

Concepts

Tuesday, December 8, 2020 12:18 PM

Crafting System

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Collect items to construct workbenches for each crafting skill.

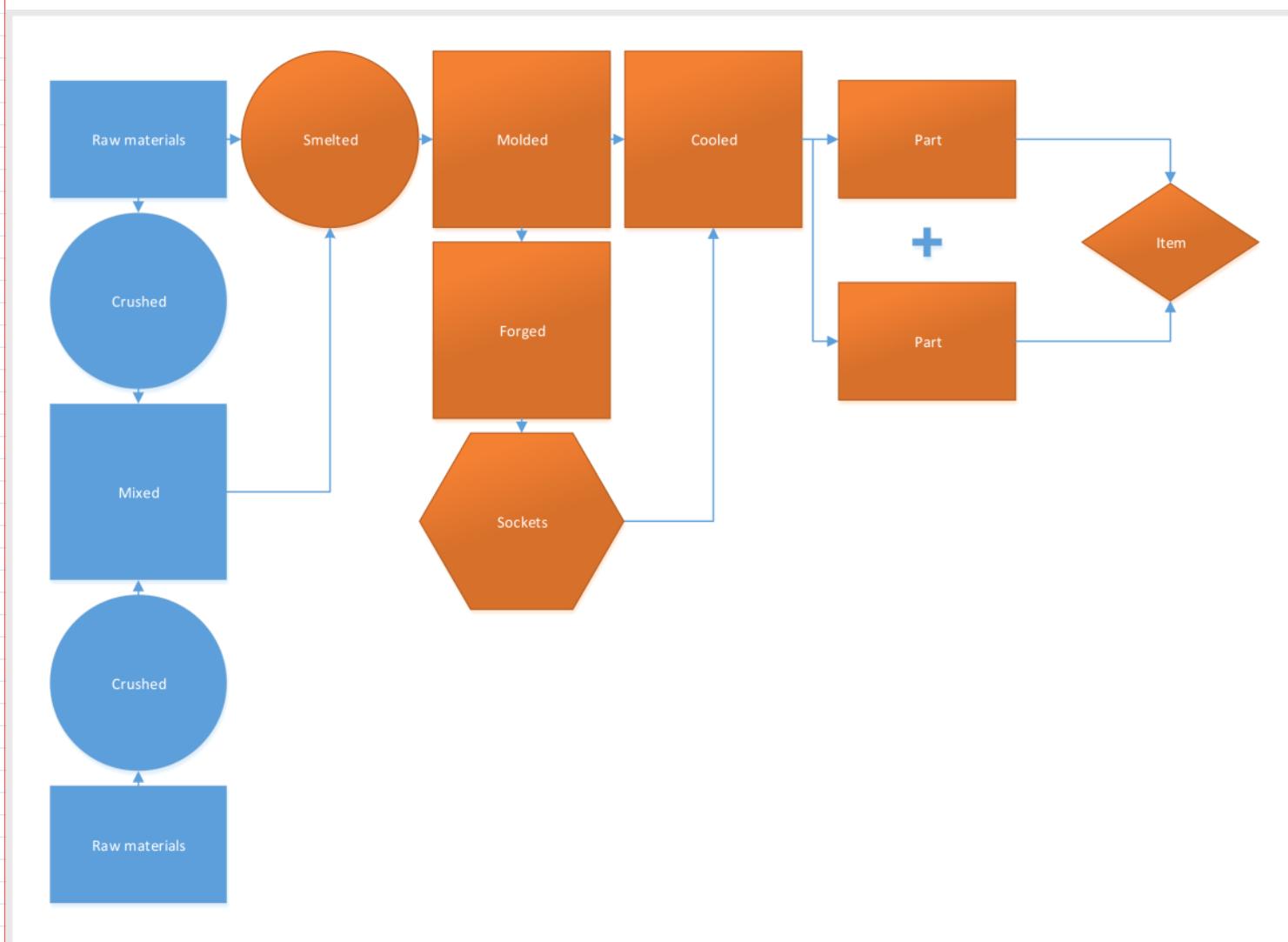
Skill level determines quality of product

- Performing the act always succeeds but, will not produce a quality item.
- Forged item can be re-forged or melted.
- Items that are baked or cooked cannot be dismantled
- Alchemy items cannot be separated.

Ores can be identified when skill level is high enough.



Flows



Raw Materials

Professions

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Quality

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Quality of the raw material creates a higher quality of the end product

- Levels of quality
 - Raw Materials Scale are percentage based. The purity is broken down into three ratios (Primary / Secondary / bi-products)
 - Ore Vein Purity - Always has some impurities.
 - Pure = 90/7/3
 - Semi-pure = 50/25/25
 - Impure = 12.5/12.5/75
 - Herbs Quality
 - Parts
 - Items
- Milestone for Quality
 - Perishables
 - Fresh = 100
 - Stale = 75
 - Fermented = 50
 - Rotten = 0
 - Ingredients
 - Excellent = 100
 - Good = 75
 - Average = 50
 - Poor = 0
 - Hides & Furs
 - Exquisite
 - Fine
 - Good
 - Average
 - Poor
- Raw Material
- Ingredient
- Parts
- Items

Raw Materials

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- Stone
 - Marble
 - Granite
 - Ores
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Copper
 - Platinum
 - Nickel
 - Aluminum
 - Tin
 - Lead
 - Titanium
 - Iron
 - Cobalt
 - Zinc
 - Tungsten
 - Minerals
 - Gems
- Clay
- Plant
 - Trees
 - Seeds
 - Saplings
 - Logs
 - Sticks
 - Leaves
 - Bark
 - Wood
 - Flowers
 - Seeds
 - Petals

- Herbs
- Crops
-
- Metal
- Water
- Fire
- Air
- Animals
 - Hides and skins
 - Feather
 - Fur
 - hair
 - Meat and Organs
 - Edible
 - Craftable
 - Horns
 - Sinew
 - Tendons
 - Bones
 - Teeth
 - Brains
 - Fat

Crafting Advancements

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| | Neophyte | Novice | Apprentice | J Journeyman | Expert | Adept | Master | Grandmaster |
|---|----------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|
| 0 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 51 | 63 | 76 | 88 | 101 |

Smithing

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Herbalism

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- Workbench Recipe
 - Planks
 - Logs (small)
 - Mortar & Pestle
 - Measuring Kit
 - Cups
 - spoon
 - Knife
 - Cloth
 - Blank Paper or Book
- Herbs
 - Sage
 - Betony
 - Clary Sage
 - Hyssop
 - Rue
 - Chamomile
 - Dill
 - Cumin
 - Comfrey
 - Angelica
 - Mugwort
 - Dittany
- Solvents
 - Plant oils - (Olive, Almond, Coconut)
 - Alcohol - vodka, gin, and high-proof alcohol are the basis for making herbal tinctures
 - Vinegar
 - apple cider
 - white wine vinegar
 - glycerin
 - honey
- Wax
 - Beeswax
- Butters
 - Cocoa
 - Shea
 - Avocado
 - Kokum
- Container
 - bottles
 - Jars
 - Tins
- Scale
- Bowls
 - Large
 - Small

Combat

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PVP

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- Can only attack flagged players

PVE

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Basic Metals

The [basic metals](#) display the characteristics people generally associate with the term "metal." They conduct heat and electricity, have a metallic luster, and tend to be dense, malleable, and ductile. However, some of these elements display nonmetallic characteristics. For example, one allotrope of tin behaves more as a nonmetal. While most metals are hard, lead and gallium are examples of elements that are soft. These elements tend to have lower melting and boiling points than the transition metals (with some exceptions).

- Aluminum
- Gallium
- Indium
- Tin
- Thallium
- Lead
- Bismuth
- Nihonium: probably a basic metal
- Flerovium: probably a basic metal
- Moscovium: probably a basic metal
- Livermorium: probably a basic metal
- Tennessine: in the halogen group but may behave more like a metalloid or metal

Transition Metals

The [transition metals](#) are characterized by having partially filled d or f electron subshells. Since the shell is incompletely filled, these elements display multiple oxidation states and often produce colored complexes. Some transition metals occur in pure or native form, including gold, copper, and silver. The lanthanides and actinides are found only in compounds in nature.

- Scandium
- Titanium
- Vanadium
- Chromium
- Manganese
- Iron
- Cobalt
- Nickel
- Copper
- Zinc
- Yttrium
- Zirconium
- Niobium
- Molybdenum
- Technetium
- Ruthenium
- Rhodium
- Palladium
- Silver
- Cadmium
- Lanthanum
- Hafnium
- Tantalum
- Tungsten
- Rhenium
- Osmium
- Iridium
- Platinum
- Gold

| Metal | Melting Point (°C) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Mercury | -38.86 |
| Phosphorus | 44 |
| Potassium | 63.3 |
| Sodium | 97.83 |
| Solder 50 - 50 | 215 |
| Selenium | 217 |
| Tin | 232 |
| Babbitt | 249 |
| Bismuth | 271.4 |
| Cadmium | 321 |
| Lead | 327.5 |
| Magnesium Alloy | 349 - 649 |
| Zinc | 419.5 |
| Aluminum Alloy | 463 - 671 |
| Antimony | 630 |
| Plutonium | 640 |
| Magnesium | 650 |
| Aluminum | 660 |
| Manganese bronze | 865 - 890 |
| Beryllium Copper | 865 - 955 |
| Silver, Coin | 879 |
| Silver, Sterling | 893 |
| Admiralty Brass | 900 - 940 |
| Yellow Brass | 905 - 932 |
| Brass, Yellow | 930 |
| Silver, Pure | 961 |
| Red Brass | 990 - 1025 |
| Brass, Red | 1000 |
| Aluminum Bronze | 1027 - 1038 |
| Gold, 24K Pure | 1063 |
| Copper | 1084 |
| Iron, Gray Cast | 1127 - 1204 |
| Uranium | 1132 |
| Iron, Ductile | 1149 |
| Cupronickel | 1170 - 1240 |
| Manganese | 1244 |
| Beryllium | 1285 |
| Monel | 1300 - 1350 |
| Hastelloy C | 1320 - 1350 |
| Inconel | 1390 - 1425 |
| Incoloy | 1390 - 1425 |
| Silicon | 1411 |
| Steel, Carbon | 1425 - 1540 |
| Nickel | 1453 |
| Iron, Wrought | 1482 - 1593 |
| Cobalt | 1495 |

- Iridium
- Platinum
- Gold
- Mercury
- Actinium
- Rutherfordium
- Dubnium
- Seaborgium
- Bohrium
- Hassium
- Meitnerium
- Darmstadtium
- Roentgenium
- Copernicium
- Cerium
- Praseodymium
- Neodymium
- Promethium
- Samarium
- Europium
- Gadolinium
- Terbium
- Dysprosium
- Holmium
- Erbium
- Thulium
- Ytterbium
- Lutetium
- Thorium
- Protactinium
- Uranium
- Neptunium
- Plutonium
- Americium
- Curium
- Berkelium
- Californium
- Einsteinium
- Fermium
- Mendelevium
- Nobelium
- Lawrencium

| WICKER | | 1493 |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| Iron, Wrought | | 1482 - 1593 |
| Cobalt | | 1495 |
| Steel, Stainless | | 1510 |
| Palladium | | 1555 |
| Titanium | | 1670 |
| Thorium | | 1750 |
| Platinum | | 1770 |
| Zirconium | | 1854 |
| Chromium | | 1860 |
| Vanadium | | 1900 |
| Rhodium | | 1965 |
| Iridium | | 2450 |
| Niobium (Columbium) | | 2470 |
| Ruthenium | | 2482 |
| Molybdenum | | 2620 |
| Tantalum | | 2980 |
| Osmium | | 3025 |
| Rhenium | | 3186 |
| Tungsten | | 3400 |

From <<https://www.thoughtco.com/metals-list-606655>>

The Journey from Apprentice to Master

Apprentice (Assistant, Learner, Novice, Beginner, Neophyte, Greenhorn)



Throughout the Middle Ages, most trades (blacksmithing, shoemaking, baking, carpentry, stone masonry, etc.) were controlled and operated by guilds. These guilds also created a community for the tradesmen and often became influential political bodies as well. Typically, a master craftsman (say, a blacksmith) would take on an apprentice (a "learner," from the Latin *apprendere*, "to lay hold of, grasp") who would study and work under the master in order to learn the trade. After a few years of training as an apprentice, the apprentice would gradually acquire enough skill to warrant being paid for his work as a craftsman, even if he was not yet a master craftsman.

The apprentice might start working for and under a master as young as age 10 to 15 (in the Middle Ages), and an apprenticeship would last for a period of 3 to 4 years or more. The apprentice first would learn the most basic and rudimentary skills by imitating his master, but he also had the advantage of seeing the master at work and engaging him in conversation and questions, as well as the opportunity to try out new skills beneath the watchful and correcting eye of the master.

J journeyman (Associate, Peer, Competent Craftsman, Day-Traveling Worker)



Once the apprentice acquired proficient skill in the trade, he would enter a second phase of training and work as a competent tradesman. During this second phase, the tradesman-in-training was called a journeyman and was no longer regarded as a novice to the profession. A journeyman was still under the supervision of his master, but he could begin to work on viable projects and be paid in the marketplace for his work. A journeyman was indeed on a journey—a journey from beginner to expert, or from learner to teacher. The journeyman was also a sojourner in another way: He would often take trips to visit other masters or to provide services to customers, whereas the apprentice was nearly always at the side of the master. In fact, the name "journeyman" is derived from the Latin *diurnum*, meaning "day" or "of one day." The journeyman could be paid a daily wage, as he was now skilled enough to be hired and was ready to leave the shop of his master, taking day trips as necessary to perform his work. The journeyman was, therefore, a competent, job-worthy craftsman who was no longer a beginner or apprentice.

The journeyman, however, was not yet a master. In fact, a journeyman normally would have to work for several years, still under the supervision of his master, until he acquired mastery of his art or trade. When was he able to join the ranks of the masters? When he produced a masterpiece. In many guilds, once a craftsman produced such a qualifying masterpiece, the entire guild would assess the work, grant him the designation of master, and keep the masterpiece as a possession of the guild.

The Master (Mentor, Expert)



After rising to the level of master, the master craftsman would then be permitted by the guild to take on apprentices of his own and perpetuate the process of training others in the art. The master (a good one, anyway) in effect was also a mentor—one who guided and coached not only the hands of his apprentice but also his mind.

In this medieval context, as well in the contexts of the fine arts, the word “master” is a positive word. Generally, we appreciate the artwork of a master painter or musician (perhaps a *virtuoso*) or the craftsmanship of a “master” carpenter. The word “master” does have some negative connotations, however, especially in the aftermath of the American Civil War, since we may associate “master” with white slave owners. The word may also conjure up ideas of one group having “mastery” over another as a kind of exploitation or domination.

Still, mastery in the medieval guild and professional tradition can be a rich source of renewal and inspiration. Even in this modern moment, the apprenticeship model for training and education is growing and esteemed. Software and computer training employs this model, as does the military in various ways, and so do many facets of corporate training. Even the typical business internship can follow the apprentice model to some degree. In addition, the model has always been present, to varying degrees, in medicine (with resident training programs), architecture, the culinary arts, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, and yes . . . education.

From <<https://www.classicalu.com/the-apprenticeship-model-three-levels-to-mastery/>>

Smith

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1. Blacksmith: This smith works with iron and steel to create various objects like gates, sculpture, tools, cooking utensils, railings, etc.
2. Arrowsmith: This type of smith forges arrowheads. They usually work with iron or steel also, but use them to make arrowheads.
3. Bladesmith: This kind specializes in making knives, daggers, swords and other kinds of blades. Bladesmiths utilize various techniques, reminiscent of those used by blacksmiths. They also do some woodwork for the tool handles. They may also be involved in leatherwork for casings.
4. Coppersmith: also called a brazier, works with copper and brass to make artifacts.
5. Goldsmith: This type of metalworker focuses mainly on gold and precious metals. They are usually skilled at forming jewelry through filing, casting and polishing. Their skills are very similar to that of the silversmith's.
6. Gunsmith: The gunsmith typically works with the building, repairing, designing, modifying and cleaning guns. They also do renovations and repairs at the factory level. Gunsmiths may also work as decorators and apply decorative designs to guns.
7. Locksmith: this is a person who typically works with locks, keys; and security systems in general. They also fix broken locks, replace locks, and install alarm systems. Locksmiths mostly work with steel.
8. Pewtersmith: This is a metalsmith that works with different silver-tin alloys to forge certain kitchen utensils and kitchenware.
9. Silversmith: A silversmith forges objects and ornaments from silver. The silversmith's techniques are quite similar to the goldsmith's but the final products do vary quite a bit.
10. Tinsmith: The tinsmith works with tinware. They create objects from tin and other light metals; they also repair objects made of tin.
11. Swordsmith: this is a type of bladesmith who specializes in forging swords.
12. Whitesmith: Whitesmiths usually work with tin. Unlike the tinsmith who forges, the whitesmith focuses more on polishing and finishing of the metal.

Herbalism

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A – [absinthe wormwood](#), aconite (monkshood), agrimony (cocklebur, church steeples), alexanders, allspice, aloe vera, amlika (sorrel), angelica, ani se, apple mint, aralia, arnica, artemisia, avocado leaf
B – [balm](#), basil, bay leaf, barberry, belladonna, bergamot, betony, bilberry, birch, bird's tongue, bistort, blackberry, blessed thistle, bogbean, borage, bridewort, broom, burdock, burnet
C – [caraway](#), cardamom, catnip, celery, chamomile, chervil, chicory, chives, cicely, cilantro, cinnamon, clove, comfrey (or blackwort), common vetch, common yarrow, coriander, costmary, cotton lavender, cotula, cumin, curry tree, cyclamen
D – [dill](#), dandelion, dittany
E – [elderflower](#), evening primrose, eyebright, echinacea
F – [fennel](#), fenugreek, fern, feverfew, flax
G – [garlic](#), germander, ginger, golden balm, good king henry, greater periwinkle
H – [hysop](#), hawthorn, hemlock, hibiscus, hops, horehound, horseradish
J – [juniper berries](#), jasmine flowers
K – [kale](#), kava rot, kelp, kola nut
L – [lady's mantle](#), laurel bay leaves, lavender, [lemon balm](#), lemongrass, lemon thyme; licorice, lovage, lungwort
M – [marshmallow](#), marjoram, mace, milk thistle, milk vetch, mint, monkshood (aconite), motherwort, mugwort, musk mallow, mustard, myrrh
N – [nettle](#), nasturtium
O – [oregano](#)
P – [purslane](#), parsley, paprika, pepper, peppermint
Q – [quassia amara](#) (bitter wood)
R – [rosemary](#), rue, ruta graveolens
S – [shepherd's purse](#), saffron, sage, salad burnet, savory, scullcap, shepherd's purse, sorrel, star anise, st john's wort, stinking gladwyn, stinking hellebore, summer savory
T – [tarragon](#), tetragon, thyme; thyme orange scented, tulsi (holy basil), turmeric
U – [uva ursi](#)
V – [verbena](#), valerian, vanilla
W – [witch hazel](#), wasabi, watercress, wormwood
X – [xian he cao](#) (agrimony)
Y – [yarrow](#), yerba buena
Z – [zeedoxy](#) (white turmeric)

Herbs

We're pretty sure this one is obvious. Every herbalist needs herbs to work with! Herbs can be found growing right out in your backyard or you may prefer to purchase them from local herb shops or reputable businesses online. Either way, you will need a variety of herbs—which ones will depend on your interests and your wellness needs.

If you're looking for a good place to start your herb collection, the [Herbal Starter Kit](#) can help! It comes with up to 18 sustainably-sourced herbs that can be used in many different recipes. The Herbal Academy developed this stand-alone kit based on the herbs that are talked about most throughout the Introductory and Intermediate Herbal courses—so it's perfect for getting started!

Solvents

A wide array of solvents will be useful in making a variety of common herbal preparations such as syrups, tinctures, and infused oils. Carrier oils like olive oil, sweet almond, and coconut oils are great for making infused oils and salves. Various alcohols with varying alcohol percentages such as vodka, gin, and high-proof alcohol are the basis for making herbal tinctures. Vinegar (e.g., apple cider or white wine vinegar), [glycerin](#), and [honey](#) (raw and local, when possible!) are often used in herbal recipes as well.

Wax and Butter

If you're planning on making salves, creams, or body butters, having a variety of waxes and different kinds of butters on hand will be helpful. [Beeswax](#) is the most commonly used wax, but there are other vegan varieties like candelilla, carnauba, and soy. Butters may include cocoa, shea, avocado, kokum, etc.

Note that the butters and oils discussed above have shelf lives in the several months to 1-2 years range, so they won't keep indefinitely; therefore, it may be most cost effective and conscientious to purchase smaller quantities with particular recipes in mind.

Storage Containers

Storage containers are a necessity when it comes to storing herbs and any herbal products you create. Dried herbs can be stored in glass jars such as [Mason jars](#) while finished herbal products can be stored in various sized glass bottles, jars, and tins. These containers can be used in many different ways. They're not only great for storing your supplies and preparations in but for gift-giving as well. (Note that reusing jars from the grocery store that formerly housed spaghetti sauce, jam, olives, or herbs is a great money-saving tip—as long as they are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized!)

You can find [tincture bottles](#), [spray bottles](#), and [tins](#) in the Goods Shop. And don't forget the [labels](#)!

Kitchen Scale

A [kitchen scale](#) will come in handy any time you go to weigh herbs for herbal preparations that require precise measurements such as [weight-to-volume tinctures](#). Be sure to look for a scale that weighs in grams and ounces.

Mixing Bowls and Saucepans

Whether you're measuring and weighing herbs, storing things, or mixing ingredients together, an assortment of [different sized bowls](#) from small to large will be a necessity. You'll also want to have various sizes of saucepans available for infusing and melting things. We recommend

glass, stone, enamel-coated, or stainless steel bowls and pans.

Measuring Utensils

Glass measuring cups, dry [measuring cups](#), [measuring spoons](#), and [graduated cylinders](#) will all be necessary when you need to measure out various amounts of herbs, solvents, waxes, and more for any recipes you want to make. You probably already have these in your kitchen, minus perhaps the graduated cylinder, which you will need only if measuring very accurate amounts of solvents for tinctures.

Kitchen Utensils

Speaking of making recipes, having a supply of [spoons](#), [spatulas](#), knives, kitchen scissors, and cutting boards on hand will make snipping, chopping, whipping, and scraping ingredients into the necessary sizes and textures all the easier. A [mortar and pestle](#) is a lovely and effective tool for grinding and powdering fresh and dried herbs. A [spice grinder](#) is a great option as well. Don't forget [funnels](#), [strainers](#), and [cheesecloth](#) for straining and bottling finished products.

Foraging Bag

If you plan on doing any herbal wildcrafting, you're going to need something to put your harvested plants and mushrooms in. A canvas or cotton bag that's lightweight and has pockets for carrying things is a great tool to have at your fingertips.

Check out the [Plant Identification Tote Bag](#) in the Goods Shop. It makes a perfect foraging bag!

Scissors, Shears, Knives, and A Hand Lens

Speaking of foraging, having a good pair of foraging scissors tucked into your bag is a must for clipping flowers, stems, and small branches. For larger things like roots and thicker branches, a pair of pruning shears will be needed, and a good sharp pocket knife will be necessary for harvesting bark. Don't forget a hand lens for getting a close-up look at the plant you're harvesting.

[Foraging scissors](#) can be found in the Academy's Goods Shop.

Notebook

As any herbalist knows, having a variety of notebooks on hand is a must for writing down thoughts, ideas, lessons learned, recipes, and anything else you want to remember. No matter how many times we tell ourselves we'll remember our latest recipe success (or failure), the truth is that unless we write it down, it may be lost forever!

We love [moleskine notebooks](#), but we also like to keep a 3-ring binder with page dividers and blank paper on hand as well for collecting various notes, handouts, or recipes all in one place.

Writing Utensils

Pens, paper, [colored pencils](#)—even [watercolors](#) are great supplies to have on hand for jotting down information or to use when creating your herbal *materia medica*. You can use many of these supplies to sketch, draw, and paint parts of a plant you're studying as a way to enhance your herbal studies.

Books

Books are most certainly a must-have supply, and as many herbalists would agree, you can never have too many! There are herbal books galore for so many different aspects of herbalism—[foraging books](#), [books for beginners](#), [books for children's health](#), [advanced study books](#), [old-time herbs](#), and more.

Check out the [Herbal Bookshelf](#) to find the next herbal book that will make its way into your herbal library!

Computer

In the modern world we live in, having a computer (or access to one) often feels like a necessity. Computers help quicken research and communication with others, and they can even help one to pursue an education—herbalism included.

If you're interested in pursuing an [online herbal education](#), be sure to check out the many herbal courses, short courses, and paths the Herbal Academy offers. And don't forget—all [herbal courses and paths are on sale](#) until December 31st!

A Quick Word On Sourcing Sustainable Products

Sustainability is an important issue, but it's not so easy to pinpoint. Sustainability really comes down to using resources wisely, in a way that ensures they're around for years to come, and ensuring that production practices are protective of the health of plants, their ecosystem, the land, and people.

Here's the thing, though. Sustainability of a particular resource isn't something that's set in stone. It often changes depending on a variety of factors such as location, weather, farming, and harvesting practices, etc.

Take frankincense essential oil (*Boswellia carterii*) for example. This essential oil is an at-risk

essential oil, but as far as we know, this is only true for *Boswellia carterii* sourced from Somalia due to reports of over-harvesting. *Boswellia carterii* from other locations are not known to be at risk at this time (Tisserand, 2017).

As you can see, the sustainability of a plant or product ebbs and flows based on a variety of factors. The point is to do your research and only purchase supplies from companies that are committed to sustainable sourcing.

Keep Your Supplies Organized With This FREE Printable Herbal Toolkit Supply List

Because we want to see you succeed in your herbal journey, we've created a free printable Herbal Toolkit Supply List to help you stay organized. Simply click the link below to download a PDF file to your computer, print your supply list, and put it in a notebook or tape it to the inside of the closet, cabinet, or bin where you keep your herbal supplies located. Enjoy!

Professions

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| Category | Sub-Category | Specific Occupations | See Also |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| Agriculture | farmer | ackerman, cowherd, crofter, dairymaid, dung carter, farmer, Freibauer, gardener, goatherd, hawker, hayward, Herder, horse trainer, ostler, Peasant, plowman, reaper, Serf, sheepshearer, shepherd, swineherd, thresher, tillerman, Vinther, Woodcutter, woolcomber, woolman, Y eoman | merchant and craftsman (below) |
| Agriculture | Hunter | climber, falconer, fewterer, forester, fowler, gamekeeper, hawker, hunter, huntsman, master of hounds, molecatcher, parker, rat catcher, sperviter, trapper | merchant and craftsman (below) |
| Aquaculture | fisherman | fisherman, leech-collector, oyster raker, oysterer, seaweed harvester | merchant (below) |
| Artist | Visual Art | Artist, artisan, artist's model, fresco painter, glasspainter, illuminator, limner, painter, sculptor | craftsman (below) |
| Artist | Literary Art | Artist, composer, illuminator, limner, playwright, poet, writer | entertainer (below) |
| Craftsman | Most common types in Paris in 1292, in order from most to least common | shoemaker, furrier, tailor, jeweler, pastrycook, mason, carpenter, weaver, chandler, cooper, baker, scabbard maker, hatmaker, saddler, chicken butcher, purse maker, meat butcher, buckle maker, blacksmith, roofer, locksmith, ropemaker, tanner, rugmaker, harness maker, bleacher, cutler, glover | Source: Magic Jar [1] |
| Craftsman | Leatherworker | bottelier, cobbler, cordwainer, currier, girdler, lorimer, malemaker, saddler, scabbard maker, shoemaker, tanner, thonger, vaginarius, | |
| Craftsman | Armorer or Weaponsmith | armorsmith, arrowsmith, blacksmith, bladesmith, bowyer, fletcher, grinder (occupation), gunsmith, gunstocker, knifesmith, lancier, linen-armorer, mailmaker, merchant taylor, poleturner, scythesmith, stringer, swordsmith, vaginarius, weaponsmith | |
| Craftsman | Smith | Blacksmith, blacksmith's striker, brightsmith, bronzedfounder, buckle maker, coppersmith, farrier, foundryman, goldbeater, knifesmith, locksmith, redsmith, scythesmith, silversmith, smelter, smith, swordsmith, spooner, spurrier, tinker, tinsmith, Weaponsmith | |
| Craftsman | Miscellaneous | accoutrement maker, alabasterer, architect, arkwright, Artisan, Baker, balancemaking, basketmaker, beekeeper, beerbrewer, bellfounder, bellmaker, besom maker, billier, bleacher, blockcutter, bodger, bog iron hunter, bonecarver, bookbinder, bookprinter, brazier (occupation), brewer, bricker, bricklayer, broderer, broom-dasher, brushbinder, builder, Butcher, buttonmaker, cabinetmaker, Calligrapher, campaner, canvasser, carder, cardmaker, Carpenter, Cartographer, cattwright, chainmaker, chandler, charcoalburner, cheesemaker, chicken butcher, clockmaker, clothier, coiner, combmaker, compasssmith, confectioner, Cooper, corsetier, cutler, delver, diamantaire, disher, draper, drycooper, drywallier, dyer, embroiderer, engraver, fabricshearer, feltmaker, fewtrier, fuller, furniture maker, furrier, gemcutter, gilder, glassblower, glazier, glover, gravedigger, grinder (occupation), Guild Master, hacker, harness maker, hatmaker, hatter, horner, ivorist, Jeweler, joiner, knacker, lacemaker, lampwright, lanternmaker, lapidary, latoner, leadworker, limeburner, limner, linen-armorer, linerer, linenspinner, lutemaker, luthier, mailer, mapmaker, marier, marleywoman, Mason, master builder, meat butcher, Miller, milliner, miner, miniaturist, minter, mintmaster, moneyer, mirrorer, nailmaker, nedeller, netmaker, oilmaker, papermaker, parchmenter, pasterler, patternmaker, Perfumer, pewterer, physician, pinmaker, plasterer, plattner, plumber, pointer, pot mender, potter, printer, purser, purse maker, quarryman, quilter, rectifier, reedmaker, roofer, roper, ropemaker, rugmaker, rugweaver, sailmaker, saltboiler, salter, sawyer, seamstress, shingler, shipwright, siever, silkmaid, silk-dresser, silk-maker, silk-mercier, silk-dyer, silk-carder, Spinner/spinster, stonemcarver, stonecutter, Stonemason, tailor, tallowchandler, tapestrymaker, tapicer, tasseler, tenter, thacker, threadmaker, tile-e-burner, tile-theeker, tile maker, treen maker, turner, typefounder, upholster, vintner, waxchandler, Weaver, webber, wheeler, wheelwright, wiredrawer, woodcarver, woodcutter, woodturner | The ranks of a Guild: Apprentice, Journeyman, Master Craftsman, Guild Syndic - and any of these professions may be assisted by various grades of unguilded labourer. |
| Criminal | Thief | Bandit, Boothaler, Burglar, Charlatan, Conman, Cutpurse, Diver (criminal), Fence (criminal), Footpad, Pickpocket, Poacher, Quack, Shill, Silk-snatcher, Thimblerigger | |
| Criminal | Prostitute | Bawd, Camp Follower, Courtesan, Prostitute, Stewsman, | |
| Entertainer | Musician | Bard, fiddler, harper, jongleur, lutener, Meistersinger, minnesinger, Minstrel, Musician, nakerer, piper, Singer, | |
| Entertainer | | Actor, Bard, barker, bear-ward, Dancer, fool, Jester, Juggler, mummer, player (actor), playwright, Poet, Skald, Storyteller, Trobaritz, Troubadour, tumbler | Commedia dell'arte |
| Government | | Ale-Conner, Bailiff, Captain of the Guard, Castellan, Catchpole, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chancery Clerk, Cofferer, Coin-Stamper, Constable, Diplomat, Emperor, Exchequer, Hayward, Herald, Jailer, Judge, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Keeper of the Rolls, Keeper of the Wardrobe, King, Knight, Lady, Landed Gentry, landlord, Liner, Lord High Steward, marshal, Master of the Revels, Pinder, Noble, Nobleman, Prince, Pursuivant, Reeve, Seneschal, Sheriff, Steward, Summoner (law), Tax Collector, Toll Keeper, Town Crier, Treasurer, Watchman, Woodward | List of Noble Titles, Standard Royal Court |
| Government | standard Noble Ranks, in order from most to least powerful: | Emperor/Empress, King/Queen, Archduke/Archduchess, Prince/Princess, Marquess, Count/Countess, Viscount/Viscountess, Baron/Baroness, Baronet/Baronetess, Knight/Dame, Esquire | List of Noble Titles, Standard Royal Court |
| Medicine | | alchemist, apothecary, barber-chirurgeon, chirurgeon, cunning man, doctor, leech, leech-collector, midwife, nurse, pissprophet, sawbones, surgeon, toad doctor, wise woman | the healer, humorism, traditional medicine |
| Merchant | | acater, alewife, apothecary, banker, beer seller, bog iron hunter, boothman, chapman, collier, colporteur, costermonger, drover, eggler, fishmonger, fruiterer, fruitier, fueller, glass seller, greengrocer, grocer, Guild Master, haberdasher, hay merchant, hetheder, innkeeper, ironmonger, lighterman, linendraper, mercer, milkmaid, oil merchant, old-clothes dealer, oynter, peddler, pie seller, plumer, poult, ragpicker, shrimper, skinner, spice merchant, spicer, stationer, taverner, thresher, unguentary, waferer, waterseller, weirkeeper, wine seller, wood seller, woodmonger, wool stapler | Intrepid Merchant, Shill |
| Military | Soldier | Arbalestier, Archer, Argolet, Bodyguard, Bowman, Captain, Captain of the Guard, Crossbowman, Drummer, Guardsman, Halberdier, Knifeman, Knight, Mercenary, Militia, Pikeman, Scout, Sergeant-at-arms, Spearman, Spy, Squire, Viking, Watchman | |

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| Military | Siege Engineer | Cannoneer, Pioneer (siege), Sapper, Siege Engineer | |
| Military | Officer | Admiral, Captain, Captain of the Guard, Castellan, Marshal | |
| Military | Camp Follower | Accoutrement Maker, Armorer, Bowyer, Camp Cook, Camp Follower, Cartwright, Fletcher, lancer, linen-armorer, knifesmith, Mercenary, merchant taylor, Pioneer (siege), poleturner, Prostitute, Sapper, Scout, Siege Engineer, smith, Spy, vaginarius, Weaponsmith, | |
| Religion | | abbess, abbot, almoner, anchorite, archbishop, beadle, beguine, bishop, canon, cantor, cardinal, cathar perfect, chantry priest, chaplain, clark, clerk, colporteur, curate, friar, hermit, metropolitan bishop, monk, nun, ostiary, palmer, pardoner, parish priest, pilgrim, pope, priest, primate (religion), sacristan, sexton, summoner (law), Theologian | Cathedral, Chantry School, Convent, Indulgence, Monastery |
| Sailor | | bargeman, boatman, boatwright, canaller, ferryman, Fisherman, hobbler, lighter man, mariner, navigator, Riverboat Pilot, Sail Maker, sailor, sea captain, ship's captain, shipchandler, ship provisioner, Shipwright, waterman | |
| Scholar | | Alchemist, Amanuensis, Apothecary, Astrologer, Barber-Chirurgeon, Bearleader, Calligrapher, Cartographer, Courtesan, Courtier, Cunning-Man, Dean, Herald, Herbalist, Librarian, Mathematician, Poet, Philosopher, Professor, Quack, Scribe, Scrivener, Tempestarii, Theologian, Tutor | |
| Service Industry | Most common types in Paris in 1292, in order from most to least common | maidservant, Barber-Chirurgeon, restaurateur, water carrier, laundress, porter, doctor, bather (profession), copyist | Source: Magic Jar [1] |
| Service Industry | | accompant, accoucheur, accoucheus, accountant, actuary, Amanuensis, attendant, bagger, bailiff, Barber-Chirurgeon, barrister, Bartender, bath attendant, bather (profession), Bodyguard, bodyservant, butler, Camp Cook, Camp Follower, carman, carter, cartier, carver, castellan, ceiller, cellarar, chamberlain, chimney sweep, chirurgeon, clouter, Coistsell, cook, copyist, Courtesan, Courtier, cowherd, cup-bearer, currier, dairymaid, dapifer, ditcher, diver, doctor, dog trainer, drayman, dresser, dung carter, executioner, famulus, farrier, Ferryman, Fortune Teller, gardner, gentleman's gentleman, gong farmer, groom, Groom of the Stool, Guide, harlot, Herald, horseleech, hurdle maker, Innkeeper, lady's maid, laundress, lawyer, leech, Legerdemainist, link boy, link man, maid, maidservant, Messenger, midwife, miller, napier, nurse, panter, paperer (needlemaking), pavior, pavylar, pissprophet, Poet, porter, poiboy, privycleaner, procurator, prostitute, quartermaster, rag and bone man, raker, Rat Catcher, restaurateur, riveter, royal food taster, sawbones, Scribe, scullion, scullery maid, seneschal, Serf, Servant, Sin-Eater, Smelter, solicitor, sperviter, Stablehand, Stabler, stainer, Steward, stillroom, surgeon, tapster, teamster, toad doctor, treadmill worker, trenchederman, userer, valet, wagoner, waller, water carrier, wattler, weeper, wetnurse, Whipping Boy | |
| Unemployed | | beggar, buffoon, housewife ¹ , pilgrim, transient, squatter, urchin, vagabond | |