

THE
BOOK OF TRADES.

WITH

Twenty-four Coloured Plates.



LONDON:

WILLIAM DARTON AND SON,
HOLBORN HILL.

One Shilling.

MARJORIE



MOON

1-1197

Drawer 26

Plumber.



House Painter.

London: William Darton & Son; 58, Holborn Hill.

1. THE PLUMBER.

It is the business of the plumber to melt, prepare, and work lead. His labours are very useful and extensive, because, lead is applied to so many purposes. Common gutters for carrying off the rain from houses, cisterns for holding water, pipes for the passage of water both above and under ground, are all made of this metal; and sheets of it are generally placed to cover the roofs of churches and other buildings. Lead, after being melted, is usually spread into sheets, and it is of so flexible a quality, that these sheets will roll and unroll like paper or parchment. The material called *black lead*, which is used in making drawing pencils, is found in mines by itself, and is a distinct substance from the common lead.

2. THE HOUSE-PAINTER.

The man whom you see in the picture ascending a ladder with a brush in his hand is a house painter. Rooms and houses are painted, not only for the sake of ornament and beauty, but to preserve the wood from decaying, particularly on the outside of buildings. The paint which the house-painter uses is chiefly composed of coloured earths mixed with oil or turpentine. The oils employed in painting are obtained both from animal and vegetable substances; those in most general use are procured from the whale, and from the seed of flax, which is usually termed linseed oil.

3. THE BRICKLAYER.

To the united labours of the bricklayer and carpenter we owe the comfortable houses in which we live. Bricks are square cakes of a particular kind of clay which is dug out of the ground, worked up with sand and water, then moulded in a frame of the size and shape wanted, dried, and afterwards baked in a sort of oven, called a kiln, which renders them perfectly hard. The bricks in walls are joined together with a white cement, called mortar, which is composed of a mixture of water and lime. The instrument which the man in the picture is using in laying the brick that you see in his hand, is called a trowel, on which he places the mortar that he is about to use, for the purpose of keeping the bricks together.

4. THE CARPENTER.

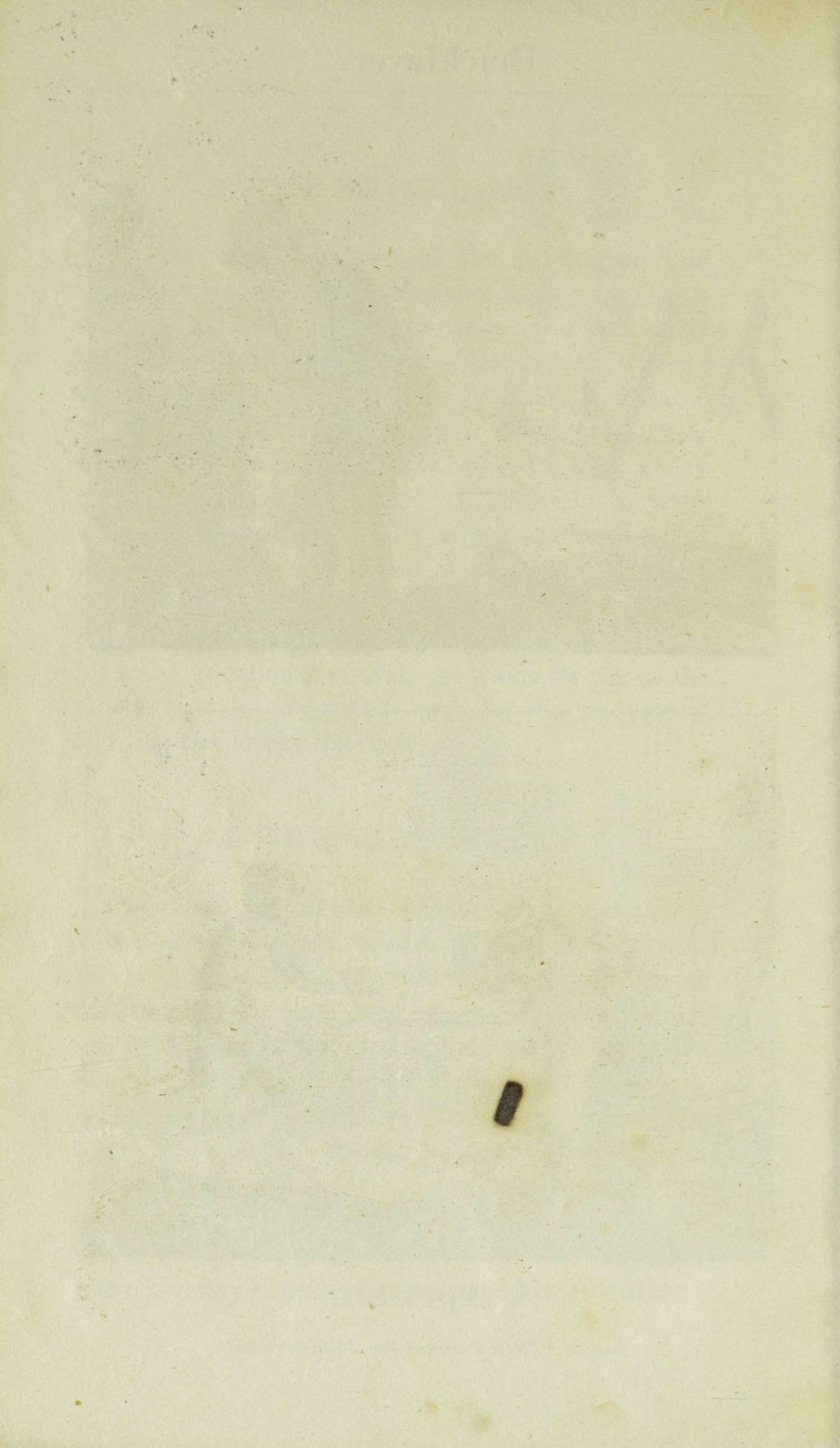
The industry of the carpenter is extremely valuable to us. He takes wood as it is hewed down in its rough state, and cuts and fashions it for the almost innumerable purposes to which it is applied. One of the men in the picture is engaged in sawing a plank in two, and the other is using a plane to a board; a tool which, as it passes over the wood, takes off any roughness and renders it quite smooth. The kinds of wood chiefly used by the carpenter are oak, elm, and deal. Deal is a name given to the wood of the fir-tree: that obtained from Norway is generally preferred to any other.

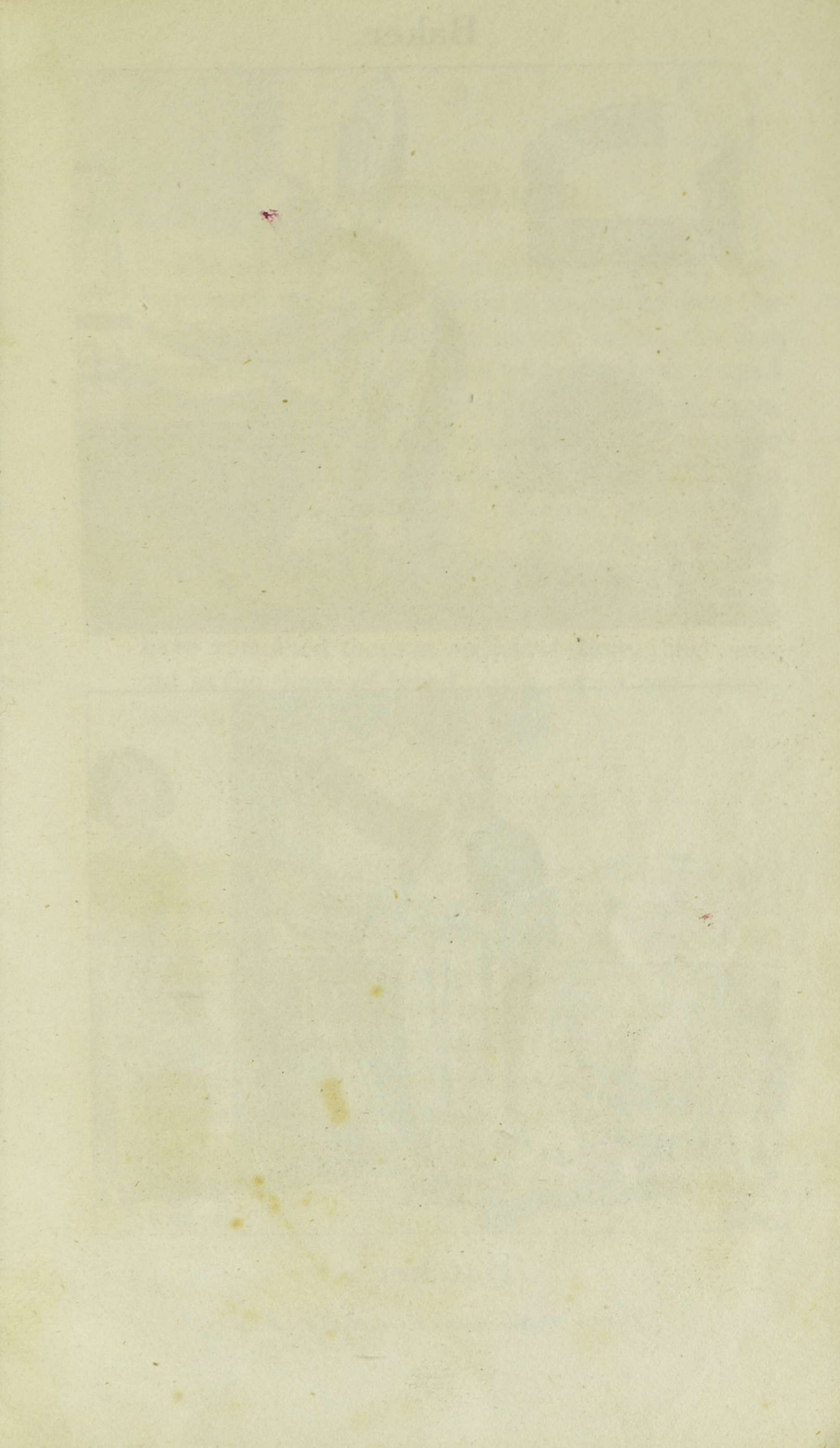
Bricklayer.



Carpenter.

London: William Darton & Son, 58, Holborn Hill.





Baker.



Butcher.

London: William Darton & Son, 58, Holborn Hill.

5. THE BAKER.

The poor man in the print is engaged in very hard work, and is very useful to us, for he puts the finishing hand to providing us with bread, the first necessary of life. After the wheat has been reaped and gathered in, the corn is threshed clean from the chaff, and ground into flour by the miller. The baker then mixes the flour with water, adding a little salt and yeast: and of these he makes a thick paste called dough. The dough is then moulded into loaves and put into an oven, previously made hot to receive it: and after the loaves have remained there a sufficient time, they come out in the shape of bread, such as we are accustomed to eat.

6. THE BUTCHER.

The business of the butcher is to kill such beasts as are considered fit for human food, and to sell their flesh. The meat very often receives a different name from that given to the live animal. Thus the flesh of cows and oxen is called beef; that of sheep, mutton; that of swine, pork; and that of calves, veal. In almost all countries, the greatest portion of human nourishment consists of animal food: but the Brahmins in India, and some other eastern tribes, believe it to be wicked to eat it at all.

7. THE ENGRAVER.

The business of the engraver is to make pictures upon wood, stone, copper, or steel. He copies these pictures from others, drawn or painted in chalk, water, or oil; and after he has engraved them, they are covered with a particular sort of ink made for the purpose, and impressions taken from them upon paper, such as the prints and engravings which we see in books. You may form some idea of the manner in which this is done, by noticing how an impression from a seal is taken upon wax. Engraving on stone is a late invention. It is called *lithography*.

8. THE BOOKSELLER.

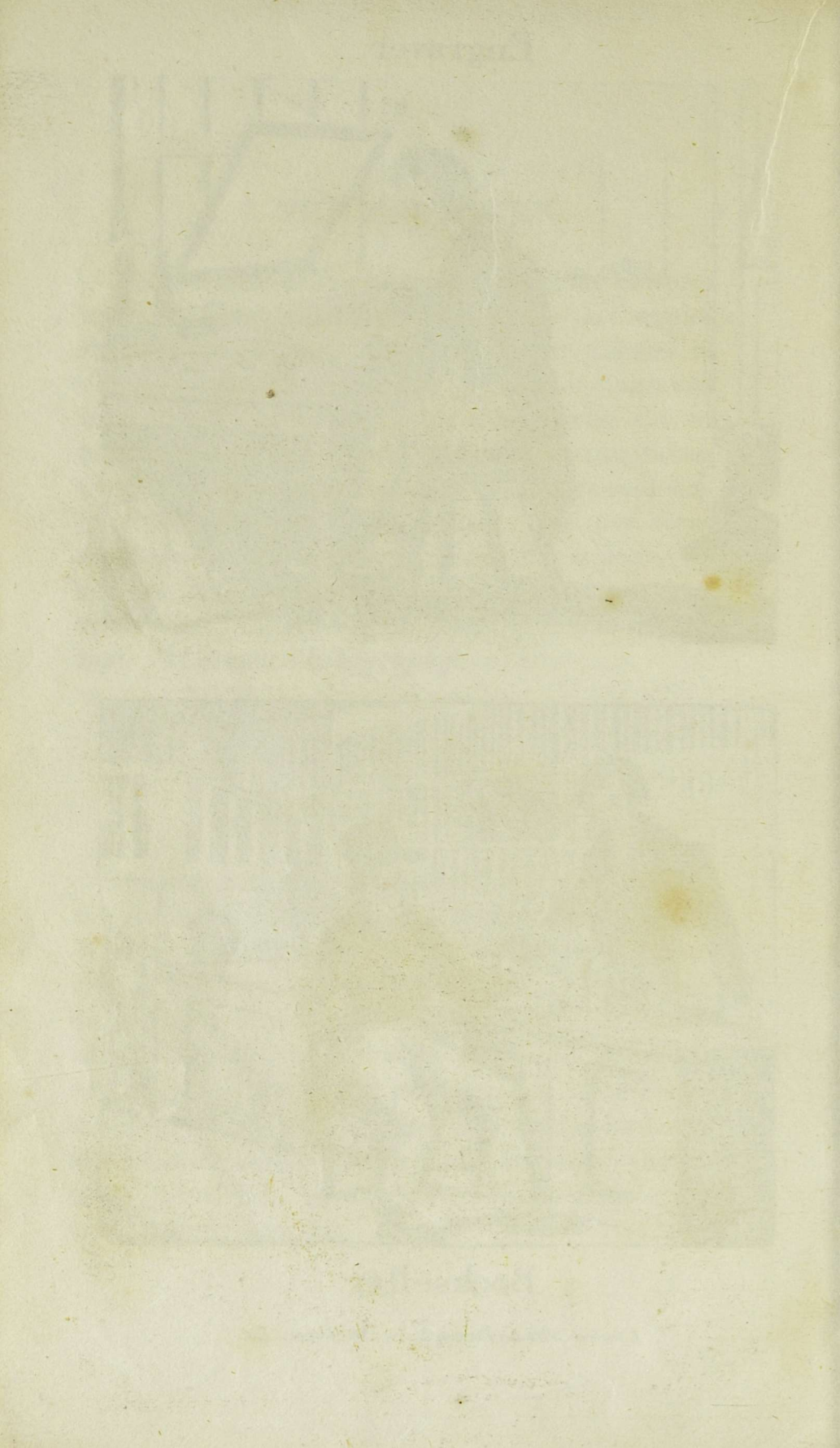
The occupation of the bookseller is almost sufficiently indicated by his name. He deals in books of every description. Persons in this trade generally distinguish volumes by particular names denoting their sizes. The largest sized books are called folios; then follow in succession, quartos, octavos, duodecimos, and octodecimos. The bookseller not unfrequently joins to his own business that of a stationer, which consists in selling paper, quills, pens, ink, sealing-wax, wafers, maps, pictures, engravings, &c.

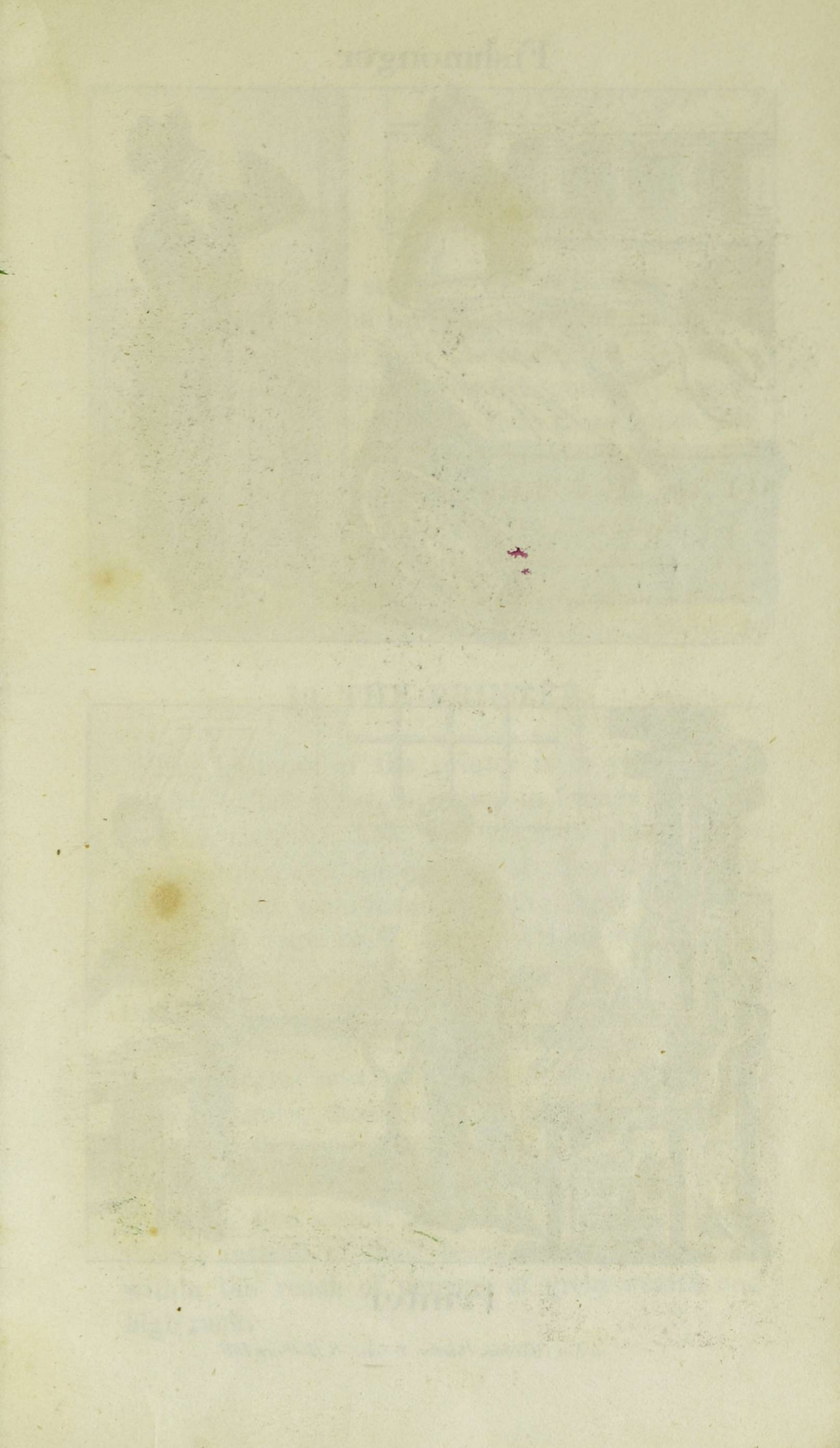
Engraver.



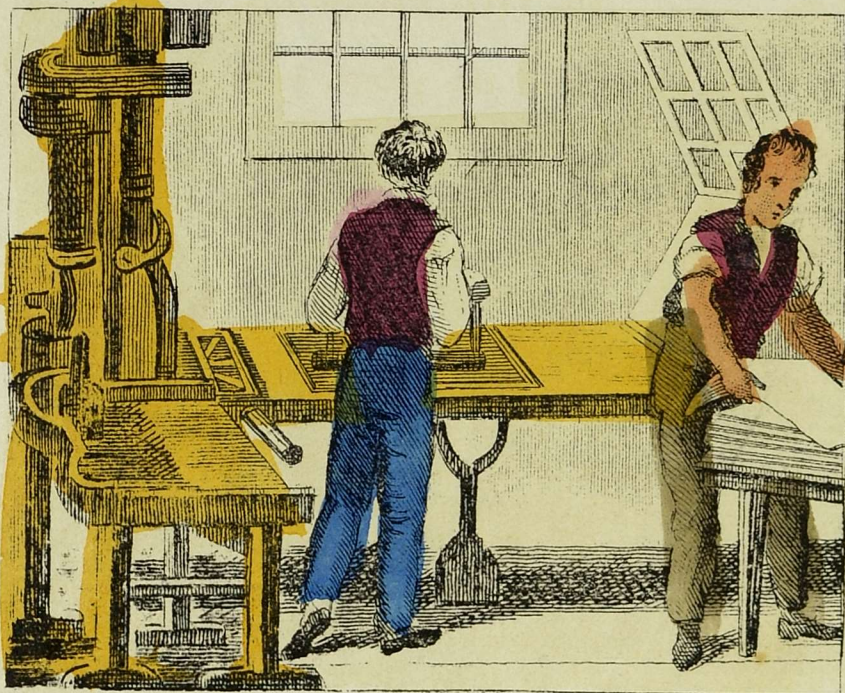
Bookseller.

London William Darton & Son, 38, Holborn Hill





Fishmonger.



Printer.

London: William Darton & Son, 13, Holborn Hill

9. THE FISHMONGER.

The fishmonger supplies us with the various kinds of fish which are palatable for food, and which he purchases from the fishermen, by whose labour they are caught. Sea-fish, generally speaking, are much nicer eating than those which are found in fresh water. The fishmonger in the picture appears to have an excellent stock, and the customer at his counter has not overlooked the notice of "Oysters fresh every day," for he seems to be eating one as if he thoroughly relished it.

10. THE PRINTER.

The business of the printer is to place metal letters, called *types*, in rows, in frames prepared for the purpose. Ink is afterwards placed upon these letters, and impressions of them taken upon paper in the same manner as the impression of a seal is left upon wax. Printing is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries ever made. Before this art was known, every book was obliged to be written, which consumed an immense quantity of time; whereas now, when the letters are once set in the frames, thousands of copies can be taken with only the trouble of stamping the impressions, which has rendered useful and entertaining books so cheap, that almost every body can now procure them; instead of their being, as formerly, only within the reach of persons of great wealth and high rank.

11. THE TAILOR.

The tailor makes almost every article of clothing for men and boys, and also riding habits and pelisses for females. The material which he principally uses for these purposes is broad-cloth, and this is obtained from the wool which grows on the back of sheep. The wool is cut off, or as it is termed, sheared off the animal's back; it is then cleaned and picked, twisted into woollen thread or worsted, and afterwards wove into cloth. So that without the poor sheep, we should want almost all the clothing which keeps us warm and comfortable.

12. THE HATTER.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a hatter means a person who makes or sells hats. To manufacture these, the wool or hair of different animals, as the rabbit, hare, goat, and mole, are used. But the best are those that are made from the fur of the beaver, a little animal that inhabits North America, and which is hunted principally for the sake of obtaining its skin, which is particularly valuable for the purpose just mentioned. Of late years silk has been a good deal employed in the manufacture of hats; but they are inferior to those made of beaver, both in appearance and durability.

Taylor.



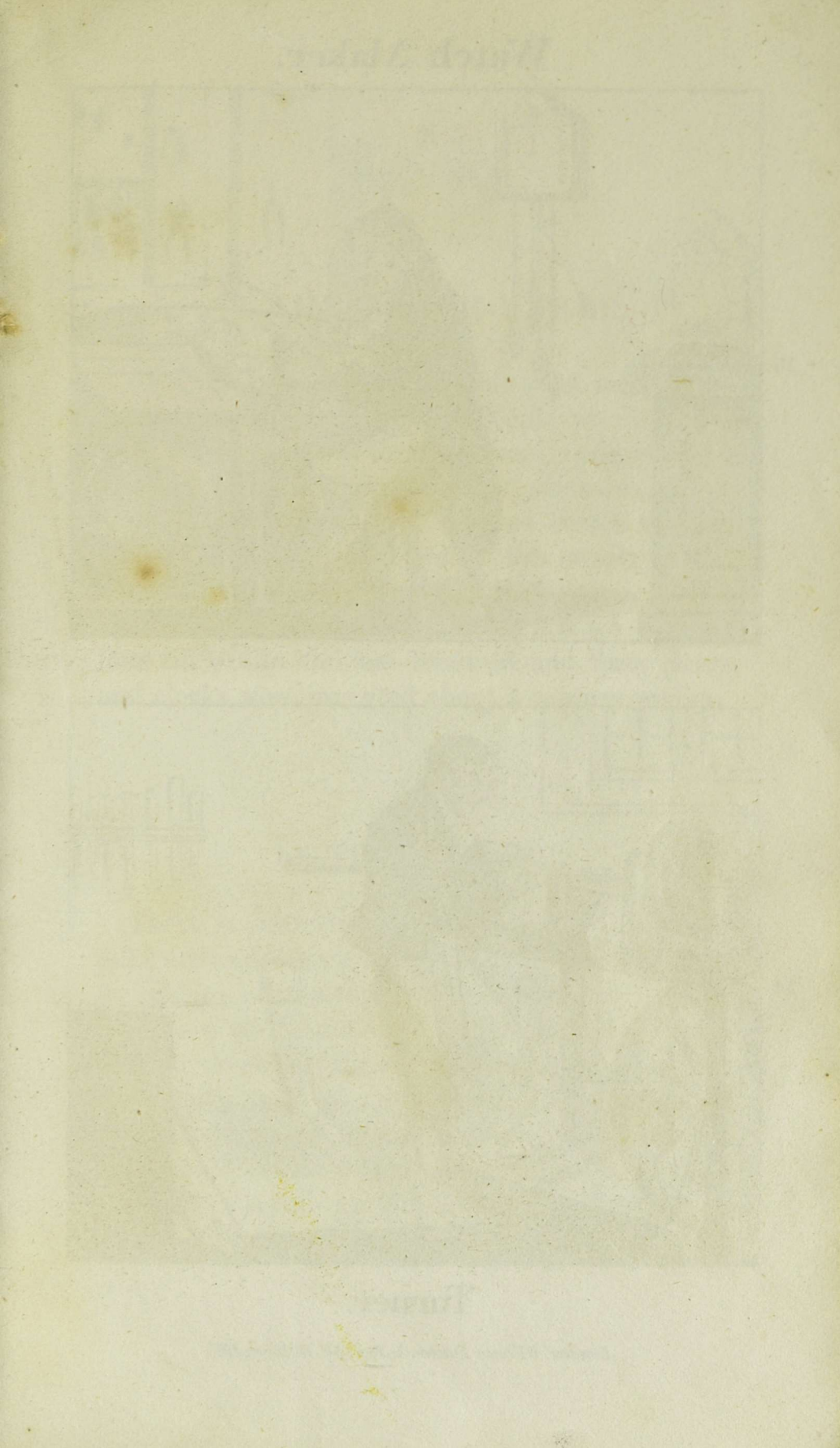
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12

Hatter.

London: William Darton & Son, 58, Holborn Hill.



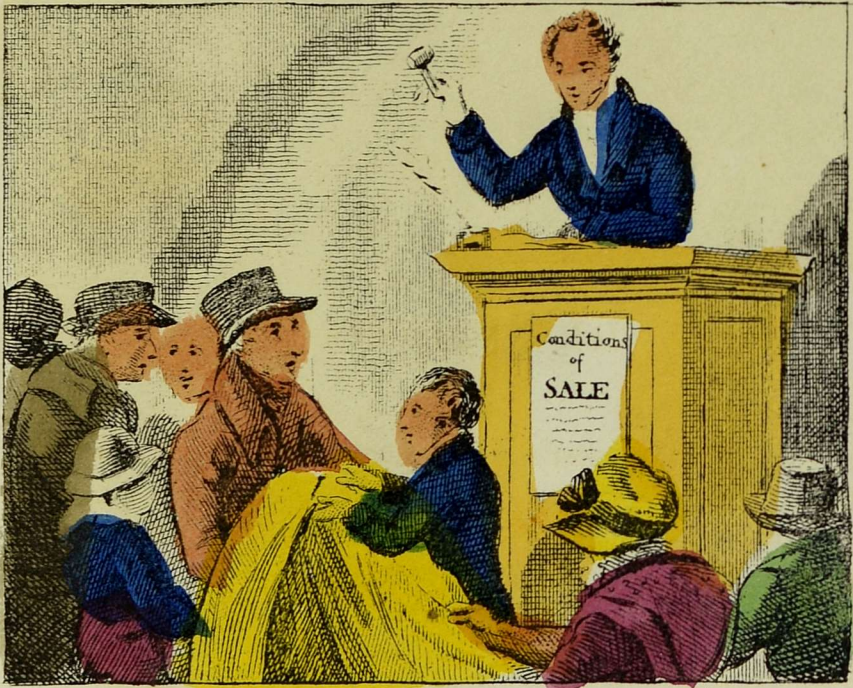
15. THE AUCTIONEER.

The man that you see mounted above the rest of the company with a hammer in his hand is an auctioneer. His business is to sell things in public to the person that will bid most money for them. When he finds that there are no more bidders for a lot, he gives a knock with his hammer, and the person that has offered the highest price becomes the purchaser.

16. THE SOLICITOR.

The gentleman in the picture who is sitting at the table leaning upon the desk, is a solicitor; by which is meant a person who attends to the business of others in their absence, or conducts their law-suits for them. The man seated opposite to the solicitor seems to be engaged in conversation with him, and is probably asking his advice. The person who employs a solicitor is called a *client*.

Auctioneer.



15



16

Solicitor.

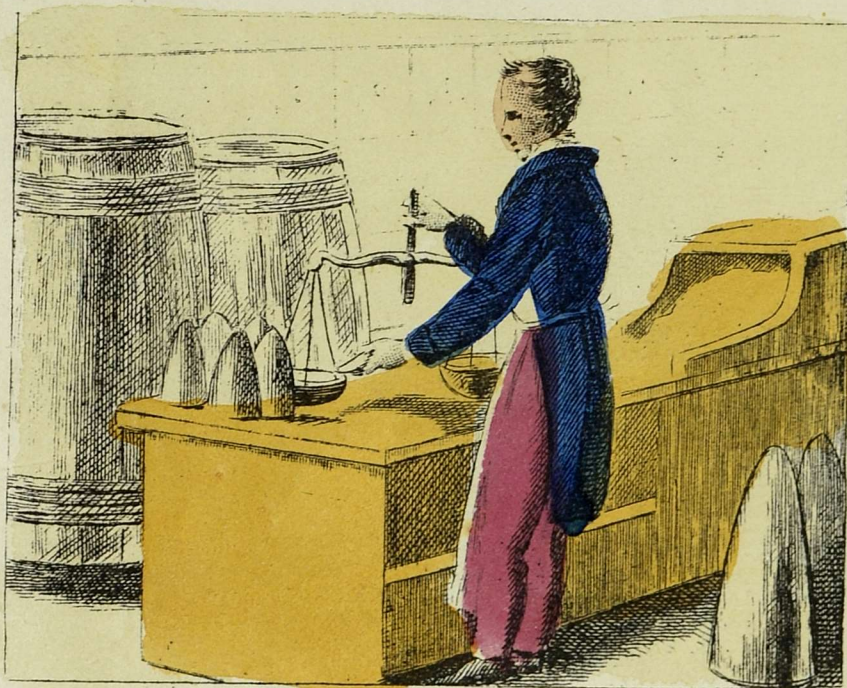
London. William Darten & Son, 58 Holborn Hill.

Tea Dealer.

17



18



Grocer.

London: William Darton & Son, 58, Holborn Hill.

17. THE TEA-DEALER.

It is unnecessary to explain what is meant by a tea-dealer, as the word speaks for itself. Tea, the article in which he deals, is made by drying the leaves of a shrub called the Tea-Tree, which grows in China, and forms the greatest part of the traffic between that country and Europe. There are various sorts of tea: the principal are Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea. The green teas are made from the leaves that are plucked quite young; the black from those that are not gathered till they come to their full growth.

18. THE GROCER.

The grocer is generally a tea-dealer likewise; but, in addition to this branch of trade, he sells coffee, chocolate, sugar, plums, figs, raisins, and sweet goods of all descriptions. He deals too in pepper, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, and other spices. Many grocers also sell tobacco and snuff; besides soap, candles, vinegar, blacking, and sundry other coarse goods. His shop is generally stocked with a greater variety of merchandize than that of almost any other tradesman whatever.

Pawn Broker.



Slopseller.

London, William Darton & Son; 58, Holborn Hill.

21. THE PAWN-BROKER.

The business of the pawn-broker is to lend or advance money to persons who deposit with him clothes, watches, furniture, or any other description of property exceeding in value the sums advanced, as a security for the repayment of the loan. If the borrower fails to *redeem* the deposits which he has pawned or pledged, by paying the money which has been lent to him, together with the interest, within a given time, the deposits are forfeited and become the property of the pawn-broker.

22. THE SLOP-SELLER.

The man in the picture who is in the act of offering some clothes for sale to the lad standing in the shop is a slop-seller. His trade consists in selling ready-made clothes of all descriptions, coats, jackets, hats, boots and shoes, waistcoats, trowsers, smock-frocks, &c. The slop-seller's customers are mostly found among the lower class of people, his goods being in general of coarse materials, and therefore purchaseable at a cheap rate; and poor folks are not apt to be so nice about the exact fit of their clothes as persons in more wealthy circumstances.

23. THE TANNER.

Without the labour of the tanner, we should be very poorly off for boots and shoes; for, though the shoe-maker makes them for us, it is the tanner who provides him with the materials of which they are made. Leather is only the hides or skins of different beasts, prepared by a particular process, which is called tanning. The skins are thoroughly soaked first in pits containing lime-water, and next in others filled with water and the bark of oak-trees. They are afterwards dried in the open air, and, when curried or scraped, the leather is fit for the different purposes for which it may be required.

24. THE SHOE-MAKER.

When the leather has been prepared by the tanner, the next thing is for the shoe-maker to take in hand the business of manufacturing it into boots and shoes to keep our feet warm and comfortable, and protect them from being injured while we are walking or running. We have all had an opportunity of seeing the shoe-maker at his work, with his awls, cobbler's wax, thread, and hog's bristles, which he uses for needles. In many countries the inhabitants go bare-footed, and the same is the case with several of the very poor people in our own; and the feet, from habit, become so hard, that the want of a covering to them is not felt as an inconvenience.

Tanner.



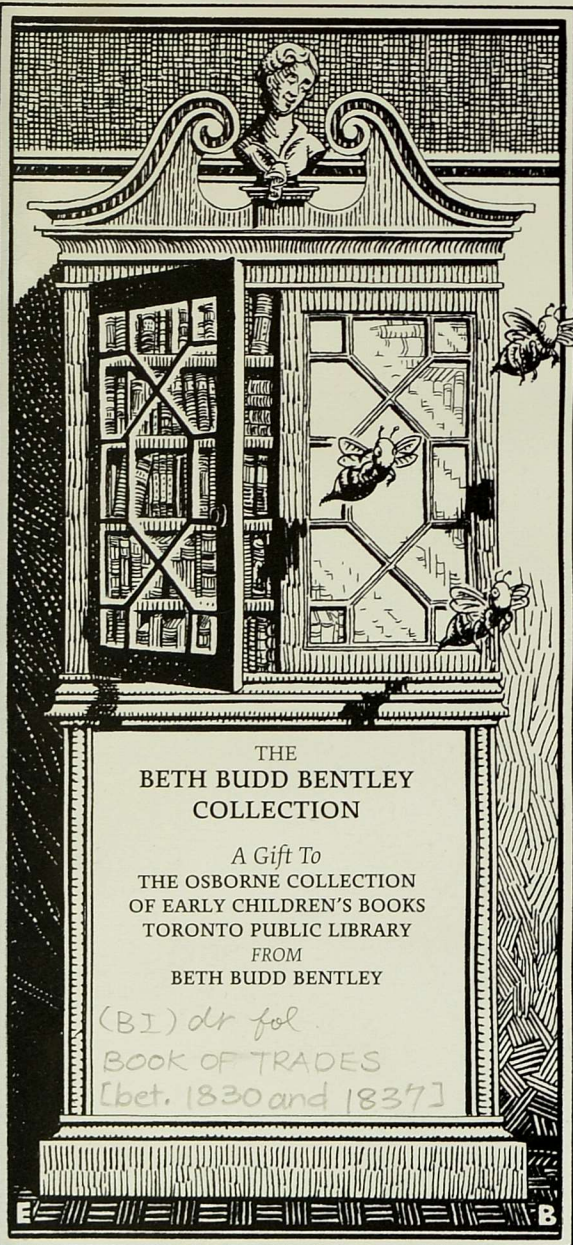
23



24

Shoe Maker.

London: William Darton & Son; 58, Holborn Hill.



This bookplate, designed by Eric Beddows, was commissioned by
The Friends of the Osborne and Lillian H. Smith Collections
in honour of Beth Budd Bentley.

