

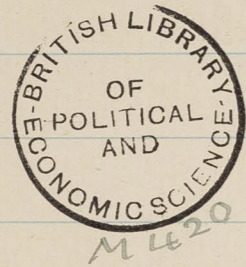
Barrister. }
Solicitor. } see
Law Clerk. } 88

Barrister.
Solicitor } Sec.
Law Clerk. } 88

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Barrister.
Solicitor. } Sec.
Law Clerk. } 88

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Persons included under the Census headings
Barrister & Solicitor (ind Census Sect.)
Suborder 2. 19

Persons included by the Census under the Headings
Barrister, Solicitor, Law Clerk.

Barrister, Solicitor.

Persons, male & female
- Cens 1891.

- Advocate.
- Common Serjeant of London.
- ✓ Conveyancer.
- Equity Draftsman.
- Law Agent.
- ✓ Lawyer.
- Magistrates' Clerk (not C.S.)
- ✓ Notary, Public Notary.
- ✓ Parliamentary Agent.
- Proctor.
- Writer to the Signet
- ✓ Queens Council.
- Recorder (not C.S.)
- Serjeant at Law.
- ✓ Special pleader.
- Member of the Inner Temple.

5,456

Law clerk.

Law Clerk.

4.
Person. m r f.
Census 1891.

- ✓ Articled Clerk.
- ✓ Barrister clerk.
- Conveyancing clerk.
- Costs Draftsman.
- ✓ Engrossing clerk.
- ✓ Law writer.
- Parliamentary clerk.
- ✓ Solicitor's clerk.
- Scriveners.
- Scrivener's clerk.

9,115.

Total. 14,571.
(with Barista Soli.)

Managing clerks

Dec. 9. 95.

6

Interview with F. Higgs. clerk to Abil Thomas
MP & Roland Vaughan Williams.

Managing clerks. sh^d have been included in the
above. They are the heads of depts in a
Solicitors office. Do a good deal of litigation
before County Courts. Appear before Masters in
Chambers. Are admitted men when they have
they have passed the exams.

Office boys may rise to this.

All who are not born to purple pass thro
this stage is those who have had neither
money nor position to pay their way
in a 'gentlemanly' fashion to the
high rank of solicitor

An articled clerk.

Conditions of admission

His Salary.

gets salary of about £50 per year.

are usually admitted men.

An articled clerk. is so to speak an apprentice to a solicitor. He is one who wants to become a solicitor. He applies to a solicitor & says he is willing to be articled. He becomes articled upon payment of a certain fee. (maybe 300 gs.) Works for 3^{or 5} years. If articled in the country it is usual for him to spend the last year of his time with the London agents of the firm (most solicitors have a London agent). He has to pass Preliminary, intermediate & final exams.

Then he is admitted on payment of a certain fee to the Incorporated Law Soc when they grant him a permission to practise. Certificate of service & character. They often go into another office or work in the same firm. He seeks a partnership or buys one or if strong enough starts on his own hook. If he stays he becomes an extra clerk or helps the managing clerk. Managing clerks are older men & often admitted men. They make £2000-£4000 per year. Partnership is best above but does not often happen.

Barrister clerks

Training

Duties

System of payment.

Barrister clerk. starts as lad in office at 5/- or 7/- per week. under the chief clerk at 14 yrs of age or 15. stays on. Rise in wages depends upon Head clerk. Has an 'desk' & 'clerk's' & then as 'top' & 'boy'. He is taken on as chief & only clerk by some rising young barrister so he moves on.

Barrister clerk.

1. Receives all papers
2. Keeps a diary so that employers may know exactly what engagements & appointments they may have & regulate their business accordingly. As briefs come in the clerk has to know when they are likely to be wanted in court.

Paid by guarantee in most cases is a minimum wage. When fees are above the guarantee then they are paid by percentage on fees. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the market

Incomes of Barristers' clerks

Risk of chief dying

Circuit work.

fees. + consultation fee.

"It is a very good clerkship that brings in £250 a year."

clerk to a man like Roscliffe wd make £500 to £600 so wd. Webster's + Clitly's clerk.

clerks to judges get £400 a year all round. Leg's get £500 or £600.

Have to be careful how they receive clients. often depend upon the clerk whether the client come again.

Knows me (my) clerk of 27 how making £400 or £500.

If your chief dies you may lose all: you are thrown out if you are known, you stand a better chance than a stranger but you may have to wait a long time - all the while you must keep up an appearance. Hard work at times.

On circuit it is harder work for a time - Expense are paid. It is a bit of change but rather uncomfortable: you have no room of your own.

Not much shifting between
Solicitors & barrister clerks

14
Solicitors & Barrister clerks do not often shift.

Messrs. Rooper, Whately & Co

The Component parts of a solicitor's office

Partners.

Managing clerks

Other clerks.

Dec. 10th

G.H.D.

J. W. Hills. of Rooper & Whately. 17 Lincoln
Inn. Fields

In a Solicitor's office

1. Partners who are admitted solicitors
here 3 - 2 share profits.
3rd gets £600 per annum.
2. Managing clerks most of whom are
admitted solicitors getting from
1 to £400 a year. (7 here.
4 of whom are partners).
3. Clerks of all sorts, who are not solicitors
& prob never will be: who have
learned work by practice.
eg. 2 clerks doing common law work 20/-
1. cashier & 3 assistants.
1. rent collector. abt 40/-
3 office boys. 7/- to 15/-
6 shorthand clerks - letters act as
1 man in charge. personal

Articled Clerks

Costs Draftsmen

London is the centre

The less reputable solers

18
personal & private clerks - of all grades
earning from 25/- to 60/- per week.
paid monthly & called a salary.

4. 3 Articled clerks. come at 17 yrs of age
for 3 or 5 yrs according as they have
previously taken a degree. not p^d at
all. often pay a premium. here
they pay £300.

5. Costs draftsman or 2^w Bill clerks.
1 assistant.
1 copying clerk.

London is the centre of solers. More in London
than in rest of England altogether.

The Police Court & County Court Solers are
the slabbist of the race.
They can but they don't charge all they
might: ∴ they wd not get it.

All solers charges are fixed by act. Client

Conveyancing clerk

Engrossing clerk

Law stationers

Prices for work done

Very long hours worked

20
0
does not have his bills taxed until he has quarrelled with his solicitor but barristers often frequently do so. since then they can sue for sums over.
Conveyancing clerk. is a clerk who is concerned with drafting of deeds & wills. usually done by managing clerk.

Engrossing clerk. engrosses or prepares deed for signature. is a branch of law stationers work, work is sent out to them.

Law Stationers are shops that do copying & engrossing of deeds, plans etc. they charge $1\frac{1}{2}$ per folio 70 words. of which 1 is paid to the clerk. - this is for copying. for engrossing they charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ per folio of which the man gets 2 . lithographic work is double. a good man can copy from 10 to 14 folios an hour. engrossing a man does 10 to 10 folios. work for very long hours - one man is called

Average earnings

Training by apprenticeship

Work 7 days per week

Drink

class he had often worked 36 hours on a stretch.

They average £2 a week all year round. In a busy week a good hand can make as much as £5.

Most of them are apprenticed under indenture for 5 or 7 years on easy terms.

1 st yr.	7/-	} for this this man had to work 6 days 8-8.
2 nd	8/-	
3 rd	10/-	
4 th	12/-	
5 th	14/-	

As a rule they work all Sundays. Everything is sent out at 6.30 or 7 PM & have to be in in the morning.

Some work is sent out during the day but the bulk is sent out at night.

Drink. Those who have coast work & hang about all day have most temptation cheats stand them drinks. All round there is a good deal of 'ripping' among barrister clerks there is a great deal.

Touting for business

Solons

City Solicitors

Scriveners

deal. Solicitors desks are treated by them. They cut a good deal. They have got to do it. are not supposed to - but all do. Interest of clerk to increase practice of his master.

They are a very poor lot barristers desks. They wd be worth nothing in the open market. The merit of a clerk depends on the manner he has in receiving clients & 'getting a' with 'Solons' desks.

Solon is the written abbreviation of solicitor but is not usual in speaking.

City Solicitors don't stand quite so high socially. (exc one or two) 9 out of 10 of the small city solons is a sharper

Scriveners take clients money paying interest & pay it out at a higher rate. Bankers or Bankers & Scriveners.

December 10th

S. H. D.

Interview with J. F. Osman. Barrister ^{clerk} on the
Chancery side to J. Asketon Cross.

Training of Clerks.

Clerks as a rule rise from being office
boys under a clerk. If anything there
is a tendency now for solicitors clerks
to be taken on as Barrister clerks
straight away. Barristers seem to
have some idea that a solicitor
clerk may be able to bring some
business along with him.

Family industry.

Clerkships run in families. His two bro-
thers are, & his father was a barrister
clerk. His own position is that of a
secretary rather than a clerk. He
knows shorthand & this is of great
use to him.

System of payment.

A minimum is guaranteed to a clerk &
this is deducted from the fees until the

~~minimum~~

Clerks can bet 5% + 10%
on their principals income.

Conferences pay best.

Risk of principals death

guarantee is reached, after which the clerk is entitled to his full fees.

As a barrister rises in his profession so do the clerks fees increase in number. If a man earns £1000 a year a clerk wd get about £70 in fees. A clerk certainly makes over 5% of his masters income. The extreme variation wd be between 5% + 10%. Roughly speaking a clerk earns 7%.

Conferences bring in money, more than briefs do on the Common Law side there are fewer conferences than on Chancery side. Common Law clerks might make no more than 5%, Chancery clerks wd. earn more because out of every guinea paid for a conference the clerks share is 2/6.

The great risk you run is of your employee dying. Then you have to start again. The result is not at first so severe as it might

Unpaid fees.

Duties of a clerk.

Can increase a barrister's
business by one third

Busy season June - to Aug

might be thought for many barristers are not paid for a year after their work done & all that is due during the clerk's tenure of office is due to him even though he is out or in another place meanwhile.

A barrister cannot force a Solicitor to pay. & that many never pay at all. Young barristers will accept work from almost anyone & often are not paid for it.

A clerk.

1. Keeps accounts.
2. Makes out & marks fees.
3. Writes out drafts.
4. Does personal work for barrister.

It is a great position of trust
A clerk can increase a barrister's business to be calculated, by one-third. Being polite & having acquaintances with solicitors clerks greases the wheels & inclines briefs your way.

The busiest season is between June & Aug.

Hours of work.

Clerical staff

Minimum guarantee £0.

Conveyancing clerks.

Holidays.

Drinking

QC's & Judges clerks

Law writers

Work begins 9.30 or 9.45 AM to 6.30 or 7.
On Saturdays (in end at 2.4, or 5 PM. it is
very diff. to get away earlier because the lists of cases
are not published ^{before} ~~earliest~~ 3PM on Sat.

He has never had a regular luncheon hour in his life.
A clerk may have a junior clerk earning 15/ or 16/-
under him (but only in large offices where
they are paid directly by the barristers)
as well as a boy whom he pays himself.
The minimum guarantee of a decent clerk will be
£70.

Conveyancing clerks have the same work & pay as
barristers clerks but if anything rather more
copying to do.

Holidays vary from a fortnight to one month in the
year.

Long vacation hours are from 10 to 4.30 practically 3
months holiday for clerks.

There is a good deal of drinking among barristers clerks.
QC's clerks do nothing & receive fees & get them collected
Judges clerks do nothing for £400 per annum.

Law writers are the same as copying clerks (1.0 per folio)
& do the same sort of work as engrossers & scribes

A. H. Osman. (brother of preceding) Barrister clerk
claims to be the best authority on "Laming
pigeons" in England.

Other additional means of
making money.

Training of barrister clerks

December 12.

G.H.S.

A. H. Osman. 4 Kings Bench Walk. Temple.
Barrister clerk, Admiralty & Common Law
side. Clerk to Mr. Nelson

Carries on a little business as a journalist "like most
other Barrister clerks who have the brains."
So much spare time that he can make a
good deal this way.

Is an expert shorthand writer - caught him-
self won prize of Shorthand writers Assoc
for the best report of a lecture by Capt. Red-
ford Pym. Naval terms he knew about so
that everything was in his favour.

Barrister's clerk starts as a boy in Barrister's office.
at 13. was called junior clerk - at 6/- per
week. Has remained ever since with one
of the same men - & since Jan 1. 1878
nearly all those in good positions have started
with their masters.

Some have shops.

The curse of drink

Clerks who drink discharged
when their masters are making
large incomes.

But fairly respectable all round.

36
Many outside have shops - tobacconists - fish shops
some are dictators - many can do some
business in this way.

The great failing of barristers clerks is the drinking
curse. Many of the best men ruined in this way.
Solicitor clerk comes with work custom is
to treat them so as to increase the fees &
mention their names. Barristers clerks
spend their own money in this way. Some
masters must know of this & allow for it,
but generally it is done on the clerks own
initiative expense.

Here are instances of clerks who have been discharged
as soon as they ^{master} are making big incomes.
(R. Webster - Murphy - E. Bray) These
clerks who were making £1000 over per annum
are now walking about & glad of 200 to 300
per week.

But taking them all round they are an intelligent lot
of men & respectable.

Name of lowest paid barrister clerk

System of payment

Amount of clerks fees

There ~~is~~ about 1 clerk to every 4 or 5 barristers

The yearly income of the lowest paid barrister's clerk would be £60 - You w^d. not get any more £60 to £100

System of payment - Instead of actual wage they receive commission on their master's earnings. On every guinea earned by barrister there is a certain clerks fee.

On Pleading 2/6 for each case.

On Conference 5/- out of the guinea i.e. counsel gets 4/10 + 5/6 to clerk.

Formerly clerks were paid 5% on all brief fees. This was cut down by a new act passed in ? & reduced by a scale which in heavy cases reduces it to 2 1/2% on brief fees. On small cases the percentage remains at 5%. (i.e. up to 10/10/- there is 5%) beyond 10/10/- he is paid 2 1/2% on brief fee. No less fee than 2/6 for either guinea or 2/- brief

Young men join with a man
in good practise & partially
pay for clerk.

Clerk has 4 or 5 chances of
making a good income.

^{depts}
All fees earned during tenure
of clerkship are due to clerk

Clerks don't insure against
their precarious livelihood

40
Young barristers beginning take rooms in the chambers
of a man who has practise & pay him so
much rent & so much for clerk $\text{\pounds} 15$
per year.

They start 4 or 5 together & have a clerk between
them - One of the five turns out well & so the
clerk gets a good berth. They w^d guarantee
him at first between them $\text{\pounds} 60$ to $\text{\pounds} 100$.

Fees are not recoverable from the barrister until they
are actually paid by the solicitor but as soon
as paid the clerk has a power of legal re-
covery. The clerk's dues are all that was
earned during his clerkship even though the
sums are not paid for some time after,
the barrister may meanwhile have left practise
or changed his clerk.

Clerks don't insure against their best man dying
or being made anything below a judgeship.
This is the precarious side of his profession.

Family profession

United Law Clerks Society.

Criticisms of method in which
it is run.

members like to feel it wd split
up well & their share wd be a good
one if the society came to an end.
for any reason.

It is very much a family profession - Relations all
introduce one another.

The United Law Clerks Society. 3 Old Sergeants Inn.
Chancery Lane W.C.

Very wealthy Soc. Supported by judges, eminent
barristers making large incomes who make
generous donations.

Solicitors' & barristers clerks are admitted.

& many solers are now members who joined
when they were clerks.

It does not admit any other trade or profession.

2/- sickness for 6 mths.

free doctor - advice - & medicine.

Thinks there is insufficient canvassing done
to extend its membership. They like to keep the
benefits amongst a few. Unless a man chooses
to find out all about the Soc himself. very
little is done to make it known.

The subscription is prohibitive (see rule bks)

for poor barristers or solers clerks.

The Soc gives assistance to outside clerks if in
distress. for wh. such as pay 4/- per week for

Shifting from solicitor to barrister
but not vice versa.

Hours. term time

Vacation.

Names of those earning highest
sums at the Bar

Estimated earnings of clerks to these
men as between £700 & £1000 per annum.

casual fund beyond his subscription.
Suggests that half benefits for half subs should be
instituted.

At times a Solicitor's changes to being a barrister's
clerk but not often vice versa (if he can help
it)

Hours 10-6 or 10-7
Saturdays perhaps 10-4

In vacation 11-1 or 11-3 according to custom.
but when there is a rush of work the stop late

Shortland is most useful to them tho' few of them
know it.

A. E. Nelson

Sir W. Phillimore } makes highest in admiralty

W. Aspinall

Sir R. Finlay

Sir R. Webster

Sir E. Clarke

W. C. Cully

Common Law
} clerks to these must be making the
} finest incomes when masters are
} in active work.

Clerks to parliamentary men.

£20,000 in one year!

7% is usual share of clerk.

Minor duties of a clerk to
beginners

Parliamentary barrister clerks are the most
drunken lot of the whole. They have to
attend committees with their chiefs.
Fees are very high & men with a good
practice earn more than on the Common Law
side.

Mr. Michael Q.C. (for whom 10 men ^{junior} as clerk) made a
one year £20,000.

A clerk will make about 7% on his employer's
earnings.

Duties of a clerk. (with send it on).
ad hoc - in starting ^(barrister) men, make
ladies to tea & then clerks make order
tea - makes excuses for absence of barrister
etc. etc.

Mr. T. Armistead. Counsel on
Chancery Side.

Minimum guaranteed to clerk.

Training of clerk.

Duties of a clerk.

Dec 13th

48 7
F. H. D.

Interview with Mr. T. Armistead. 4 Stone Buildings
Lincoln's Inn.

Barrister clerks. are guaranteed a certain
minimum by their employers & then
the ordinary percentage on fees as soon
as that minimum is reached.

A clerk - adult - would have a guarantee
varying from 30s. (you could not get
much of a one under 30s per week)
to 50s.

In a larger chambers than his is himself
& two younger men who have just
been called, the clerk would have a
boy under him. Boy is paid 5/- to 7/-
per week. Thus it is that clerks
are trained.

clerk receives papers - marks fees - makes
ap

Clerks never bring work to
principals who do good business

Treating by shady men on Common Law side

Congress of barristers re their earnings

appointments for his principal.

He scouted the idea of clerks treating solicitors
clerks with a glass of something when they
brought work. His clerk w^d never do such a
thing he was sure of it. His was special
work. His clerk was a most superior
person & had a fortnight's holiday every year
to go & shoot at Bisley.

Treating might be indulged in by a few shady
barristers on the Common Law side. He had
heard of a case of drunkenness in a clerk
but w^d say it was not usual. Hoped
that nothing about drinking & earnings
of clerks w^d appear in print because
then it might reflect on the conduct
of barristers & also upon the sums of
money they made.

Barristers never like to disclose their incomes.
Everyone likes to be thought to be fully
employed & therefore to be earning ^{maybe} more

The reason for it

Legal ~~pro~~ aversion to touting

Causes of drinking from an employers
point of view.

Barristers philanthropic Soc

more than they really are, because experience counts for so much. If you are being work constantly you learn more than a cleverer man than yourself who is out of work. The more work you have given you the more you are likely to get.

Suggested that the Bar Committee might have something to say on the subject of any mention of drink or barristers incomes.

Every member of the profession is very strongly against anything in the nature of touting. Suggested that the drinking might be due to

1. Long hours.
2. Irregular earnings.
3. Much leisure is nothing to do during hours they are in chambers.

Might that his own clerk wd be very much averse to giving any information.

The Barristers philanthropic Soc. is for helping penniless barristers

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

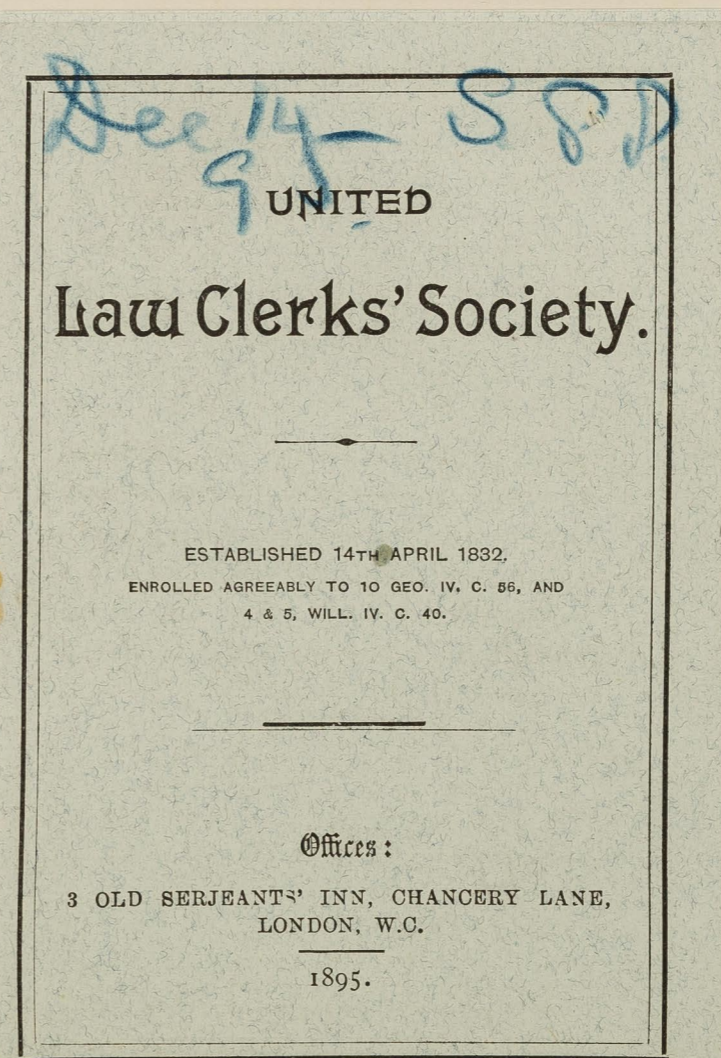
Dec. 14th

G. H. S.

W. May. Secretary. to United Law Clerks
Society. 3 Sergeants Inn Chancery Lane.
(prev address. Wood Green. New Barnet).

Established by a few managing clerks.
April 14. 1832

Admits all who are or have been Law Clerks.
Present membership 1039:



United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

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UNITED
LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.

Patrons.

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
The Rt. Hon. THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
The Rt. Hon. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
The Rt. Hon. THE LORDS JUSTICES.

Trustees.

NATHANIEL TERTIUS LAWRENCE, Esq^{re}.
Lincoln's Inn.
JOHN HOLLAMS, Esq^{re}. Mincing Lane.
SIR GEORGE HENRY LEWIS, Ely Place.

Medical Officer.

Dr. C. GAYFORD, 52 Fleet Street, E.C.

Actuary.

RALPH P. HARDY, Esq., Sun Life Office,
High Holborn.

Committee of Management.

Chairman, Mr. E. WILDEY.

Mr. W. G. ANDREWS | Mr. T. H. FIDGEN.
Mr. W. E. BARNES | Mr. J. FREEMAN
Mr. J. T. BRAID | Mr. G. W. GOUGH
Mr. C. F. BUTTON | Mr. H. SPRAY
Mr. C. J. COCKS | Mr. W. F. WYBROO.

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Mr. H. SPRAY, "Leathome," Hollingbourne Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Collector.

Mr. W. STEWART, 3 Old Serjeants' Inn, W.C.

Secretary.

Mr. W. MAY, Woodlynch, New Barnet.

Auditors.

Mr. H. BROTHERS. | Mr. C. BUTTON.
Mr. W. SIMPSON.

Arbitrators.

E. W. BRABROOK, Esq. | F. A. PHILBRICK, Esq.
F. O. CRUMP, Esq. Q.C. | Q.C.
F. K. MUNTON, Esq. | W. M. WALTERS, Esq.

Bankers.

UNION BANK, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Honorary Solicitors.

Messrs. PRIOR, CHURCH & ADAMS,
Lincoln's Inn Fields.

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

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UNITED
Law Clerks' Society.

THE principle on which all Life Assurance and Benefit Societies are based is simply this:—that, while the duration of life and the continuance of health of a single person are of all things the most uncertain, it is possible to ascertain with tolerable accuracy how many of a multitude of persons of a particular age will die within certain periods, and what number of days in each year they will be ill.

Having this principle in their minds, and having often witnessed with pain the distressed condition of many of their fellow Clerks when deprived of health, or past work, as well as the sufferings endured by their Widows and Families at their death, a few Managing Clerks established this Society in 1832.

A Fund was created by small monthly contributions, out of which relief was afforded in

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY. 5

sickness, pensions granted to aged and infirm Members, and assistance given to the families of deceased Members. A Benevolent Fund, called the Casual Fund—to which every Member contributed—was also formed to assist distressed Law Clerks (whether Members or not), their Widows and Families, with gifts of money.

The value of such a Society will at once commend itself to all prudent men as a provision in case of sickness and death.

To those who are already insured it will be found a most acceptable co-operator, aiding them when prostrated by sickness (for which there is no provision under an ordinary assurance), and continuing that help for a considerable time.

And inasmuch as, even in the case of the most prosperous, none can foresee what misfortune or affliction may arise, it becomes almost an imperative duty, for the sake of those dependent upon them, that Clerks should avail themselves of the benefits offered by the Society for providing against such contingencies; and to those who are fortunate and do not require its assist-

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

Dec. 14th

G. H. S.

W. May. Secretary. to United Law Clerks Society. 3 Sergeants Inn Chancery Lane. (prev address. Wood Green. New Barnet).

Established by a few managing clerks.
April 14. 1832

Admits all who are or have been Law Clerks.
Present membership 1039.

ance during their lifetime, there is the satisfaction of knowing that their subscriptions assist to relieve their less fortunate brethren, while constituting an insurance for themselves in case of need.

The Society, being established on the Mutual principle, and having the Management completely under its own control, obtains the full advantage of all its funds, contributions, and subscriptions, thereby enabling its Members to derive greater benefits than would otherwise be possible.

The following are a few cases which forcibly illustrate the advantage of joining the Society:—

J. W., aged 26, joined the Society on the 3rd April, 1871; he declared on the Sick Fund on the 9th March, 1878, and within seven weeks sunk under an attack of acute rheumatism. The sum of £50 was the sole support left for his Widow.

J. S., aged 26, joined the Society on the 2nd May, 1870; he died on the 30th June, 1879,

having received sick allowance to the amount of £20, and the Society paid his Widow £50.

G. M., aged 27, joined the Society on the 3rd May, 1875; he died of rapid consumption on the 23rd November, 1878. The total subscriptions received from him were £12. 19s. 6d., for which his Widow was paid £50.

A. B., aged 22, joined the Society on the 1st May, 1876, "passed the medical examination as a first class life;" he declared on the Sick Fund in 1878, and received twelve months' full pay, amounting to £54. 12s.

E. F. joined the Society in 1844, was superannuated in 1850, cause—insanity; continued on Fund till 1879. Received from the Society £998. 8s.; paid Widow on his death £20.

G. E., joined the Society in 1878, he declared on the Sick Fund in 1880, and received £48. 18s.

Z., joined the Society in 1883, he declared on the Sick Fund in 1885, and received £24. 15s.; paid Widow on his death £50.

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J. D., aged 32, joined the Society in 1889. and died in 1891; his Widow received £50.

G. T., aged 38, joined the Society in 1881; in 1890 he received £14. 14s. in Sick Pay; on his death his Widow received £50.

T. S., aged 21, joined the Society in 1881; he declared on the Sick Fund in 1890 and received £30. 18s.; on his death in 1891 his Widow received £50.

J. L., joined the Society in 1848; was superannuated in 1861; cause—blindness; continued on the Fund till 1892. Received for superannuation £1,110—the allowance on his Wife's death £25—and his Daughter was paid £50 on his death. The total subscriptions received from him were £68.

The Society has paid, since its formation in 1832, the following amounts:—

On account of Sickness	£23,000
On account of Superannuation	34,000
And in Gifts, &c., out of the Casual Fund	23,000
Death Claims	36,000
Making a total of <u>£116,000</u>	

In 1889 and again in 1894, the affairs of the Society were subjected to very searching examinations by the Actuary, and the result is most satisfactory. The Society is thus proved to be established on a thoroughly sound basis.

Members are most earnestly invited to cooperate with the Committee in advancing the interests of the Society, by introducing Members, and making its objects known to the profession.

March 1895.

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

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UNITED
Law Clerks' Society

THE Objects of this Society are to establish, by the Subscriptions of the Members, aided by Contributions of the Legal Profession,—

1. A General Benefit Fund, for affording pecuniary assistance in sickness, old age, or infirmity, and on death.
2. A Casual Fund to relieve distressed Law Clerks, whether Members or not, and their widows and families.
3. To procure situations for Law Clerks, and to provide the profession with efficient and respectable Clerks.
4. To form a Library of Legal and other works.
5. To provide Members with Medical Advice and Medicine.

The Society consists of Clerks to the Judges

MANAGEMENT. II

of the Supreme Court of Judicature; also of Clerks to Barristers, Conveyancers, Special Pleaders, Solicitors, Proctors, Parliamentary Agents, Clerks in the Public Law Offices, and Clerks in the Offices of the Inns of Court.

The Society is managed by a Committee of Eleven Free Members, elected annually at the Quarterly General Meeting in January, whose acts are subject to the control of the Members at each Quarterly General Meeting.

The Committee meet at the Society's Office on the first and third Mondays in every month, at 7 p.m.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETINGS,
In which all Free Members can take part.

The first Mondays in *January, April, July, and October,

* At this Meeting the Officers for the year are elected.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

One day in May or June.

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

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INVESTED CAPITAL, £85,000.

GENERAL BENEFIT FUND.

Allowance in Sickness, £1. 1s. od. per week.
" on Death, £50.
" on Death of Wife, £25.

Allowance on Superannuation—

If a Member, 16 years and under 20 years, 10s. per week.

If a Member, 20 years and under 25 years, 12s. per week.

If a Member, 25 years and upwards. 14s.

All Subscriptions cease on a Member being placed on the Superannuation List.

PAYMENT.

If of the Age of	And not exceeding	Until free per Month.	Afterwards per Month.
18	.. 23	.. 5s	.. 4s
23	.. 28	.. 6s	.. 5s
28	.. 33	.. 7s	.. 6s
33	.. 37	.. 8s	.. 7s
37	.. 40	.. 9s	.. 8s

The age is reckoned at the date of admission.

Members become Free after having paid their Subscriptions for 12 months, and 2/6 for a Certificate of Freedom.

CASUAL FUND

Grants not exceeding £5 are made to Members and widows or families of deceased members who satisfy the Committee that they are in distress.

Grants not exceeding £2 are made to Law Clerks not Members (who may be in distress and out of employ), or their widows, upon the written recommendation of a Donor or Free Member.

Loans not exceeding £5 are granted to Members on certain conditions without security.

PAYMENT.

Every Member contributes 1s. quarterly to the Casual Fund.

REGISTRY OF SITUATIONS.

Registers of Situations are kept by the Secretary at the Society's Offices.

No charge is made to Employers requiring Clerks.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

The Medical Officer gives medical advice to the Members free of charge, and for such purpose attends at 52 Fleet Street, between the hours of 10.30 and 11 a.m. daily, and from 1 to 3 p.m., except on Saturdays.

MEDICINE.

The medicine prescribed by the Medical Officer is provided free of charge to Members.

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

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Present membership 1039:

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

1. Declarations by proposed Members must be sent to the Secretary, addressed to the Offices of the Society seven days previously to the first Monday in every month.

2. If the applicant is married, the Certificate of his Wife's health may be that of her own Medical attendant. The Society's Medical Officer on application will supply the proper forms.

3. The Applicant must call on the Society's Medical Officer (Dr. GAYFORD, 52 Fleet Street, E.C., between the hours of 1 and 3, except on Saturdays,) whose Certificate is required before the proposal can be laid before the Committee.

4. At the first Meeting in the month next following the proposal, the Candidate will be balloted for, when his attendance is indispensably necessary. He cannot be proposed and balloted for the same night.

5. The Society pays its own Medical Officer for his Certificates.

6. Applicants are requested to fill in the blank space in the Declaration with great care, and to sign it in the presence of a Member of the Society.

7. The blanks in the Indorsement are *not* to be filled in by the Candidate.

8. Clerks resident beyond twenty-five miles from London are *not* eligible to become Members, but Members may reside anywhere in the United Kingdom.

9 A Certificate of Birth, or other Proof of Age, must be produced before the Applicant can be balloted for.

United Law Clerks Society.

Established

Membership

Objects etc

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1039-

Forms of Declarations by proposed Members, Copies of the Rules, or any information can be obtained on application at the Office between the hours of Eleven and Four daily, except on Saturdays, when the Office is closed at Two o'clock.

25,000 barristers & Solicitors on
Law list.

In 1894. there were 991 members.

26
S. J. Davey speaking at the dinner said
there were 25,000 barristers on the
& Solicitors on the Law list. (including
presumably country with metropolitan)

J. A. Roper, Barrister's Clerk.

Duties of a clerk.

Started as a boy.

Salaries of boys
junior }
clerk } }

Dec 17.

G. H. D.

T. A. Roper. 3 Han Court. Temple.
Clerk to

Clerks duties.

1. Keeps the fee books.
2. Arrange amounts of fees as briefs come in.
3. Arranges conferences.
4. Waits about courts to watch when his master shd be called from one case to another.
5. Look after the Chambers
(The actual sweeping is done by 'Lundon's' = bedbreakers at Cambridge.)

Began as a ^{boy} junior clerk in 1873. to Mr Justice Vaughan Williams when he was made a judge the head clerk became judge's clerk at £400.

Mr Richard Webster's clerk now makes £1200.

Start at 5/- to 8/- as a boy.
as a junior 15/- to 50/- (15/- to 40/- is common for a junior)
Senior clerks junior etc £200

Employer nearly always pays both boy & junior.

A senior clerk to a junior barrister is a good deal higher

Consultation fee when there is a leader, clerks fee is 2/6.

Conference fee is 5/- (for the clerk) principals gets 1/10.

Guarantee of clerk at starting varies between £50 at lowest & £80. No clerk had by made less than £80 - £100 a good many make over £500.

Members are always let to one man who suitable the rooms he does not want.

A junior has more conferences than a senior (QC) because junior gets a case ripe for the senior & must have conferences to do so. Conferences pay clerk well. When junior takes case to senior then consultations begin. QC very seldom has conferences.

Clerks also are paid on pleadings.

You start with 4 or 5 men & your hope is that one at least will do well.

Fees.

Guarantee.

The duties of juniors & clerks

The chances of income for a clerk

Drink

Additional sources of income

Hours

Average incomes

62
There is less drinking among barristers clerks he wd say
than among any other class of men but they do drink a great
many of them

Knows one man who does a good deal of journalism but
he does not. One or two have outside businesses -

Hours 10 to 6.30 -

Saturdays as soon as hot is out is about 3.
Get luncheons when they can.

£80 to £300 wd be the average ~~earnings~~ ^{earnings} of clerks. practically
none under £80.

Mr. Maynard of Messrs Ingle & Holmes Solicitors

The divisions of Messrs Ingle & Holmes' business

Common Law 1

Chancery 2

Conveyancing 3

Dec. 17th

S.H.D.

Mr. Maynard. City Bank Chambers. Threadneedle Street. Managing clerk (not admitted he has not been called) on the staff of Messrs Ingle & Holmes Solicitors. on an introduction from Roland Vaughan Williams.

They do all kinds of work.

Have a Common Law

Chancery } Department.
Conveyancing }

Common Law Dept. deals with actions for damages where a man has suffered personal injury & wishes for redress.

Chancery deals with disputes about wills: rights of way: house property etc.

Conveyancing deals with the drafting of wills & drawing trusts — work where there is no active dispute in force.

Nature of a Solicitor's Work.

acts as buffers between client
and barrister.

London is the center.

Exams to be passed by Solicitor

The Law Institution is their
governing body.

Solicitors deal with the case directly from the client & prepare it for the barrister. Their work is of a most confidential sort. Everything must be told to them - To a barrister you need not mention everything.

Managing clerk or Junior takes round brief to barrister & delivers it to barrister clerk who hands it to barrister.

~~Be~~

London is the centre of Solicitors work. Next in importance come the large manufacturing towns.

But everyone in England must come up to London to pass his exams & be admitted a solicitor.

If he has been at Oxford ^{of Camb or Glasg Univ} he is excused for 3 years & excused Preliminary exam.

Otherwise he must be bound for 5 years.

& pass. Preliminary.
Intermediate } Examinations
Final

The Law Institution is the ruling body which admits Solicitors & sets the exams & it puts or strikes them off the Rolls.

Soloss have no connection with any of the Inns of Court.

The articled clerk becomes a fully qualified solicitor when he has passed his final. Then he may practise by himself but he generally stays on with the firm on which he has served his time & is made a managing clerk at a small salary. Or he seeks the same post in another firm.

Managing clerks receive up to £600 per annum. They start at between £200 & £300.

Soloss have to send summonses for payment. 'To send a man Victoria' is the slang term because the summons begins with 'Victoria by the grace of God...'. If the man won't pay up the bailiffs are put in 'Angels' or 'Bams' they are usually called. Bams is the regular term for them. I did not know why but a bam bailiff is so called.

Barristers are very glad to get solicitors clerks to be their clerks hoping to get business thereby. Barristers may not

Articled Clerks

Managing clerks

Angels & Bam bailiff.

Solicitors' & Barristers clerks

Solo clerks can get work
in the way of their barrister friends

Drink

The shady side of the profession

70
not advertise openly. A few men ask for work but
the best don't. A solo clerk especially the managing
clerk can put a good deal in the way of a young
man. Often a case will not go before the principal
at all & the managing clerk has charge of it
altogether.

The temptation to drink comes in in this way. You have to
wait about the courts until your case comes on.
When judges sit late the temptation is doubled
because you get so tired of waiting about doing
nothing. There are other clerks about whom you
know & naturally you turn in to take a glass.
A few take too much but not the respectable
ones

was friendly & will give any more information.
Gave an introduction to me of the chief men
of the managing clerks Soc.

Speaking of the shady side of the profession he said the
poorest of them were to be found in the neighbourhood of

the police courts. These men had toots waiting outside the
doors of the courts who engaged plaintiffs & defendants
before they entered the court & offered them advice.
They took up cases on spec.

The way of shady men.

Often a man who has been in a good office but he been
dismissed & never admitted a solicitor or having
been admitted has been struck off the rolls will
go to one of these shady men with names on their
doors & ask to be allowed to practise in their
name.

These are they - & there are a good many not only
in the city but also in the West End who
give the bad name to the whole of the
profession.

The insufficiency of solicitor's fees

He thought that the costs of solicitors were often insufficient
especially if you had not a great deal of business.
For instance you might be waiting about a whole day
for a case to come on & only charge 6/8 for it.
A solicitor's bill of costs can be taxed so that a client
can never be overcharged.

Geo. Wm. Day. Solicitor.

His education

Solers may not earn money
before they have passed their final

See 20th

G. A. D.

George. Wm. Day. 7 Amyand Park Road. Tricker.
-ham. Police Court & County Court solicitor
who does nearly all the work on the Surrey
side of the water.

On an introduction from Ernest. Bowen. Rowland
barrister with a theoretical & to a certain
extent criminal practise.

G. W. Day has been a soler for 24 years.

Had the ordinary school education which
was followed up by 4 years at Kings
College.

He never earned a penny until he
was 24. The minimum age at which
you can become a soler is 21. & very
few have passed their final exam
by that time.

Until you have passed your final you
may not do anything to earn your own
living. Barristers can make a little by
writing for the newspapers but articles

clerks
may not

Cost of education

Premiums

Increased cost now.

Social position rising

He calculated the expense of education of an ordinary young man from 17-21 yrs of age as -

Premium £300

Stamp on articles £80

Admission after passing final exam £30

Intermediate & Final exams

{ Five years board, lodging, clothing, books & lectures
wt. cost at least - £700.

You may be admitted without a premium if you have already experience & are worth something. A premium to a good solicitor is usually £300 for 3 yrs training.

Nowadays the cost of becoming a solicitor is increased, because men cram - go to the well known coach Gibson & so spend £500 or more before they pass their final.

Solicitors are undoubtedly rising in social position just as barristers are declining. More university men become solicitors every yr. Law list shows this.

Barrister

Barristers still look down
on Solicitors.

Copying clerks.

The prospects of a Solicitor
clerk.

Barristers look ^{down} upon Solicitors in much the same way that Surgeons do upon apothecaries whom they speak of as 'persons with scruples'.

Solicitors employ a copying clerk who is also a shorthand writer & pay them 25/- per week as a rule. These men are underpaid considering the confidential nature of their work but they don't often get more than 25/-.

A Solicitor clerk has little hope of bettering himself unless ~~they~~ ^{he} is an exceptional man. If a clerk has been a managing clerk for 10 years the judges may excuse him his preliminary exam but he must then pass & pay for his intermediate & final exams. & serve 3 yrs as an articled clerk. Such men "like men promoted from the ranks ~~+~~ among soldiers, become the very worst of solicitors."

Police Court Solons.

Jaws

Their touts

Tips to police court
officials.

Police court Solicitors are those attached to the courts at which a stipendiary magistrate is on duty, eg. Bow, Lambeth etc. They are mainly Jewish. very sharp lawyers - good musicians - but theirs is a lower class business & they deal with dirty work that must be done but which he wd not touch. "There is a deal of dirty work that must be done by someone or other."

These police court men employ men who can be seen any day waiting about outside the courts, to tout for them. An undefended man is pounced on & carried off to explain his case in the neighboring Pub & then fleeced for what he is worth. If he wins he gets very little as damages & if he loses he is damned -

Not only are these men touts for the solons but the officials of the police court also expect something if they suggest a firm to an undefended prisoner. This is an undoubted fact & a disgrace but he did not see how it could

Magisterial Solicitors

The older you get the more work you get.

Law writers

Distinct trade

Earnings

could be altered.

Then there are magisterial solicitors a man like himself whose word is trusted by the magistrates & who appears before the Country Courts.

There is one thing to be said about the profession of solicitors & to some extent it is true about barristers. The older you get the more work you get. Experience is worth more than headlong ingenuity.

Law writers are the same as engrossers. In the country a law writer sets up by himself as an independent man & is paid by the folio. In London the custom is to employ a firm of Law Stationers who in their turn employ & distribute the work as it comes in to law writers.

This is a distinct trade. The men serve an apprenticeship & are paid piece rates for what they do. Their earnings throughout the year come to between 40/- & 50/- per week.

Mechanical work.

Drink

cause.

treaty by clients etc

It is partly mechanical work. The men copy, they never understand a word of what they write or remember it. They are paid overtime rates when they work late at night (?). He has been made to pay more by Law Station when he was most particularly in want of a proper copy by the next morning.

Copying clerks drink a great deal. no doubt about that. Long hours, irregular work & sleep lead to this. Piecework earnings makes them make extra efforts.

Solicitors & barristers clerks drink too. There is so much temptation - He had had to dis-miss a clerk about whom it was com-plained that he had been drunk two consecutive days at the Old Bailey while waiting for a case to come on. Clients & barristers clerks will treat them, so what are they to do.

But ~~drink~~ he said had speaking of drink he wants

Direct effect of working men's
clubs on working men's lives

Drink

Tolson clerks are hardworking

lamented the effect of working men's clubs. These clubs might to some extent have decreased drunkenness among the men, perhaps they had because men had more interests in them & a certain shame of being seen drunk there. It is to the wives that they were indirectly demoralising. Drunkenness had increased a good deal among women & he had traced it in several cases to the effect of men going to the club to spend the evening instead of to his home. The women already spent the whole day apart from their husbands, & had been accustomed to pass the evening with them at home. Husband brought home a paper & talked about his work. Now he went to the club, no paper, no talk, the solitude of the evening led many women to drink & when the woman drinks the home soon falls to pieces.

— This by way of parenthesis —

Tolson clerks are a hardworking class. He must say & as a whole do their work very well.

well & keep your secrets.

was very friendly & wd. be glad to give any further information if wanted.

The Barrister Benevolent Fund.

Dec 18th

Copy of letter from
T. Mordaunt. Inq. 90.
14 Courtfield Gardens. SW.

"As to the Barrister's Benevolent Fund" I find
"that there is no book of rules. The whole
"business is kept rather quiet. The object
"of the Society is to prevent ^{the} 'cadging' which
"used to exist on the part of broken down
"or poverty stricken members of the Bar of
"their wealthier friends. There is a fund of a
"considerable amount managed by a Committee
"There is also a list of subscribers (Subs for
"30/- to about £10/10/0 ^{the} money is applied to any
"purpose eg widows, education of children
"etc - which the Committee think deserving.
"The Society has been in existence about 20 yrs."

The Solicitors Managing Clerks Assoc

Founded 1892.

Conditions of membership

220 members.

No Benefits offered.

Objects.

Dec 31. 95

Copy of letter from W^m Maynard. Managing clerk to Messrs Ingle, Holmes & In Solicitors 20 Threadneedle Street E.C.

1. The Solicitors Managing Clerks Association was founded in 1892.
2. Every managing clerk to a Solicitor or firm of Solicitors in London or the Country who shall have been continuously in the profession for 10 years and is not a practising Solicitor is eligible for membership.
3. The members number about 220.
4. No Benefits except protection.
5. Objects are to protect members & provide means for their advancement & mutual improvement from both the business & social points of view. They have a library.

Jan. 3. 96.

Men. Masset

94
S. H. D.

Charles James Childs. Engrosser & Lawriter

Has been apprenticed.

Difference bet engrossing & Copying

Parchment is better work.

Names of parchment.

Cost of skins

March 20th

Charles James Childs.

30 Wakehurst Road.

Wandsworth.

Engrosser & Lawriter.

Apprenticed 35 years ago to a man Montagu. Law
Stationer in Brownlow Street, Holborn. had
previously been junior clerk in Tolson's office
Bedford Row.

Law stationers undertake to engross or copy documents
sent to him by a solicitor

If it is parchment it is engrossing.

If on paper it is copying

Those who do parchment work are better writers than
those who do paper. & more correct

Open skins

Bookway skins.

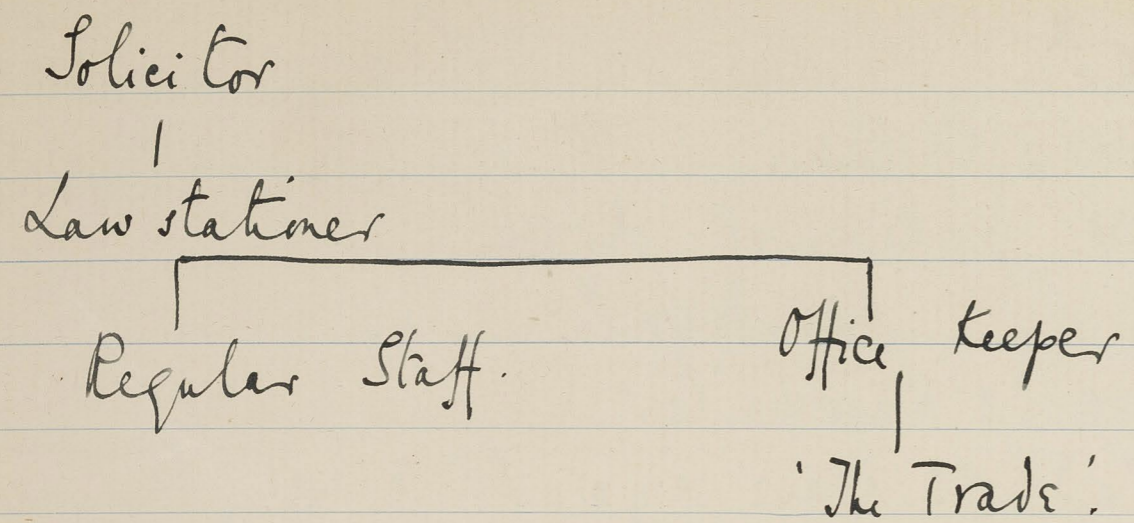
Quarto skins

} the 3 kinds of parchment

Open skins cost from 2/6 to 3/6 so it is ex-
pensive to spoil one of them.

Skins without the plate / plate = this indenture
with flourishes } cost 1/1 to 1/10

G. H. S.



The 'Trade'

System of work in a trade office

Waiting for work.

Solicitors send documents to Law stationer.

Law stationer can have a staff of hands in his office but if they are insufficient he sends it out into the 'Trade'.

The 'Trade' is a colony of lawwriters who for various causes want submit to the rules & discipline of a lawstationer office.

The 'Trade' is about Curator Street, esp. Tookill's Chichester Rents.

In a trade office a man take an office, he has to pay his rent tax etc. Gas etc & fit it up with desks. everything except pens, stationer send out paper or skins.

Office keeper charges the stationer 1/- per folio for paper work - and 1/- for 9 folios (72 words per folio).

For paper deed work it is 10 folios for 1/- The office keeper's profit comes in by deducting 2d in every shilling for all the work you do for him so that if you do 1/- worth of work he deducts 3/4 100 in proportion for less amounts.

You may have to sit for hours without getting work.

Waller

Joseph Brown. 13 Dookes Ct is a waller.

Trade Offices in London.

Any body who is a good writer may go up into one of these rooms and take his chance of work. Office keeper gives out work to whom he likes. room for a good deal of furniture.

'Waller' as those who have not been apprenticed to the trade.

Joseph Brown.

13 Dookes Court.

Change Lane.

'Waller' is an accepted term, the origin of it is lost in obscurity.

Of the trade as a whole over 75% have been apprenticed probably 80%.

There are not more than two hundred in the whole trade ^{as apprt. frms.} ~~of~~ ^{proper} ~~of~~ ^{of} new stations. Who would be employed by.

Mr. Wood. Custodian	20	in his office. and 10 outside.
Harold.	6	
Mr. Weston.	30	both out in work & regular staff.
Pray	6	
Shaw (weighs 20 stone)	3 or 4	(1 is in prison).
Paget.	8	regular staff.
Lester.	4	
Glover.	15	
Defaul.	11	can seat who are regular

Trade Offices

Sitters

Office keepers.

Advantage of being a sitters.

Allen can seat 40 but he only 8 regular.

Man of floor. get some work outside.

Marshall & Herbert. have work for 3.

perhaps half a dozen more.

In the city there are 4 firms

Brown. — 20 —

Cattermole. }
+ 2 others. } 20.

The regular scribes in an office are called 'sitters.'

"Scribes" rarely live at home if they are workers for the trade

Office keepers are paid by the Stationers once a week but they have to pay over to his ~~mess~~^{mess} at once.

As a rule they are not capitalists.

Only four of them have a banking account & all in these places can ~~open~~ be sure of your money at once. But bills are always paid without fail on Saturdays.

Regular men are called 'sitters' and by an ~~unwritten~~ ^{unwritten} rule a certain amount of work is always reserved for them.

Regular law stationers work with apprentices who may take an undue number of them and out

Complaints as to half taught
Apprentices in the regular trade

Rates for those employed
by Law Statutes.

Women as Engrossers & Copyists

Paid time wages.

Seasons.

Sunday work usual.

half teach them their trade. This is one of the grievances of the trade. App: come without a premium. A regular d.s. employing his men directly pays 1^d for paper per folio
1¹/₂ for parchment
10^d for lead.

Firm in Portugal s^d called Lays & Co. (20 women) & Carl & Latham & Hardy employ women. who are usually serve an apprenticeship of one or 2 years then they are paid 10^d ^{sometimes 12^d + 12^d for men} per wk. 9 AM to 7 with 1 hr. dinner & 1/2 hr. tea. Unlike the men they are time workers. Work 6 days. There are about 50-70 women in the trade

The busiest time of the year is from Xmas to Easter. Not much work done between Oct & Xmas. During long vacation for car. Team 10^d per wk. this is the slackest of all times, when many of them w^d go hopping. This is an actual fact.

Sunday work is usual esp. in the busy time. Both these men have often slept out on the Thames embankment & recommend No. 2 bench.

Earnings

in Busy

Slack times

Insolvency of office keepers.

Envelope addressing

Difficulty of getting help
unless you are a criminal.

B. L.'s

Chucking

Pork.

A Good man can make 40¢ to 50¢ in a good wk.
from which you have to deduct 2¢ in the stub
and generally have to pay off what you
have drawn on account.

He thinks that by 'ragging round' you always
be certain of 10¢ per week.

You can't usually draw on an office keeper
but usually more often they draw on you.

2/6 per 1000 for envelope addressing 'absolute white
slavery'. You can't possibly do more than
100 per hour ^{for several hrs. consecutive} ~~one~~ of these men 'after he
had been in the muck' - tried it one & Macate
and could only manage 20 in the hour. The other with a fine

There is great difficulty in getting people ^{hardly 8:15 or 9:30 respectively in 6 hrs.} to help until
you have actually committed some crime 'it is
one of the tools of society'.

Envelope addressers are often 'B d's' or begging
Letter writers a very poor

'Chucking' is undoubtedly to a certain extent work &
not doing it

'Pork' is destroyed work because you have done it anyway
'you have porked it'.

The Curse of Drink & the pleasure
of being your own master.

Scribes suffer from being too cold & too hot while at work.

All the trade drink both while at and out of work. Most of them have come to it through drink. Still you are your own master you take your money & need not come back unless you like - A few of the men in the 'trade' have their own homes but most don't. Broken down mostly through drink try to make something by engraving for the 'trade' Army men, Surgeons, clerks, people who have had some education but try their hand at it. If they can't manage it they descend to Envelope addressing. Envelope addressers become Sandwich men.

April 8th

S.H.W.

Mr. Poles partner in firm of Law Station
Masset & Co. Holborn passage Lincoln
Inn field.

Engraving a paper 10 folios 4/-
————— parchment 9 ————— 11/-
Wills, wh must be done without error 12^d per
folios to inter.

The Stationers charge is 2^d per folio on
all engravingments ∴ he gains more on
some classes of work than on others.
This is the general rule.
A few men will give 10^d for 10 folios.

'Waller's' so called from leaning against wall
'Iron office' : lamp in Currier St wh owns
lean against.

Irregular genius, rank duffers, old men are
the component parts of the 'Trades'.
There is a Law Stationers Provident Inst open to those
who can bring at the trades offering d. sick & pension (14/0/18)
per 10/5

Mr Poles Law Station

Engravingment charges

Waller's

Iron office

Law Stationers Provident Inst.

Overtime is never charged to Solos by
Statemen: unless the Solos tip
them the wink' to do so.

Lady Lawwriters

Earnings

April 11th

14
G. H. D.

Saw the ladies in charge of two
Lawwriting offices in Portugal Street
and Cary Street.

Did not know how many women in the profession
probably well under 100.

Paid same rates as men. Receive work direct
from Solicitors like to do this as pay is in
consequence better. Perhaps more is received
from regular law stationers. Occasionally they
have themselves to put work out.

One of them had earned 38/- in a very long week. It was
possible to earn 40/- & perhaps one or 2 shillings more.
Apprenticed for from 6 months to a year. Dox are both
a good hand first & then speed. Can make
very little until a year at the work. Then might
earn 20/- to 30/- when in fair employ. Often
work at night. It is a paying profession as far
as women's employments go.

M.B. They were rather a pretty lot. Very short, spectacled
& bent.

