

Company Clockmakers Register Apprentices 1631 1931 Atkins

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Clockmaker Masters and their Apprentices * The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers - A City of London Livery Company established 1631 by Royal Charter Clockmaker Masters and their Apprentices Jeremy Lancelotte Evans has transcribed these 157 pages of records of Clockmakers' Company Masters and their Apprentices from the Atkins list of 1931.

Clockmaker Masters and their Apprentices - The Worshipful....

Register of Apprentices of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers of the City of London from Its Incorporation in 1631 to Its Tercentenary in 1931 Worshipful Company of Clockmakers Priv. print. for...

Register of Apprentices of the Worshipful Company of....

Proposing a New Member - Worshipful Company of Clockmakers A printed register of apprentices, 1631-1931, arranged alphabetically, is available at both the Printed Books and Manuscripts enquiry desks. See also Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers 1631-1984 , which includes an alphabetically arranged list of apprentices 1931-84.

Company Clockmakers Register Apprentices 1631 1931 Atkins

FHL Book 942.3 U2r. 1981). 300 years of apprentices in the Clockmakers' Company are listed by Atkins (Register of Apprentices of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers of the City of London from its Incorporation in 1631 to its Tercentenary in 1931 Compiled from the Records of the Company by Charles Edward Atkins, Master in 1897, 1909 and 1928.

England Occupations, Clocks, Watches, Eyeglasses....

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Company Clockmakers Register Apprentices 1631 1931 Atkins

85 The Company of Clockmakers register of apprentices 1631-1931 (London, 1931). The Clockmakers are not yet included in Webb's London apprentices series. 86 Rappaport, Worlds . 41.

Married women's occupations in eighteenth-century London....

The "Boards" in the Clockmakers' Company office recording the names of all Masters. The Stewards' staves are also shown. The Company's first Master was named in the Royal Charter of 1631 . but not sworn before the Lord Mayor until 12th October 1632.

Masters since 1631 - The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers....

Apprenticeship and Freedom Records Microfilmed by FamilySearch: Company: Apprentice Years: Freedom Years: Apothecaries 1694-1837 1694-1890 Armourers and Brasiers 1535-1826, 1835-1878 1535-1876 Bakers 1721-1730 Barber Surgeons 1672-1861 1522-1757 Basketmakers 1639-1844 1694-1766, 1808-1927 Blacksmiths 1631-1781 1728-1855 Bowyers 1723-1759, 1788-1865

Middlesex Occupations - FamilySearch

British Clockmakers & Watchmakers Apprentice Records 1710-1810 by Dennis Moore; Mayfield Books, Mayfield, Ashbourne, England The apprenticeship details of over 14,000 clockmakers, watchmakers and others involved in the horological trade in Britain, listed under both the apprentice and his master, extracted from the tax records in the Public ...

Dating Antique Clocks By Maker's Names

The Clockmakers' Company was established by Royal Charter granted by King Charles I in 1631. It ranks 61st in the order of precedence of the 110 City of London Livery Companies. It is the oldest surviving horological institution in the world, and its motto is Tempus Rerum Imperator, Latin for Time is the ruler of (all) things.

The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers - A City of London....

The Clockmakers' Company The Company was established by royal charter in 1631 to include all those following the trade of clockmaking in the City of London or within ten miles of the City. As with...

Clocks and clockmakers - City of London

Sources: The Company of Clockmakers' Register of Apprentices 1631-1931, compiled by C. E. Atkins, London, 1931; London Metropolitan Archives (hereafter LMA) CLC/L/CD/B/002/MS02711/005, Clockmakers' Company Rough Minute Book, 1719-31.

Eleanor Mosley and Other Milliners in the City of London....

Sources: London Guildhall (hereafter LG): The Company of Clockmakers' Register of Apprentices 1631-1931, compiled by C.E. Atkins, London, 1931, and LG: AHS Pam 51, Female Apprentices in the London Clockmakers' Company; LG: Ms 2711/5, Clockmakers' Company Rough Minute Book, 1719-31.

Table 1: Apprentices bound in the Worshipful Company of....

B9: Demonstrate company advocacy, values and belief when dealing with customer requests, working to company standards in keeping with the style and quality of the clock. Back to Duty. B10: Develop and maintain a health and safety mindset to ensure work carried out is safe and suitable, seeking guidance where necessary.

Institute for Apprenticeships and Technical Education....

The Company The Clockmakers' Company is an active City of London craft guild or Livery Company. It was founded under a Royal Charterof King Charles I in 1631.

The Company - The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers - A....

Clockmakers' apprentices online. 1631-1732 - 'List of Members of the Clockmakers' Company of London' online. 1518-present - Index to Fellows of Royal College of Physicians also known as Munk's Roll online. 1496-1515, 1547-1694 - "Skinners' Company: Apprenticeships," 'Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,' Ser. 3, Vol.

London Occupations Genealogy - FamilySearch Wiki

Neither of the two silver cases of the watch by Edward East are marked, but from 1631, when the London Clockmakers' Company was incorporated, London makers of silver and gold watchcases began to register their marks, and modern research has brought many of them out of the shadows. Thus, we know that the maker's mark ND is that of Nathaniel ...

Seventeenth-Century European Watches | Essay | The....

The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers Records of Gretton's Gift. The Register of Apprentices of The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers of the City of London from its Incorporation in 1631 to its Tercentenary in 1931. London: Worshipful Company of Clockmakers.

Charles Gretton - Wikipedia

The Clockmakers' Charity is managed by The Court of The Clockmakers' Company. Limited charitable funds are available for horological conservation and restoration projects. The Clockmakers' Charity Panel considers eligible applications for support towards such projects. You will find an Application Form on this link.

Levels of employment, wage rates, welfare relief, sexual divisions of labor, apprenticeship patterns and seasonal economic fluctuations are included in this reassessment of the standard of living of rural labor during this period of England's industrialization.

All Men and Both Sexes explores the use of such universal terms as &"people,&" &"man,&" or &"humank" in early modern England, from the civil war through the Enlightenment. Such language falsely implies inclusion of both men and women when actually it excludes women. Recent scholarship has focused on the Rights of Man doctrine from the Enlightenment and the French Revolution as explanation for women&s exclusion from citizenship. According to Hilda Smith we need to go back further, to the English Revolution and the more grounded (but equally restricted) values tied to the &"free born Englishman.&" Citing educational treatises, advice literature to young people, guild records, popular periodicals, and parliamentary debates, she demonstrates how the &"male maturation process&" came to define the qualities attached to citizenship and responsible adulthood, which in turn became the basis for modern individualism and liberalism. By the eighteenth century a new discourse of sensibility was describing women as dependent beings outside the state, in a separate sphere and in need of protection. This excluded women from reform debates, forcing them to seek not an extension of a democratic franchise but a specific women&s suffrage focused on gender difference.

The Fur Trade Revisited is a collection of twenty-eight essays selected from the more than fifty presentations made at the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference held on Mackinac Island, Michigan, in the fall of 1991. Essays contained in this important new interpretive work focus on the history, archaeology, and literature of a fascinating, growing area of scholarly investigation. Underscoring the work's multifaceted approach is an introductory essay by Lily McAuley titled "Memories of a Trapper's Daughter." This vivid and compelling account of the fur-trade life sets a level of quality for what follows. Part one of The Fur Trade Revisited discusses eighteenth-century fur trade intersections with European markets. The essays in part two examine Native people and the strategies they employed to meet demands placed on them by the market for furs. Part three examines the origins, motives, and careers of those who actually participated in the fur trade. Part four focuses attention on the indigenous fur-trade culture and subsequent archaeology in the area around Mackinac Island, Michigan, while part five contains studies focusing on the fur-trade culture in other parts of North America. Part six assesses the fur trade after 1870 and part seven contains evaluations of the critical historical and literary interpretations prevalent in fur-trade scholarship.