

city livery companies





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BUCKINGHAM PALACE

HRH The Princess Royal

The fascinating history of livery companies reaches back many centuries. Livery companies have their roots in the medieval trades and crafts and yet, with their ability to grow and adapt to meet new needs, their work is as relevant today as ever.

Livery companies continue to do what they have done for most of their history. They support, and in some cases still regulate, their trades. They help to educate and train young people and they spend their income to help people all over the world. As a liveryman myself, I have had the privilege of seeing this work firsthand.

Individual companies vary significantly in their age, beginnings, size, wealth and approach to the modern world. Some have origins which date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, whilst others have been founded in the past twenty years. Some are still active in their original trades, others less so or not at all. Some are wealthy, most are not. Some have names that most people may recognise: Bakers, Carpenters, Goldsmiths and Plumbers; some not easily recognised: Loriners, Paviers, Cordwainers and Curriers. Within this diversity livery companies are bound together by their timeless ethos which has, at its core, fellowship, welfare, education, supporting trade and at all times working in the best interests of the communities in which they operate.

It is a testimony to the enduring value of these common objectives and to the ability of those who have guided livery companies in recent times that new livery companies have continued to be established at a steady rate. Many of these have contemporary titles that reflect our modern trades such as Information Technologists, Management Consultants and Security Professionals and more may be established in years to come.

This introduction to the livery companies of London gives a real flavour of their rich heritage and demonstrates how that supports their role today and their value to the trades and their city.



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Origins

Whilst their origins are ancient, the underlying purpose and the driving forces that have sustained livery companies for so many centuries are timeless. The nature of the companies gives them huge flexibility, diversity and capacity for innovation. Their work today is as relevant to the good health of the City as it has always been. Their principles – energy and purpose through shared philosophies, integrity through shared values and excellence through shared example – characterised their earliest activities and will continue to define their role in times yet to come.

The livery companies probably had their origins in this country before 1066 and are similar to the fraternities and guilds (or mysteries) that flourished throughout Europe for many centuries. The development of guilds and their continuing existence was not confined to London. Many major cities throughout Britain had craft guilds, some of which still exist, including the Cutlers of Hallamshire in Sheffield, the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, and the Fellmongers of Richmond in Yorkshire. Both Scotland and Ireland have a strong guild tradition which is still very active, while similar guilds also exist in many countries in continental Europe, where Switzerland, France and Germany have particularly strong and active guild organisations. Their functions vary considerably but are all based on trade, craft and professional support.

To this day in the City of London names such as Milk Street, Bread Street, Ironmonger Lane, Poultry, Cloth Fair and Mason's Avenue mark the sites where it all began. People following the same craft or trade tended to live and work near each other and they began to make informal arrangements amongst themselves for regulating competition and keeping professional standards high for mutual benefit. The earliest reliable historical record in England is probably the Royal Charter granted to the Weavers' Company in 1155. By this time it is believed that many guilds were already organised and active in the support and regulation of their trade or craft.

Members paid to belong and the word guild derives from the Saxon "gildan", meaning "to pay". To a greater or lesser extent, these early guilds controlled the provision of services and manufacture and selling of goods and food in the City of London. This prevented unlimited competition and helped to keep wages and working conditions steady in extremely unstable times. The guilds protected their customers, employers and employees by checking for inferior work that did not meet their standards, was of bad quality or underweight. The 13 loaves of the "Baker's Dozen" originated in these early days of strict regulations. Fines and other penalties for selling bad food or shoddy goods could be severe, culminating in expulsion and so the loss of livelihood. Trade and domestic disputes were settled by arbitration at their halls, which also served as a meeting place for their trade.

The welfare of members, both spiritual and material, has always been a major concern for the guilds. Members received help in sickness and in many cases almshouses were established.

There was also a strong religious connection, with each guild having a Patron Saint and a link with a church or monastery, where regular guild services would be held and prayers said for departed members. Funerals were particularly important occasions, attended by all members of the company, when the coffin would be covered by fine cloths, a few of which are preserved to this day. The Fishmongers, Saddlers, Pewterers, Brewers, Girdlers, Parish Clerks, Vintners and Merchant Taylors each have an excellent example.

In medieval times “livery” was the term used for the clothing, food and drink provided to the officers and retainers of great households, such as those of barons, bishops, colleges or guilds. The term became restricted to the distinctive clothing and badges which were symbols of privilege and protection. Since the members of each guild were distinguished from other people in this way, the guilds gradually became known as livery companies and also denoted a strong link with the City of London. It is still the custom to wear ceremonial dress on official occasions.

Apprentice and freeman

The usual entry to trade and craft guilds was by apprenticeship. Apprentices would be indentured to serve their master, a member of the guild or livery, normally for a period of seven years, in order to learn their trade. During this time apprentices were often required to live under a strict set of rules within their master's household. At the end of the apprenticeship they claimed their freedom, which entitled them to serve under any master, or to set up on their own.

For centuries the privilege of the freedom was eagerly sought by all who wished to prosper in the City of London. Before the 19th century it was an essential pre-requisite for everyone who wanted to keep a shop or exercise a trade or craft within the City. The freedom brought the holder many advantages including immunity from tolls at markets and fairs throughout England, freedom from impressment into the armed forces by press gangs and the right to vote at ward and parliamentary elections. In other words, a non-freeman had no trading rights and no voice in the government of the City.

The first sign of a qualification for the freedom occurs between 1175 and 1180 and by 1274/75 there was a register in which the names of apprentices and those who had purchased the freedom were recorded. The records held by the Chamberlain of London are virtually complete from 1681.

The whole municipal structure of London was built on the status of the freeman, and to this day freedom is still a necessary qualification for the holding of civic City office, such as Lord Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff or Common Councilman, and the freedom of the City remains a pre-requisite for admission to the livery of a company.

Organisation and traditions

Whilst each guild could organise itself in its own way, using different titles and language, the general structure was common to most. Each was usually regulated by a governing body, which evolved into the Court composed of a Master (in most companies, in others of a Prime Warden,

or Upper Bailiff), usually elected for one year at a time, one to four Wardens, from whom the Master would normally be elected, and a number of Assistants, including Past Masters as permanent members. In addition, each company would have a Clerk to keep the records and organise meetings, and a Beadle who assisted the Clerk, led processions, and acted as a type of constable.

Today, members of livery companies are either liverymen, or freemen who may have the opportunity to be admitted to the livery of their company in due course.

Gradually many of the companies acquired a permanent meeting place, known as halls. Some of the halls around the time of the Reformation seem to have been the mansions of wealthy citizens, which had been bequeathed to their companies. Many halls have suffered or disappeared through disasters such as the Great Fire of 1666 or the two World Wars, while some were let to the Church or sold when money was short. Many have been rebuilt, but most companies without halls now use other company halls or similar premises.

The importance of the remaining halls lies not only in their architecture and treasures, but also in the pageant of history they reflect. Most companies have, over the centuries, received beautifully illustrated grants of arms, charters, letters patent, deeds and ordinances, some of which may be seen either in their halls, or in the manuscript section of the City's Guildhall Library.

Most of the ancient companies acquired royal charters and many have more than one. The early charters provided royal recognition of the existence of particular guilds, gave them control over their own craft and empowered them to own property. The earliest charters seem to be those granted in the 12th century. A company today wishing to apply "to Her Majesty in Council for a Charter of Incorporation" must first obtain the approval of the Court of Aldermen.

Growth, decline and rebirth

For many centuries, from Norman times onwards, the guilds flourished. Some of their members became very wealthy and their power and prestige helped the City of London to retain a degree of independence from the Crown and the Royal Court. By the early 17th century the guilds had reached the height of their development and wealth. As exploration made the world larger, many of them invested money in setting up the Merchant Venturer Companies, which sought exclusive rights of trade with different parts of the world. The most famous of these was the East India Company whose power lasted until well into the 19th century. There were also the Russia Company, the Africa Company and the Levant Company, whilst the Virginia Company was responsible for much of the early settlement and investment in what is now the State of Virginia.

Decline, however, was imminent. On the whole, the guilds' powers were restricted to the City itself. As suburbs sprang up outside the City walls, tradesmen and craftsmen who were not guild members began to practise there, undercutting those who were controlled by City laws and the regulations of the livery companies. The City had opportunities to govern activities in these suburbs, but it took a pivotal decision not to be generally responsible for them. This did not however affect all companies, some of which continue to this day to regulate their trades outside the City.

Another cause of decline was the constant extortion of money from the livery companies by the Tudor and Stuart monarchs. Religious and political upheavals meant incessant war, intrigue and the need for finance, and the Stuarts in particular were adept at calling in companies' charters and selling them new ones for large sums. To this day, many companies operate under charters dating from this period.

When Charles I failed to persuade Parliament to vote him enough money to maintain his position over it, he tried to coerce the City into providing very large sums. This continued until 1640, when the City companies finally refused to aid the King further and so eventually helped Parliament to win the Civil War.

Later, in the 18th century, companies suffered further hardships. Many companies faced the threat of insolvency and had to sell their treasures. Royal demands had impoverished some, fewer people were seeking the freedom of companies as the drift from the City continued, rents were static and rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1666 was costly. Until rentals and other income increased again towards the end of the 18th century, many companies were moribund, some trades and crafts moved out of London and some simply ceased to exist.

The 18th and 19th centuries brought the Industrial Revolution, political and religious reform, the extension of the franchise, the development of new trades and the transformation of old ones, social upheaval and the growth of the professional and middle classes. All these put pressure on livery companies to change. There were several assaults on their privileges and wealth, culminating in a Royal Commission of Enquiry in 1880. Its four year investigation vindicated the companies' stewardship of their charitable funds and their role in helping to contribute to "education, social science and human progress" but also recommended reform. Livery companies realised that the Middle Ages had indeed gone and that, if they were to survive, they would have to embrace the modern world and its "altered circumstances and necessities", as a radical MP put it. This led to many of the companies renewing contact with their former trades and crafts. The wheel had come full circle.

For most of them the old power and responsibilities had gone, but, in harmony with the political climate of the day, they found new ways of contributing to the support of trade and industry and the training of young people to work in them. Starting in the 1870s, companies began to provide increasing support for technical and other education, and this involvement continues to this day.

The efforts at revival were so successful that several formerly moribund companies, such as the Pavors and Farriers, had life breathed into them once more. Early in the 20th century the idea of new trades or professions coming together in a new livery company again began to offer advantages, after a lapse of centuries. Two were formed before World War II, and since 1945, around 30 new companies have been established – and there are always more waiting to achieve company status.



The members of a company were typically of four classes –

- **Apprentices** – normally serving a seven year apprenticeship
- **Journeymen (sometimes yeomen)** – craftsmen who had served their apprenticeship but still had to obtain the freedom of the City of London, and thus certified to be responsible citizens, before they could work at their trade
- **Freemen** – those who had obtained the freedom of the City but were not yet full liverymen of their company
- **Liverymen** – those who had set up in business on their own, were freemen of the City, had been admitted as full members of the company and could eventually become members of the Court



Livery companies represent many modern professions



Strength to survive

The social and economic conditions which gave birth to the medieval guilds have long been overtaken by the development of industry and commerce, but livery companies survive and flourish. Some still own halls, schools, almshouses, investments, land and substantial charitable funds. They have proud histories, traditions, records, magnificent treasures and above all, a determination that their work should continue. Their survival has been achieved by doing what they have always done; fostering their professions, crafts and trades in a wide context, serving the community, supporting the City of London and promoting modern skills and professional development.

Long established callings have formed livery companies, such as the Master Mariners, Solicitors and Farmers. The newer companies represent professions and trades such as Firefighters, Air Pilots and Air Navigators, Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Accountants and Marketors. The International Bankers and the Management Consultants illustrate the involvement of the most modern professions. Companies whose original crafts have virtually vanished have adapted; for example, the Fanmakers to air conditioning, the Carmen to transport and the Horners to plastics.

It may not be appreciated that today the majority of companies support their trade, craft or profession in one way or another. Much support goes to universities and other institutions which train young people for careers in particular industries. A growing number of companies support either new or existing apprenticeship schemes and concern for young people and their future still exists in very large measure.

In the course of seven centuries, no institution can enjoy uninterrupted growth or serenity. The livery companies have been no exception. However conservative they may have appeared to outsiders, they have proved to have the inner strength and wisdom to renew themselves and adapt to changing times, without losing their essential characteristics: concern for others and the desire to maintain the best of their traditions. They have found strength in diversity, each company having a life of its own, whilst sharing common values of fraternity and fellowship. Although sometimes known as “the Livery” the companies have never constituted any sort of “movement” and continue to celebrate their differences as much as their common purpose.

A continuing role in commerce and trade

Several companies still have a continuing statutory or regulatory role, some dating back centuries. The Goldsmiths' Company has perhaps the oldest responsibility. Since 1300 the Company has been responsible by statute for assaying (testing for purity) and marking gold and silver wares. From 1478 these wares were required to be brought to its hall for testing, the origin

of the word “hallmark”. Today the Goldsmiths continue to run the London Assay Office where several million pounds worth of gold, silver and platinum are hallmarked each year.

The Fishmongers continue an ancient market quality control in ensuring that the fish sold daily in Billingsgate Market for tables throughout the UK is fit for human consumption. The Company has powers of inspection and seizure through its Fishmeters, the inspectors who have been carrying out these duties since 1604.

The Vintners' Company has in more recent years been responsible for ensuring that EU wine legislation regulations are implemented through its Wine Standards Board.

The Gunmakers' Company is responsible for ensuring that guns sold in the United Kingdom are safe to fire. Guns are proofed by firing a charge 30% greater than normal. Guns from overseas are treated the same way unless they originate from countries with which there is a reciprocal proofing agreement.

By law, horses must be shod by skilled and registered persons. The Farriers' Company has a legal duty to secure the required standards for the trade and to examine those wishing to qualify for its diploma entitling them to the necessary registration.

The Pewterers' Company renewed its connection with the craft in 1970, since when it has worked to improve the quality of pewter wares, support education, train pewtersmiths and act as custodian of the history of the trade.

As agent for the Port of London, the Company of Watermen and Lightermen is responsible for examining and licensing anyone who wants to work as a waterman or lighterman on the tidal River Thames.

The Scriveners' Company has maintained its connection with the original craft of writing legal documents. It examines, qualifies, and regulates full time members of the profession of Notaries Public in the City who are known as Scrivener Notaries.

Optical technicians are trained and examined in the most modern aspects of their industry through the role of the Spectacle Makers' Company.

With the above as just a few examples, it is perhaps surprising to realise how many contemporary trades still enjoy their ancient guild connections.

Modern trade – traditional support

Over the last two centuries many industries have come to be supported by groups of companies from related trades. For example, materials science and the modern use of metals benefit from sponsorships, bursaries, support for university departments and awards to apprentices in various branches of industry.

Similar associations have led to livery companies spending millions on industries as diverse as textiles (through universities and awards to industry); leather (through Cordwainers' College now part of the London College of Fashion, and through the British School of Leather Technology);

construction (through the Building Crafts College in London); glass (through Sheffield University); and food and drink where the Billingsgate Seafood Training School, the Institute of Meat, the National School of Bakery, the Centre for Culinary Research and Master Innholders are all supported by livery companies. In addition, saddlery and livery are taught at Capel Manor College at Enfield in Middlesex. There are also many other examples of support through research funds, excellence awards, exam skills and so on.

Several companies help to encourage standards in their professions: accountancy; arbitration; architecture; surveying; insurance and the actuarial profession; construction and chartered secretaryship and administration. An example of the value of such activities is the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators' campaign for the installation of cockpit voice recorders in passenger aircraft. Another example is the way in which the Master Mariners work closely with Trinity House, the Nautical Institute, the courts and the government on maritime safety and other seafaring concerns.

Supporting education

Almost from their earliest times the ancient guilds undertook a responsibility for the education and training of young people. Training apprentices in the skills and art of their craft or trade was an important part of a liveryman's duties. The traditional apprentice became less common over the years, but a few companies maintained the practice and many more are now reviving apprenticeship schemes as the best way to provide thorough training. The concern for young people has survived and during the past four centuries has been expressed by a growing involvement in the provision of, and support for, schools, universities and colleges.

Trade apprenticeships still exist. Some livery companies, including the Gunmakers, Goldsmiths, Farriers, Stationers and Newspaper Makers and Saddlers bind working apprentices to learn the relevant trades. The Saddlers launched a new Millennium Apprenticeship to reflect modern trade needs.

Companies have been involved in university education for many centuries, often as founders or funders of the more ancient institutions, and with the growth of higher education in the 19th century, this support grew considerably. Companies helped to found the technical colleges and institutes which were so necessary if Britain was to keep up with other industrialised countries. Later many of these became well-regarded university departments in their own right. Support continues with the endowment of professorial chairs and the supply of expensive equipment, together with scholarships and bursaries for young people to study for scientific, technological and design careers.

One of the best known examples of the contribution towards higher and vocational education is the City & Guilds of London Institute (originally the Guilds & City Institute), founded in 1878. Since then livery companies have given generous and unwavering support to the Institute's work of co-ordinating standards in syllabuses, teaching and examinations in technical education throughout the country. Today 18 companies are represented on the C&G Council. One of the Institute's establishments became the engineering department of Imperial College, London.

The City and Guilds Art School, independent since 1970, offers degree and diploma courses in both fine art and craft skills. The Fishmongers, Drapers and several other companies give the School valuable support.

In 2004 the Livery/schools Link was launched, run by the Guild of Educators. The Link acts as a brokering service promoting the support of schools in inner London by livery companies. This stems from three main areas for development that were identified.

The first is to encourage livery companies to build long term links with, or adopt, schools in the boroughs bordering the City. A livery company will help the school to give its children the best possible education, whether by providing a governor who is able to advise on the management and financial issues that arise today, by support in kind for project work, or by financial help for things the school budget cannot fund.

The second area is promoting apprenticeship in response to a concern that Britain underperforms in training people for technical and craft skills. Liverymen are now actively encouraging the best of the apprenticeship system to develop the skills in demand today.

The third area of activity is to encourage breadth in young people's education and in their training for working life. Liverymen will be looking for ways in which young people can gain broadly based key skills such as communications, numeracy and a basic facility in information technology.

The City University, of which the Lord Mayor is Chancellor, was formerly the Northampton Institute of Technology, founded by a group of livery companies. As the City's "own" university it naturally continues to receive support of many kinds from the livery companies. Two University of London Colleges – Queen Mary and Goldsmiths' – were founded by livery companies, and there are close and supportive links between the University and a number of companies.

The first school to be entrusted to a livery company was St Paul's, founded in 1509 by Dean Colet, Mercer and Dean of St Paul's Cathedral. Wealthy liverymen, or their widows, often set up trusts to found schools which were then left to their company to administer after their death. Many of these schools still flourish, among them Aldenham, Howell's, Bancroft's, Gresham's, Oundle, Haberdashers' Aske's, Colfe's, the two St Paul's schools, Dame Alice Owen's, Merchant Taylors', Tonbridge, Wolverhampton Grammar and Foyle and Londonderry College, Northern Ireland. The founder is commemorated in the names of many and the original trusts still provide support for most of them.

Many other schools throughout the country benefit in a variety of ways and at differing levels of expenditure. Even small amounts provided for a particular school can have an enabling effect by creating momentum and stimulating activity from other givers. Also, the sharing of expertise and the giving of time is often more valuable than money. Livery companies need not be wealthy to help a school and its pupils at the right time and in the right way.

The City's own schools – the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School at Ashted Park in Surrey, together with Christ's Hospital,

Horsham and King Edward's School, Witley – where the City appoints governors – also receive support. The specialist Lord Mayor Treloar College for disabled people also benefits from help provided by several livery companies.

Charity and the community

One of the first charitable tasks undertaken by the early guilds was to care for their members in sickness and old age. Many livery companies still support or maintain almshouses for elderly people throughout the country. Much of this provision is carried out in co-operation with housing associations to ensure that the money is used in the most effective way possible.

In addition to this traditional use of their own charitable funds, livery companies have broadened their giving into many other areas of modern life, both at home and abroad. Developing countries, people with disabilities, museums and libraries, housing, the arts, young people, and medical research are among the many deserving causes which benefit. Companies also give tens of millions of pounds every year from the wide range of charities of which they are trustees.

This charitable support springs from two principal sources. The first is livery company private property, usually a combination of land, buildings and other assets which, in the case of older companies, has often been built up over hundreds of years. This is augmented by companies creating their own charitable funds to which members contribute, often by Gift Aid. Careful stewardship has resulted in support for charities and individuals, not just in the City, but throughout the UK and worldwide with companies able to channel their money where they think it will do the most good. Liverymen constantly give their own money and raise large sums each year for special projects.

The second source comes from the many charitable trusts whose trustees are either appointed by a livery company or are the livery company itself. As guilds grew wealthier during the Middle Ages, rich liverymen began to give legacies to their guilds for specific charitable purposes, including the provision of shelter and food for their own members who were in need. Some of the charitable trusts formed in this way still exist and here again centuries of careful stewardship have resulted in livery companies being able to supplement the state's provision in many cases of real hardship.

The best known name in the history of the City of London was responsible for one of these long-lived trusts. Richard Whittington, a Mercer who died in 1423, left property worth at the time some £6,000 (the equivalent of many millions today) for almshouses. Whittington College almshouses flourish today. The trust currently has an income of over six figures, which provides comfort and dignity for many elderly and frail people and others in need.

The terms of many of these historic trusts, some set up four or five centuries ago, restricted the way the income was to be spent. Many were set up to found and support schools, others to fund almshouses and other provision for the poor and elderly, whether for members of the

particular company or not. Today's companies know that they have an obligation to ensure that the charitable giving for which they are responsible is not restricted by outdated terms of reference and needs to meet the spirit if not the letter of an original bequest. Often small sums have been lumped together, sometimes after lengthy legal procedures, to make a more effective contribution.

The social dimension

On being elected to a livery company people can enjoy a unique blend of social and professional networking. Companies are fellowships, where all members can meet together on an equal basis to discuss issues of interest and give support to each other as well as enjoying social events. Members come from a wide range of backgrounds and callings as well as from the relevant trade associations and bodies. The Duke of Edinburgh, The Prince of Wales and The Princess Royal, as well as many other members of the royal family, are active members of livery companies. This diversity means that companies frequently have in their membership very successful and experienced individuals as well as those just starting out in their careers. Any individual company member can contribute to its work, influencing and supporting its trade as well as contributing to its charitable activities.

The future

The future of livery companies in the third millennium is bright. New companies such as the International Bankers, Hackney Carriage Drivers and Tax Advisers have been granted livery status, and groups are still being formed with a view to joining the Livery, for example the Educators and the Public Relations Practitioners, all of whom provide professional services of obvious modern relevance. The involvement of such a diverse group of trades, crafts and professions in all aspects of the work of the City is part of its inherent success and vibrancy. The important role still held in maintaining standards and supporting education and welfare, means that the livery companies will continue to have a central position in the life of the City of London and the nation. It rests with each liveryman to continue in this determination to be useful and enterprising.





Guildhall, home to the City of London Corporation



Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, first Mayor of London



Dick Whittington, the City's most famous Lord Mayor



The links with the City of London

The livery companies and the City of London have grown up together, developing and adapting over the centuries to help sustain London's pre-eminence as a financial and business centre. They share many common goals and objectives and work closely together on issues of City importance. The election of the Sheriffs and certain other officers is the prerogative of liverymen alone and the election of the Lord Mayor of the City of London is a shared responsibility between liverymen and the City Aldermen. Livery companies are the source of, and take a prominent part in, many of the great ceremonial occasions and add a colour and richness to the City's heritage.

Committee liaison

The formal link, the bridge between the Livery and the City is through the Livery Committee. First mentioned in 1782, the forerunner of the present Committee really began in 1864 and changed to its present form in 2002. The Committee, which is appointed by Common Hall, now consists of liverymen and clerks. The liverymen are nominated by the Court of Aldermen (2), by the Court of Common Council (6) and by the livery companies, the Great Twelve and the other companies (6). The Clerks who serve on the Committee are nominated by the three clerks' associations (6). The Committee has a wide mandate to consider any matters affecting the interests of the general body of the Livery and to report recommendations to Common Hall.

It is particularly concerned to improve communication between the City and the livery companies, to increase the involvement of liverymen in City affairs, and to act as a forum for discussion. In this way the companies and the City can share a fuller understanding of issues of mutual concern and work together to address them.

Whether through face-to-face briefings, informal networking, the production of literature and information or just sharing good practice there is a constant and lively interchange between the City and the livery companies.

The City of London

The City's constitution rests upon the ancient rights enjoyed by the citizens of London and recognised in a Charter of King William 1 of 1067. Its modern role relies on its ability to adapt and respond to the changing and challenging needs of its many stakeholders and keep ahead of the game in its prime task of maintaining and promoting the City of London as the world leader in international finance and business services.

The City of London Corporation provides local authority services for the City. Older than Parliament itself, it has centuries of proven success in supporting a world-class financial centre

and today is dedicated to sustaining and developing the Square Mile's position as the world leader in international finance and business services. With a structure rooted in history and intertwined with the heritage of the livery companies it operates on a non party political basis through its Members of the Court of Common Council, together with the Aldermen and the Lord Mayor. It is an effective and highly efficient provider of local and policing services protecting the City's interests, from looking after its townscape to devising policies to ensure its economic well-being.

Alongside its promotion of the business community, it has a host of other responsibilities which extend far beyond the Square Mile, benefiting London and the country as a whole. It runs the internationally renowned Barbican Centre, is the port health authority for the whole of the Thames estuary and is trustee of the five bridges (including the Millennium Bridge) that cross the River into the City. It manages a portfolio of property throughout the capital and owns and protects over 10,000 acres of open space in and around it including Epping Forest, Hampstead Heath and West Ham Park.

The Lord Mayor

The first recorded Mayor of London was Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, in 1189, although the exact date of the beginning of his mayoralty is uncertain. Before then London was ruled by the Sheriffs and a portreeve, who was the official responsible to the King for the actions of the town or city whose government he headed. The title "Lord Mayor" is purely customary, but of great age. In the Latin of the 13th century "dominus major" is found, and in English "Lord Mair" in 1414. By the 16th century the prefix "Right Honourable" was in use.

A regulation of 1385 provided that every future Mayor should have previously been Sheriff, so that "he may be tried as to his governance and bounty before he attains to the state of Mayoralty", and by 1435 anyone elected Mayor was also to be an Alderman at the time. Prior to 1742 the Lord Mayor was chosen exclusively from members of the 12 senior companies, now known as the Great Twelve, and a candidate from another company would have to join one of the Great Twelve prior to election. Nowadays, all Aldermen are appraised for progression to the Shrievalty and the Mayoralty.

In 1406 a religious service before the election was instituted, and this is now held in the official church of the City, St Lawrence-Jewry-next-Guildhall, which senior officers of all companies may attend.

Election as both a Sheriff and Lord Mayor requires the approval of the Sovereign. The Lord Chancellor gives the Monarch's approval to the Lord Mayor Elect in October, while the Lord Chief Justice and judges of the Queen's Bench Division receive his formal oath of allegiance on Lord Mayor's Show day in November.

The right of citizens to elect their own Mayor dates from the Charter granted by King John to the City in 1215, and in the same year Magna Carta specified that the City would retain all its ancient liberties. Originally all freemen of the City could attend Common Hall and take part in the

election of the Lord Mayor, but, since the 15th century and confirmed by statute in 1724, the franchise has been limited to liverymen of more than one year's standing, because of the size of the "Congregation".

The development of civic government in the City was mainly in the hands of the Court of Aldermen until the 18th century, and Common Council, which appears to have originated as a consultative body in the 13th century, has emerged gradually to its present position, Parliament granting it the powers usually conferred on other local authorities. The Court of Aldermen remains an important body carrying out a variety of duties independent of the Court of Common Council, for example as an Electoral College, to consider the grant of a livery to a company, and as trustee of City traditions.

The role of the mayoralty

The Lord Mayor takes precedence, within the City, over everyone other than the Sovereign. Today, as for centuries past, when the Sovereign desires to enter the City on state ceremonial occasions the Lord Mayor waits at the City boundary. Here he surrenders the pearl sword point downwards and, on receiving it back, bears it erect in procession before the Sovereign. This ceremony is performed at the site of the old Temple Bar, the ceremonial frontier between Westminster and the City.

Outside the City the Lord Mayor takes precedence after Earls. On the death of the Sovereign he is summoned to the Privy Council to sign the Proclamation. He attends state openings of Parliament; is Chief Magistrate in the City; presides over the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; is Admiral of the Port of London; a trustee of St Paul's Cathedral; Chancellor of the City University; and is head of the City Lieutenancy. Each Lord Mayor supports a particular charity for his year, to which the livery companies customarily contribute. His official home during his year of office is Mansion House. It is here, and at Guildhall, that he hosts hospitality provided by the City of London for visiting heads of state and foreign dignitaries.

But the key focus of today's Lord Mayor is in a much wider business role, working for Britain as a whole and supporting and promoting the City of London as the world leader in international finance and business services. He travels abroad extensively, in liaison with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, fostering goodwill and boosting British trade. Important contacts are made at diplomatic and business level, links which are strengthened year on year. He also makes many UK visits to keep informed about regional economic activity and promote the contribution that the City makes to the national economy. His position as a trusted professional in his own right, in harmony with his non party political status, makes him a welcome and respected advocate for the nation as a whole. His role closely complements the work of the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority who have strategic responsibility for London government.

The Sheriffs

It is customary for one or both of the Sheriffs to attend the Lord Mayor on his official occasions at home and abroad. Both Sheriffs are of equal standing but one is customarily an Alderman, known as the Aldermanic Sheriff, whilst the other, colloquially called the Non-Aldermanic Sheriff, need be neither an Alderman nor a Common Councilman. The office of Sheriff is the oldest in the City of London, the name deriving from the Shire-Reeve who exercised the King's authority over the citizens, collecting royal revenues and enforcing royal justice. Today their more modern duties involve speaking at Ward Clubs and Livery dinners, sharing the responsibility with the Lord Mayor. In this the Sheriffs, and indeed the Lord Mayor can be supported by their partner who, though not elected, can provide invaluable assistance in these duties.

The City of London and the County of Middlesex had been grouped together before the Norman Conquest and the citizens had the privilege of choosing the Sheriffs of the City of London and Middlesex by a charter of King John of 1199, although they had occasionally chosen Sheriffs earlier in the century. The privilege of electing the City Sheriffs now belongs to liverymen alone. This was secured in 1475 and confirmed to them by Act of Parliament in 1724. The annual election is usually held on Midsummer Day – 24th June – in Common Hall and the Sheriffs take the oath of office on Michaelmas Eve – 28th September.

They attend the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council and occupy a central place in the assemblies of Common Hall. At the Central Criminal Court at Old Bailey they are responsible for the daily opening of the courts, the "comfort" of the judges and the reception of distinguished visitors. They are the administrative officers of the court and carry out such instructions as may be given to them by the judges. Writs from the High Court are directed to the Sheriffs' officer, and are performed by the Secondary and Under-Sheriff. One of the Sheriffs must be present whenever the courts are sitting.

For the Aldermanic Sheriff the year has even more importance as it provides an opportunity to see the Lord Mayor's role at first-hand and what may be expected of them if they progress to that position.





Forming a livery company

The coming into being of a new livery company must not be compared with the formation of a club, which may prosper or, on the other hand, disintegrate from lack of interest. The very essence of a livery company is durability. As a first condition, therefore, the Court of Aldermen expects to be satisfied that a number of people of good repute have come together as a body and have held together for a sufficiently long time to justify the belief that they will not fall apart from lack of support.

It is also of vital importance that the activities of a new guild should not overlap or clash with those of an existing guild. Finally, a new guild must found its activities upon a constitution and ordinances which conform in all respects to the Custom of London and this, among other things, requires the guild to subject itself to the jurisdiction of the Court of Aldermen.

A guild seeking to be created a City company should normally have functioned satisfactorily for at least four years and satisfy the following conditions:

- its profession, trade or craft must not already be represented among the livery companies
- a significant number of the members of its company must always be persons engaged in the trade or craft of the company
- its meetings must be held in the City
- it must consist of a body of persons fit and proper to be created a City company and which normally can show that it has some City connections
- it must have a total membership of not less than 100
- its annual corporate income and invested charitable and educational funds must be adequate to enable the Guild to foster its craft or industry effectively
- it must supply satisfactory evidence that its efforts to foster the profession, trade or craft (in addition to furthering technical education) have produced beneficial results



Some events and ceremonies

The Silent Ceremony

The Lord Mayor is admitted to office on the Friday in November that is the day before the Lord Mayor's Show. The ceremony takes place in Guildhall, and is known as the Silent Ceremony because, apart from a short declaration of office by the incoming Lord Mayor, no words are spoken. The outgoing Lord Mayor, upon vacating his seat, ceremonially hands the City insignia to his successor, who then becomes Lord Mayor and they retire in procession.

The Lord Mayor's Show and Banquet

The second Saturday in November is the Lord Mayor's Show day, when the Lord Mayor, in a colourful procession to show himself to the Citizens of London, processes in his gilded coach from Guildhall to the Royal Courts of Justice. Here he is presented to the Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division and other senior Judges (the successors of the Barons of the Exchequer to whom the Mayor was presented in days gone by) and swears allegiance to the Sovereign.

The custom of the Lord Mayor's Procession (or "show") is very ancient. There is evidence that the Aldermen attired in coloured clothing rode with the Mayor to Westminster in 1378, of a procession of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and crafts in 1392, and again with minstrels in 1401. A water pageant to Westminster was introduced in 1422, and this had become usual by the next century. The rich barges of the companies made a fine display, hence the adoption of the word "float" to describe today's carnival and procession vehicles. Elaborate pageants were common in Elizabethan times but gradually these gave way to the more formal processions of the 18th century. The modern practice is for the Lord Mayor to choose a theme which is reflected by the many floats.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet has been an annual event at Guildhall for over four centuries. The Banquet is held on the Monday after the procession and is given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Guildhall, in honour of the outgoing Lord Mayor, with the Prime Minister as the principal speaker.



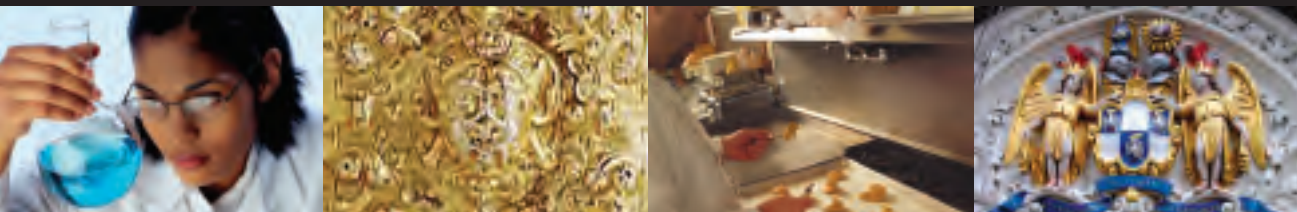
The freedom of the City

There are three methods of seeking the freedom of the City, each of which can be undertaken either with, or without, the intervention of a City of London livery company. The first method is by servitude, or apprenticeship to a City freeman. The second is by redemption, or purchase, also known as “nomination” because a candidate has to be nominated by two people who are either common councilmen or liverymen of the City of London. The final method is by patrimony where children of freemen may claim the freedom of the City if a parent was admitted to the freedom before the birth of the child. If a candidate becomes a freeman of the City through a livery company, he or she is admitted to the freedom of that company first, and then applies for the freedom of the City. Only after the candidate becomes a freeman of both the company and the City may full liveryman status be achieved. Generally speaking, any man or woman of good character throughout the world, above the age of 21, may apply to the City of London for the freedom.

The admission of women to the freedom is a long standing custom: they were sometimes known as “free sisters”. Many companies have now had women Masters, including HRH The Princess Royal who has been Master of the Butchers’, Carmen’s, Farmers’, Farriers’, Loriners’ and Woolmen’s Companies. History was made in 1983 when Dame Mary Donaldson was elected the first female Lord Mayor of London.

Once the application procedures have been completed, the final stage of admission takes place in a short but solemn ceremony administered by the Chamberlain or on his authority, in the Chamberlain’s Court Room in Guildhall. It is usual for each ceremony to be conducted individually, with the freeman making his or her declaration and signing the Letter Book, and then receiving a personal Copy of Freedom and a copy of a book entitled *Rules for the Conduct of Life*.

The honorary freedom is the highest honour the City of London can bestow and is usually reserved for royalty, statesmen, philanthropists and leaders of the armed forces. Recipients of the honorary freedom have included: Lord Nelson; The Duke of Wellington; David Livingstone; Florence Nightingale; Lord Baden-Powell; Sir Winston Churchill; Earl Attlee; Baroness Thatcher, and Nelson Mandela. The honorary freedom is presented at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council presided over by the Lord Mayor.



Common Hall

Common Hall is summoned by the Lord Mayor, by formal notice to the Masters and Wardens of the livery companies that they should give notice to their liverymen to attend at Guildhall on a certain day. The Sheriffs and the other officers are elected in Common Hall on Midsummer Day (24th June), and the Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day (29th September), or the next weekday.

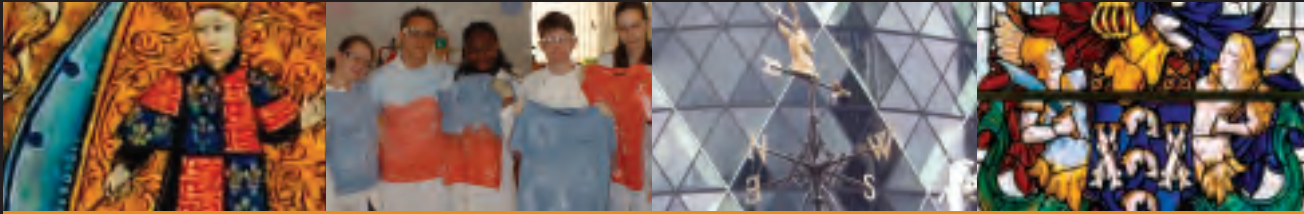
The Common Cryer opens the proceedings by directing all those who are not liverymen to “depart on pain of imprisonment”. Voting is by a show of hands but if a poll is demanded one is held a fortnight later.

Livery ceremonies

Over the years certain livery companies have formalised the making of gifts of the products of their craft to the Lord Mayor and others. The Fruiterers, Gardeners, Butchers and Bakers present fruit, flowers, meat and bread to the Lord Mayor which is often passed on to the hospitals. The Feltmakers and Scriveners present the Lord Mayor with his ceremonial hat and the quill for signing his declaration, while the Pewterers present an item of pewter suitable to the profession of Lord Mayor. The Glovers present a selection of gloves to the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs. This has been extended to include the presentation of the Coronation Glove to the Sovereign and Judiciary Gloves to the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.

United Guilds’ Service

The enormously popular United Guilds’ Service usually takes place on the Friday two weeks before Easter each year, filling St Paul’s Cathedral to capacity. Members of all companies join with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in this major religious occasion in the City, with great ceremony and an address by a leading churchman.



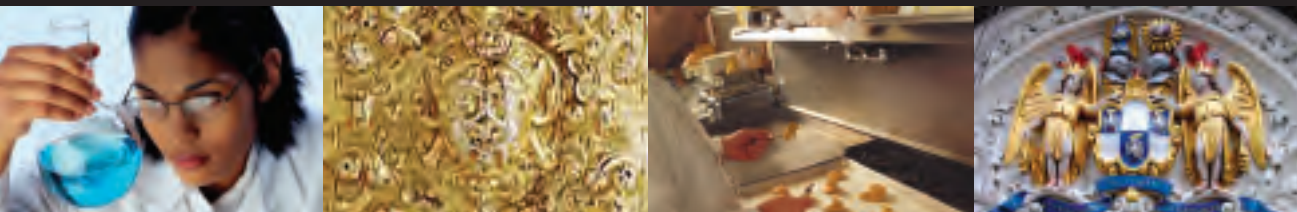
Cart Marking

From at least the 14th century, the City of London Corporation has exercised a right of jurisdiction over carts and persons working carts for hire within the City. Only licensed and marked carts could ply for hire. These principles led to the concept of the modern taxi rank. Each year, the first task of each new Master of the Carmen's Company is to hire a cart standing in the one "carr room", or stand, that is now permitted for this special occasion.

Although the use of carts for transport fell into disuse, a ceremony of cart marking still takes place in July each year. Carmen bring their trucks, veteran and vintage vans, waggons and carriages to be branded or marked, to maintain the ancient tradition. The ceremony takes place in Guildhall Yard; each vehicle is brought forward for the Master's inspection and under his supervision is then branded. Protective gloves for the ceremony are presented by the Glovers' Company.

Swan Upping

Since about the late 15th or early 16th century, the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies have had the right to share a royalty on the swans on the Thames with the Monarch. Each year in July the swan upping voyage, counting and marking the swans, takes place on the Thames.



Companies in order of precedence

After years of dispute, an order of precedence for the 48 livery companies then existing was finally settled by the Lord Mayor in 1515. The merging and splitting of companies later caused inevitable adjustment of this order. In recent years, new companies have been given precedence in order of receiving the livery. Numbers 1–12 are known as the Great Twelve. For historic reasons, the Parish Clerks and Watermen and Lightermen have remained City companies without livery. There are other companies and guilds which have not reached Livery status. * An earlier dispute between the Merchant Taylors and the Skinners had previously established that they should each hold the positions of 6 and 7 in alternate years, and this has remained the case.

1	Mercers	42	Weavers	79	Solicitors
2	Grocers	43	Woolmen	80	Farmers
3	Drapers	44	Scriveners	81	Air Pilots and Air Navigators
4	Fishmongers	45	Fruiterers	82	Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
5	Goldsmiths	46	Plaisterers	83	Furniture Makers
6	*Merchant Taylors	47	Stationers and Newspaper Makers	84	Scientific Instrument Makers
7	*Skinners	48	Broderers	85	Chartered Surveyors
8	Haberdashers	49	Upholders	86	Chartered Accountants
9	Salters	50	Musicians	87	Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
10	Ironmongers	51	Turners	88	Builders Merchants
11	Vintners	52	Basketmakers	89	Launderers
12	Clothworkers	53	Glaziers and Painters of Glass	90	Marketors
13	Dyers	54	Horners	91	Actuaries
14	Brewers	55	Farriers	92	Insurers
15	Leathersellers	56	Paviors	93	Arbitrators
16	Pewterers	57	Loriners	94	Engineers
17	Barbers	58	Apothecaries	95	Fuellers
18	Cutlers	59	Shipwrights	96	Lightmongers
19	Bakers	60	Spectacle Makers	97	Environmental Cleaners
20	Wax Chandlers	61	Clockmakers	98	Chartered Architects
21	Tallow Chandlers	62	Glovers	99	Constructors
22	Armourers and Brasiers	63	Feltmakers	100	Information Technologists
23	Girdlers	64	Framework Knitters	101	World Traders
24	Butchers	65	Needlemakers	102	Water Conservators
25	Saddlers	66	Gardeners	103	Firefighters
26	Carpenters	67	Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers	104	Hackney Carriage Drivers
27	Cordwainers	68	Wheelwrights	105	Management Consultants
28	Painter-Stainers	69	Distillers	106	International Bankers
29	Curriers	70	Pattenmakers	107	Tax Advisers
30	Masons	71	Glass Sellers	108	Security Professionals
31	Plumbers	72	Coachmakers and Coach-Harness Makers		Companies awaiting livery
32	Innholders	73	Gunmakers		Educators
33	Founders	74	Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers		Arts Scholars, Dealers and Collectors
34	Poulters	75	Makers of Playing Cards		Guild
35	Cooks	76	Fan Makers		Public Relations Practitioners
36	Coopers	77	Carmen		Companies without livery
37	Tylers and Bricklayers	78	Master Mariners		Parish Clerks
38	Bowyers				Watermen and Lightermen
39	Fletchers				
40	Blacksmiths				
41	Joiners and Ceilers				



Dates given are those of the earliest clear evidence of a company's formation, ordinances or charter. Most companies will have been in existence prior to this date in some form, in many cases for centuries. The contact details for each company were up to date at the time of publication and chosen by the companies themselves as being the most relevant. The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers' website has a list of contacts for the companies that is regularly updated.



91 Actuaries Qualified actuaries who deal with problems involving finance and risk. They are involved in all forms of insurance, pensions arrangements and investment. *1979*
t: 020 7776 3880
e: clerk@actuariescompany.co.uk
www: www.actuariescompany.co.uk



81 Air Pilots and Air Navigators Pilots and navigators, both civil and military, of all types of aircraft. The Guild promotes professional standards, technical advances, flight safety, training and education, recognises meritorious service, and supports aviators and their dependants. *1929*
t: 020 7404 4032
e: gapan@gapan.org
www: www.gapan.org



58 Apothecaries Those involved with medicine, including pharmaceutical chemists. The Society gained in 1815 the right to grant, after examination, a licence to practise medicine, and it continues to grant postgraduate medical qualifications today. *1617*
t: 020 7236 1189
e: clerk@apothecaries.org
www: www.apothecaries.org



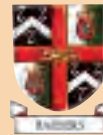
93 Arbitrators Experienced practitioners qualified to resolve commercial and consumer disputes by means either of mediation, adjudication or by quick and confidential arbitration. *1981*
t: 01727 826 578
e: clerk@arbitratorscompany.org
www: www.arbitratorscompany.org



22 Armourers and Brasiers Originally formed by armour makers and workers in brass. Now it is actively involved in supporting research and education in material science. *1453*
t: 020 7374 4000
e: clerk@armourersandbrasiers.co.uk
www: www.armourersandbrasiers.co.uk



19 Bakers The makers of bread, cakes and confectionery and believed to be one of the oldest of all companies (first known record 1155). Now supports the baking industry and education of skilled bakers and confectioners. *1486*
t: 020 7623 2223
e: clerk@bakers.co.uk
www: www.bakers.co.uk



17 Barbers Barbers once practised surgery as Barber-Surgeons. The two skills separated when the surgeons left to form the Surgeons' Company, later the Royal College of Surgeons. Now many members are drawn from medical disciplines and charitable activities are focused on medical education. *1308*
t: 020 7606 0741
e: clerk@barberscompany.org
www: www.barberscompany.org.uk



52 Basketmakers Weavers of baskets and chair seats. The Company has in recent years been supporting the revival of this ancient craft through its Yeoman Members and links with City schools and colleges. *1569*
t: 01253 885776
e: clerk@basketmakersco.org
www: www.basketmakersco.org



40 Blacksmiths The Livery includes many working blacksmiths. The Company offers a progressive series of diplomas and medals to endorse the growing skill of a practitioner. It provides bursaries to student blacksmiths. *1299*
e: hammerandhand@btconnect.com
www: www.blacksmithscompany.org.uk



38 Bowyers Originally longbow makers, the Company now supports all aspects of the practice of archery, and in particular archery for disabled people. *1371*
t: 020 7223 5224
e: clerk@bowyers.com
www: www.bowyers.com



14 Brewers Brewers of ale or beer. Only directors of brewing companies are admitted to the Livery. Some important charitable activities are the trusteeships of the Richard Platt and Dame Alice Owen Foundations. *1438*
t: 020 7600 1801
e: courtsecretary@brewershall.co.uk
www.brewershall.co.uk



48 Broderers Embroiderers of cloth and clothing. Strong links exist with the original craft and, in particular, the Royal School of Needlework and the Embroiderers' Guild and other craft-related charities. *1561*
t: 020 8941 3116
e: clerk@broderers.co.uk
www.broderers.co.uk



88 Builders Merchants The Company is concerned with selling building materials, including timber, plumbing and decorating materials. *1961*
t: 020 7329 2189
e: info@wcohm.co.uk
www.wcohm.co.uk



24 Butchers Closely connected with the meat industry, from which over 90% of its livery is drawn, the company supports training and apprenticeships, besides managing two trade benevolent funds alongside its own charities. *1605*
t: 020 7600 4106
e: clerk@butchershall.com
www.butchershall.com



77 Carmen Originally the City's carters, recorded 1277, guild founded 1517, prompted one-way street, cab ranks, vehicle licensing, liveried in 1848 and chartered in 1946. Supports transport industry with RSA lectures, awards, RCA transport design, tri-service logistic and training links; City schools; City, transport, academic, hospice and carer charities. *1517*
t: 020 7489 8289
e: enquiries@thecarmen.co.uk
www.thecarmen.co.uk



26 Carpenters Medieval responsibility for all timber framed buildings in the City has evolved into a significant commitment to training in carpentry and other construction industry skills, particularly at the Company's own Building Crafts College. *1333*
t: 020 7588 7001
e: info@carpentersco.com
www.thecarpenterscompany.co.uk



86 Chartered Accountants Members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, whose members play an important role internationally, nationally and in particular in the financial and commercial life of the City. *1977*
t: 01732 866423
e: clerk@wccaew.org.uk
www.wccaew.org.uk



98 Chartered Architects Chartered and registered architects, working to promote good practice and encourage public interest in the built environment. *1985*
t: 020 8292 4893
e: wccaclerk@blueyonder.co.uk
www.architects-livery-company.org



87 Chartered Secretaries and Administrators Members of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. The Company's objective is to promote good administration in commerce and public service. *1977*
t: 020 7726 2955
e: clerk@wccsa.org.uk
www.wccsa.org.uk



85 Chartered Surveyors Predominantly members of the RICS, the Company's primary objectives are the maintenance of high standards and the promotion of education within the profession coupled with general charitable support. *1976*
t: 01483 727 113
e: wccsurveyors@btinternet.com
www.surveyorslivery.org.uk



61 Clockmakers Most members of the Company are still involved in horology, whether clock making, watch making, designing, buying, selling, collecting, repairing, restoring, conserving or using for scientific purposes. It includes associated trades such as engraving. Their collection of magnificent timepieces is on display next to Guildhall Library. *1631*
t: 020 7638 5500
e: clerk@clockmakers.org
www.clockmakers.org



12 Clothworkers Originally involved with the finishing of woven woollen cloth, the Company now promotes charitable work via The Clothworkers' Foundation, aiming to improve the quality of life, particularly for people and communities that face disadvantage. It also supports the nation's textile heritage and promotes the development of technical textiles. *1528*
t: 020 7623 7041
e: enquiries@clothworkers.co.uk
www.clothworkers.co.uk



72 Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers Originally, and still, makers of coaches and coach harnesses, they now also support the modern automotive and aerospace manufacturing industries through student bursaries and awards. *1677*
t: 07505 089841
e: clerk@coachmakers.com
www.coachmakers.co.uk



99 Constructors Professionals working either directly in the construction industry, or providing professional support for those that do. Members include Chartered Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and Engineers from all streams, as well as technical specialists, accountants, lawyers and others with close industry connections. The Company funds scholarship schemes, prizes and awards, apprentices, and makes donations to charities connected with construction in the City of London. *1976*
t: 01489 557263
e: constructorsclerk@yahoo.co.uk
www: www.constructorscompany.co.uk



35 Cooks Since inception the Company has maintained and promoted standards of culinary art within the City of London, now with the wider remit, with particular regard to education and training in cookery in schools, colleges and the Armed Forces. *1482*
t: 01428 606 670
e: clerk@cookslivery.org.uk
www: www.cookslivery.org.uk



36 Coopers Originally the makers of casks and other wooden containers. Today the Company is also pursuing successor industries, apart from administering its charities and educational establishments of which it is the trustee. *1501*
t: 020 7247 9577
e: clerk@coopers-hall.co.uk
www: www.coopers-hall.co.uk



27 Cordwainers Initially all craftsmen working with fine leather were called cordwainers, but gradually the title was restricted to makers of fine footwear. The Company supports many charitable and educational institutions. *1272*
t: 020 7929 1121
e: office@cordwainers.org
www: www.cordwainers.org



29 Curriers Curriers dress and finish leather after the tanner has cured it. The English trade today is very small and the Company now admits members from many professions. It supports education in leathercraft and a wide range of general charities, primarily in London, and awards an annual research bursary in primary healthcare. *1415*
t: 01372 462 462
e: clerk@curriers.co.uk
www: www.curriers.co.uk



18 Cutlers Originally, makers of swords, knives and all kinds of artefacts having a cutting edge. The Company now promotes innovation in the design and application of surgical instruments, and in surgical techniques. One of its many charitable activities is the donation of cutlery to hospices. *1416*
t: 020 7248 1866
e: clerk@cutlerslondon.co.uk
www: www.cutlerslondon.co.uk



69 Distillers Membership is overwhelmingly from the spirit and other drinks trades. The Company supports trade charities and provides distilling scholarships and enjoys close links with the trade. *1638*
t: 020 7405 7091
e: emaceydare@lbmw.com
www: www.distillers.org.uk



3 Drapers Originally merchants in woollen cloth, the Company now administers charitable trusts in support of the relief of need, education and the elderly. It also provides banqueting services in its fine hall. *1364*
t: 020 7588 5001
e: mail@thedrapers.co.uk
www: www.thedrapers.co.uk



13 Dyers Originally dyers of cloth, now collaborate with The Society of Dyers and Colourists, Leeds and Heriot-Watt Universities, giving research medals, student awards and financial support for colour related work. *1471*
t: 020 7236 7197
e: clerk@dyerscompany.com
www: www.dyerscompany.co.uk



94 Engineers All members are Chartered Engineers, some Fellows of the Royal Academy of Engineering. The Company promotes the development and advancement of the science, art and practice of engineering for public benefit. Incorporated by Royal Charter *2004*. *1983*
t: 020 7726 4830
e: clerk@engineerscompany.org.uk
www: www.engineerscompany.org.uk



97 Environmental Cleaners Members are from the cleaning and waste management industries, including suppliers of materials and equipment, and in environmental planning. It supports education and training in these fields. *1972*
t: 01708 505548
e: clerk@wc-ec.com
www: www.wc-ec.com



76 Fan Makers Originally the makers of ladies' fans, the Company now also concerns itself with mechanical fans in all their engineering uses. Strong links exist with Cranfield University, the Chartered Institution of Building Services and the Royal College of Arts. Charitable support is given to charities in the poorer areas of London. *1709*
t: 020 7329 4633
e: clerk@fanmakers.com
www: www.fanmakers.com



80 Farmers The Company encourages excellence in the agricultural industry by promoting business management, rural leadership, educational travel, lectures and prizes. Its charity supports farmers in distress. Its fellowship derives from a shared interest in farming. 1952
 t: 01865 321580
 e: clerk@farmerslivery.org.uk
 www.farmerslivery.org.uk



33 Founders Originally workers in brass and brass alloys with powers to oversee the sizing and stamping of weights. The Company is active within the modern foundry industry providing educational grants in materials technology and in other science disciplines. 1365
 t: 01273 858 700
 e: founderscompany@aol.com
 www.foundersco.org.uk



55 Farriers The Company's main objective is the welfare of the horse through advancement and improvement of farriery. It is the examining body for farriery and supports needy farriers and related charities. 1674
 t: 01923 260747
 e: theclerk@wcf.org.uk
 www.wcf.org.uk



64 Framework Knitters The Company is still actively involved with the knitting industry, particularly around the East Midlands, and provides charitable and educational support for those associated with the trade and textile research. 1657
 t: 01708 510 439
 e: clerk@frameworkknitters.co.uk
 www.frameworkknitters.co.uk



63 Feltmakers Actively involved in the hatting trade. Presents the Lord Mayor with his hat, looks after pensioner hatters and other charities. Annual Feltmakers Award for best designed felt hats. 1604
 t: 01256 703174
 e: jcpartnership@btpenworld.com
 www.feltmakers.co.uk



45 Fruiterers The Company continues to promote excellence within the fruit industry through its awards in education, training, marketing and scientific research. The majority are actively engaged in the fruit industry but those who are not enjoy sharing the common interest. 1605
 t: 01985 850682
 e: clerk@fruiterers.org.uk
 www.fruiterers.org.uk



103 Firefighters People who promote the development and advancement of the science of fire and the practice of firefighting, fire engineering, fire prevention and life safety. A profession symbolised by the Salamander which, derived from the Arabic, *lives-in-fire*. 2001
 t: 020 7600 1666
 e: clerk@firefighterscompany.org
 www.firefighterscompany.org



95 Fuellers Those engaged in the energy industry including solid fuel, solar, atomic, gas or electricity. 1984
 t: 020 7234 0760
 e: clerk@fuellers.co.uk
 www.fuellers.co.uk



4 Fishmongers The Company aims to promote a healthy, prosperous and sustainable fish and fisheries sector for the long-term benefit of the UK. It also supports educational and other general charities. 1272
 t: 020 7626 3531
 e: clerk@fishhall.org.uk
 www.fishhall.org.uk



83 Furniture Makers Membership is restricted to those working within the furniture industry. Skill and innovation throughout the trade are encouraged by the Company's Awards and recognised by its Guild Marks. 1963
 t: 020 7256 5558
 e: clerk@furnituremakers.co.uk
 www.furnituremakers.org.uk



39 Fletchers The making of arrows was crucial to the nation during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Today the Company supports all aspects of archery and encourages wide participation in the sport, including sponsoring archers with disabilities from their Charity Trust Fund. 1371
 t: 0203 490 6389
 e: clerk@fletchers.org.uk
 www.fletchers.org.uk



66 Gardeners The Company promotes and encourages the art and practice of good gardening throughout the country and especially in the London area. It encourages and supports education establishments which are centres of horticultural excellence and awards prizes annually to students. The Company's Charitable Fund donates to charitable activities connected with horticulture. 1605
 t: 020 7149 6696
 e: clerk@gardenerscompany.com
 www.gardenerscompany.org.uk



23 Girdlers Originally the Makers of Girdles, or belts, especially those associated with metal work. The Company's primary role now is the administration of its charitable trusts. 1327
t: 020 7638 0488
e: clerk@girdlers.co.uk



71 Glass Sellers The Company's activities in the late 17th century resulted in the invention of English lead crystal glass. Today, the Company still patronises the art, craft, science and technology of glass through various awards. 1664
t: 01451 820584
e: info@glass-sellers.co.uk
www: www.glass-sellers.co.uk



53 Glaziers and Painters of Glass An open Company focused on stained, painted and architectural glass. Its charitable trust supports the conservation and restoration of historic stained glass, and funds competitions, scholarships and awards for students and young artists. 1637
t: 020 7403 6652
e: info@worshipfulglaziers.com
www: www.worshipfulglaziers.com



62 Glovers Some members are still active Glovers. Both fashion and protective glove trades are supported. Charities include gloves for the homeless and awards to students. Historic and modern glove collections are kept and displayed in the Museum of Costume in Bath. 1349
t: 020 7376 3043
e: clerk@thegloverscompany.org
www: www.thegloverscompany.org



74 Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Makers of gold and silver braid for uniforms and ceremonial clothing. The Company maintains strong links with the Royal School of Needlework and the Armed Services. 1693
t: 020 7498 0590
e: clerk@gswd.co.uk
www: www.gswd.co.uk



5 Goldsmiths The Company's primary purpose is to support the trade of the silversmith and the jeweller. It also operates the London Assay Office and in 2011 opened an educational, training and workshops complex (the Goldsmiths' Centre) in Clerkenwell. 1327
t: 020 7606 7010
e: the.clerk@thegoldsmiths.co.uk
www: www.thegoldsmiths.co.uk



2 Grocers Originally importers of spices, subsequently developing into wholesale merchant traders, dealing "in gross" hence named "Grossers". Now the Company has wide charitable and educational interests. 1345
t: 020 7606 3113
e: clerk@grocershall.co.uk
www: www.grocershall.co.uk



73 Gunmakers Company is responsible in law for the testing for safety and marking of all guns sold in the UK. 1637
t: 020 7481 2695
e: clerk@gunmakers.org.uk
www: www.gunmakers.org



8 Haberdashers Originally cloth worn beneath armour, haberdashery developed into general clothing. The Company now has education as its primary purpose and is trustee of and provides governors for 11 schools. 1371
t: 020 7246 9988
e: enquiries@haberdashers.co.uk
www: www.haberdashers.co.uk



104 Hackney Carriage Drivers Original Fellowship formed 1654. Membership restricted to those who earn their living from the Trade. The Company works to promote the licensed hackney carriage industry through education and charitable works. 2004
t: 01494 765 922
e: wchcd@tiscali.co.uk
www: www.hackneycarragedriverscompany.com



54 Horners Originally workers in horn: a natural plastic. With close links to the polymer industry, the Horners charitable activities support science education and encourage students through the award of prizes in both horn and plastics design. 1638
e: horners.clerk@btinternet.com
www: www.horners.org.uk



100 Information Technologists Work covers three broad areas – promoting the ICT (information communications technology) profession, education and charitable activities related to ICT. 1992
t: 020 7600 1992
e: info@wcit.org.uk
www: www.wcit.org.uk



32 Innholders Originally owners of inns (as opposed to taverns or alehouses), the modern equivalent being hoteliers. It maintains strong industry links through the Master Innholders and has charitable concerns for youth education, elderly care and within the industry. 1514
t: 020 7236 6703
e: mail@innholders.co.uk
www: www.innholders.co.uk



92 Insurers Its objective is to foster the business of Insurers. Charitable Trusts managed by the Company are concerned with insurance education. Membership is restricted to those working in the industry. 1979
t: 020 7600 4006
e: clerk@wci.org.uk
www: www.wci.org.uk

**106 International Bankers**

Representative of major City commercial activity. Membership is open to all financial services professionals, both at home and abroad. Raises considerable funds for charity and education. 2001
t: 020 7337 1307/8
e: tim.woods@internationalbankers.co.uk
www.internationalbankers.co.uk



75 Makers of Playing Cards Its famous playing card collection is housed in the London Metropolitan Archives. Publishes unique packs annually to commemorate an important event in the year. 1628
t: 020 7531 5990
e: clerk@makersofplayingcards.co.uk
www.makersofplayingcards.co.uk



10 Ironmongers Originally iron merchants, now administer charities supporting research into the applied use of ferrous metals, sheltered housing for the elderly and education. 1463
t: 020 7776 2304
e: clerk@ironmongers.org
www.ironmongers.org



105 Management Consultants Those involved in the profession of Management Consultancy. The Company's charitable work centres on its thriving *pro bono* consulting, mentoring and educational programmes.
t: 020 7248 2391
e: clerk@wcomc.org
www.wcomc.org



41 Joiners and Ceilers The Company represents the crafts of joinery and wood-carving and through its annual craft award, made to a trainee joiner, promotes the craft within the trade. 1571
t: 01483 727 113
e: amanda.jackson2@btinternet.com
www.joinersandceilers.co.uk



90 Marketors Liverymen are leaders from all spheres of the marketing profession and support the marketing of the City and the promotion of excellence in marketing through educational and charitable awards. 1977
t: 020 7796 2045
e: clerk@marketors.org
www.marketors.org



89 Launderers The Company is made up exclusively of those who work in the laundry, dry cleaning and allied trades, supporting education in the industry. 1960
t: 020 7378 1430
e: clerk.launders@btconnect.com
www.wcol.co.uk



30 Masons Members are involved in the craft of stonemasonry, architecture, surveying and construction. Natural Stone Awards are presented every four years and the Company sponsors the training of stonemasons, including apprentices. The Company also awards the Duke of Gloucester's Gold Medal every three years. 1677
t: 020 8882 9520
e: TheCompanyClerk@masonslivery.org
www.masonslivery.co.uk



15 Leathersellers Originally craftsmen making light leather goods, today the Company acts as a figurehead for the leather industry and supports leather technical education, five schools and a wide range of charities. 1444
t: 020 7330 1444
e: enquiries@leathersellers.co.uk
www.leathersellers.co.uk



78 Master Mariners Confined to holders of Certificates of Competency as "Master of a foreign-going Ship", or Royal Navy officers with similar command experience. The Company administers charitable trusts and admits apprentices. 1926
t: 020 7836 8179
e: info@hcmm.org.uk
www.hcmm.org.uk



96 Lightmongers The Company represents all those involved in the lighting and electrical industry. In addition to educational support related to the industry, the Company supports charities to help the blind and the deaf. 1979
t: 01306 742566
e: s.thomas51@btinternet.com
www.lightmongers.co.uk



1 Mercers Mercer is derived from the French for merchants. Originally Mercers exported woollen cloth and imported luxury fabrics. Today the Company manages charitable trusts and property bequeathed by benefactors. 1394
t: 020 7726 4991
e: mail@merciers.co.uk
www.merciers.co.uk



57 Loriners The makers of bits, stirrups, spurs, bridles and other metal items for saddles and harnesses. The Company continues to support education in its trade, proper use and fitting of tack, and equestrian related charities. 1261
t: 01793 853416
e: clerk@loriner.co.uk
www.loriner.co.uk



6/7 Merchant Taylors The Guild of Merchant Taylors developed into a craft association of tailors and linen armourers. Today it devotes its attention to educational and charitable work. 1327
 t: 020 7450 4440
 e: clerk@merchant-taylors.co.uk
 www.merchant-taylors.co.uk



50 Musicians The Company's focus is to support young musicians at the start of their professional careers including the award of medals, prizes, scholarships, live classical and jazz performance opportunities and Outreach in Inner City schools. 1350
 t: 020 7496 8980
 e: deputyclerk@wcom.org.uk
 www.wcom.org.uk



65 Needlemakers Makers of needles, including surgical needles and sutures, the Company still maintains links with the industry. Supports a diverse range of City charities. One of only two companies whose first Charter is Cromwellian. 1656
 t: 01753 860 690
 e: needlemakers.clerk@yahoo.com
 www.needlemakers.org.uk



28 Painter-Stainers The Painters amalgamated with the Stainers in 1502 to form a single Company. Originally painters of wood, metal and stone and stainers of cloth the Company now supports education in the arts and crafts through annual awards and bursaries. 1283
 t: 020 7236 7070
 e: clerk@painters-hall.co.uk
 www.paintershall.co.uk



Parish Clerks The religious Guild of Fraternity of St. Nicholas has existed since 1274. Originally in minor orders the clerk was prominent in leading worship at the local church. Membership is restricted to holding the office of parish clerk in the 150 London parishes. The clerks today continue the long tradition of lay service to the Church of England and join their brethren in common worship, good fellowship and charitable giving. Their 'livery' is the surplice. 1482
 t: 01420 543913
 www.londonparishclerks.co.uk



70 Patternmakers Originally makers of a style of wooden clog footwear, now includes all aspects of the footwear trade. 1670
 t: 01622 842 440
 e: clerk@patternmakers.co.uk
 www.patternmakers.co.uk



56 Paviers The Paviers were first made responsible for the repair of London's streets in 1280. Today, the Company considers itself a modern and vibrant fellowship whose membership is overwhelmingly drawn from professionals working in the construction industry. The Company works to support education and charities within its field and continues to recognise excellence through the issue of industry awards. 1479
 t: 020 8366 1566
 e: clerk@paviers.org.uk
 www.paviers.org.uk



16 Pewterers Originally responsible for the regulation of the pewter trade throughout England and Wales, the Company still maintains active links with all aspects of the trade, mainly through the Association of British Pewter Craftsmen. The Company also administers charitable trusts. 1348
 t: 020 7397 8190
 e: clerk@pewterers.org.uk
 www.pewterers.org.uk



46 Plaisterers The Company actively supports the craft of plastering, awarding annual prizes to colleges and training providers. Plaisterers' trophies are also given to the best plastering contracts in the UK. The Company maintains a Register of Associates who are fully trained plasterers. 1501
 t: 020 7796 4333
 e: clerk@plaistererslivery.co.uk
 www.plaistererslivery.co.uk



31 Plumbers Retains close links with the craft by providing bursaries in conjunction with City and Guilds for young plumbers on NVQ 3. It also co-sponsors the Master Plumber's Certificate. It provides awards for the top plumbing apprentice in the three Services and at the National Training Awards. It founded the museum of plumbing at Singleton and provides demonstrations during weekends in the summer in the Court Barn. 1365
 t: 020 7796 2468
 e: clerk@plumberscompany.org.uk
 www.plumberscompany.org.uk



34 Poulterers Traders involved with poultry, eggs and game. The Company still has members involved in the trade and supports education, training and research in the industry. 1368
 t: 020 7251 1346
 e: poulterersclerk@live.co.uk



25 Saddlers Makers of saddles, harness and bridles. The Company supports the saddlery trade, develops training in saddlery, supports British equestrianism and is active in equestrian and other charities and in education. 1362
t: 020 7726 8661
e: clerk@saddlersco.co.uk
www.saddlersco.co.uk



9 Salters The Company originally dealt in Salt and the dry salting of fish and meat. Activities today are centred on charitable giving, almshouses and the promotion of chemistry and science education. 1394
t: 020 7588 5216
e: enquiries@salters.co.uk
www.salters.co.uk



84 Scientific Instrument Makers Membership is restricted to makers of scientific instruments and users in scientific applications, including microscopes. The Company awards bursaries at nominated universities and supports the Young Engineers and Arkwright Scholarships. 1955
t: 020 7407 4832
www.wcsim.co.uk



Security Professionals Security professionals from the industrial and retail sectors, serving and retired members of the police and armed services, security consultants, academics, heads of security for corporate businesses, investigators and electronic surveillance companies. 1999/2008
t: 01787 282777
e: clerk@wcosp.org
www.wcosp.org



44 Scriveners The Company's core members are the full time notaries public of the City of London (the Scrivener Notaries) with whose qualification and training the Company is closely involved. 1373
t: 020 7240 0529
e: clerk@scriveners.org.uk
www.scriveners.org.uk



59 Shipwrights Historically a Company for the designers and builders of ships on the River Thames. Today the Company attracts a vibrant membership from all areas of the maritime industry. 1387
t: 020 7606 2376
e: clerk@shipwrights.co.uk
www.shipwrights.co.uk



6/7 Skinners Traders in pelts and treated animal skins for fur dressing. The guild controlled the English fur trade until the 18th century and now administers many charities, schools and almshouses. 1327
t: 020 7236 5629
e: beadle@skinners.org.uk
www.skinnershall.co.uk



79 Solicitors Solicitors who practise or have practised in or near the City. The Company also acts as the local Law Society for City solicitors and represents their professional interests. 1944
t: 020 7329 2173
e: mail@citysolicitors.org.uk
www.citysolicitors.org.uk



60 Spectacle Makers The Company was founded to improve the quality of life for the visually impaired, and is still involved in all aspects of eyecare. It is both a training provider and a nationally accredited awarding body for optical technicians and optical practice support staff. 1629
t: 020 7236 2932
e: clerk@spectaclemakers.com
www.spectaclemakers.com



47 Stationers and Newspaper Makers The Company continues to have a strong relationship with the Content and Communications industries, with over 90% of its members actively engaged in stationery, packaging, paper, printing, publishing, newspapers, broadcasting and digital media. 1403
t: 020 7248 2934
e: admin@stationers.org
www.stationers.org



21 Tallow Chandlers Dealing in tallow (rendered animal fat), candles and oils that lit, lubricated and preserved medieval London. Today promotes excellence in education and training for the mineral oils, gas, oleo-chemical and food industries. 1299
t: 020 7248 4726
e: clerk@tallowchandlers.org
www.tallowchandlers.org



107 Tax Advisers Drawn from different professional backgrounds, members are or have been involved in providing tax advice to companies or individuals. As well as supporting benevolent and charitable causes, the Company aims to enhance the standing of tax advisers within the City, and has links with minehunter HMS Bangor, 101 Squadron RAF, ACF (City & NE Sector), & SJA Cadets (Westminster). The Company received a Royal Charter in 2010. 2005
t: 01895 625817
e: clerk@taxadvisers.org.uk
www.taxadvisers.org.uk



67 Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers The Company still maintains close links with its ancient trades through education, and also supports a wide range of charities connected with those trades and with the City of London. 1670
t: 08456 439967
e: clerk@tinplateworkers.co.uk
www.tinplateworkers.co.uk



82 Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders Originally Chartered by James I in 1619, the Company is in its third reformation and continues its links with the pipe and tobacco trades. Educational, youth and various other charities are regularly supported. 1619
t: 01424 730547
e: tobaccoclerk@btconnect.com
www.tobaccolivery.co.uk



51 Turners Originally making and supplying all articles of wood turned on lathes – such as bowls, chair-legs and ornaments. Now encourages turning skills through competitions, bursaries and support of professional Turners. 1604
t: 020 7236 3605
e: clerk@turnersco.com
www.turnersco.com



37 Tylers and Bricklayers Craftsmen who worked with bricks, roof, wall, and floor tiles. It is an active supporter of its craft, making annual awards. Members are connected with the construction industry as architects, surveyors, brick or tile manufacturers, or building contractors, or are connected with the City as bankers, lawyers, accountants, insurers, or are members through patrimony. 1416
t: 01621 816592
e: clerk@tylersandbricklayers.co.uk
www.tylersandbricklayers.co.uk



49 Upholders Upholsterers, makers and repairers of soft furnishing, whose links with the modern trade are maintained through bursaries and grants to students. 1626
t: 020 8651 3303
e: clerk@codyranch.co.uk
www.upholders.co.uk



11 Vintners Those in the wine trade. Founded the Wine and Spirit Education Trust and the Institute of Masters of Wine. Continues to be closely involved with the wine trade and funds trade bodies and scholarships. Supports charities associated with alcohol abuse. 1363
t: 020 7236 1863
e: info@vintnershall.co.uk
www.vintnershall.co.uk



102 Water Conservators Membership of the Company is open to those who are, or have been, corporate members of professional organisations concerned with, but not limited to, the water cycle, the waste sector and the environment as a whole. 2000
t: 020 8421 0305
e: clerk@waterconservators.org
www.waterconservators.org



Watermen and Lightermen The Owners, Masters and crew of commercial vessels on the tidal Thames form this Working Guild. Supports education and training of those looking for a career on inland waterways. 1514
t: 020 7283 2373
e: clerk@watermenshall.org
www.watermenshall.org



20 Wax Chandlers Originally producers and vendors of beeswax products. Today the Company has connections with modern applications of wax and it is an affiliate member of the European Wax Federation. The Company provides support for: beekeeping, people in need in the Greater London area and traditional City projects. 1371
t: 020 7606 3591
e: clerk@waxchandlers.org.uk
www.waxchandlers.org.uk



42 Weavers Originally producers of woven fabrics and still associated with the wider textile industry. Other charitable activity includes work with young people at risk of offending and the provision of almshouses. 1155
t: 020 7606 1155
e: clerk@weavers.org.uk
www.weavers.org.uk



68 Wheelwrights Makers of wheels. Support for the craft is maintained and its charitable activities include the provision of special wheelchairs and other disability assistance for younger disabled people. 1670
t: 020 8306 5119
e: francoisbdf@aol.com
www.wheelwrights.org



43 Woolmen People involved in the wool trade, from keeping sheep to the finished product. Liverymen will have an interest in the wool and textile industries and charitable aspects arising from this. 1522
t: 01525 261541
e: clerk@woolmen.com
www.woolmen.com



101 World Traders Actively involved in world trade: international brokerage (ships, insurance, commodities and finance); food import and export, and pharmaceuticals and other products. Accountants, bankers and solicitors dealing internationally are also members. 2000
t: 01727 822181
e: clerk@world-traders.org
www.world-traders.org



Schools connected with livery companies and the City of London

A great many schools owe their origin or derive considerable support from livery companies or the City. The following list cannot be comprehensive but it identifies some of the many schools that have strong continuing links with the Livery or the modern City of London.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abingdon School (Mercers) | Haberdashers' Aske's Schools (2) Elstree (Haberdashers) |
| Adams' Grammar School (Haberdashers) | Hammersmith Academy (Mercers and Information Technologists) |
| Aldenham School (Brewers) | Judd School, Tonbridge (Skinners) |
| Aldersey Church of England Primary School (Haberdashers) | King Edward VI School, Norwich (Dyers) |
| Alley's School, Dulwich (Saddlers) | King Edward's School, Witley |
| Bancroft's School, Essex (Drapers) | Lord Mayor Treloar College, Hants |
| Carpenters' Road School, Stratford (Carpenters) | Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood and five other schools (Merchant Taylors) |
| Charterhouse School | Monmouth Schools (3) Gwent (Haberdashers) |
| Christ's Hospital, Horsham | Oundle School (Grocers) |
| City of London Academy (Southwark) | Redcap School, Hereford (Haberdashers) |
| City of London Academy Islington | Sevenoaks School (Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders) |
| City of London Freeman's School, Surrey | Sir Robert Geffery's, Cornwall (Ironmongers) |
| City of London School | Skinners' Boys and Girls Schools (Skinners) |
| City of London School for Girls | St Paul's and St Paul's Girls Schools (Mercers) |
| Colfe's School, Lewisham (Leathersellers) | Strode's College, Egham (Coopers) |
| Coopers' Company and Coborn School, Essex (Coopers) | The City Academy Hackney |
| Dame Alice Owen's School (Brewers) | The King's School, Grantham (Information Technologists) |
| Dauntsey's School, Wilts (Mercers) | The Leathersellers' Federation of Schools, Lewisham (Leathersellers) |
| Dulwich College | Tonbridge School (Skinners) |
| Gresham's School (Fishmongers) | |
| Haberdashers' Academy Federation (2) Lewisham (Haberdashers) | |



Further reading

In addition to the texts listed below, most of the companies have their own histories, details of which will be available from the Clerk of each company. In addition, the Guildhall Library has a wealth of material on all aspects of the history and development of the City of London. A list of companies and contact addresses and further information about the City and its work is available from the Public Relations Office.

City of London Directory & Livery Companies Guide published by City Press. Annual

Discovering London's Guilds and Liveries (5th Edition) by John Kennedy Melling, published by Shire Publications. 1995

My Lord Mayor by Valerie Hope, published by Weidenfield & Nicolson. 1989

Sheep Over London Bridge, The Freedom of the City of London by Caroline Arnold, published by the City of London. 1995

The City of London and its Livery Companies by I G Doolittle, published by The Gavin Press. 1982

The Freedom. The Past and Present of the Livery, Guilds and City of London by Valerie Hope, Clive Birch and Gilbert Torry, published by Barracuda Books. 1982

The Guilds and Companies of London by George Unwin, (reprint) published by Frank Cass & Co. 1966

The History of the Great Twelve Livery Companies of London by William Herbert. 1837



Map of the halls

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 Apothecaries Blackfriars Lane, EC4V 6EJ | 16 Founders Number One Cloth Fair, EC1A 7HT | 29 Master Mariners HOS 'Wellington', Temple Stairs, Victoria Embankment, WC2R 2PN |
| 2 Armourers 81 Coleman St, EC2R 5BJ | 17 Furniture Makers 12 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HE | 30 Mercers Ironmonger Lane, EC2V 8HE |
| 3 Bakers Harp Lane, Lower Thames St, EC3R 6DP | 18 Girdlers Basinghall Ave, EC2V 5DD | 31 Merchant Taylors 30 Threadneedle St, EC2R 8AY |
| 4 Barbers 1 Monkwell Square, EC2Y 5BL | 19 Glaziers, Scientific Instrument Makers and Launderers 9 Montague Close, London Bridge, SE1 9DD | 32 Painter-Stainers 9 Little Trinity Lane, EC4V 2AP |
| 5 Brewers Aldermanbury Square, EC2V 7HR | 20 Goldsmiths Foster Lane, EC2V 6BN | 33 Pewterers Oat Lane, EC2V 7DE |
| 6 Butchers 87 Bartholomew Close, EC1A 7EB | 21 Grocers Princes St, EC2R 8AD | 34 Plaisters 1 London Wall, EC2Y 5JU |
| 7 Carpenters Throgmorton Avenue, EC2N 2JJ | 22 Gunmakers 48-50 Commercial Road, E1 1LP | 35 Saddlers Gutter Lane, Cheapside, EC2V 6BR |
| 8 Chartered Accountants Moorgate Place, London EC2R 6EA | 23 Haberdashers 18 West Smithfield, EC1A 9HQ | 36 Salters Fore St, EC2Y 5DE |
| 9 Clothworkers Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, EC3R 7AH | 24 Information Technologists 39a Bartholomew Close, EC1A 7JN | 37 Skinners 8 Dowgate Hill, EC4R 2SP |
| 10 Coopers 13 Devonshire Square, EC2M 4TH | 25 Innholders College St, EC4R 2RH | 38 Stationers and Newspaper Makers Stationers Hall Court, EC4M 7DD |
| 11 Cutlers Warwick Lane, EC4M 7BR | 26 Insurers 20 Aldermanbury, EC2V 7HY | 39 Tallow Chandlers 4 Dowgate Hill, EC4R 2SH |
| 12 Drapers Throgmorton St, EC2N 2DQ | 27 Ironmongers Barbican, EC2Y 8AA | 40 Vintners Upper Thames St, EC4V 3BG |
| 13 Dyers Dowgate Hill, EC4R 2ST | 28 Leathersellers St Helen's Place, EC3A 6DQ (closed at time of publication for redevelopment) | 41 Watermen and Lightermen 18 St Mary-at-Hill, EC3R 8EE |
| 14 Farmers & Fletchers 3 Cloth St, EC1 | | 42 Wax Chandlers Gresham St, EC2V 7AD |
| 15 Fishmongers London Bridge, EC4R 9EL | | |

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