

Merchants And Shopkeepers

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England's Future Safety. "The merchants of Tarshish and the young lions thereof," are they not England and her Colonies ... Second edition afterwards SMITH-WARLEIGH SMITH (Henry) 1859

Roger Kyffin's Ward William Henry Giles Kingston 2015-07-02 London was in commotion. On a certain afternoon in the early part of the year 1797, vast numbers of persons of all ranks of society, wealthy merchants, sober shopkeepers, eager barristers, country squires, men of pleasure, dandies, and beaux, and many others of even more doubtful position, might have been seen hurrying up through lanes and alleys towards the chief centre of British commerce—the Bank of England, that mighty heart, in and out of which the golden stream flows to and fro along its numberless arteries. Numerous carriages, also, some with coronets on their panels, and powdered footmen behind, rolled up from Cheapside. Among their occupants were ministers of state, foreign ambassadors, earls and barons of the realm, members of parliament, wealthy country gentlemen, and other persons of distinction. While in not a few were widows and spinster ladies, dowager duchesses and maids of honour, and other dames with money in the funds. On the countenances of the larger portion of the moving throng might be traced a word of uncomfortable import—"Panic." It was an eventful period. Seldom during that or

The Politics of Trade Perry Gauci 2001-04-05 This book examines the political and social impact of the English overseas merchant during this key era of state development. Historians have increasingly recognized the significance of this period as one of commercial and political transition, but relatively little thought has been given to the perspective of the overseas traders, whose activities transended these dynamic arenas. Analysis of the role of merchants in public life highlights their important contribution to England's rise as a commercial power of the first rank, and illuminates the fundamental political changes of the time. Case-studies of London, Liverpool, and York reveal the intricate workings of mercantile politics, while studies of the press and Parliament illustrate the increasing prominence of the trader on the national stage. The author's pioneering approach shows how crucial the political accomodation which the merchant class secured with the landed gentry was to the country's success in the eighteenth century.

The Accidental Shopkeeper Patrick Limming 2014

Law, Debt, and Merchant Power James Muir 2016-10-27 In the early history of Halifax (1749-1766), debt litigation was extremely common. People from all classes frequently used litigation and its use in private matters was higher than almost all places in the British

Empire in the 18th century. In *Law, Debt, and Merchant Power*, James Muir offers an extensive analysis of the civil cases of the time as well as the reasons behind their frequency. Muir's lively and detailed account of the individuals involved in litigation reveals a paradoxical society where debtors were also debt-collectors. *Law, Debt, and Merchant Power* demonstrates how important the law was for people in their business affairs and how they shaped it for their own ends.

Paris Shopkeepers and the Politics of Resentment

Philip G. Nord 1986 The Description for this book, *Paris Shopkeepers and the Politics of Resentment*, will be forthcoming. *A Shopkeeper's Millennium* Paul E. Johnson 1978 A quarter-century after its first publication, *A Shopkeeper's Millennium* remains a landmark work--brilliant both as a new interpretation of the intimate connections among politics, economy, and religion during the Second Great Awakening, and as a surprising portrait of a rapidly growing frontier city. The religious revival that transformed America in the 1820s, making it the most militantly Protestant nation on earth and spawning reform movements dedicated to temperance and to the abolition of slavery, had an especially powerful effect in Rochester, New York. Paul E. Johnson explores the reasons for the revival's spectacular success there, suggesting important links between its moral accounting and the city's new industrial world. In a new preface, he reassesses his evidence and his conclusions in this major work.

The Politics of Resentment Philip G. Nord 2005 The establishment of the Third Republic in France in the 1870s swept the nobility from power and established republican government supported by the professional classes, the peasantry, and small businessmen. Paris shopkeepers at first allied themselves with this new republican order but then broke away from it, claiming it favored the rise of large department stores that threatened their livelihood. This work offers a broader interpretation

of their protests within the context of general social and cultural developments, providing a colorful and convincing description and analysis of Parisian politics in this critical era of French history. Historians' previous explanations of shopkeeper discontent during the period have centered on the rise of the department store. In contrast, Nord shifts the locus of interpretation to the impact of Baron Haussmann's rebuilding of Paris and the economic crisis of the 1880s on the Paris retail market. In addition, the author challenges the assumption that retailers' protest translates directly into a politics of reaction. His interpretation is an example of social history at its best, and will appeal to those interested in France, social movements, and nineteenth-century Europe. Available for the first time in paperback, this edition includes a new introduction by the author that discusses the book's themes--politics of consumption, nationalism, anti-Semitism--in terms of current historiographical concerns. He also examines whether our own era is not one of political realignment with a potential for right-wing extremism.

Merchants and Shopkeepers P. H. Gulliver 1995 A study of Thomastown, Ireland, exploring the town's 800-year history of commerce and focusing on merchants and shopkeepers during the last 200 years. It describes the entrepreneurial strategies of shopkeepers and the persistence or decline of family businesses, with discussions on dependency models, ideas of modernization, class structure, and the socio-economics of small businesses. Of interest to anthropologists and students. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Shopkeepers and Master Artisans in Nineteenth-Century Europe Geoffrey Crossick 2016-06-13 9 The artisan family in nineteenth-century Austria: embourgeoisement of the petite bourgeoisie? -- 10 Rural artisans in the Beauce during the nineteenth century -- 11 Shopkeepers and the state in Britain, 1870-1914 -- Index *The Annotated Arabian Nights: Tales*

from 1001 Nights Paulo Lemos Horta
2021-11-16 A magnificent and richly
illustrated volume with a
groundbreaking translation framed by
new commentary and hundreds of
images—of the most famous story
collection of all time. A cornerstone
of world literature and a monument to
the power of storytelling, the
Arabian Nights has inspired countless
authors, from Charles Dickens and
Edgar Allan Poe to Naguib Mahfouz,
Clarice Lispector, and Angela Carter.
Now, in this lavishly designed and
illustrated edition of *The Annotated
Arabian Nights*, the acclaimed
literary historian Paulo Lemos Horta
and the brilliant poet and translator
Yasmine Seale present a splendid new
selection of tales from the Nights,
featuring treasured original stories
as well as later additions including
“Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp” and
“Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,” and
definitively bringing the Nights out
of Victorian antiquarianism and into
the twenty-first century. For
centuries, readers have been haunted
by the homicidal King Shahriyar,
thrilled by gripping tales of
Sinbad’s seafaring adventures, and
held utterly, exquisitely captive by
Shahrazad’s stories of passionate
romances and otherworldly escapades.
Yet for too long, the English-
speaking world has relied on dated
translations by Richard Burton,
Edward Lane, and other nineteenth-
century adventurers. Seale’s
distinctly contemporary and lyrical
translations break decisively with
this masculine dynasty, finally
stripping away the deliberate
exoticism of Orientalist renderings
while reclaiming the vitality and
delight of the stories, as she works
with equal skill in both Arabic and
French. Included within are famous
tales, from “The Story of Sinbad the
Sailor” to “The Story of the
Fisherman and the Jinni,” as well as
lesser-known stories such as “The
Story of Dalila the Crafty,” in which
the cunning heroine takes readers
into the everyday life of merchants
and shopkeepers in a crowded
metropolis, and “The Story of the
Merchant and the Jinni,” an example
of a ransom frame tale in which

stories are exchanged to save a life.
Grounded in the latest scholarship,
The Annotated Arabian Nights also
incorporates the Hanna Diyab stories,
for centuries seen as French
forgeries but now acknowledged,
largely as a result of Horta’s
pathbreaking research, as being
firmly rooted in the Arabic narrative
tradition. Horta not only takes us
into the astonishing twists and turns
of the stories’ evolution. He also
offers comprehensive notes on just
about everything readers need to know
to appreciate the tales in context,
and guides us through the origins of
ghouls, jinn, and other supernatural
elements that have always drawn in
and delighted readers. Beautifully
illustrated throughout with art from
Europe and the Arab and Persian
world, the latter often ignored in
English-language editions, *The
Annotated Arabian Nights* expands the
visual dimensions of the stories,
revealing how the Nights have always
been—and still are—in dialogue with
fine artists. With a poignant
autobiographical foreword from best-
selling novelist Omar El Akkad and an
illuminating afterword on the Middle
Eastern roots of Hanna Diyab’s tales
from noted scholar Robert Irwin,
Horta and Seale have created a
stunning edition of the Arabian
Nights that will enchant and inform
both devoted and novice readers
alike.

Adventures of A Third World

Shopkeeper Adrian Reynolds

*The New England Merchants In The
Seventeenth Century* Bernard Bailyn

2013-04-16 In detail Bailyn here
presents the struggle of the
merchants to achieve full social
recognition as their successes in
trade and in such industries as
fishing and lumbering offered them
avenues to power. Surveying the rise
of merchant families, he offers a
look in depth of the emergence of a
new social group whose interests and
changing social position powerfully
affected the developing character of
American society.

Textiles in America, 1650-1870

Florence M. Montgomery 1984 Describes
the textiles used for early-American
bed hangings, window curtains, and

upholstery, shows samples of early fabrics, and defines terms related to fabrics and sewing

Book-keeping Modernized: Or, Merchant-accounts by Double Entry, According to the Italian Form John Mair 1773

Kapa'a Marta Hulsman, Wilma Chandler, Bill and Judie Fernandez, Linda Kaiialoa, Linda Moriarty, and Herman Texeira 2015 Kapa'a, like most rural towns on Kaua'i and many in Hawai'i, got its start in the 19th century as a sugar town. But, within five years, Kapa'a's sugar mill was gone; the little village almost disappeared. By the early 20th century, Kapa'a was once again a thriving community. Self-reliant merchants and shopkeepers, first mostly Chinese and then Japanese, competed with the neighboring plantation store. Homesteaders populated the hills behind Kapa'a, and two pineapple canneries offered employment. Several movie theaters provided alternatives to the bars and taxi-dance halls. By the 1970s, pineapple, too, was gone, and Kapa'a faced new challenges. Today, new entrepreneurs working alongside the old provide entertainment for a new clientele of pleasure-seekers, tourists.

Honorable Merchants Richard John Lufrano 1997-01-01 In light of East Asia's current economic success, it has become increasingly clear that Confucian social thought, long assumed in Western scholarship to be a major stumbling block to economic development, can, under the proper circumstances, have exactly the opposite effect. Lufrano's study is the most sustained and sophisticated of recent reevaluations of Confucianism's role in the rapid commercial development in the late Ming to mid-Qing period. It will be of great interest and value to scholars in the growing field of Chinese business history and should be welcomed by those interested in the Confucian roots of Pacific Rim business practice.

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

Store Wars David Monod 1996 "Historians have traditionally argued

that economic change before the Second World War destroyed the world of the independent storekeeper, and have consequently interpreted protest by the independents as a desperate counter-attack against the emergence of a society based on mass production and mass consumption. In *Store Wars* David Monod counters that myth by showing that the rate of small-business growth in retailing remained relatively constant into the 1930s despite rising competition by the mass marketers." "Monod finds that independent retailing, rather than being destroyed by modernity, was transformed by it, as the success of small-business people came to depend on the store owners' ability to adapt to the demands of an economy increasingly predicated on 'bigness.' Shopkeepers had to modernize their stores, improve their accounting, retreat from open-book credit, develop closer relations with their suppliers, and depend more on manufacturers for advertising, pricing, and promotion. Monod describes the profound impact of this adaptation on retail unity, on small-business values, and on shopkeepers' political and associational activities, and reveals how trade associations were used by 'progressive' merchants to fight for trade reforms that hurt marginal competitors."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The Private Side of the Canton Trade, 1700-1840 Paul A. Van Dyke 2018-03-13 It is not often recognized that China was one of the few places in the early modern world where all merchants had equal access to the market. This study shows that private traders, regardless of the volume of their trade, were granted the same privileges in Canton as the large East India companies. All of these companies relied, to some extent, on private capital to finance their operations. Without the investments from individuals, the trade with China would have been greatly hindered. Competitors, large and small, traded alongside each other while enemies traded alongside

enemies. Buddhists, Muslims, Catholics, Protestants, Parsees, Armenians, Hindus, and others lived and worked within the small area in the western suburbs of Canton designated for foreigners. Cantonese shopkeepers were not allowed to discriminate against any foreign traders. In fact, the shopkeepers were generally working in a competitive environment, providing customer-oriented service that generated goodwill, friendship, and trust. These contributed to the growth of the trade as a whole. While many private traders were involved in smuggling opium, others, such as Nathan Dunn, were much opposed to it. The case studies in this volume demonstrate that fortunes could be made in China by trading in legitimate items just as successfully as in illegitimate ones, which tellingly suggests that the rapid spread of opium smuggling in China could be a result of inadequate, rather than excessive, regulation by the Qing government. 'For this absorbing book, Van Dyke and Schopp have convened excellent scholars, junior and senior, to throw new light on the foreign merchants outside the East India companies who shaped China's engagement with the world at least as much as the companies' men did, if not more. The slumbering field of foreign trade in Qing China has come back to life.' -Timothy Brook, University of British Columbia 'Much scholarship on the China trade has focused on the activities of the vast state-sponsored companies. This book flips the script. Now we know that, right under the noses of those economic behemoths, smaller private traders from Europe, America, and China were quietly reshaping the trade with their innovation, networking, grit, and dreams.' -John R. Haddad, The Pennsylvania State University

Shops and Shopkeepers in Norwich 1660-1730 Ursula Priestley 1985

The Contemporary Review 1903

Capitalism by Gaslight Brian P. Luskey 2015-03-18 While elite merchants, financiers, shopkeepers, and customers were the most visible producers, consumers, and

distributors of goods and capital in the nineteenth century, they were certainly not alone in shaping the economy. Lurking in the shadows of capitalism's past are those who made markets by navigating a range of new financial instruments, information systems, and modes of transactions: prostitutes, dealers in used goods, mock auctioneers, illegal slavers, traffickers in stolen horses, emigrant runners, pilfering dock workers, and other ordinary people who, through their transactions and lives, helped to make capitalism as much as it made them. Capitalism by Gaslight illuminates American economic history by emphasizing the significance of these markets and the cultural debates they provoked. These essays reveal that the rules of economic engagement were still being established in the nineteenth century: delineations between legal and illegal, moral and immoral, acceptable and unsuitable were far from clear. The contributors examine the fluid mobility and unstable value of people and goods, the shifting geographies and structures of commercial institutions, the blurred boundaries between legitimate and illegitimate economic activity, and the daily lives of men and women who participated creatively—and often subversively—in American commerce. With subjects ranging from women's studies and African American history to material and consumer culture, this compelling volume illustrates that when hidden forms of commerce are brought to light, they can become flashpoints revealing the tensions, fissures, and inequities inherent in capitalism itself. Contributors: Paul Erickson, Robert J. Gamble, Ellen Gruber Garvey, Corey Goettsch, Joshua R. Greenberg, Katie M. Hemphill, Craig B. Hollander, Brian P. Luskey, Will B. Mackintosh, Adam Mendelsohn, Brendan P. O'Malley, Michael D. Thompson, Wendy A. Woloson.

Kapa'a Marta Hulsman 2015-08-17

Kapa'a, like most rural towns on Kaua'i and many in Hawai'i, got its start in the 19th century as a sugar town. But, within five years, *Kapa'a's* sugar mill was gone; the little village almost disappeared. By

the early 20th century, Kapa'a was once again a thriving community. Self-reliant merchants and shopkeepers, first mostly Chinese and then Japanese, competed with the neighboring plantation store. Homesteaders populated the hills behind Kapa'a, and two pineapple canneries offered employment. Several movie theaters provided alternatives to the bars and taxi-dance halls. By the 1970s, pineapple, too, was gone, and Kapa'a faced new challenges. Today, new entrepreneurs working alongside the old provide entertainment for a new clientele of pleasure-seekers, tourists.

We Were Merchants Hans J. Sternberg
2009-10-01 The words

"Goudchaux's/Maison Blanche" conjure up a wealth of fond memories for local shoppers. At this landmark Louisiana department store, clerks greeted you by name; children received a nickel to buy a Coke and for every report-card A; families anticipated the holiday arrival of the beloved puppet Mr. Bingle almost as much as Santa; teenagers applied for their first job; and customers enjoyed interest-free charge accounts and personal assistance selecting attire and gifts for the most significant occasions in life -- baptisms, funerals, and everything in between. While most former patrons have a favorite story to tell about Goudchaux's/Maison Blanche, not many know the personal tale behind this beloved institution. In *We Were Merchants*, Hans Sternberg provides a captivating account of how his parents, Erich and Lea, fled from Nazi Germany to the United States, embraced their new home, and together with their children built Goudchaux's into a Baton Rouge legend that eventually became Goudchaux's/Maison Blanche -- an independent retail force during the golden era of the department store and, by 1989, the largest family-owned department store in America. With a mercantile line extending back five generations to a small shop in eighteenth-century Germany, the Sternbergs were born to be shopkeepers. In 1936, as Nazi harassment of Jews intensified, Erich smuggled \$24,000 out of Germany and

settled in Baton Rouge. His wife and three children joined him a year later, and in 1939, Erich bought Goudchaux's and set about transforming it from a nondescript apparel shop into a true department store. He made buying trips to New York for quality fashions and furs, introduced imaginative sales promotions, and coached his staff in impeccable customer service, while also training his children to follow in his footsteps. Hans details the manifold challenges of operating the store -- from planning financial strategies and creating marketing campaigns to implementing desegregation and accommodating the repeal of blue laws. Through many transforming events -- Erich's death in 1965, expansion into suburban shopping malls, the purchase in the 1980s of New Orleans retail icon Maison Blanche -- the Sternbergs successfully maintained the company's core values: quality merchandise, employee loyalty, and superior customer service. At its height, Goudchaux's/Maison Blanche operated twenty-four stores in Louisiana and Florida and employed more than 8,000 people. With the economic downturn of the early 1990s, Hans made the difficult decision to sell the business, thus bringing to an end the Sternbergs' centuries-long mercantile tradition. Supplementing the fascinating narrative are the recollections of former customers and employees, a wealth of pertinent photos, and even Hans's tried-and-true guidelines for negotiating a business transaction. At once a family, business, and community story, *We Were Merchants* richly recalls a bygone era when department stores were near-magical wonderlands and family businesses commanded the retail landscape.

Britain's Destiny: Growth Or Decay?

Cecil Balfour Phipson 1905

Textiles in America, 1650-1870

Florence M. Montgomery 2007 A

scholarly overview of textiles in America traces the pivotal role of imported textiles in colonial life, in a dictionary-style reference that features illustrations of typical period bedding, linens, upholstery,

and other products.

Miners, Merchants, and Maids Suzanne Hilton 1995 Describes the experiences of people who settled the American West as miners, peddlers and shopkeepers, boardinghouse keepers, waitresses, and domestics

Wine and Spirit Adulterators Unmasked 1827

Charleston and the Emergence of Middle-class Culture in the

Revolutionary Era Jennifer L. Goloboy 2016 "Very humble servants": colonial merchants and the limits of middle-class power -- The revolution, John Wilkes, and middle-class mob rule -- City of knavery: trade before the War of 1812 -- Friendship and sympathy, family and stability -- The War of 1812 and commercial disaster -- Mercantile professionalism and Charleston as a cotton port

The Policy of the Tax Upon Retailers Considered: Or, A Plea in Favour of the Manufacturers. [By John Gray.]

John Gray (LL. D.) 1786

A Plain and Easy Treatise of Vulgar Arithmetic R. Shepherd (Writing master) 1760

Smugglers & Patriots John W. Tyler 1986

The Shopkeeper's and Tradesman's Assistant Multiple Contributors

2018-04-20 The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. Delve into what it was like to live during the eighteenth century by reading the first-hand accounts of everyday people, including city dwellers and farmers, businessmen and bankers, artisans and merchants, artists and their patrons, politicians and their constituents. Original texts make the American, French, and Industrial

revolutions vividly contemporary.

++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ British Library T014311 'Rules and ordinances for the regulation of carmen' with a separate titlepage and separate pagination. London: printed and sold by Richard & Henry Causton, [1786?] [4], 104, 24p.; 12°

Planters, Merchants, and Slaves

Trevor Burnard 2015-10-27 As with any enterprise involving violence and lots of money, running a plantation in early British America was a serious and brutal enterprise. Beyond resources and weapons, a plantation required a significant force of cruel and rapacious men—men who, as Trevor Burnard sees it, lacked any better options for making money. In the contentious *Planters, Merchants, and Slaves*, Burnard argues that white men did not choose to develop and maintain the plantation system out of virulent racism or sadism, but rather out of economic logic because—to speak bluntly—it worked. These economically successful and ethically monstrous plantations required racial divisions to exist, but their successes were always measured in gold, rather than skin or blood. Burnard argues that the best example of plantations functioning as intended is not those found in the fractious and poor North American colonies, but those in their booming and integrated commercial hub, Jamaica. Sure to be controversial, this book is a major intervention in the scholarship on slavery, economic development, and political power in early British America, mounting a powerful and original argument that boldly challenges historical orthodoxy.

Merchants and Revolution Robert Brenner 2003-08-17 In this major reinterpretation of the activities of London's merchant community during the early Stuart period, Robert Brenner explains the factors behind the opening of long-distance commerce to the south and east, describes the growing power of the great City

merchants, and pro-files the new colonial traders, who became the chief architects of the Commonwealth's dynamic commercial policy. *The Laws Concerning Travelling, &c. Viz. 1. Robbery. 2. of Such Accidents as the Traveller Is Liable to Upon the Road. ... Collected and Printed for the Benefit of All Merchants, Shop Keepers, and Travellers* MULTIPLE CONTRIBUTORS. 2018-04-23 The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. Delve into what it was like to live during the eighteenth century by reading the first-hand accounts of everyday people, including city dwellers and farmers, businessmen and bankers, artisans and merchants, artists and their patrons, politicians and their constituents. Original texts make the American, French, and Industrial revolutions vividly contemporary. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ National Library of Scotland T205394 [Bristol]: sold by J. Ferryman, grocer, in Bristol and Worcester, [1720?]. [8],173, [3]p.; 12° **Book-keeping Methodiz'd: Or, a Methodical Treatise of Merchant-accompts, According to the Italian Form. Wherein the Theory of the Art is Fully Explained, and Reduced to Practice, by Variety of Suitable Examples in All the Branches of Trade. To which is Added, a Large Appendix, Containing, I. Descriptions and Specimens of the Subsidiary Books**

Used by Merchants. II. Monies and Exchanges, the Nature of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Bills of Parcels. III. Precedents of Merchants Writings, Peculiar to England, Scotland, and Common to Both. IV. The Commission, Duty, and Power of Factors. V. A Short History of the Trading Companies in Great Britain, with an Account of Her Exports and Imports. VI. The Produce and Commerce of the Sugar Colonies; with a Specimen of the Accompts Kept by the Factors Or Storekeepers; and an Explication of Wharf and Plantation Accompts. VII. The Produce and Commerce of the Tobacco Colonies; with a Specimen of the Accompts Usually Kept by the Storekeepers. VIII. The Method of Keeping Accompts Proper for Shopkeepers Or Retailers. IX. A Dictionary, Explaining Abstruse Words and Terms that Occur in Merchandise 1757

Entrepreneurs Massachusetts Historical Society 1997 Great merchants, investors, and industrialists have long dominated the historiography of Boston business, but this collection of essays urges a broader definition of the city's business community. Without denying the economic importance of the major traders of colonial Boston, or the merchants of the China trade, or the men who built New England's textile industry, it also finds signs of vigorous entrepreneurial activity in places where previously historians have rarely looked - for instance, among artisans, women, and members of minority communities. The volume comprises fourteen essays which cover a wide range of topics, including: women shopkeepers in eighteenth-century Boston, African-American businessmen and political leadership in antebellum Boston, artisans as entrepreneurs, the decline of Boston's wine trade, forms of business organization, and what merchants did with their money. **Ingenious Trade** Laura Gowing 2021-12-16 Reveals the stories of girls making their way as apprentices in 17th-century London, through arguments, thefts, profits, and paperwork.