# THE ENGLISH CRAFT GILDS AND THE GOVERNMENT

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ACCEPTED THEORY REGARDING THE DECAY OF THE ENGLISH CRAFT GILDS

BY

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6.61 in the "Studies in History, beonomis Public Law of Columbia University.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN THE

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

New York 1905 X91(M).3,d:35.J.4

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## PREFACE

THE conclusions presented in the following pages were reached as the result of an investigation of the relations commonly supposed to have existed between the English government and mediæval craft gilds, as shown especially in a series of statutes enacted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to which a great influence has hitherto been ascribed in the decay of English craft gilds.

The present study had its beginning at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of Professor Edward P. Cheyney, who held that three factors should be taken into account in considering the decay of those organizations: First, internal divisions in craft gilds; secondly, external changes in the distribution of industry, shown by the rise of the "domestic system" of manufacture; and thirdly, the hostility or intrusion of the national government, indicated by a series of acts from 1436 to the Elizabethan Statute of Apprentices of 1563, by which the gilds were deprived of their administrative, legislative and jurisdictional freedom, as well as superseded in many of their economic functions.

Nor is Professor Cheyney alone in the stress thus laid upon legislative action. Various writers upon craft gilds have emphasized more or less the influence of such government intrusion. Professor Ashley sees as a factor in the weakening of industrial organization in the towns the increased action of the central authority, while Hib-

447]

bert goes so far as to attribute an utter change in craft gilds as a whole, to one of these acts, that of 1563.

Such conceptions of the policy of the English government, however, show an apparent contradiction in its action relative to the gild system. On the one hand the state would seem to have favored the old towns by trying to check the growth of industry outside of their jurisdiction, by passing laws to regulate the processes of manufacture in different industries as they rose, and in some of these acts by giving power to gild officers to enforce state regulation. Yet in others, by the act of 1563 for example, craft authorities were entirely ignored, and thus the old trade organizations were supposedly superseded in the exercise of much of their work. Again. by the series of acts already referred to, freedom of action of the gilds was restricted by the requirement to submit their by-laws to the inspection and endorsement of government officials before they might be put into execution. It is these latter acts which have been held of especial importance in the decay of the gild system.

A detailed study of the relations which existed between the English government and craft organizations has failed to corroborate such views of the influence of any state action upon the gild system, and has led the writer to a view entirely opposed to that which she previously had held in keeping with the theories of Professor Cheyney and others. This has perhaps been but the natural result of a more extended study of the subject and a more complete isolation of the history of craft gilds. On the other hand the results have been made possible only by the thoroughness of training and the excellent methods of work derived from Professor Cheyney, to whom I have been much indebted throughout this investigation.

I wish also to express my thanks to Professor James

H. Robinson, of Columbia University, for much insight into historical perspective; to Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman and Professor Herbert L. Osgood for their encouragement and good counsel, and to Professor Merrick Whitcomb, of the University of Cincinnati, for similar assistance. In the final revision I have been greatly helped by Miss Louise R. Loomis, of Barnard College.

STELLA KRAMER.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1905.

## **CONTENTS**

#### INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION	
. dente a di di tra att	PAGE
The study of institutions	
Gilds as borough institutions.	
A chartered privilege	
The Gild merchant the first expression of industrial gild	-
Underlying principle—association to co-operate	-
Rise of artisan gilds	· 17
Attitude of the boroughs	. 18
Three methods of accounting for the rise of craft gilds	. 18
The relation between the gild merchant and craft gilds	
Conditions in Leicester	. 22
Change in borough government	. 23
Second stage in craft-gild development	
Development in Bristol and London	
Evolution of the early crown-chartered gilds in Oxford and Londo	
Result of change in borough government	
Relation between national and local industrial interests	
National encouragement of craft gilds	
Craft-gild aggression	
Situation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries	
	. 50
CHAPTER I	
POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO CRAFT GILI	os.
Beginning of governmental intervention	• 39
Fourteenth century conditions	
1. Action of 1388	
Writs for information concerning craft gilds	
Cause of this action	
Craft gilds a generally established institution	
Petition of 1376	
Relations between gilds and town authorities	
Gild conduct evokes state intervention	
2. Act of Henry VI, 1437	
400 i	

10	CONTENTS	E	410
			, Page
	Cunningham's theory of the occasion of the act		46
	Is his the true interpretation?		46
	Procedure up to 1437		47
	Interpretation not verified by existing conditions		47
	Cunningham's theory of the value of the act		47
	Jurisdiction of the justices of the peace		51
	Institution of the office in the boroughs	•	52
	Actual effects of the act		53
	Policy of Henry VI		54
	Policy of Edward IV		55
	Summary of fifteenth century state policy		_
	Conclusion—Probable cause of the enactment	•	59
	CHAPTER II		
	POLICY OF THE EARLY TUDORS TOWARD CRAFT GILDS		
Conf	tinuation of the fifteenth century policy		60
1. I	ntervention under Henry VII		б
	Act of 1503-4		61
	Theories regarding occasion of the act		62
	Busch's theory		63
	Theory of a contemporary chronicler		63
	Act in operation		64
	Influence to be ascribed to this act		64
	Specific charge contained in the act—Unlawful ordinances		
	prices		
	The customary method of determining price		
	Gilds no recognized authority	•	71
	Inquiry into the efficacy of the act		74
	Motive of the government's action		77
л T.	Conclusion		77
2. 11	I. Act of 1531		78 78
	II. Act of 1537		79
	Complication resulting from national and municipal regu		
	tion of the same offense		
	Summary of governmental policy under Henry VIII		83
			٠.
	CHAPTER III		
	ATER TUDOR POLICY AS A FACTOR IN THE DECAY OF CRAFT GI ction of the government under Edward VI $\dots$		
1. A	No break in the continuity of craft-gild development		85 86
	Craft gilds flourishing throughout the realm		87
	Crare Brids Homisiums, emonstions, me seattle	•	υ,

411] CONTENTS
---------------

ΙI

(	PAGE
Policy of the Elizabethan government	. 88
Statute of apprentices	. 88
Views of its influence upon the gild system	. 88
Preamble of the act	. 88
Three important provisions	. 90
Ashley's interpretation	. 90
(I.) Assessment of wages	
Method in vogue from Norman period to 1563	. gi
Terms in the act of 1563	97
Summary of later conditions	. 98
Can Ashley's interpretation be accepted?	
Consideration of two questions to determine effects of the ac	100
Who were the "discreet" men to be consulted?	. 101
Was the act enforced?	. 102
Conclusion—Influence of this part of act	
(2.) Seven-years apprenticeship	. 103
Provisions of the act of 1563	
Evolution of the custom of apprenticeship	. 105
Influence of the act	. 106
Hibbert's interpretation	. 10б
(3.) Authorities entrusted with the enforcement of th	
act	
Cause for the insertion of an apprenticeship clause	. 107
Hibbert's theory of the effect of act of 1563	
(a.) Craft gilds came to an end	. 110
Examination of later conditions	. 111
(b.) Craft gilds amalgamated	
The movement toward amalgamation	. 119
Policy of the Elizabethan government illustrated by charte	er
to a Worcester gild	. 120
Conclusion—State policy	. 121
CHAPTER IV	
ENGLISH ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.	
Gilds no rights of initiative	. 124
Relationship between state, municipality and gild	
Relationship between law and custom	
Local authority first in command	•
Government interference of the fourteenth century	
General rules for conduct of trade and industrial dealings.	
Assize of measures, etc	
Borough government given power to enforce assizes	
Dolough Sovernment Siven power to emoree assizes	. 14/

12	CONTENTS	[412
	Privileges enjoyed by the towns	PAGE 128
	Borough prosperity dependent upon craft prosperity	
	Craft exercise of power in spite of borough interference	
	Gilds dependent upon borough aid for regulation of trade -	
	Gild returns for municipal favors	
	Municipal authorities insist upon fair dealing	
	Municipal authorities refuse to ratify craft by-laws	
	Royal authority for municipal power	
	Gild membership dependent upon burgess-ship	
	Gilds dependent upon borough recognition	
	Gild contributions for town's support	. 134
	Borough authorities as gild members.	
	Borough authorities forced to respect the law	
	Craft recognition of legal enactment	
	Craft violation of law with borough encouragement	. 136
	Borough respect for the law of the land	. 136
	Craft gilds' respect for state and borough law	. 137
	National law the tribunal of last resort	. 137
	Punishment for gild transgression	
	Struggle for existence of the gild system	. 138
	Decay not due to legislative enactment	139
Cond	clusion—Gild merchant succeeded by municipal and craft organ	1-
	ization	. 139
	Subordination of gilds to municipality	. 140
	Gild transgressions—Acts of 1437, 1503, 1531, 1537	
	Radical change of state policy under Elizabeth	. 141
	Elizabethan policy encouraged craft gilds	. 142
	English industrial scheme, a three-fold combination of force	. I43
	Reasons for difficulty of a separate consideration	. 144
	(1.) Importance of gilds in industrial centres	. 144
	(2.) Influence of London gilds upon gilds in all par-	
	of the realm	145
	(3.) English industrial policy was protective, int	
	which the gild system naturally fitted	
	End of craft gilds corroborates the theory of their rise a	S
	purely municipal institutions	. 146

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