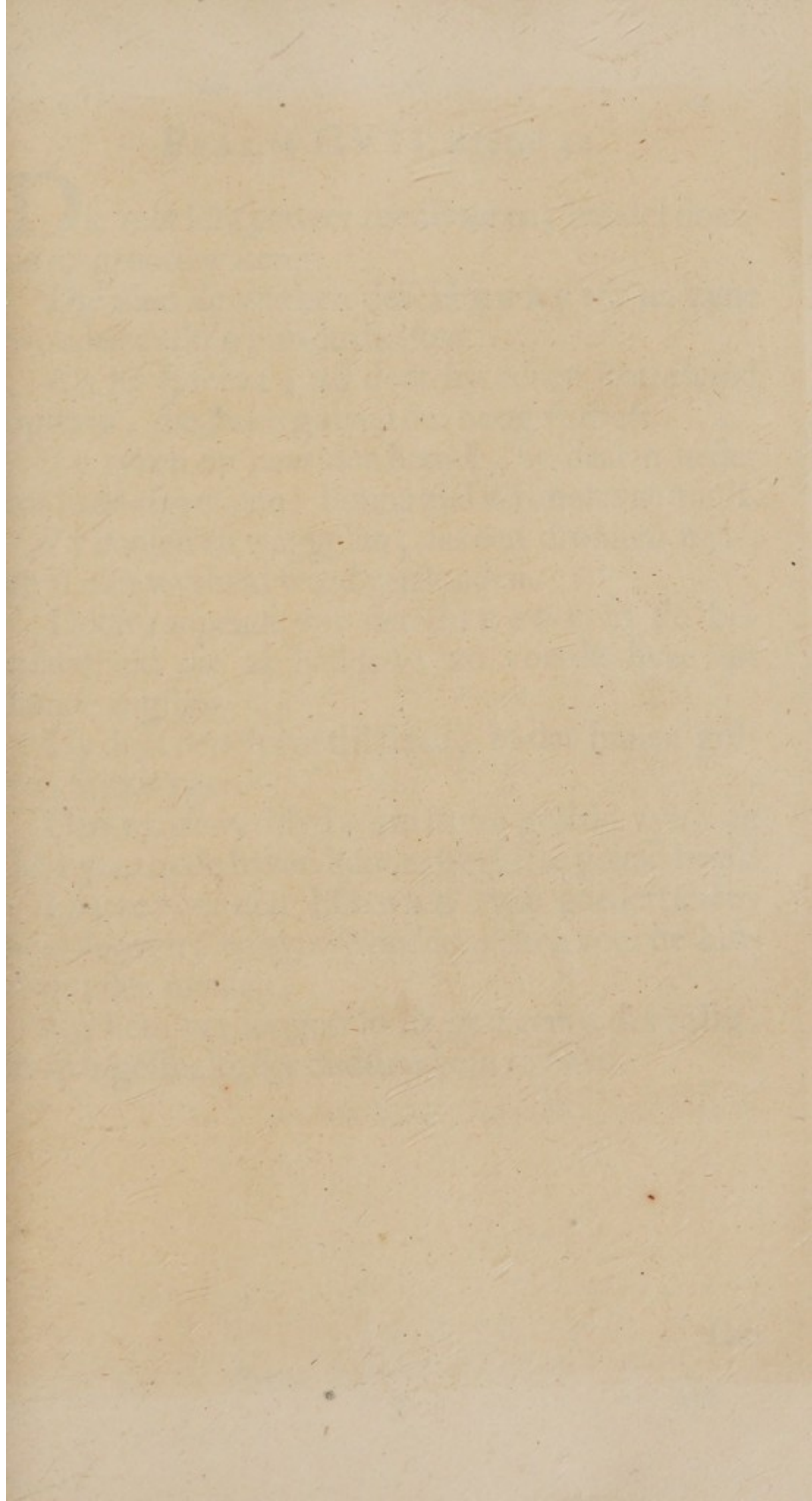
DE POTTENBAKKER.

Draag in uw vat van aarde
Een schat van meerder waarde.



Het aarde vat, van leem gemaakt,
Gaet heen en weêr, om dienst te geeven,
Zo lange tot het stukken raakt:
Gelyk het brosse mens'lyk leven,
Een aarde vat, naar 't zien'lyk deel,
Is 't anders wel, de breuk word heel.





D E L A N D M A N .

Eerst gezaaid, Dan gemaaid.



Door landbouw, by des Heeren zegen,
Word voor den mens veel nuts verkreegen:
Maar die een ryken oogst begeert,
Getrooft zich hier een weinig flooven,
Op 't veld van hoopen en gelooven;
Zyn vrucht word eeuwig niet verteerd.

The Masters in all the Branches (none of which can be called very hard Work, though not the most cleanly Employ, and apt to render the Workmen unhealthy, if not careful) take Apprentices, and with one generally have 5, or perhaps 10 *l.* who work from six to nine. A Journeyman in common can earn from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week; but some clever Artists a good deal more; yet they stand but little Chance to set up for themselves, unless born to good Fortune, because a small Pot-house is not to be erected and carried on with less than the best Part of 1000 *l.* but some employ three times as much, and a great deal of their Work often misses; nevertheless most of them get Money.



POULTERS, *the* XXXIVth.

THEIR Trade, to be sure, is in much Request in and about this great Metropolis, in which such Plenty (Thanks be to *Providence*) of all good Things abound, and good Eating as well as Drinking is so much practised: Neither is the Business of a *Poulterer*, as they are commonly called, without its *Skill*, which is quite necessary in chusing and buying in their Goods; nor *Art*, requisite and used in dressing and setting them off. There are likewise Wholesale as well as Retail Dealers, who mostly keep Shops, and many of them too very handsomely set out in a Morning; others keep only Stalls in the Markets,

but do a great deal of Business at them. Their Work is not hard, but they are early and late at it.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* pay a Journeyman 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 20 *l.* to go to Market with will set one up in a middling Way; and some trade for many Hundreds in a Year.

They were incorporated into a *Company* by the Title of *Poulters*, in the Year 1503, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *Livery-fine* 20 *l.* but have no *Hall*.

ARMS. *Argent* on a Chevron between 3 Storks *Azure*, as many Swans proper.

MOTTO. *Remember your Oath.*



P R I N T E R S.

THESE are very different in the Nature of their Business, and therefore I shall speak of them separately.

1. *Callicoe* and *Linen* Printers are much alike, though the *first* are all printed out of Town, they requiring a good deal of Whitstening Work as well as Printing; (for which Reason they are sometimes called *Field-Printers*) and a great many of the *latter* printed in Town, especially the Blue and Whites.

In both these there are several Kinds of Work; some laborious, wet and dirty; others easy, clean,
and

and ingenious: Women are employed, called *Pencilers*, to fill in the Colours according to the Patterns given them, at which some will earn 8, 10, or 12 s. a Week; and many Girls who get from 2 s. 6d. to 5 s. a Week.

To qualify a Lad to obtain the better Part of this Art more easily, he ought to have some general Instructions in *Drawing* in the Way the *Pattern-drawers* practise.

They take with an Apprentice 5 l. who must work from six to eight; a common Man, at the lower Employs, will get 10 s. a Week; but at the other Parts they earn from 20 to 40 s.

The Materials only to set up one a Master will take 300 l. after which they had need to have 1000 l. more to pay Work-Folks, and give Credit to the Merchants, Linen-drapers, &c. many of whom do not make up Accounts with them above once a Year.

2. *Book-printing*, which chiefly consists of two Parts, *Composing* and *Press-work*, termed among themselves, *Work at Case and Press*.

The *Compositors* set the Letters, or compose, according to the Copy, in such a sized Letter and Page (which are very different) as directed, and go through all the other curious Work (and tiresome it is, though not laborious;) preparative to the *Press*. The better to learn which, a Lad ought not only to read and spell *English* well, but to be familiar with various written Hands; to know somewhat of Grammar, Pointing, and the Characters of the *Greek*, *Hebrew*, &c. And besides all this he must have good Eyes: The Hands at which Part can earn from 10 s. to up-

wards of 30 s. a Week, according to their Capacity, Swiftneſs, and the Nature of the Work.

The *Preſs-men*, who, after the Compoſitor has quite finiſhed his Part, take and make ready the Frames (or *Forms*, as they term them) at Preſs, and, having before-hand prepared their Paper, &c. print off the Number ordered, which requires a good deal of Nicety, as well as Strength; for it is hard Work well-followed, (though ſome have a much eaſier, cleaner Train of Working than others) therefore a Lad for this Part ſhould be both ſtout and nimble, and if he can read only it is ſufficient. Theſe for the moſt part can earn as much a Week as the others; and from 16 s. to a Guinea are Mediums common to both. They take with an Apprentice from 10 l. to 30 l. whoſe working Hours are from ſix to nine.

To ſet up a Maſter and enable him to carry on Buſineſs any thing cleverly, will at leaſt require 500 l. (for they give Credit for moſt of their Work) though divers make a Shift to get a Living with much leſs. Theſe and the next are moſtly joined in *Company* with the *Stationers*.

3. *Copper-plate, or Rolling-preſs Printing*, which properly is only a Branch of the laſt mentioned, ſeveral of them keeping a Rolling Preſs alſo; but as a ſeparate Trade, it is inferior, being full as hard Work and much dirtier; though it is not without its Dexterity and nice Workmanſhip neither, of which there are many Degrees; and they likewiſe take Apprentices, (with whom they ſometimes get 5 or 10 l.) who work much the ſame Hours with the laſt mentioned; a Journeyman can earn at it 15 or 18 s. a Week; and

and 50*l.* will set him up a Master, scarce any of whom give much Credit.

There is likewise *Stuff-printing*, but this is chiefly done by a Company, and one or two more who do not take any Apprentices, but employ grown Men, to whom they give about 12 or 15*s.* a Week; and it is hard and hot Work, being performed by Brass Rolls heated with large red-hot Irons.



P R I N T - S E L L E R S.

TH E S E are a Set of Shop-keepers, who make it their Business to deal in *Prints*, (or Pictures printed off from Copper-plates) Maps, and Globes, which they sometimes colour, paste, line, and frame.

These they either procure from Abroad, or employ *Draughtsmen* to design and draw, *Engravers* to engrave, and *Rolling-press Printers* to work them off at Home; in which some carry on a very considerable Trade, and their Skill sometimes in the more curious Sorts is very extensive.

It is esteemed a genteel as well as profitable Business, to which they seldom take with an Apprentice less than 20*l.* a Journeyman has from 10 to 20*l.* a Year, and his Board. About 50*l.* will stock one of the lesser Shops; but the large Dealers do not employ less than 500 or 1000*l.* in Trade.

They join mostly with the *Stationers Company*, with whom they bind and make free.



P U M P - M A K E R S.

THOSE made of Wood bored only, (*Leaden* ones being the *Plumbers Work*) for the Use of Brewers, Distillers, Shipping, &c. are here meant, which is pretty hard Work, therefore requires strong Lads.

The Trade is not numerous, but the Masters that are in it live reputably, who take with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* and the Journeymen have 12 or 15*s.* a Week, who work from six to six; and to set one up will not require above 50 or 100*l.* tho' some may employ more.



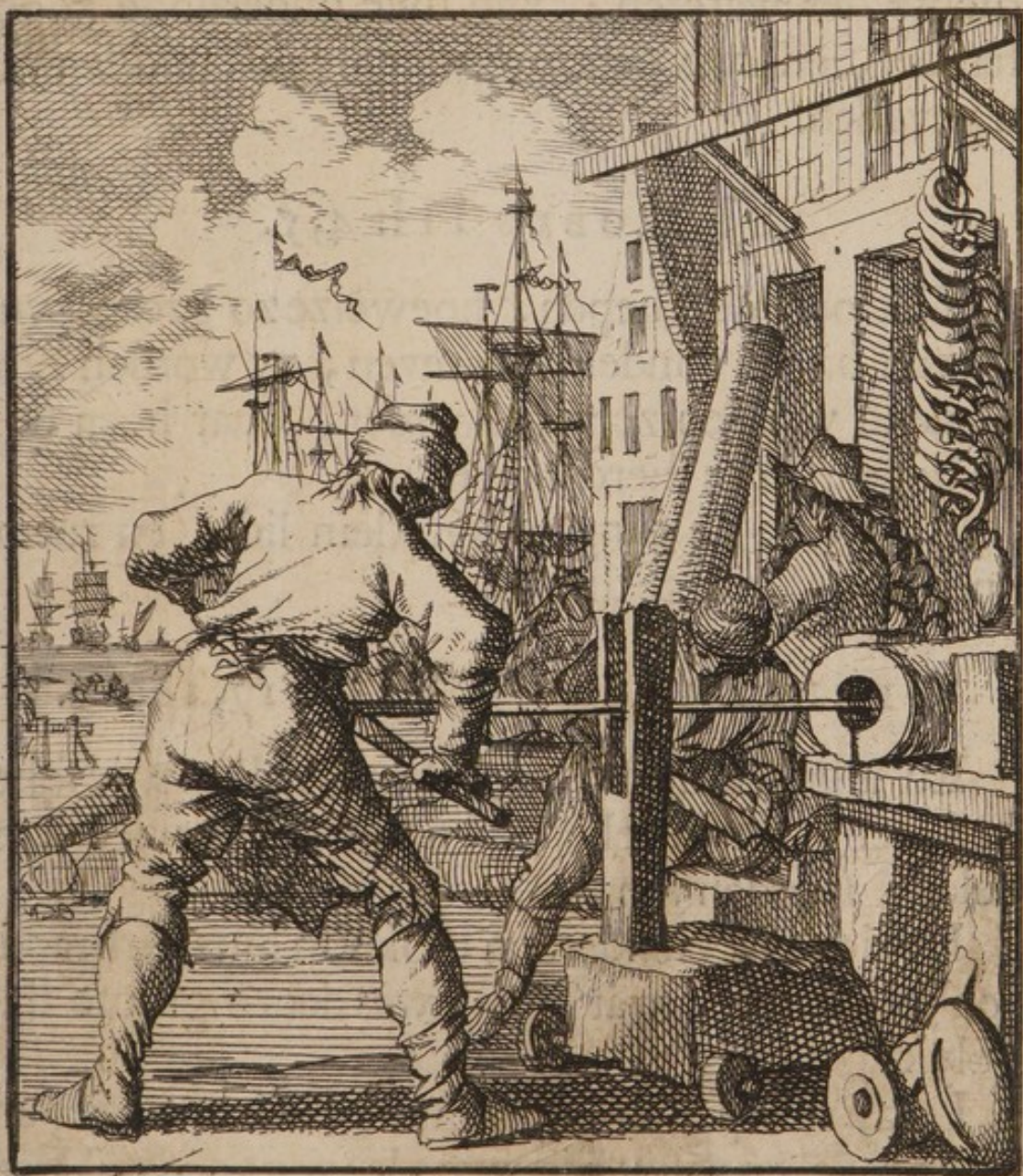
Q U I L T E R S.

QUILTING is another Trade, performed chiefly by the Women; not but there have been some *Men-quilters*; and their Work is for Bedding and the Women's Use, tho' the *Upholsterers* are their principal Employers for Bed-quilts, some of whom keep several Hands going.

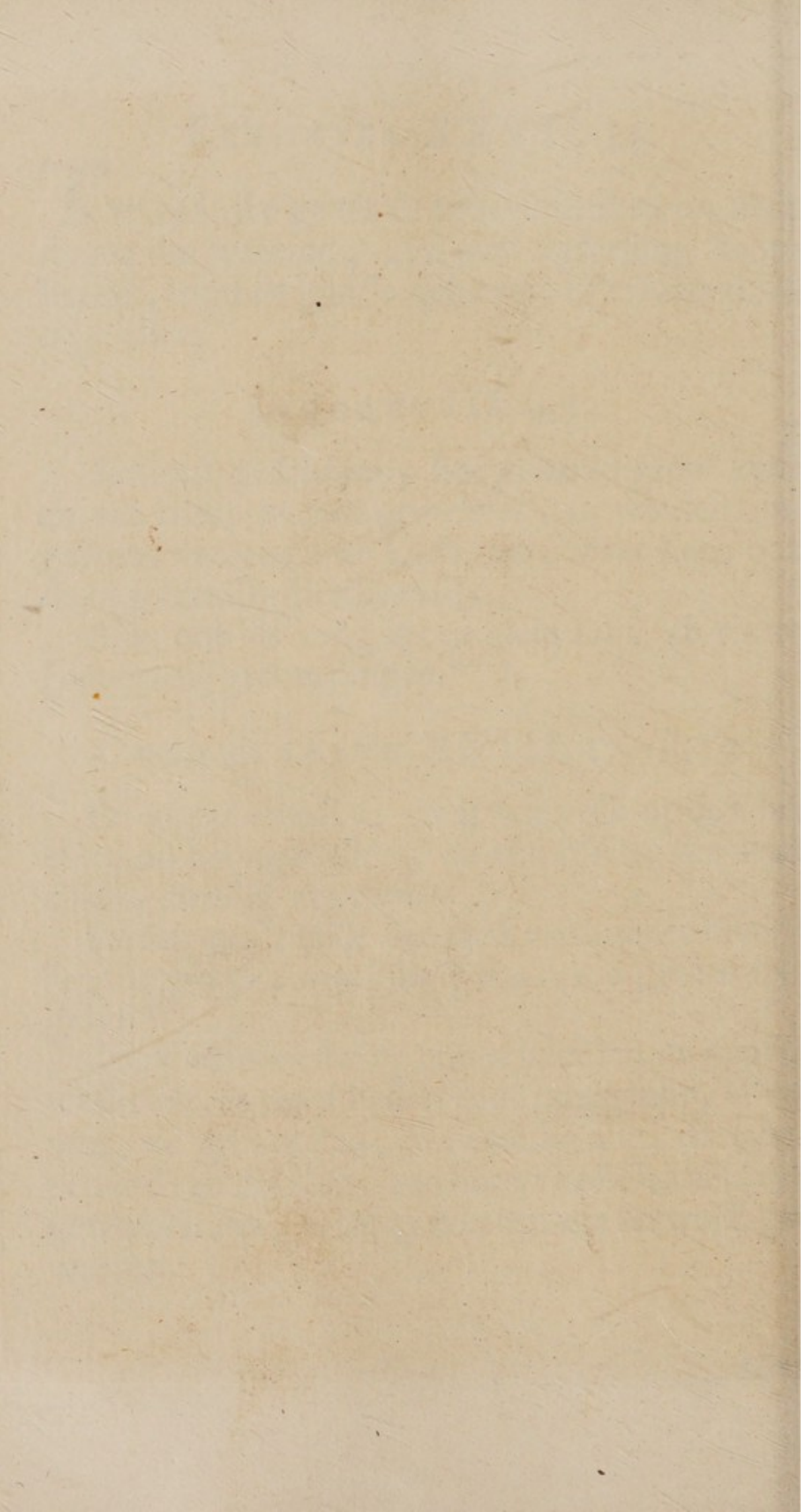
The Mistresses (and any of them are so, who can get Work to do from the Owners of the Goods)

DE POMPEMAAKER.

Die niet te grond wil gaan,
Dient hand aan 't werk te slaan.



Gelyk de pomp weêr overgeeft,
't Geen 't schip door 't lek gekreegen heeft,
Zo moet de mens, in 't schip van 't leven,
Op 's waerelds zee, naar God gestrekt,
De idelheid, die in hem lekt,
Geduurig aan weêr overgeeven.



Goods) either take poor Girls Apprentices, whom they keep for the sake of their Work, or have a small Sum for learning a Person to work: However, a Journeywoman will earn 1s. 1s. 6d. and 2s. a Day at it.

There have been some (and there still are such) who used to buy in the Materials wholesale, which they put out to be made up into Quilts, and so served the Shops therewith, as they wanted them, by which Trade they got a great deal of Money.



R E F I N E R S.

REFINING is a very curious as well as useful Trade, by which they not only purify Gold and Silver themselves, but separate the Filings made by the several Operators thereon, from all manner of Filth, without which Art a great deal would be lost.

The Work is none of the easiest nor cleanliest, but there is good Pay to the Journeyman, who can get 3 or 4s. a Day, and no Want of sufficient Profit to the Masters, who are not many in Number, and will not take an Apprentice under 10l. (I mean at the bare labouring Part) whose Hours for working must be from six to eight.

Some of the *Master Refiners* deal also largely in Gold and Silver, which they sell out in small Parcels for the Workers Use, by which Trade many good Estates have been obtained; but those in this Way should have 500 or 1000 l. to turn about,

and some extend it to 8000 *l.* yet a Set of Utensils, fit for a bare Working Refiner, will not cost above 50 *l.*



R O B E - M A K E R S.

THEIR Trade in part is one Branch of the *Taylor's* Business; but their Art of cutting out and ornamenting those Robes of Distinction are peculiar to themselves, for the Sale of which they also keep Shops, tho' there are but few of them.

They take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* a Journeyman's Wages are much like the *Taylor's*, who work from six to eight; to set up one of whom a Master will take 100 *l.*



R O P E - M A K E R S.

ROpe-making is a very great Branch of Trade in *England*, we being noted for making the best Cordage for Shipping in the World.

The Work taken throughout is to be sure laborious, as well as dirty; but then it is good Pay, a good Hand being able to get 4 or 5 *s.* a Day, especially in this War-time.

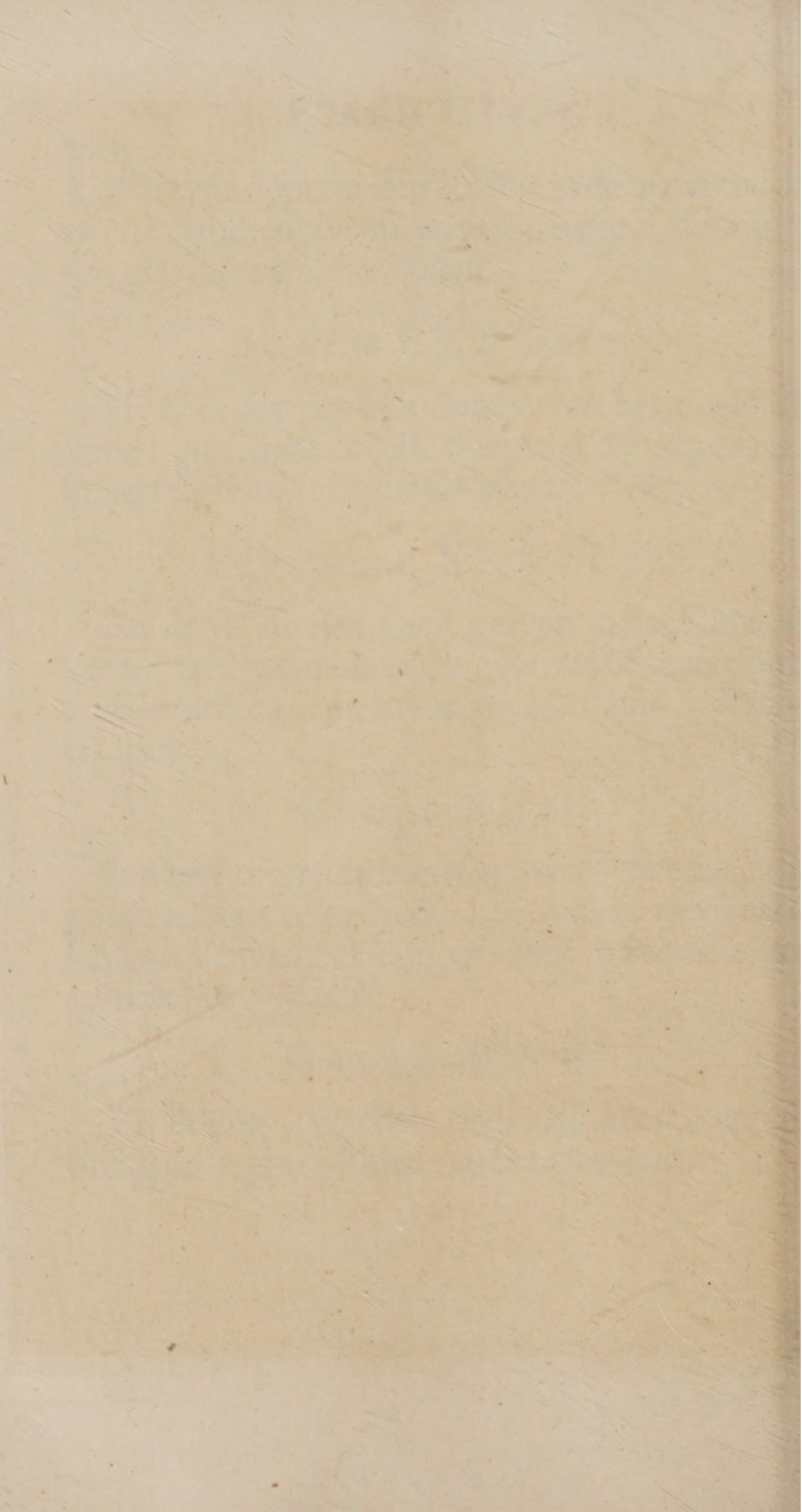
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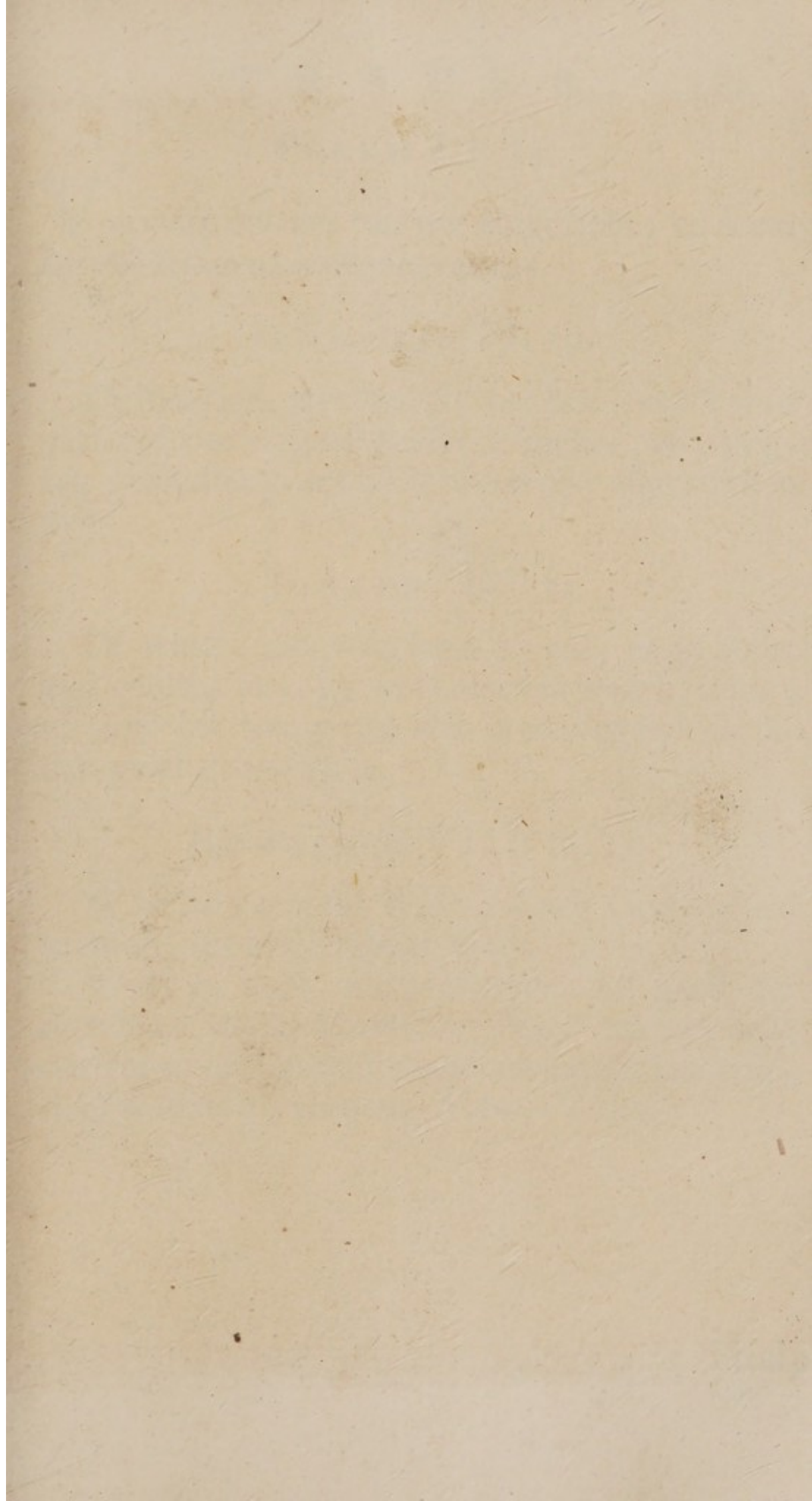
DE LYNDRAAJER.

De gang islecht, Maar 't werk is recht.



Des vroomen mans verkeerden wandel,
In't oog van hem, die't niet verstaat,
Bedryft nochtans een goeden handel,
Die in het onweer komt te baat;
Dan blyft het levenschip behouwen
Aan zyn gevlochte kabeltouwen.





DE ZADELMAAKER.

Uw eigen dier Vereift bestier.



't Geweldig, trots, en weelig paard
Word nochtans van den man bereeden,
Betoomd, bezadeld, en bedaard:
Zo moest de geest, door hooge reden,
Zyn wilde dier van vlees en bloed
Betemmen, om een eeuwig goed.

To a Master, who has 2000 *l.* in Cash to turn about, and less will not make any great Way, it is very profitable ; for most of them get to be rich in a few Years, some of whom have had 5000 *l.* nay 10,000 *l.* in Trade.

They'll take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* and sometimes they take them without Money. They are at work very early in a Morning, but then they leave off soon in the *Evening*, nay, commonly in the *Afternoon*.



S A D L E R S, *the XXVth.*

UNDER this Title is carried on a very considerable Trade, but in very different Degrees.

Their Business is not only *Saddle-making*, which is a curious as well as very antient Employ, but to complete some, and sell all other Necessaries for the Saddle-Nag and Horseman.

Some only work privately, making up Goods for Town and Country Trade.

Some keep but small Shops, and for the most part sell and repair the middling Sorts of Sadlery Wares, but seldom make up.

Others have large Shops, and make up and sell all Sorts of the finest Horse-furniture.

Others again keep large Stocks of Goods for Exportation, and merchandize a great deal on their own Accounts.

The

The better sort of *Sadlers* and Shop-keepers will not take an Apprentice under 20*l.* which is esteemed a genteel as well as an ingenious Employ, whose Work is not hard; but one of the private working *Sadlers* will take a Lad with less, who work from six to eight.

A Journeyman at the working Part can earn 15 or 18*s.* a Week, and one in the Shop-way generally have 20*l.* a Year and his Board; and if he will furnish a common Shop for himself, it will cost him 100*l.* or which Sum would carry him on handsomely as a private Master; but if he falls into the wholesale Way he must have much more.

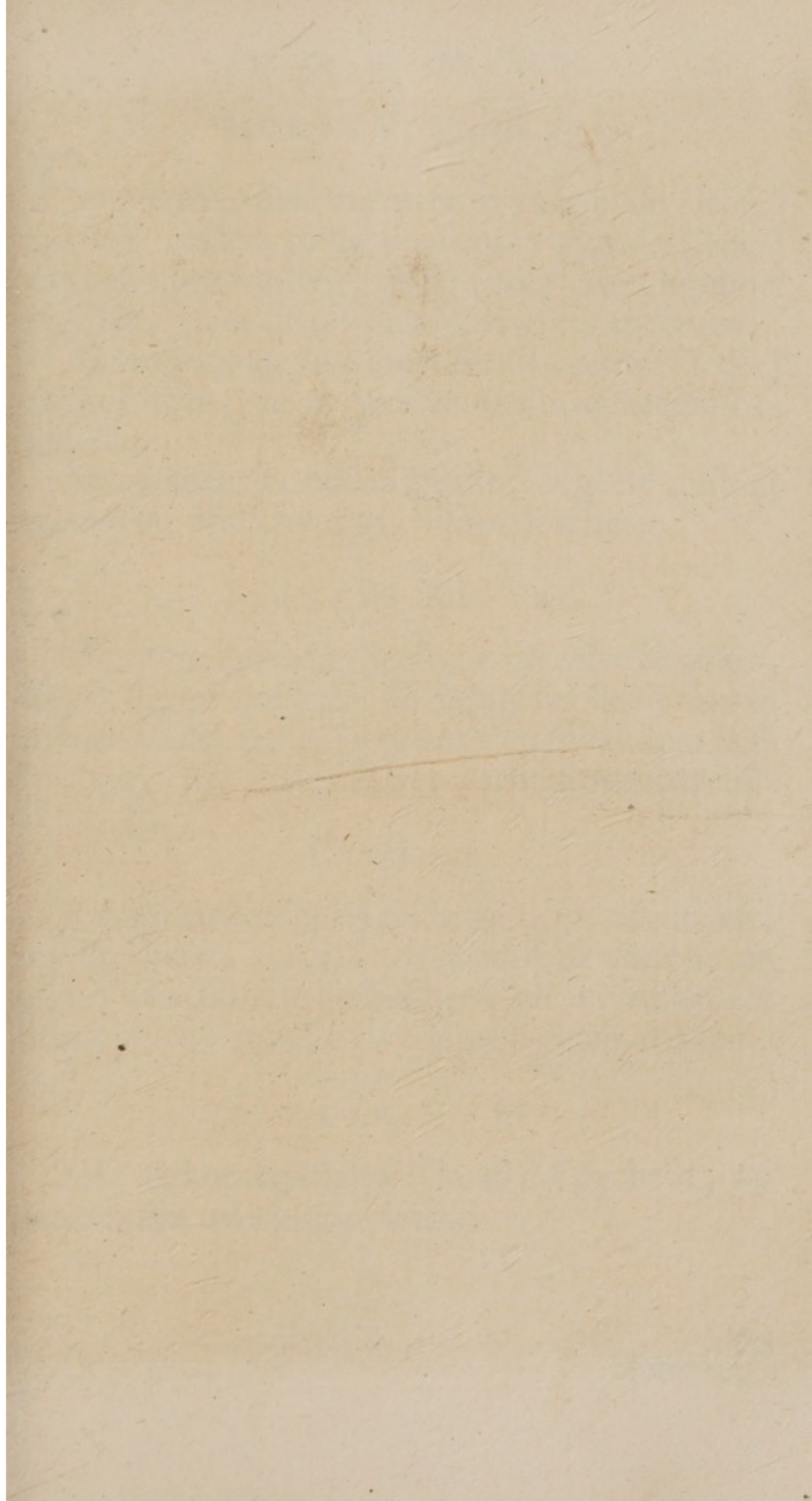
They were a *Company* before the Year 1190, but not incorporated till 1272, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Livery-fine* 10*l.* whereof his Royal Highness the present Prince of *Wales* is a Member.

Their *Hall* is near *Foster-lane* in *Cheapside*, and their *Court-day* on the first *Tuesday* in the Month.

Before their Hall-gate they have a *Stand*, in which they sit to attend the *Lord Mayor* on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron between 3 Saddles *Or.*

MOTTO. *Our Trust is in God.*



DE ZEILEMAAKER.

De vlugge wind, Vat daar hy 't vind.



Het zeil aan ree en mast gespannen,
Gaet over zee met fchip en mannen:
ô Mens, fpan uit, fpan uit het zeil,
Van hert'lyk willen en begeeren,
Zo voert de Heil'ge Geest des Heeren
U naar de goudkust aller heil.



S A I L - M A K E R S.

MAking and repairing of Sails is another most necessary and considerable Trade belonging to Shipping, who do not make the Cloth too, as some have thought for want of Information, but only cut it out into proper Sizes, and sew them in a very strong Manner, with Stays, Holes, &c. and sometimes tar them, which renders them fit for Use.

It is a good Business both for Master and Man, not hard Work, nor are they very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 10*l.* who must work from six to eight; a Journeyman can earn at it 18 or 20*s.* a Week; and a Master may set up with 500*l.* yet many employ a great deal more.



S A L E S M E N.

BY these are generally understood our Shopkeepers (who are commonly *Tailors* too) who keep a Variety of new Clothes ready made up for *Sale*; some of whom also deal in second-hand Clothes, or such that have been worn, tho' these are most commonly called *Clothes-brokers*.

However,

However, the *Salesman's* Business alone is clean, extensive, and profitable; some of whom carry on very great Trades, and some have got good Estates by it.

They will not take an Apprentice into the Shop under 20 *l.* pay a good Journeyman for that Part 10 *s.* a Week and his Diet, who cannot well set up with less than 300 *l.*

There is another sort of *Salesmen*, whose Business is to sell Sheep, Cattle, &c. in Town, for Farmers and Graziers; and they get good Money at it, but take no Apprentices.



S A L T E R S,

OR, as they are often termed, *Dry-Salters*, who deal in divers foreign Goods of a dryish Kind, as Logwoods, Cochineal, Pot-ashes, &c. and much like Merchants, mostly in a wholesale Way, therefore fit chiefly for Youths of Fortune, with one of whom as an Apprentice they take from 50 *l.* to 100 Guineas; and to set him up will require 1000 *l.* tho' many use several Thousands; and what Assistants they have are generally Clerks, not Journeymen.

They had *Livery* granted in the Year 1394, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* but were not incorporated into a *Company* till 1538, by Queen *Elizabeth*; and are one of the *Twelve*, of which
the

the *Lord Mayor* for the Time being must be free :
Livery-fine 20 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Swithen's-lane*, *Canon-street*,
 and their *Court-day* uncertain.

They have also a *Stand* at the Corner of *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, in which they sit to attend the
Lord-Mayor on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. Per Chevron *Azure* and *Gules*, 3 covered Salts *Or*, sprinkling Salt proper.

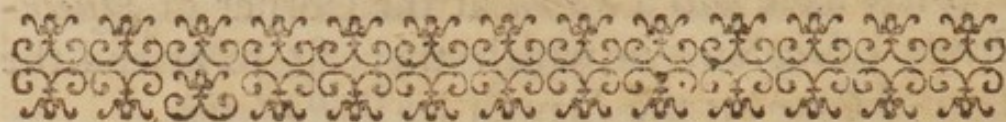
MOTTO. *Sal sapit Omnia*: Salt favours all Things.



S A W Y E R S.

SAWING is to be sure one of the Acts of
Carpentry, &c. yet a *Sawyer's* Business is
 quite a separate Trade, and only preparative to
 the other; nay, they are so strict, that a *Timber-*
merchant, or *Carpenter*, cannot employ indifferent
 Servants to *saw* their large Timber, &c. but must
 have regular-bred *Sawyers* to do that Work, most
 of which is pretty laborious, therefore requires
 stout healthy Lads; but the Journeymen make
 good Earnings at it, who, by working from six
 to six, commonly get 3s. or more a-piece, and
 always work in Pairs: And a Master who can
 keep two or three Pair of *Sawyers* constantly at
 work, can live handsomely and save Money;
 some

some of whom also employ *Lath-renders*, and sometimes fall into the Timber Trade; and with an Apprentice they usually have 5 or 10 *l*.



SCALE-MAKERS.

THOUGH they bear this Title, they, like many other Artists, borrow of other Trades to complete their Work, which is a Branch of the *Smithery*, and a very curious One; for they make the principal Part, the *Beam*, and affix properly all the other.

With the *Scales*, (the different Sizes of which, from those for weighing *Diamonds*, to those for the Use of the *Keys*, are not less than 50) they sell all Sorts of Weights; and with both together generally have handsome furnished Shops, but there are not many of them.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 15 *l*. pay a Journeyman from 15 to 20 *s*. a Week, who work from five to eight; but not over hard at the worst, and there is a good deal of light Work in the nicer Parts.

To set up a Master for the working Part only 100 *l*. may do; but if he keeps a tolerable Stock in a Shop, he ought to have 500 *l*.

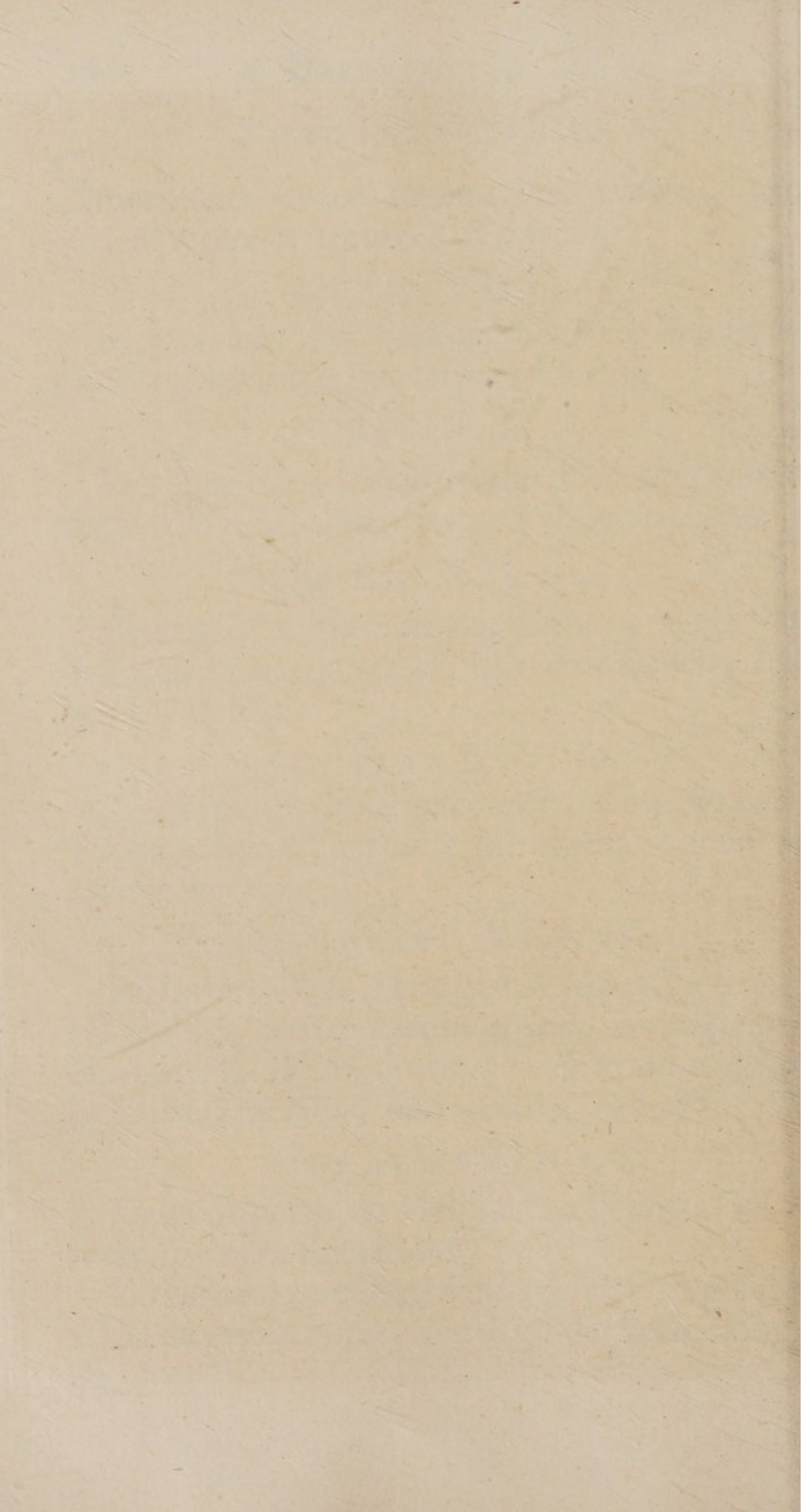
SCHOOL-

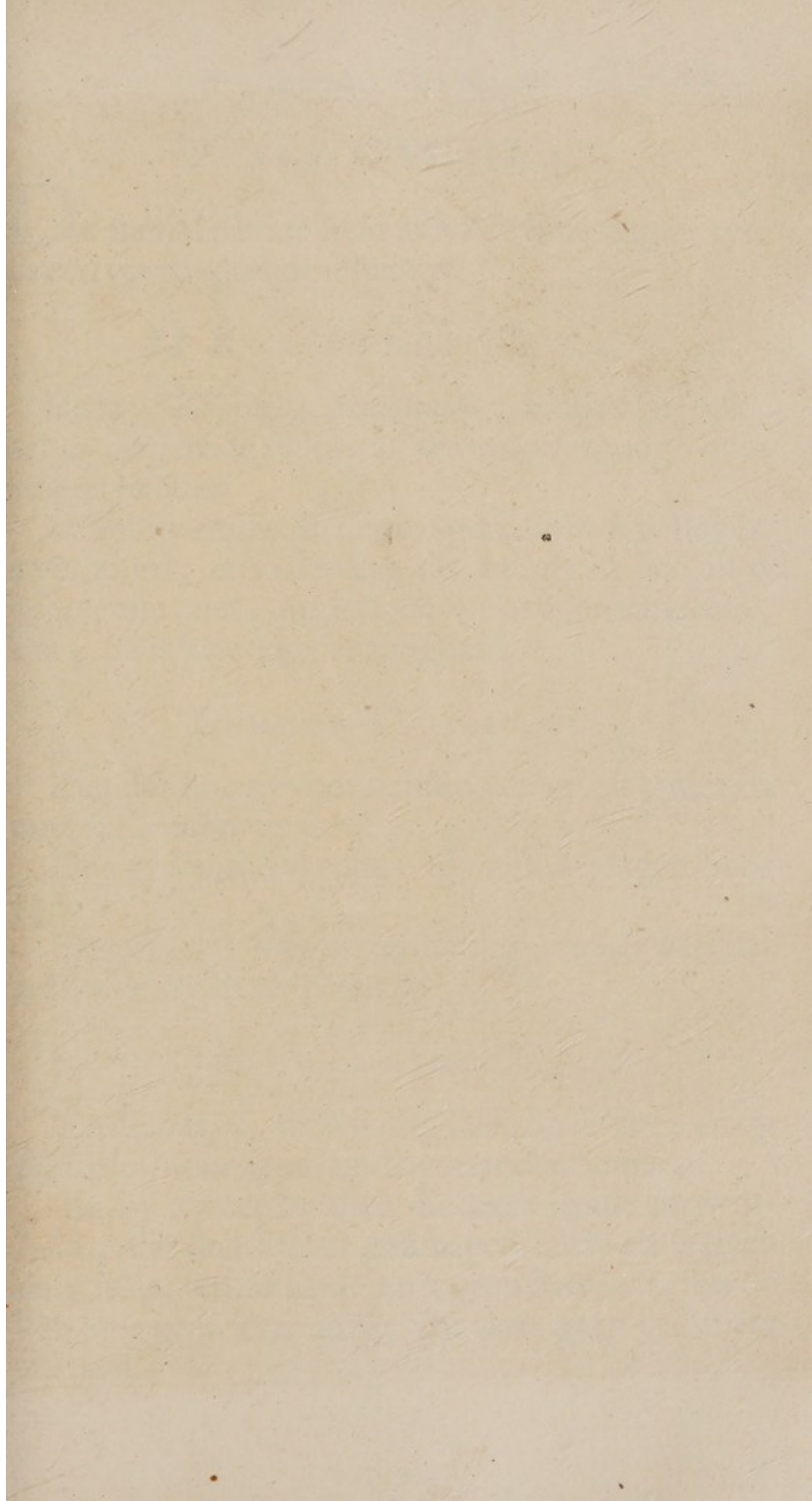
DE BALANSEMAAKER.

Houd goed gewigt Voor 't naauw gezicht.



ô Evenaar van ons gemoed,
Hoe noodig is 't ons te overweegen
Een tyd'lyk en een eeuwig goed,
Waar ons het meest aan legt gelegen.
Zo 't eeuwig deel niet overslaat,
Dan is de schaal vervalst en kwaad.





DE SCHOOLMEESTER.

Maak medicyn Niet tot fenyn.



Door letterkonst, zo hoog verheven,
Is ons veel nut en heil gegeven,
Dat ons de weg ten hemel toont:
Maar, om het schuim van 't goud te scheiden,
Is 't misbruik deezer konst te myden,
Op dat de wysheid ons bekroont.



SCHOOL-MASTERS.

THE Art of Teaching originally was without doubt a Branch of Science, but for many Years it has been used as a Trade, especially amongst the *Writing-Masters*, as regularly taking Apprentices as any other Calling, with one of whom is usually given 10, sometimes 20 *l.* and a proper Employ it is for slight-made, acute Lads, there being little or no Labour, but chiefly Application, required in it.

Many of the Masters, besides their Day-School, take in Boarders, teach Abroad, &c. and some do not teach any Day-scholars, but keep Boarding-schools, or Academies only, by which they live very genteelly, and save Money.

When a young Man is out of his Time, if he is not minded to set up, which will take but little Money to do in a common Way, he may commence *Usher* (for they are never called *Journey-men*) for which one generally has 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; or be a Clerk or Book-keeper to a Merchant, &c. and in this Station they have very often more; nay, there are many Employs that a sober Man, who is a Pen-man and a good Accomptant, may fall into for a comfortable Livelihood.

S C R I V E -



SCRIVENERS, *the XLIVth.*

THEIR Business is now mostly fallen into the *Attornies* Hands, the chief Remains of which are the *Notary Publicks* about the *Royal-Exchange*, there being but very few who bear the Title of *Scriveners*.

However, they formerly were in great Repute, as appears by their being incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1616, in the Reign of King *James I.* by the Title of *The Writers of the Court-Letters of the City of London: Livery-fine 5 l.*

Their *Hall* was that which is now the *Coach-makers*, (in *Noble-street*) to whom they sold it.

ARMS. *Azure*, an Eagle with Wings expanded, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Ink-horn, standing on a Book, all *Or*.



SETTERS.

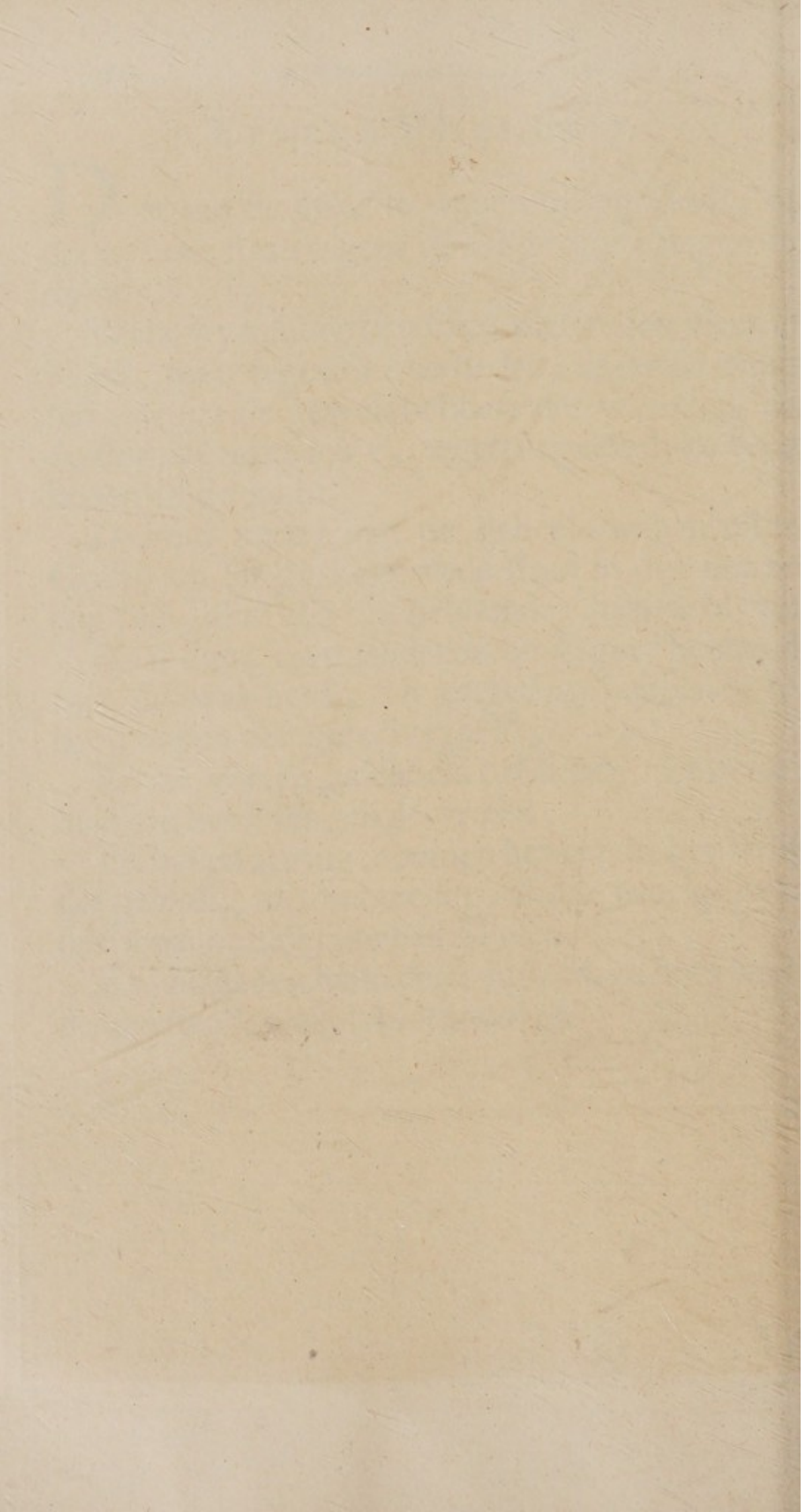
THEIR Business is to take Cloths, and other Woollen Goods wet from the *Dyers*, which they hang on Tenters to dry, stretch, &c.
In

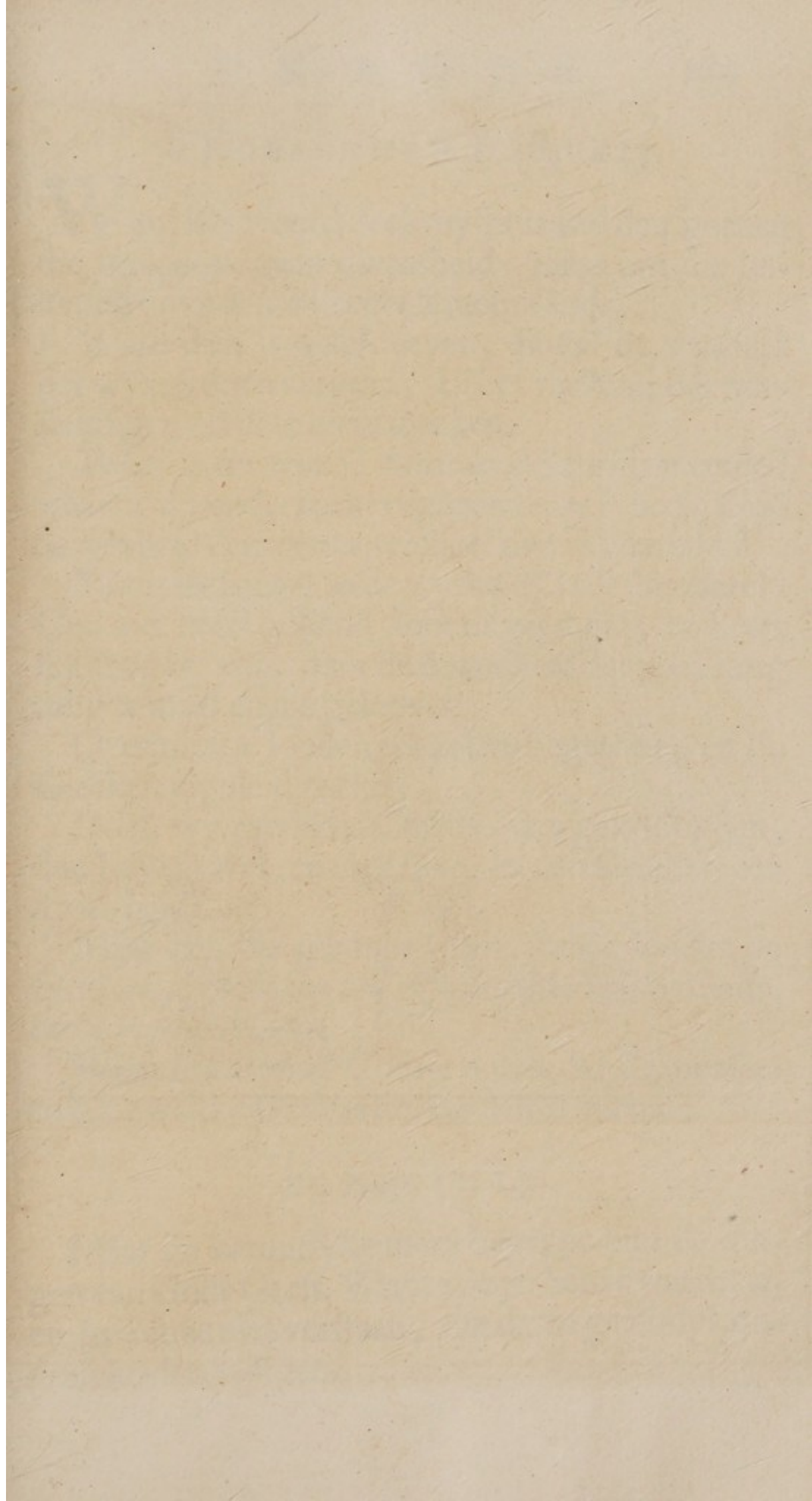
D E K O O P M A N.

Zie ver, en wroet Om eeuwig goed.



De koopman schiet zyn penn'ngen uit,
En waagt zyn goed uit oog en handen,
Op hoop van winst, naar zyn besluit:
Zo doen ook de edele verstanden,
Die schieten 't wezen deezer tyd,
Om 't groote goed der eeuwigheid.





DE SCHEEPSTIMMERMAN.

Myd zand en klip Met 's levens schip.



De vlyt ontziet geen lyfsgevaaren
In 't houte hol, op wilde baaren,
Daar de afgrond naar het leven gaapt:
Maar zegt men van het eeuwig leven,
En hoe men daar naar toe moest streeven,
't Is of de vlyt des menschen slaapt.

In short, they are in Town almost what the *Fullers* are in the Country, the Scouring Part excepted ; of which Trade there are not many, and the Work unfit for weak Lads, because there is a good deal of Lifting and Carrying great Weights in it. However, they take Apprentices, and with one 5 or 10 *l.* who work from Light to Light : A Journeyman's Pay is 12 *s.* a Week ; and 100 *l.* will enable one to be a Master, provided he only rents a Tenter-ground ; for the erecting of Tenter-bars is very expensive.



SHIP-WRIGHTS, *the* LIXth.

THEY are also often called *Ship-builders*, whose Art is of the utmost Consequence to our Island, as indeed they are and must always be to all mercantile People ; therefore it is a very valuable, extensive, and durable Trade.

The Master's Part is generally a large Undertaking, for which Reason it is fittest for money'd Men to engage in : As to the Artist's, it is tight Work, and requires a great deal of Exactness, to make every Piece of Timber fit truly ; and, though they work by certain Rules according to their Burthen and Models given, to understand the Reason of their Structure some Knowledge in the first Principles of the *Mathematics* is necessary :

cessary : Therefore, if a Lad has a little of that Sort of Learning, before he goes to this Trade, it may be of infinite Service to him ; for some clever Hands have been much esteemed for their Skill in drawing Plans or Models in this Way.

With an Apprentice is usually given 10 *l.* whose working Hours are according as the Tides fall ; for which Time a Journeyman's common Pay is 3 *s.* a Day ; but more is frequently made, especially when Dispatch is required.

They had been a *Brotherhood* by Prescription some Hundreds of Years before they were incorporated into a *Company*, which was in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James I.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

ARMS. *Noah's Ark* : On a Chief *Gules*, the Cross of *St. George* charged with a Lion of *England*.

There is another Trade which immediately follows the *Builder*, which is the *Caulker*, who also train up Apprentices, who, as well as the Journeymen, are much on a footing with the *Ship-wrights*, as to Hours of Working and Earnings : But a Master in this Business can set up with 100 *l.*

SILK-

SILK-MEN, *the* LXVIIth.

TH E S E are Dealers in raw or unwrought Silk, which is a very considerable Trade, and a genteel Business for a Youth that has a Fortune to set him up, with whom must be given as an Apprentice, perhaps 100*l*.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1631, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

SILK-THROWERS, *the* LXVIth.

TH E I R Business is to prepare the Silk, &c. by Winding, or Throwing them into proper Wraps for the *Weavers*, to whom they are absolutely useful, and are often called *Throwsters*.

It is easy Work, and employs a great Number of Hands, among which are many Women and Children : However they take Apprentices, and with one not above 5*l*. who work from fix to nine ; pay a Journeyman in common 9 or 10*s*. a Week ;

a Week ; but about 400 *l.* may make a Master of him, in which Station one may live very handsomely ; but some have employed two or three thousand Pounds in Trade, and saved Estates.

At first only *Foreigners* followed this Business in *London*, which was in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

In the Year 1622, by King *James I.* they became a *Fellowship* ; and by *Charles I.* 1630, were incorporated into a *Company* : But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

ARMS. *Argent*, three Bundles of Silk *Sable*, on a Chief a Silk-thrower's Mill.

MOTTO. *GOD in his least Creatures.*



S K I N N E R S, *the VIth.*

THESE deal in *Skins* of all Kinds that are dressed with the *Hair* or *Fur*, on, (used chiefly for lining or ornamenting Garments and Robes) as well as in the *Hair* or *Fur* itself, for the *Felt-makers* Use, of which and some Wool all Hats are made.

The *Skinners*, or *Furriers*, as they are commonly called, do not dress the *Skins* themselves, but employ People who make it their Business to dress them in that way ; also a great Number of Hands, chiefly Women, to cut off the *Fur*.

Dealing

Dealing in both Parts taken together is esteemed an eminent Trade, which lies in a few Hands, and who are mostly Shop-keepers, and great Traders.

They take from 50 to 100 *l.* with an Apprentice, if they take any ; give a Journeyman 20 *l.* a Year and his Board ; to set whom up in a proper Manner will require 1000 *l.* yet some, I believe, have done with less.

At first they were two *Brotherhoods*, incorporated in the Year 1322, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* joined into one *Company* in 1394, by *Richard II.* and confirmed by *Henry VI.* in 1438 ; in which Patent it is directed, “ That every one, taking up his *Freedom* of this *Company*, should be presented to the *Lord-Mayor*.” And it restrains them from making *By-laws* ; but they are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor*, for the Time being, must be free : *Livery-fine* 15 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-street* ; and their *Court-day* on the first *Tuesday* of the Month.

They have also an handsome Barge, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. Ermine on a Chief *Gules*, 3 Crowns Or, with Caps of the first.

MOTTO. *To God only be all Glory.*



S K R E E N - M A K E R S.

THEIR Trade of late Years has been greatly improved, not only as to curious Workmanship, most of which is now exceedingly nice, but as to the Variety of Sorts and the Materials of which they are composed.

The Principal of them, though they are but few, are Shop-keepers as well as Makers, whose working Part is an easy, clean Employ, to which they take with an Apprentice 15 or 20 *l.* whose Hours in work must be from six to eight: They pay a Journeyman 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; 50 *l.* will set up whom as a Maker only; but if he stocks a Shop with but common Sortments he will require 500 *l.*



S N U F F - M A K E R S.

IT is but a few Years since their Trade made any Figure in Shops, which now appear almost every where, plainly shewing, that not only the Practice of taking *Snuff* is greatly increased, but that the Making and Selling it must be profitable.

The

The making of it is mostly hard, noisome Work, to which they hardly ever take an Apprentice, what Help they want being done by labouring Men, to whom they give 10 or 12 s. a Week ; and to set up a smart Shop will not take up above 50 l. a great deal of the Goods to furnish which they often have from the *Makers* and *Importers*.



S N U F F - B O X - M A K E R S.

TH E Introduction of the foregoing Practice gave Rise to and made these Artists become necessary, who have not been wanting from time to time not only to invent a very great Variety of Fashions, but also to bring them to surprising Degrees of beautiful Workmanship, in all manner of Metals, Stones, Shells, &c. who are continually striving to improve and vary them, in order to strike the *Taste* of the Curious.

Their Work is easy, but very ingenious, the Masters of which are not very numerous, though they take Apprentices, and with one 5 l. whose working Hours are usually from six to nine ; in which Time a good Hand will often earn 3 or 4 s. but in common not above 2 s. and who may set up for himself with about 20 l.



SOPE-MAKERS, *the* LXXIst.

THEY are more commonly called *Sope-boilers*, whose Business is for the most part carried on in very large Concerns, and esteemed one of our uppermost Trades, (by which many a fair Estate has been acquired) they dealing much into the Country as well as in Town, and fit chiefly for Youths of Fortune, with one of whom is generally given as an Apprentice from 200 to 300 *l.* and to set him up in the Business will require 2000 *l.* But as a Workman *Sope-maker*, who is to direct and manage, (for they have labouring Men to do the Drudgery, to whom they give about 12 *s.* a Week) he may have from 50 to 100 *l.* a Year and his Board.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But, having neither *Livery* nor *Hall*, they meet in *Guild-hall*, just when Business requires, but at no certain Time fixed.

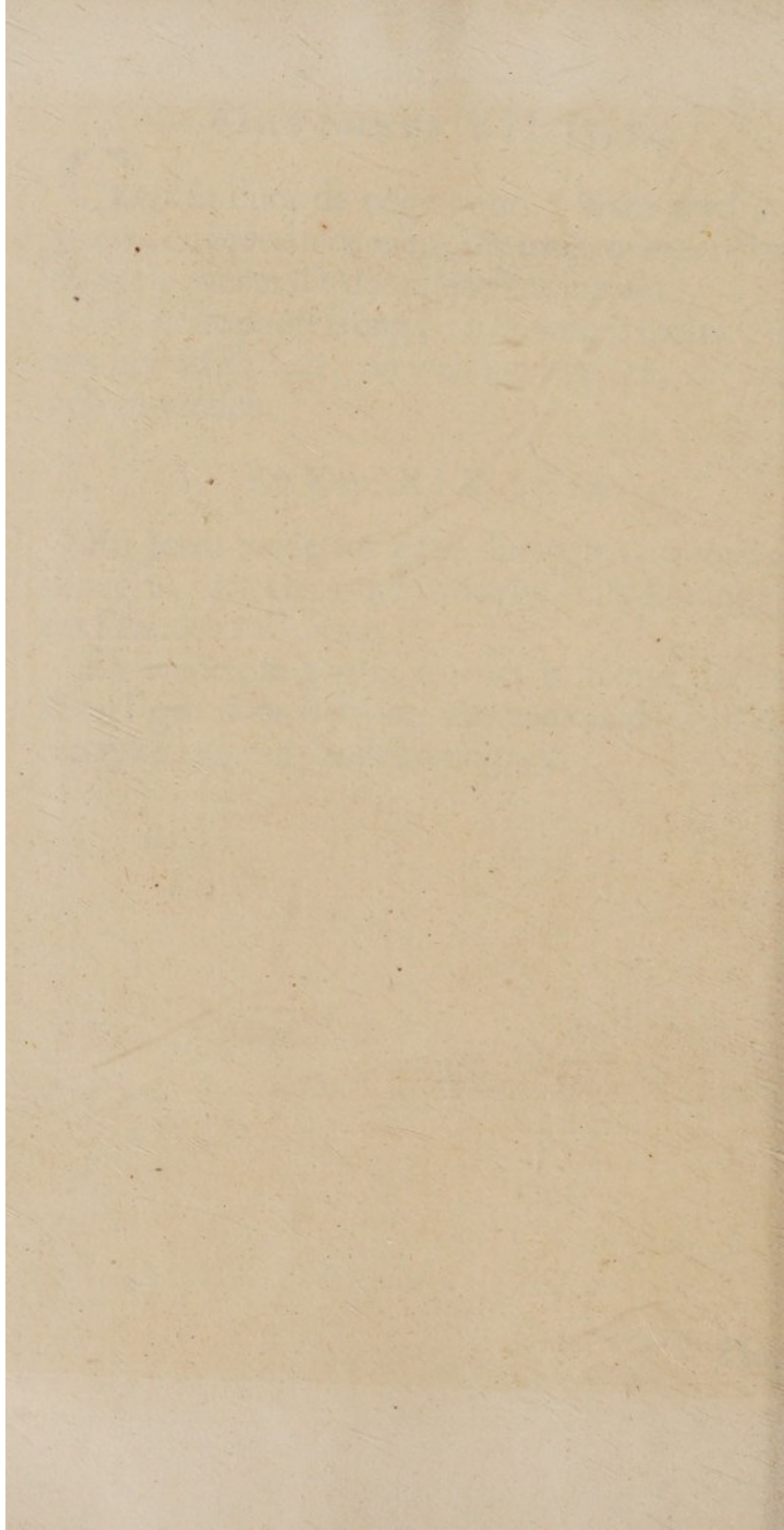
MOTTO. *Dii Rexque secudent*: May the King and Nobility prosper.

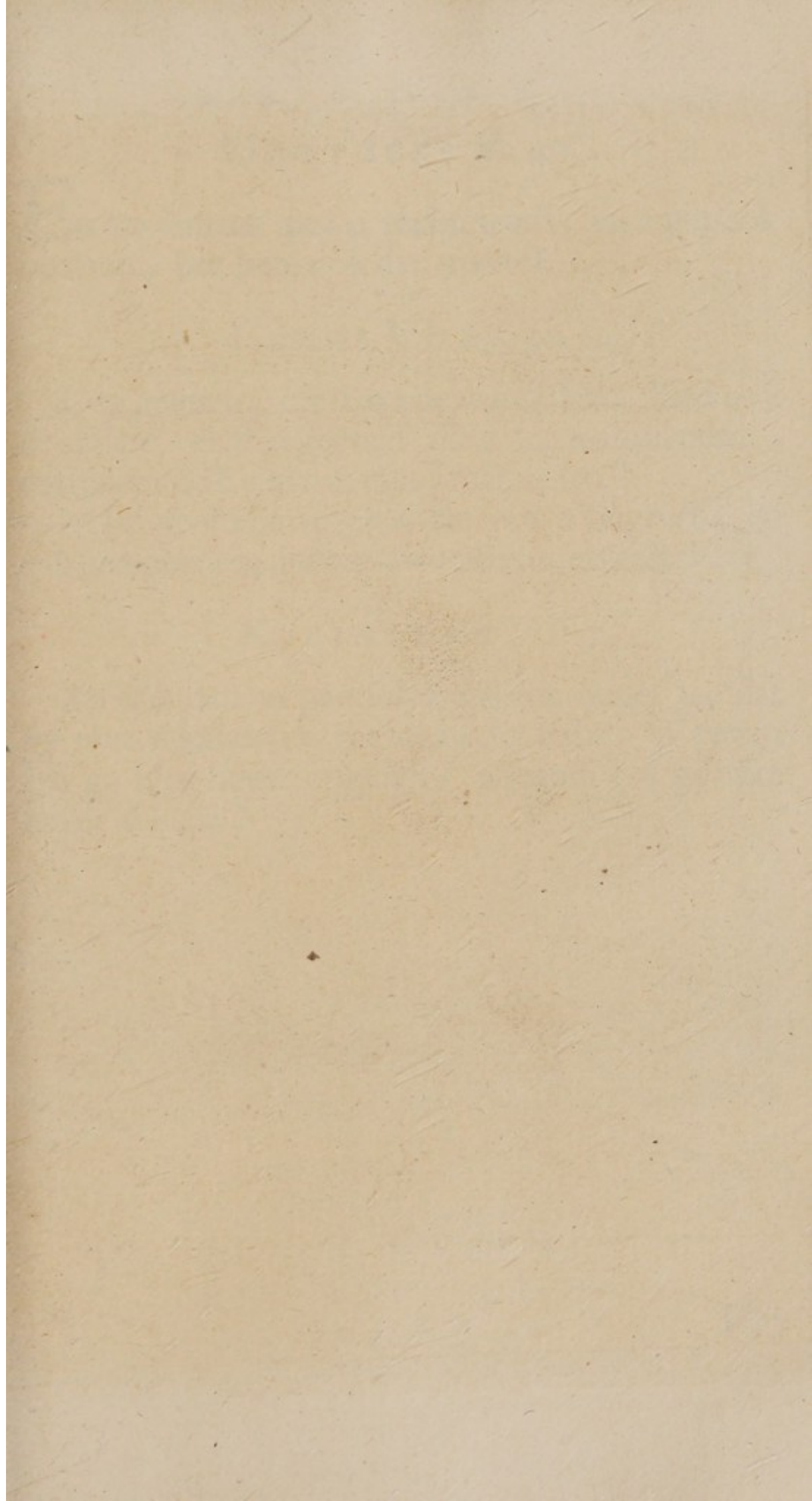
DE BRILLEMAAKER.

Niet hier en gunt, Maar op een punt.



Het middel brengt de zaak hervor,
Die anders het gezicht verloor:
Hield zo de geest het oog beslooten,
Door 't middel der vergank'lykheid,
Van alle wezens deezer tyd,
Dan zou de eeuwigheid vergrooten.





DE ASTROLOGIST.

Daar 't meest aan is gelegen, Staat meest te overweegen.



Zo laag in 't stof te zyn gezeten,
En 's hoogen hemels loop te meeten,
Schynt veel: maar 't is van veel meer nut,
Den loop des levens naar te speuren,
En wat 'er eind'lyk staat te beuren;
Op dat men 't eeuwig onheil schutt'.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS, *the LXth.*

THOUGH they were formerly distinguished by this Title only, there have been of late Years such great Improvements in the *Optic Glasses*, that many have assumed the Title of *Opticians*; they making, or at least dealing in all Kinds of them, with which some have well furnished Shops, collected from the different Artizans, though not very numerous, in the various curious Branches of Workmanship, most of which have more Ingenuity in them than Labour.

The Shop-keepers take with an Apprentice from 20 to 30 *l.* but there are some of the particular Workmen, who also take Apprentices with less, but all of them easy Sort of Work; and a Journeyman commonly has 15 *s.* a Week.

To set up any one of whom will not take more than 50 *l.* but a Shop-keeper will require 200 *l.* or more: They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1630, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. *A Blessing to the Aged.*



STARCH-MAKERS, *the* LXXXVIth.

THIS Commodity, with the different Sorts of *Blues*, make together a very considerable as well as profitable Trade, carried on in the Shop-keeping Way ; though the *Starch-works* alone are large Concerns, and carried on in the Country, they generally fatten a great many Hogs with their Offals.

They seldom or never take any Apprentices, and have their Work done by labouring Men ; yet were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1620, in the Reign of King *James I.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.



STATIONERS, *the* XLVIIth.

THE wholesale Part of them are partly Merchants, or Importers ; and to make their Home-made Goods they either employ Mills of their own or of others, or buy them up in large Quantities of the Makers, which they dispose of either to the Retailers, Booksellers, Printers, &c. This is a very genteel Employ, to which they do not take an Apprentice under 50 *l.*

The

The *Retailers* and *working Stationers* not only sell all Sorts of Paper in small Parcels, with all the other Necessaries for the Business of Writing, but bind and stitch up all manner of White Paper Books for Accompts, &c. among which are also many large Dealers, who expect with an Apprentice 20 or 30 *l.* who are seldom overdone with Work: But some, who do more Work, will take less Money.

To set up one of the latter in a middling Way will take 100 *l.* but a large Trader will employ 500 *l.* and a Wholesale Dealer often 2000 *l.*

The Company of *Stationers* so called, though they are made up also of *Booksellers*, *Printers*, *Binders*, &c. were incorporated in the Year 1557, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

They carry on a Trade as a Company, by printing all Sorts of *Almanacks*, and divers Kinds of *School-books*, for which they have the sole Privilege, confirmed to them by many crowned Heads, and in which they employ a Stock of about 15,000 *l.* The Profits arising therefrom are enjoyed principally by those who have served as, or fined for *Master*, or are of the Court of *Assistants*, and such as have served as, or fined for *Renter-warden*, in different Proportions, according to the Shares allotted them. But there have not been wanting some, who have contended, that these Profits ought to descend also to all of the *Livery* at least, if not to the whole *Commonalty*.

Their *Hall* is in *Stationers-court*, near *Ludgate*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Tuesday* in the Month.

They have also a very handsome Barge, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster* on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, on a Chevron between 3 Bibles *Or*, a Falcon rising between two Roses *Gules*, seeded of the 2d. In chief a Glory in the Shape of a Dove expanded proper.

MOTTO. *Verbum Domini manet in Æternum* :
The Word of the Lord abides for ever.



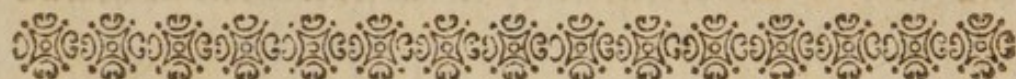
S T A Y - M A K E R S.

STAYS, notwithstanding they are Women's wear, are principally made by Men, though both Women and Men work on them, and the Work may very well be called a Branch of *Tayloring*, and as nice and profitable as any one, but not the easiest.

They take Apprentices, (who are but rarely *Girls*) and with one they have 5 or 10 *l.* whose working Hours are from six to eight; a Journeyman can earn from 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; and 50 *l.* will set up a Master, who may live very handsomely, if he can but get into a good Knack of fitting and pleasing the Women.

A Branch of this is also *Child's-coat-making*, of which Trade there are both Masters and Mistresses, who take Girls Apprentices to it, from

5 *l.* up to 30 *l.* such Difference is there in the Degrees of their Business.



S T U F F - M E N.

ALL those Shop-keepers are so called who deal in Stuffs of all Sorts only, whether they be for Men's or Women's wear, in which Way there are many wholesale Dealers, as, *Norwich-factors*, &c. who do not take less with an Apprentice than 40, up to 100 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and to set up one of which will make an Hole in 1000 *l.*

But there are a greater Number of *Retailers*, who are pretty much like *Mercers*, (nay, they are sometimes so called) the Difference only being here in Town, that these deal in no *Silks*, the other in no *Stuffs*, yet in the Country they are blended together in one Shop. These usually take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* give much the same to a Journeyman as the Wholesale Men; and about 300 *l.* will stock an handsome Shop.



SUGAR-BAKERS.

THIS is another of our great Trades, which has exceedingly increased of late Years; and it requires a large Sum of Money to erect a *Sugar-bake-house* and carry it on; therefore it is only fit for Lads of Fortune to go as Apprentices to it, they having little else to do besides giving Attendance and Book-keeping, there being labouring Men to do the dirty slavish Work, of which there is a good deal in this Business, in which Estates are frequently got; and to which at least 100 l. must be given with an Apprentice.



SURGEONS, *the XVIIth.*

THIS Profession is attended with more or less Expence in Proportion to the Sum that is required with the Apprentice, and the Place he is to reside in. In large and populous Cities the Expence is greatest; as the Apprentice, during his Servitude, is expected to make a better Appearance; and the Master enhances his Demand,

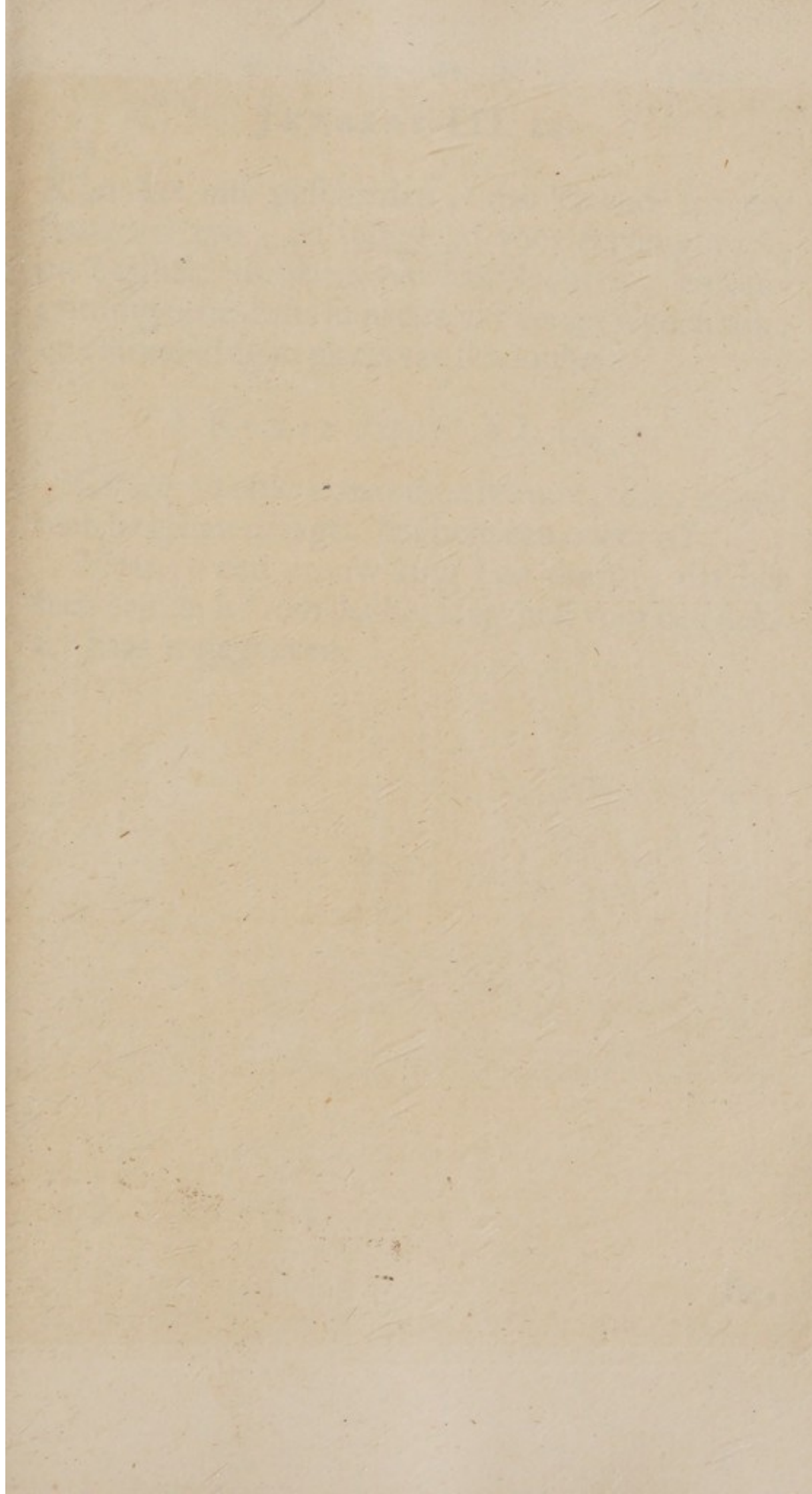
DE SUIKERBAKKER.

In Christus bloed Lag god'lyk zoet.



Die 't wrange zuur wil overwinnen,
Moet met sterkwater niet beginnen,
Maar suiker is het rechte zwaard:
ô God! hoe hebt gy 't zuure leven
Uw hoogste zoetheid ingegeven,
En zo den grooten val herbaard.





DE CHIRURGYN.

't Hert eist te zyn verbonden Van doodelyke wonden.



Zo eenig lid verbrooken zy,
De meester moet 'er haastig by,
Op dat het wys'lyk word geneezen:
Maar of de reukelooze ziel
In spies en zwaard van zonden viel,
Daar schynt geen zwaarigheid te weezen.

mand, as the Apprentice has better Prospect of Business from a Multiplicity of Acquaintance at the Expiration of his Time, and greater Opportunities of improving his Understanding and Learning. There is no fixing the Sum they take with an Apprentice; for some have 50, others 100, and so on to 4 or 500 *l.* according to the Reputation they are in. The Expence an Apprentice is at during the seven Years, in furnishing himself with Cloaths, Washing, and Pocket-money, may be about 200 *l.* To furnish him with Instruments, Medicines, and proper Books, 100 *l.* more. This, I believe, is the common Expence of a Surgeon that sets out in the mid-way.

For their Incorporation, Arms, &c. see the Barbers.



TALLOW-CHANDLERS, *the XXist.*

TH E Usefulness and Extent of their Trade almost every one knows, which consists of *Melters*, who not only make *Candles*, but prepare the *Tallow* from the Fat, and deal in it after a Wholesale Manner, large Quantities of which they also import, in order to supply their Brethren in Trade as well Melters sometimes, as the other

Part, who chiefly make *Candles*, but very little *Tallow*.

The Work in both Parts is laborious and disagreeable enough, by reason of the Stench and Heat they are so often in for many Hours together, though they have frequently a good Respite from these, at the Times they are employed in preparing their Cottons, tending Shop, and carrying out their Goods.

They take with an Apprentice, who ought to be a stout, healthy Lad, from 10 to 20 *l.* whose Time of working must be as the Season permits, or Goods are wanting, by Night or by Day; a Journeyman for Melting and Making only, who works from Place to Place as required, commonly makes from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week; but one in a Family, by the Year, has 15 or 20 *l.* and his Board: And to become a Master in a midling Way will require 200 *l.* but many employ a great deal more.

They formerly used to deal in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Sope, Hops, &c. (as the Country *Chandlers* do) but those Goods in Town now mostly go through the *Oilmen's* Hands.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* *Livery-fine* 15 *l.*

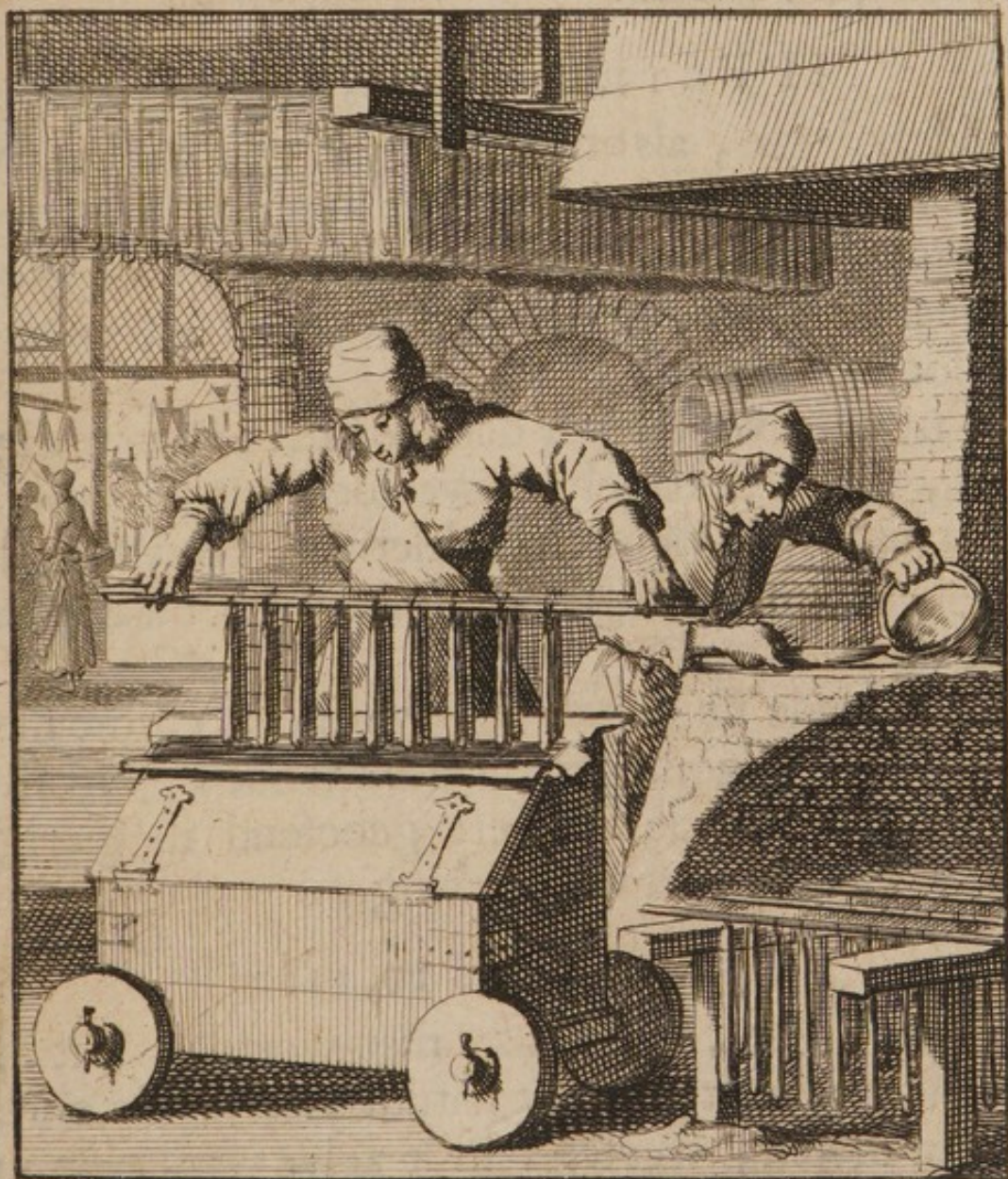
Their *Hall* is on *Dowgate-hill, Thames-street*; and for their *Court-day* they have no fixed Time.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

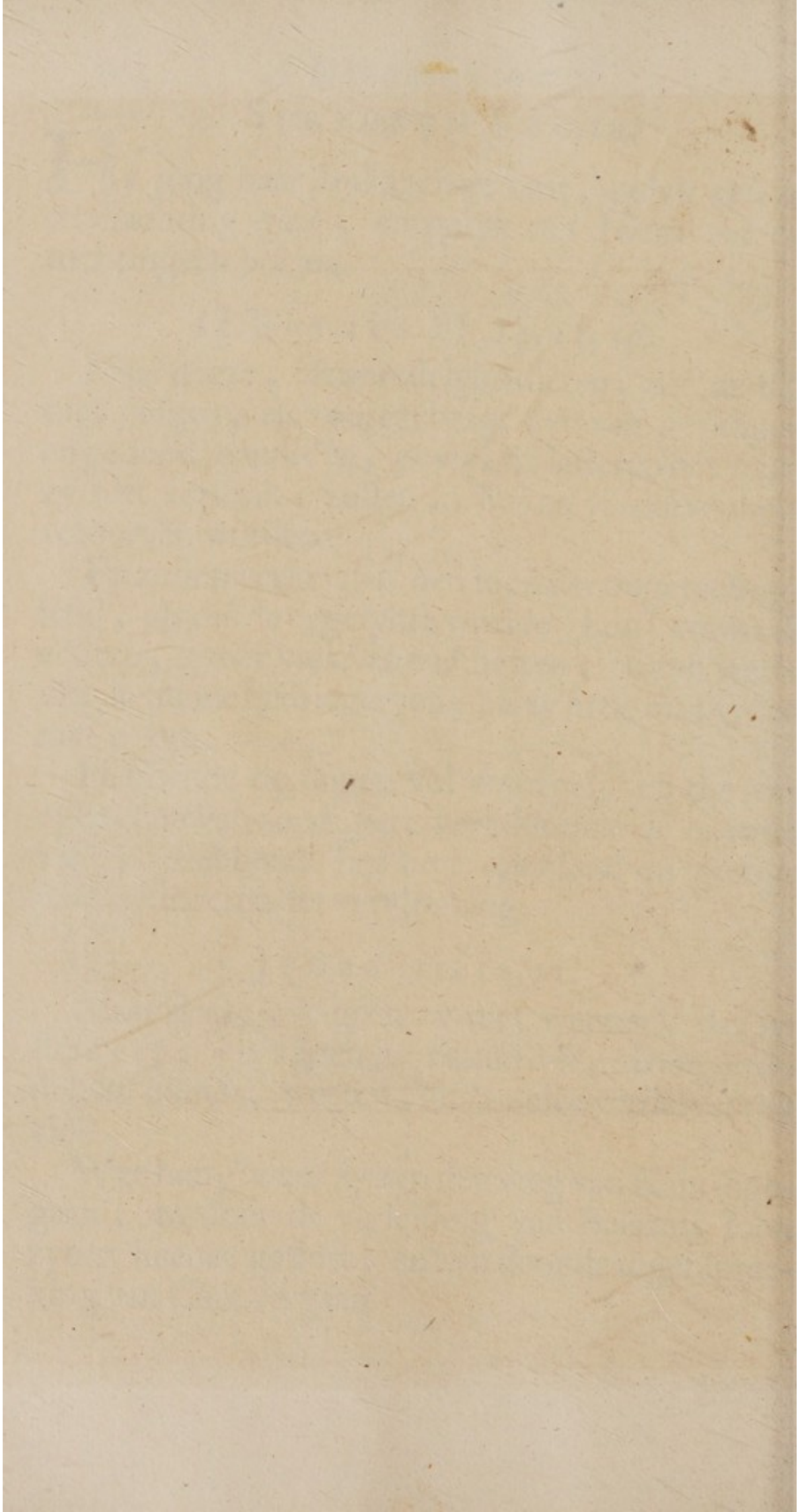
ARMS. Party per fess *Azure* and *Argent*, a *Pale* counter-changed. On every Piece of the
first

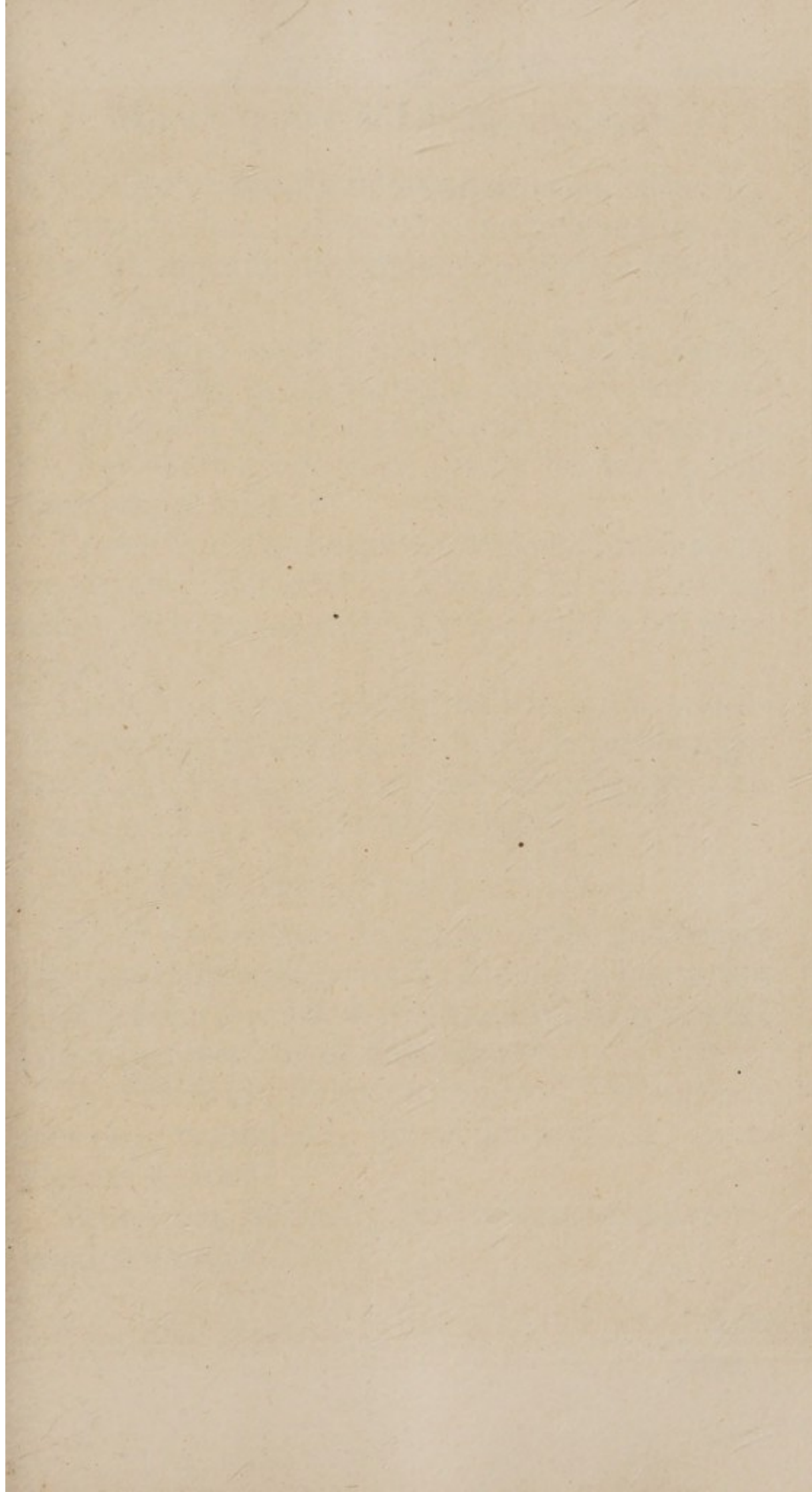
DE KAARSEMAAKER.

Verliest het minst, Om groote winst.



Terwyl het vuur de kaars verteert,
Zo word het huis met licht vereerd;
Dat was het doelwit in het maaken:
ô Aardse mens van vlees en bloed,
God wil het licht uit uw gemoed,
Door 's lichaams sterven en verzaaken.





DE KLEERMAAKER.

ô Mens, besteed Uw beste kleed.



Het kleed is noodig in der tyd,
Maar beide kleed en vlees verslyt:
En daarom is 'er groote reden,
Om uit te zien met ons gemoed
Naar hemels stof en heilig goed,
Dat ons voor eeuwig mogt bekleeden.

first a Turtle Dove of the second, with each an Olive Branch in his Mouth *Or.*

MOTTO. ECCE AGNUS DEI ! *qui tollit Peccata Mundi* : Behold the LAMB of GOD ! who takes away the Sins of the World.



T A N N E R S.

THEIR Trade is certainly very antient as well as necessary, which makes it general in every Country, by reason their Leather is applied to so many serviceable Purposes, in which much Wear and Duration is required : But the Work itself is laborious, dirty, and much in the Wet, therefore requires strong, hearty Lads to be brought up in it ; to which they take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* give a Journeyman at it 10 *s.* a Week ; who cannot well set up without 500 *l.*



T A Y L O R S.

THE most general Use of Cloathing (though not absolutely necessary, for there are many Countries still who do not use them, no more

more than did our own a good deal less than 2000 Years back) makes the Experience of their Commodiousness almost universal, the Inhabitants of above three Parts of the known World, having come to the Knowledge of it ; but with respect to the Variety, and often changing the Mode, or Fashion, none come up to *France* and *England*.

As to the working Part one would think, by looking on, it is easy, but it will tire a stout Man that follows it all Day closely, and it requires very good Eye-sight and a quick Hand to make good Wages at it, which most of them do, and the least they are allowed by Act of Parliament is 1 s. 10 d. a Day : But the most dextrous Part is *Cutting-out*, on which depend the Fitting and Shape, the principal Articles that give Ease and Pleasure to the Wearers, and obtain Customers ; therefore a Man is not properly qualified to set up for himself who has not got a pretty good Knack at it.

Some Masters carry on great Business indeed, many of them in a middling Way live exceedingly handsome, and the lowest Class of them that are frugal get a good Livelihood, and some of the first Sort have left Estates behind them.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 l. whose working Hours are from six to eight ; and he may set up as a Master, when out of his Time, very well with 100 l. but some employ many Hundreds.

By the original Title of the *Merchant-Tailors Company*, it seems as if it belonged to the *Tayloring Trade* ; For what else could be meant, by *Linen-Armourers*, but *Makers of Apparel* ?

TEA-



TEA-MEN, or SELLERS.

THIS Article alone furnishes many good Shops, and employs several great Dealers, though some mix with it *Coffee, Chocolate, and Loaf-sugar* ; and altogether make a very genteel Business ; to which they very rarely take any Apprentices, and as rarely have any thing but a Sort of a Shop-man, not to be called a regular Journeyman.

Some of these employ in Business from 300 *l.* to as many Thousands.



T H R E A D - M E N.

TH E S E are another Set of eminent, genteel Shop-keepers, as well as large Dealers for the most Part, who are distinguished from the *Haberdashers of Small Wares*, because they dress and trade in *Thread* only, and the Haberdashers in a vast Number of other Articles.

They

They take Apprentices also, with one of whom they expect not less than 50 *l.* who do little or nothing at the *Dressing* Part, (that being done by labouring Men and Boys) but sort, make up, &c. They give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board ; who cannot well set up with less than 500, or rather 1000 *l.*



TIN-PLATE-WORKERS, *the LXXIId,*

AS they are stiled in their Charter, but most commonly called *Tin-men*, who are, many of them, very considerable Shop-keepers and Traders, (exporting also a great many Goods) as well as Handicrafts, making Abundance of Necessaries for Household Service, as well as for other Trades ; and as pretty a Business it is as any in *London* for slight Youths, with one of whom, as an Apprentice, they take from 10 to 20 *l.* who work from six to nine ; a working Journeyman can get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week ; but to one who is to keep Shop too they commonly give 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board.

There are some Masters who chiefly work for the Shops, that take somewhat less with an Apprentice, and one of whom about 50 *l.* will set up in Business ; but one who stocks a Shop handsomely can make use of 500 *l.* many of them dealing also in *Wire* ; for which Reason, I suppose,

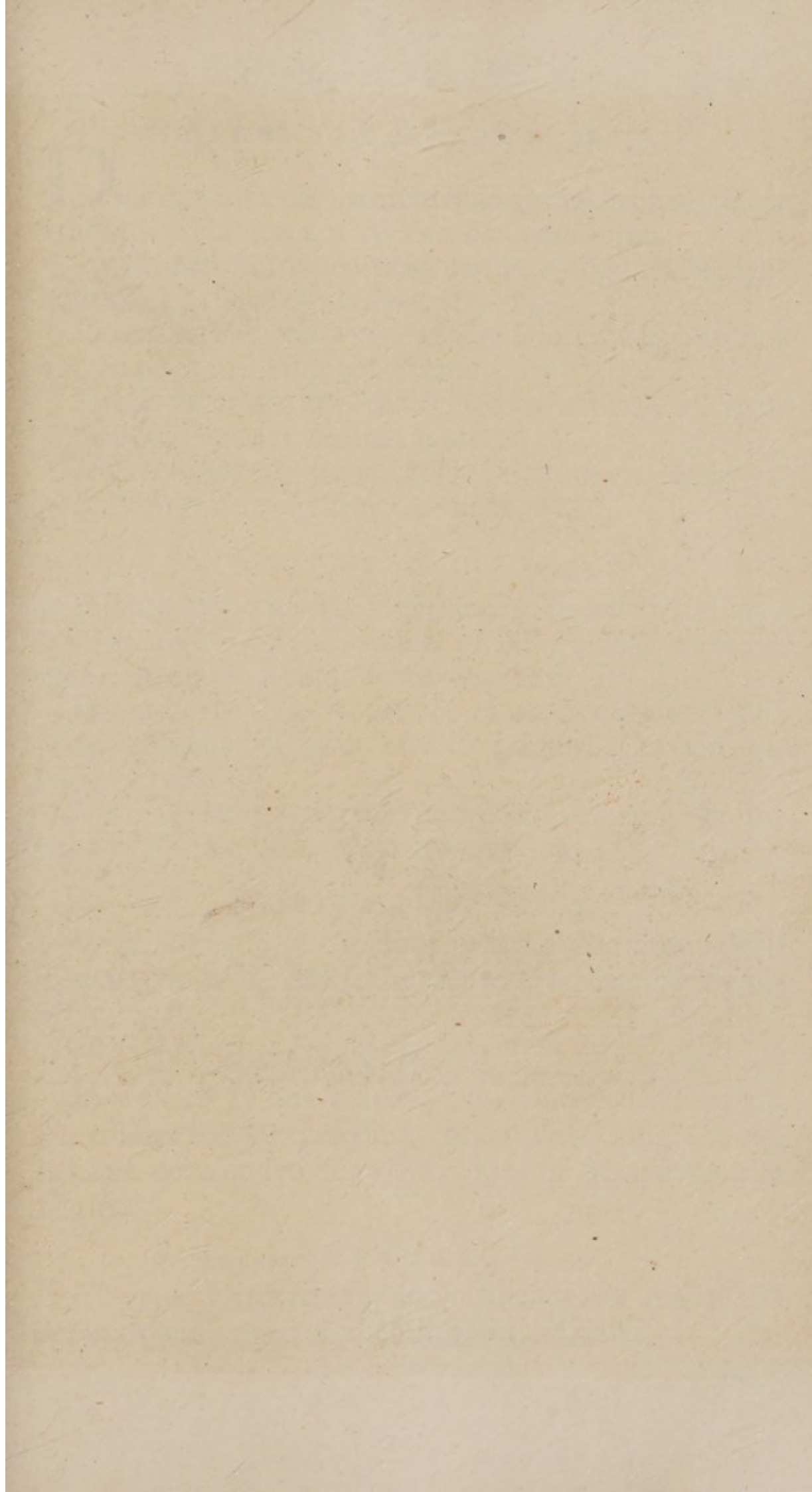
DE TINNEGIETER.

Zoekt in u zelfs den schat, Van't allerschoonste vat.



Den aardfen berg van vlees en bloed
Heeft schoonen glans in zyn gemoed,
Indien de mens daar naar wou mynen;
Gelyk hy anders is gezind,
En blinkende metaalen vind,
Die uit den nacht in 't licht verschynen.





DE LANTAARNMAAKER.

Wilt gy niet dwaalen, Volg Jezus stralen.



Het woord des Heeren licht ons voor,
Als een lantaaren voor de voeten,
In's waerelds nacht, op't duister spoor,
Daar 't leven staat gevaar te ontmoeten;
Men hou zich by die leidstar dicht,
Tot hy ons brengt in 't eeuwig licht.

pose, they are also called, in their Charter, *alias Wire-workers*.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. *Amore fitis uniti*: Founded by Love united.



T O B A C C O N I S T S.

THIS Title includes the Wholesale Dealers, (many of whom carry on a very great Trade in Leaf-Tobacco as well as Cut-Tobacco) and the Retailers, both Cutters and Sellers; for there are all these Degrees of Shop-keepers under this Denomination, some of whom also deal in *Snuff*: Yet a *Tobacconist*, in the common Acceptation, is looked on as a reputable, extensive, and profitable Business, some also importing their own Goods; to which they expect with an Apprenticeship from 30 to 100 *l.* and give a Shop-Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year and his Board, who seldom *cut*, that being commonly done by Men who make it their chief Business, (who can get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week at it) and for *stripping* they generally employ Women. They who set up in this Business require from 100 to 5000, or 10,000 *l.* according to the Extent of their Trade.



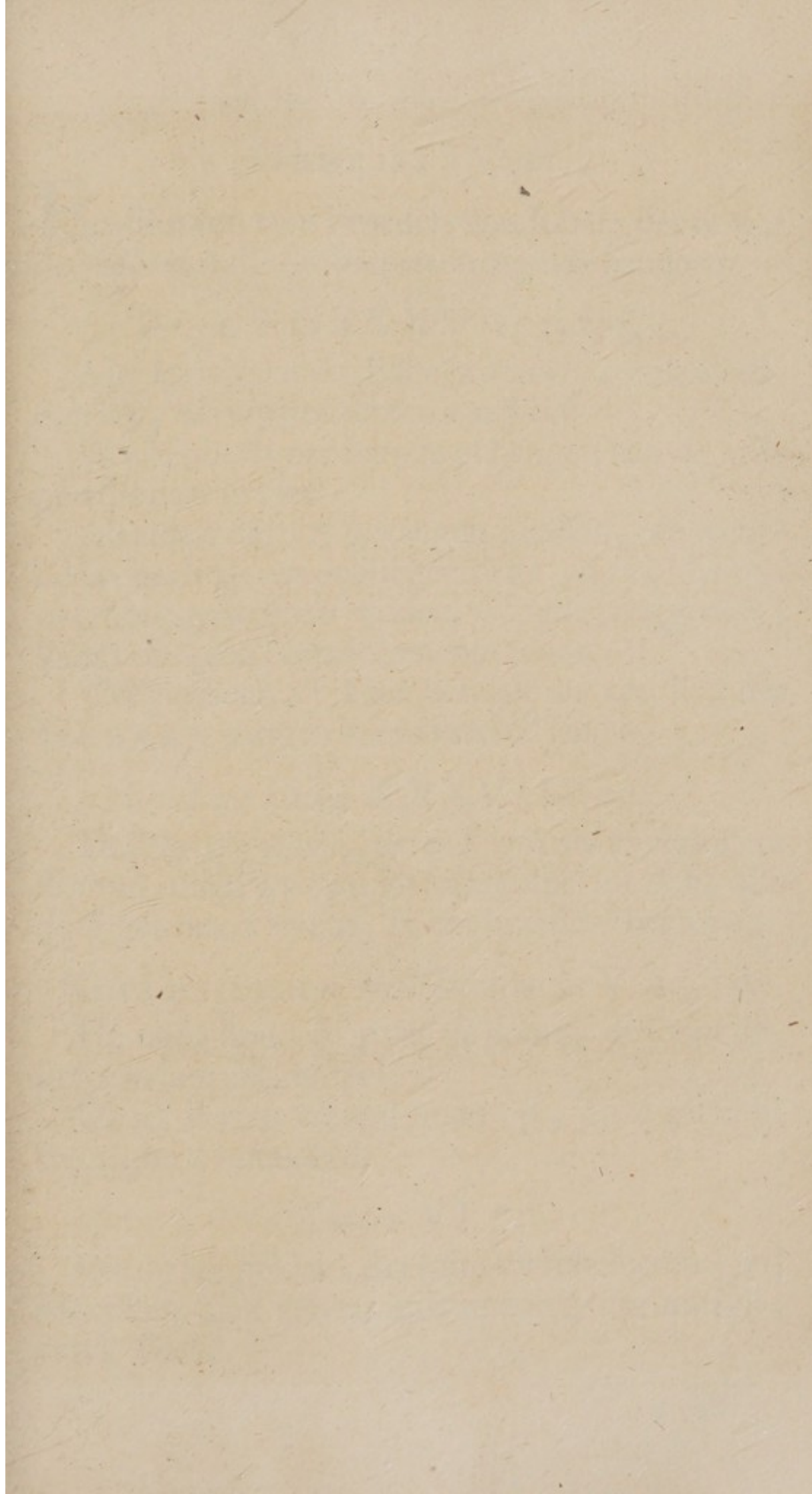
T O Y - M E N.

TH E S E are the Sellers of, or Dealers in, Toys, (not the Makers of them) not only of all Sorts for the Diversion of Children, which are pretty numerous, made Abroad, as most of the nicer Sorts are, as well as at Home ; but in an exceeding Variety of Curiosities in Gold, Silver, and Steel ; precious Stones, Shells, Canes, &c. whose Business is not only clean and genteel, but touches much on *Taste*, and the *Polite* ; to which they take with an Apprentice from 50 to 100 *l.* when they take any, which is not very common ; neither are there many Journeymen ; to set up one in a middling Way 200 *l.* will be sufficient ; but if in a grand Manner, it will require 2000 *l.*



T R U N K - M A K E R S.

TH E S E are also Shop-keepers as well as Handicrafts, in whose Business there is really a greater Variety than one would at first imagine ; for they make divers Sorts of Things
for



D E D R A A J E R.

De uitvindingen zyn veel, Doch min voor 't eeuw'g deel.



De mens, met schranderheid begaafd,
Weet alle ding zyn eis te geeven;
En zelve blyft hy onbeschaafd
In 't blok van 't onbehouwen leven:
't Was loflyk, deed hy zyn gemoed,
Het geen dat hy zyn handwerk doet.

for the commodiously carrying of Plate, Linnen, Apparel, &c. from Place to Place, as well as *Trunks, Coffers, &c.* for safe-keeping and ready moving them, some of which are very curious; and it is a clever Trade for Lads who are not very strong: Though there are not a great many of it, yet they take Apprentices, with one of whom they have 5 or 10 *l.* who work from six to eight; and at this Business a Journeyman will get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but to enable him to be a Master he ought to have 200 *l.* and so upwards.



T U R N E R S, *the* List.

TH E S E consist chiefly of two Parts, the real Mechanics, who are actually *Turners* of *Box, Lignum Vitæ, Ivory, &c.* whereof they make abundance of necessary Things; and to sell which only some of them also keep Shops, though there are not many of them; they also bring up Apprentices to it, with one of whom they take 5 or 10 *l.* At which Business (very fit for ingenious Lads of slight Make) a Journeyman will earn 18 or 20 *s.* a Week, who work from six to nine; and 100 *l.* will set him up in a Shop; but, if he only works for the Shops, a good deal less will do.

The other Part are a Set of Shop-keepers, and many of them in a very large Way, who deal in
a vast

a vast Variety of necessary Household-stuff, which never were of such neat Fashions as now they are got to. In short, they engross, as to the buying and selling Part, almost all the Produce of the *real Turners*, and many Trades besides.

These take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who do not want Employ, besides keeping Shop; they give to a Journeyman 15 or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; who may set up tolerably well with about 300 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Livery-fine* 8 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *College-hill*, in *Thames-street*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Wednesday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Catharine Wheel Or.

MOTTO. *By Faith I obtain.*



VINEGAR-MAKERS.

OFTEN called *Vinegar-merchants*, by reason of the Largeness of most of their Undertakings, which are not inferior to our great *Breweries*, in most Respects, though not near so many of them; nay, they do not exceed half a Dozen in or about all *London*, &c. therefore only fit for Men and Youths of Fortune to engage in, their
very

very Apparatus requiring some Thousands of Pounds, exclusive of their Stocks.



V I N T N E R S, *the* XIth.

THE Art and Mystery of these Traders lie principally in their Vaults, and to be a good Manager of their Contents, or, as they term it, a *Cellar-man*, is with them a very valuable Person ; though some have *Wine-coopers* to ease them of this Trouble ; the other Part of their Business being good Oeconomy and obliging Behaviour : Therefore the Qualifications of a Youth for this Calling are chiefly Activity, Courteousness, and Sobriety, which may recommend him to the getting many Pence in his Apprenticeship, and, when out of his Time, if he has a favourable Opportunity of setting up, to a good set of Customers.

They usually take with an Apprentice 20*l.* and sometimes less, if he be a clever, tractable Lad, whose Hours in Attendance are not very early in a Morning, but often late at Night. To a *Drawer* or *Waiter*, for they are not called *Journeymen*, they sometimes give Wages, and sometimes not, but then it is supposed their Vails will be an handsome Equivalent. A Person to set up on his own Bottom, which certainly is best, ought to have 500*l.* though sometimes young Men of good Characters are much assisted by the *Wine-merchants*, and do well.

They

They were called *Merchant-Vintners* in the public Records so early as the Year 1317, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* and incorporated by the Title of *Wine-Tunners* in 1327, by *Edward III.* which was confirmed in 1436, by *Henry VI.* and they are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being must be free : *Livery-fine* 31 l. 13 s. 4 d.

A certain Writer says, That Authors are mistaken here, and asserts, they were not incorporated till 1437 ; (though 15 *Hen. VI.* must, I think, be only 1436) and that other Grant (which he makes to be in 1365, instead of 1327) to be only for importing Wines.

Their *Hall* is near *Dowgate*, in *Thames-street* ; and for their *Court-day* they have no Time fixed.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron between 3 Tuns *Argent*, with a *Bacchus* for the Crest.



UPHOLDERS, *the XLIXth.*

MOST frequently called *Upholsterers*, who are the absolute necessary Tradesmen for decently or sumptuously furnishing an House, and a large Branch of Business it is, the working Part of which is not hard, but clean and genteel ; (and if they were not so, what would the nice Ladies

Ladies do with them ?) therefore fit for smart Youths, who have no Strength to spare ; for they even employ Women to do some of the Needle-work.

Besides performing this Part many of them are great Shop-keepers, who have abundance of ready-made Goods for Sale always by them.

Most of them are also *Appraisers*, (which see before) and several of them are *Undertakers* too, which frequently is performed likewise by *Coffin-makers*, *Box-makers*, *Carpenters* and *Joiners* ; notwithstanding there are some eminent *Undertakers*, who only follow the Trade of furnishing Funerals with all decent and ornamental Necessaries.

The *Upholsterers* take with an Apprentice generally from 20 to 50 *l.* who work from six to eight ; pay a Journeyman in common 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* a Day ; or, if by the Year, 15, 20, or 30 *l.* and his Board.

If a Master only does Business in a private Way 100 *l.* may serve his Occasions ; but if he keeps a Stock of Upholstery Ware and Materials for Funerals he had need have 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1627, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* *Livery-fine* 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

Their *Hall* is near the *East-India House*, in *Leadenhall-street*, wherein they manage their *Funeral* Business.

They have also a *Stand* near *St. Paul's*, in which they generally sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

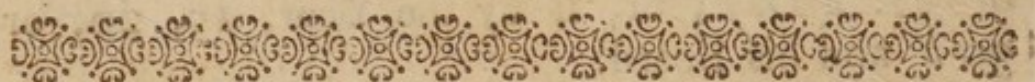
ARMS. On a Chevron between 3 Tents as many Roses.

W A R E-



WAREHOUSE - MEN.

UNDER this Denomination go many eminent Tradesmen in divers Branches, who are a Sort of wholesale Dealers, that come between the *Merchant*, the *Manufacturer*, and the *Shop-keeper*, who generally are distinguished by the Name of the Commodities in which they chiefly trade ; but most of them are genteel, top Buſineſſes, therefore fit for Youths of Fortune.



WATERMEN, *the* XCII.

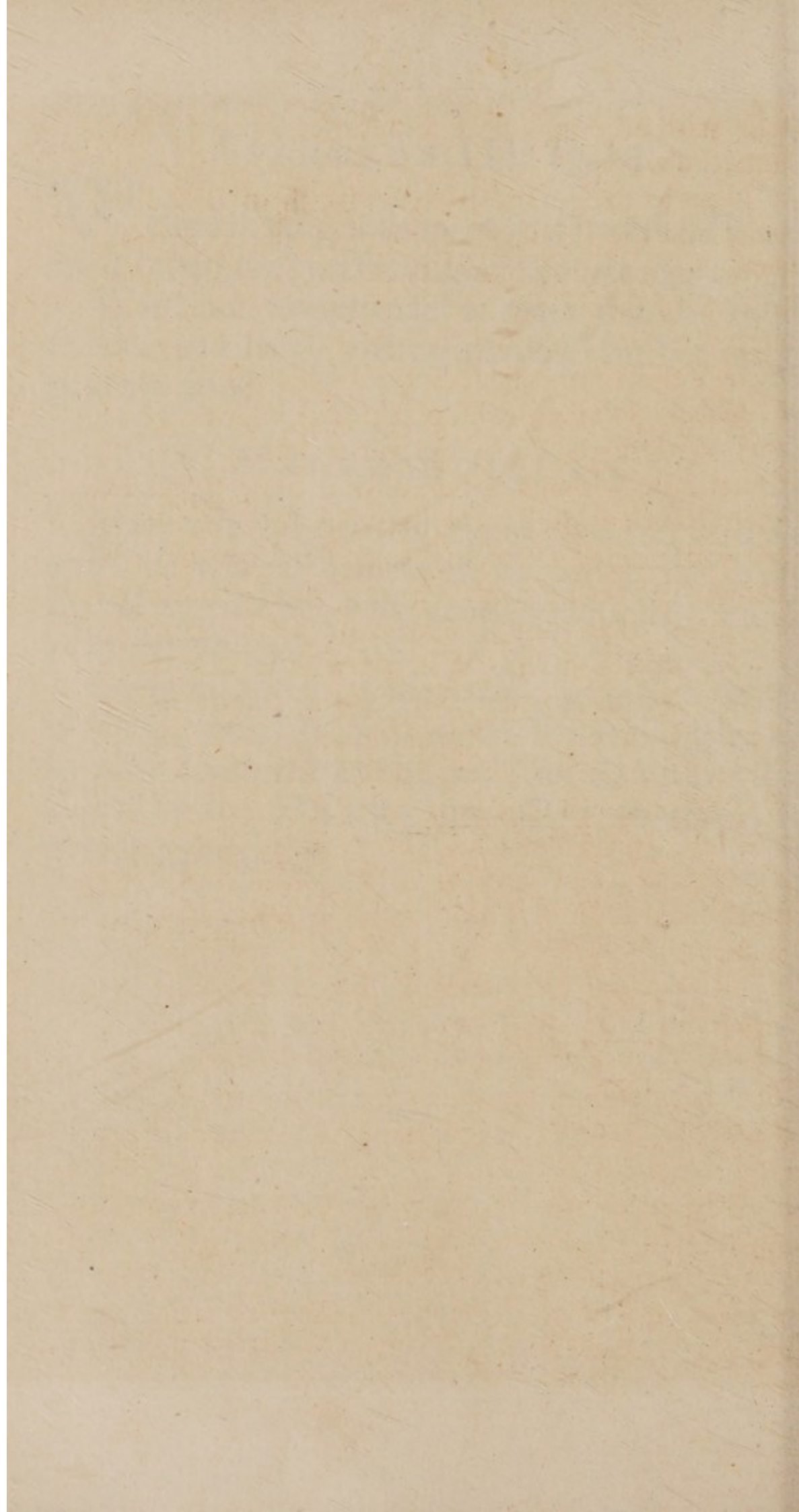
THEIR Buſineſs is ſo well known it ſeems to need no Deſcription : However, thus far may be ſaid, that though Rowing is ſmart Work while it laſts, and often expoſed to the Weather ; therefore a Lad ought not to be weak and droniſh, but tight and brisk, who goes to ſerve a Time to it ; yet it is far from being ſo hard and diſagreeable as many good working Trades ; a ſober civil Man ſeldom failing to get a comfortable Livelihood at it, (and ſome ſave Money) whether they ply as *Scullars* or *Oars* ; and about 15 *l.* will very well equip one with a good Boat and other Neceſſaries ; who
take

D E V E E N D E R.

't Is ongezien, Doch 't kan geschiên.



Van onder 't water word geheven
Een stof, om vuur en vlam te geeven,
Tot nut en tegenweer der kouw :
'Zo moest de mens materi vissen
Van onder 's levens kommernissen,
Tot vreugd, die eeuw'g gloriën zouw.



take with an Apprentice sometimes Money, and sometimes none.

Next to these, and joined with them in Company and the Privilege of Plying upon the River, (which none must do unless he has served a Time to one of them) are the *Lightermen*, who, properly speaking, are the Workers of all *Craft*, as their Vessels are called, for carrying all Sorts of Goods by Water ; who also take Apprentices, as the Watermen do, sometimes with Money, sometimes without ; but of the two, I think, their Work is duller and heavier, and of course more tiresome, for doing which a Man has not above 12 or 15 s. a Week ; which is less in common than any Waterman, in a tolerable Way, makes in his Wherry with much more Ease : But as to the Masters of Lighters they have by much the Advantage as to getting of Money, many of them, besides keeping several *Craft* going, (a middling one of which costing not less than 70 or 80 l.) being great Dealers in Coals, &c. and very wealthy ; but then they must have Cash or Credit to begin on, and often run great Risks.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the joint Title of *Wherry-men* and *Lighter-men*, in the Year 1700, in the Reign of King *William III.* but have no *Livery* ; and are governed by *eleven Rulers*, (appointed by the *Lord-Mayor* and Court of Aldermen) who may chuse from among themselves 60, never less than 40 Wherry-men, and 9 Lighter-men, for *Assistants*.

Their *Hall* faces the *Thames*, near the *Steelyard* ; and their *Court-day* on every *Monday* for

L

receiv-

receiving Watermen's Money ; and every *Tuesday* for Binding and Making-free.

ARMS. Barry wavy of six *Argent* and *Azure*, a Boat *Or*. On a Chief of the 2d a Pair of Oars saltier ways of the 3d between 2 Cushions of the 1st.

MOTTO. *At command of our Superiors.*

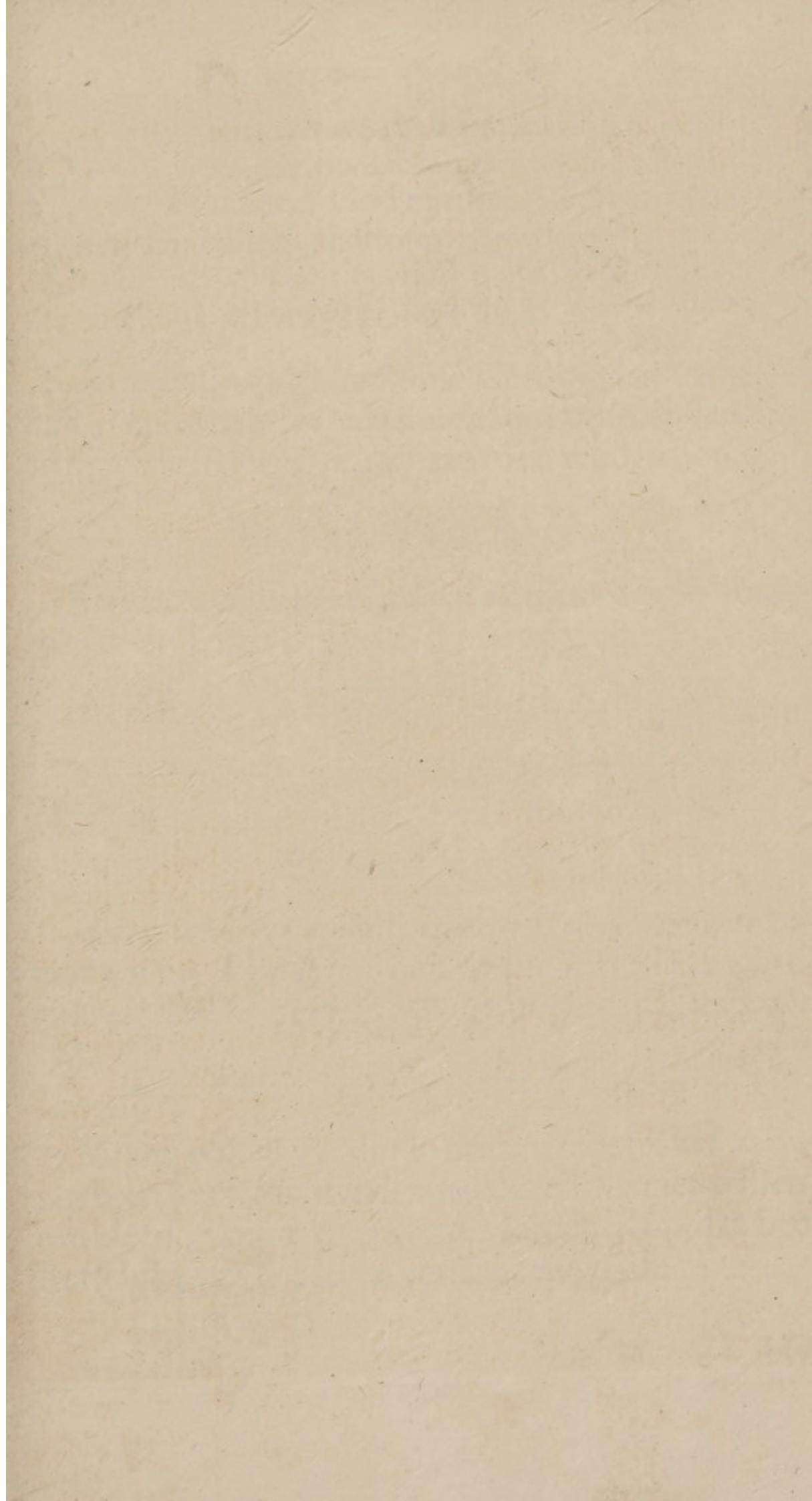


WAX-CHANDLERS, the XXII.

LIKE as the *Tallow-chandlers* deal in *Tallow*, and of it make Candles, these deal in *Wax* prepared in divers Manners ; and not only make Candles thereof but many other Things for giving Light, as, Tapers, Flambeaux, Torches, &c.

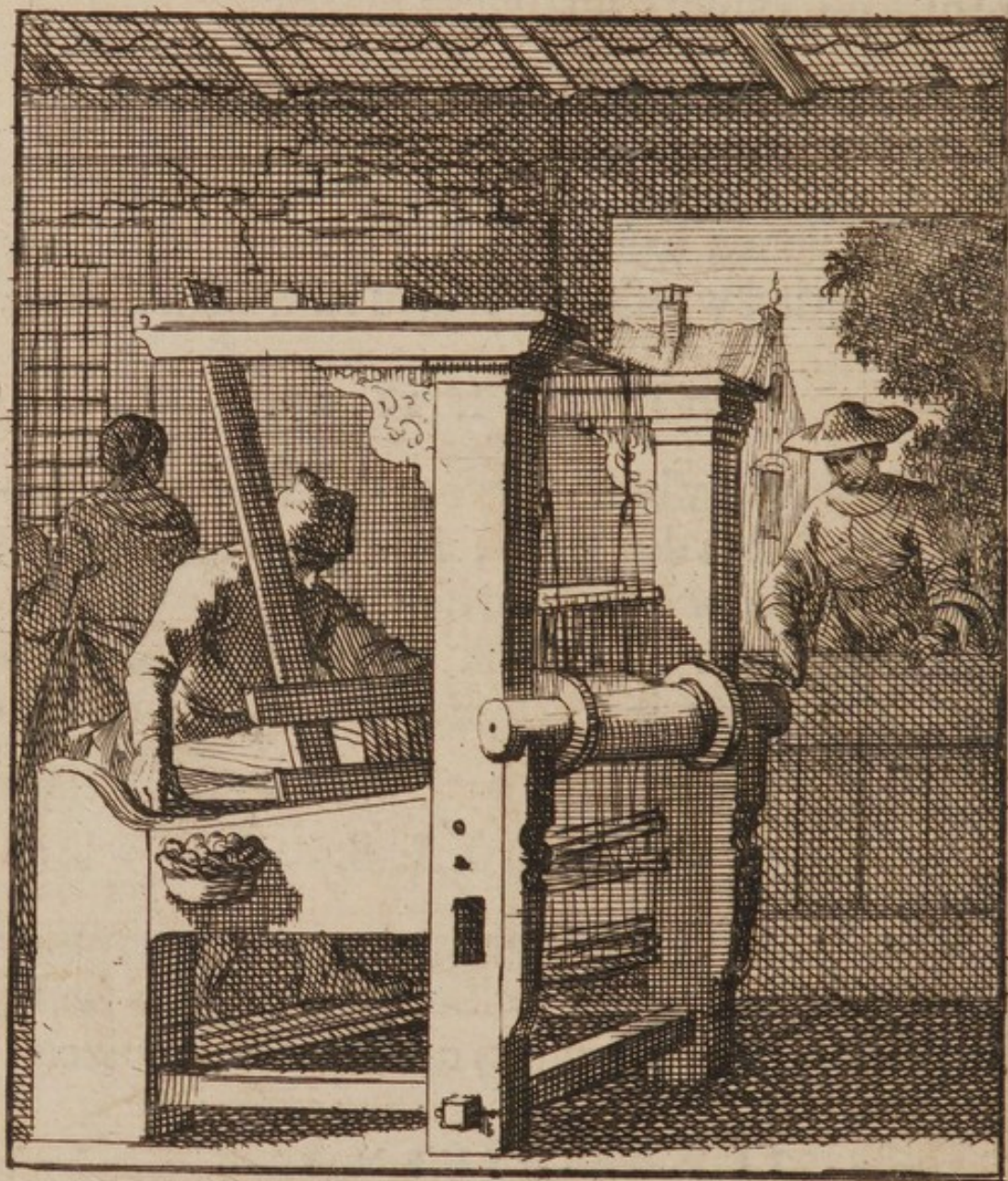
As to the Number of this Trade, it is not near so great as that of the other, but esteemed a very reputable as well as gainful Business, to transact which in they have also handsome Shops. As to the Work it is full as heavy, dirty, and noisome, though not so much in the Night ; yet they expect with an Apprentice 50 *l.* a Journeyman can earn at it 15 *s.* a Week, or 16 *l.* a Year and Diet ; but it will take 500 *l.* to set him up.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1483, in the Reign of King *Richard III.* Livery-fine 5 *l.*



DE WEEVER.

Gy die wel op uw handwerk let,
Maak doch het stuk uws levens net.



Gelyk de weeffpoel door 't gescheer,
Zo vluchtig zyn de levens dagen,
En komen eeuwiglyk niet weêr:
Dat elk zich dan voorzichtig draage:
Is 't leeffstuk recht of slecht gedaan,
Daar zal goed of kwaad loon op staan.

Their *Hall* is in *Maiden-lane*, *Wood-street* ; and their *Court-day* when they please.

They have also a *Stand*, near *King's-street* End, in *Cheapside*, in which they sit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Installation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a *Chevron Argent*, between three *Lamps Or*, as many *Roses Gules*.

MOTTO. *Truth is the Light*.



W E A V E R S, *the* XLIIId.

THESE are as numerous as the Names of the Things they weave ; as, Cloth, Linen, or Woollen, broad or narrow ; Silks, Stuffs, Crape, Velvets, Brocades, Ribands, Laces, Ferrets, &c. according to which they have their particular Denominations, all which together make one of the most extensive Branches of Trade, if not alone so, they themselves or their Produce being spread all over the known World.

As to the Work itself, hardly any Part of it can be, strictly speaking, called laborious, some of it middlingly so, and some of it quite easy : As to their Wages or Earnings they differ too according to the Nature of the Work, and Quickness

as well as Ingenuity of the Workman ; but, on an Average, from 10 to 30 s. a Week, and a common Medium is about 12 or 15 s. And as to the Masters, they are far more numerous than the particular Works they are employed in, there being many of each, which must make a great Body of Men ; and what an one their Dependents is, they have sometimes made the Public sensible, when they have conceived their Privileges were about to be infringed on.

The Money given with an Apprentice differs somewhat, but the usual Sum is 5 l. whose working Hours are from six to nine : What is requisite to set a Master up is also very different, some only keeping Looms at work (for one of whom 50 or 100 l. will be sufficient) for other Masters, many of whom are great Dealers, and employ from 500 to 5000 l. in Trade, keeping large Stocks of Goods by them ready for Call ; and, if they take any Youth as an Apprentice to be brought up in this wholesale Way, expect a round Sum with him.

It seems as if they were first incorporated into a *Company* by King *Henry I.* who reigned from the Year 1100 to 1135 ; but had a new Patent the Beginning of *Henry II.*'s Reign, which he confirmed in 1184 : *Livery-fine* 6 l.

Their *Hall* is in *Basing-hall-street* ; and their *Court-day* on the *first Monday* of the Month.

They have also an handsome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Westminster* on the Day he goes to be sworn into his Office.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent* between three Leopards Heads, having each a Shuttle in his Mouth *Or*, as many Roses *Gules* seeded proper.

MOTTO. *Weave Truth with Trust.*



WHALEBONE-MEN.

THESE are only a few in comparison to other Trades, but then they are top Dealers, and their Business, which is chiefly carried on in a Shop or Warehouse, esteemed very reputable and genteel; to which they seldom take less with an Apprentice than 50, and so on to 100 *l.* and they give a Journeyman from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year and his Board, who, in order to set up for himself, must have 500 or rather 1000 *l.* to command; but they have oftener more.



WHEEL-WRIGHTS, *the* LXXIIIId.

THOUGH the Word Wheel only gives their Title, they also make the Carriages and Bodies of Carts, Waggon, &c. those of Coaches, &c. excepted; and, in the Country especially, they likewise make the wooden Parts of almost all Husbandry Utensils: Yet, in Town, there are those who make Coach-wheels only.

As to the Usefulness of this Trade, taken in all its Branches, it is almost universal, because absolutely necessary, and therefore must be durable; neither is it without its Ingenuity and good Workmanship, nor yet its Labour, though not of the hardest Kind; which, in fact, is a Species of *Carpentry*.

They take with an Apprentice about 10 *l.* who work from six to nine; a Journeyman has 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; to set up whom will require about 200 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. God grant Unity.

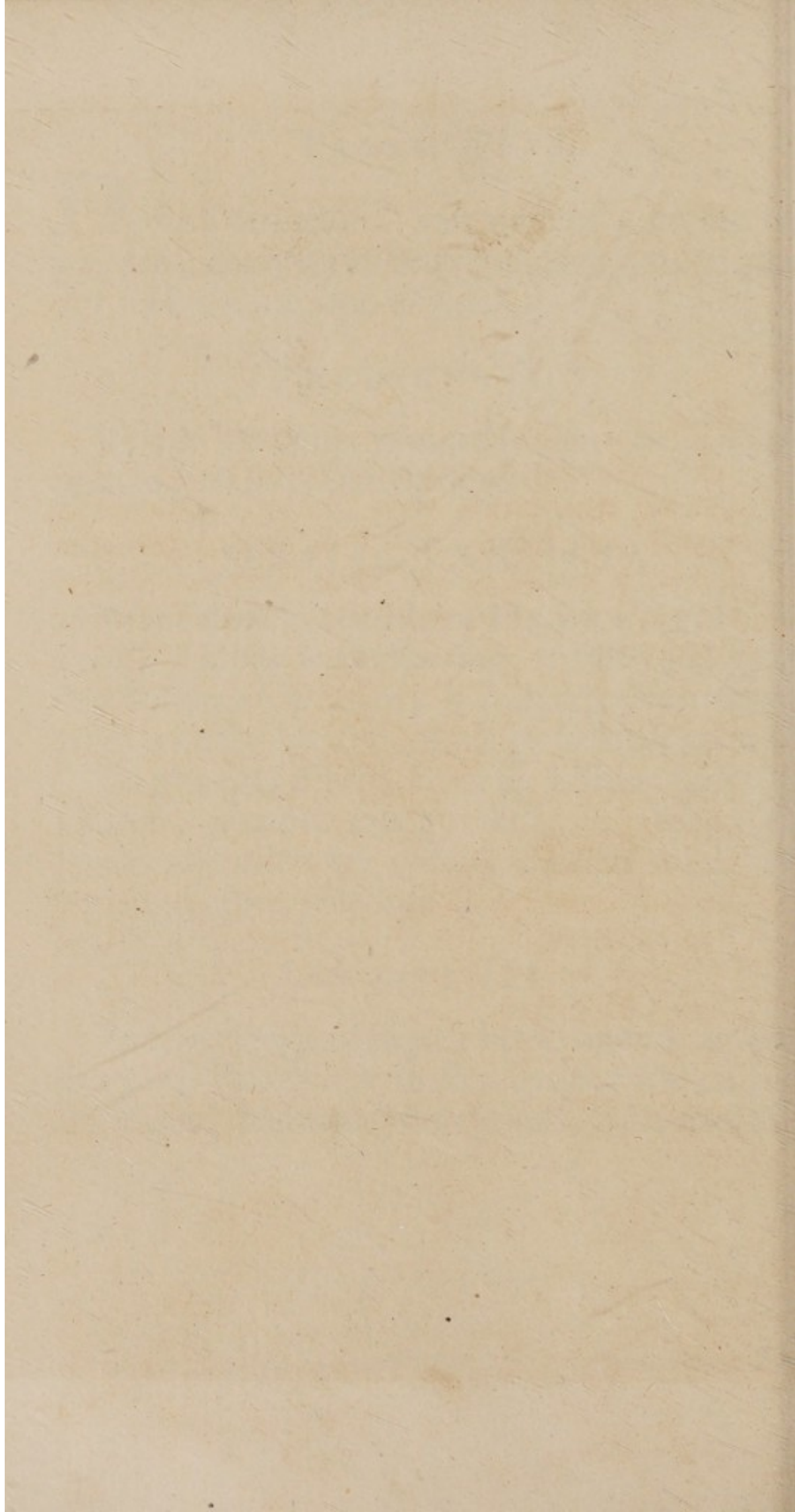
W H I P.

DE WAGENMAAKER.

Zyt gy beluft op zoet gemak,
Laad op den Heer uw lastig pak.



De uitvinding van het wagenwiel
Kan zwaare lasten licht vervoeren:
Wat torst en sleept 'er menig ziel,
In 't stof van kommer en rumoeren,
Daar 's hemels wagen staat gereed,
Om op te neemen al zyn leed!





W H I P - M A K E R S.

TH E S E are Mechanics as well as Shop or Warehouse-keepers ; for this one Article extends itself into a great Variety, and employs a good many Hands, whose Work with respect to Labour is middling, and some Women and Boys are employed in it, besides the Journeymen and Apprentices.

Some Masters only keep People under them, (to work chiefly for the Shops and wholesale Men) who take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* and they work from six to eight ; a Journeyman at which can earn 10 or 12 *s.* a Week, and 100 *l.* will make him a Master : But the upper Dealers, whose Business is reckoned genteelish will not take an Apprentice with less than 20 *l.* who, if he comes to be for himself, will want 500 *l.* to stock a Shop well.



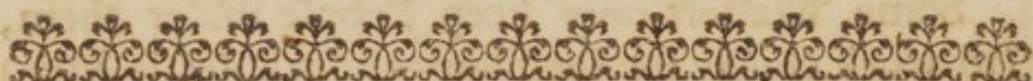
W O O D - C U T T E R S.

TH I S is a very ingenious pretty Art, though there are but few Masters who make any Figure ; their principal Business is to cut

cut, in Wood or softish Metal, Figures, Signs, Ornaments, and Letters, for the Use of Book-printers.

It is somewhat a-kin to *Engraving*, and not harder Work, and easier to be learnt and performed; therefore fit for spare acute Lads, who have some Notion of Drawing.

They will take with an Apprentice 10*l.* who work from six to eight; in which Hours a common Hand will often make a Crown, and frequently more; and he may be a Master with a very few Tools, and a little Pear-tree and Box-wood.



WOOD-MONGERS, *the* LXXXVth.

OR, as they were also called in their Charter, *Fuellers*, whose Business is dealing in Coals, Faggots, Billets, &c. for the Use of Firing, who once made some Figure, and were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James I.* when they were united with the *Carmen*.

In 1661, they had the Direction of the 420 City Carts committed to their Care; but this they forfeited in 1665, and in 1668 they threw up their Charter, for Reasons best known to themselves.

In the Year 1694, the *City* granted them the Privilege of keeping 120 Carts particularly for them-

themselves ; which, I presume, are those now employed in the *Coal-trade*, (a Branch of the *Fuellers* Business) of late Years greatly increased ; of which see before in its Place.

Their *Hall* was formerly at *Paul's-Wharf* ; but now they have none.

MOTTO. *Vis unita fortior* : Force united is stronger.



W O O L - C O M B E R S.

V E R Y useful Workmen belonging to the Woollen Manufactory, without whom they could not proceed with that Ease to bring their Goods to the Perfection they now do ; therefore they are mostly bred and employed in the Clothing Countries, where they take an Apprenticeship with 5 *l.* a Journeyman gets from 12 to 18 *s.* a Week, who work from six to eight ; and a Master may set up with about 100 *l.* and some, who are Dealers in the Wool, as well as the Combers of it, use from that Sum up to 1000 *l.* and more.

W O O L



WOOL-MEN, *the* XLIII.

OR *Staplers*, are very considerable Dealers, in the very Commodity by which they are distinguished, both in Town and Country, for the Reception of which they keep roomy Lofts ; A Trade of the utmost Consequence to this Nation, and to secure which to ourselves, and keep it from not only our Neighbours, but our great Enemies, much Pains has been taken of late Years ; yet the Prevention of the pernicious Practice of *Wool-smuggling*, or *Owling*, is far from being compleated ; I wish heartily it were, for then our great Number of industrious Manufacturers of it would quickly find the good Effects thereof.

The *Wool-staplers* take with an Apprentice from 20 to 100 *l.* who has no very hard Work to do ; to a common Journeyman they give from 9 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day ; to set up in which Business will require 500 *l.*

The *Wool-packers* were a very antient *Brotherhood* ; but the *Wool-men* are only a *Company* by Prescription, having neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.



W O O L S T E D - M E N .

TH E R E are those who carry on a pretty smart Trade in this Commodity, with which only some have Shops well stocked ; but others, in a larger Way, join with Woolsteds, Cruels, Bed-laces, &c. and these require with an Apprentice from 20 to 50 *l.* give a Journey-man 20 *l.* a Year and his Board ; who, to set up in an handsome Manner, ought to have 500 *l.* but those who deal in Woolsted only may set up with 200 *l.*

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