GUILDS
AND RELATED ORGANISATIONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART II
THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL GUILDS
THE IRISH GUILDS
THE SCOTTISH GUILDS
THE WELSH GUILDS

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DRAFT
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THE ENGLISH PROVINCES
THE GUILDS OF ENGLISH PROVINCIAL TOWNS AND CITIES

ABBOTSBURY (DORSET)
Guilds. During the Anglo-Saxon period there was Orcy’s Gild which was a frith guild at Abbotsbury.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
Orcy’s Gild is the earliest recorded gild; Orcy, having been a friend of King Canute, founded a gild among the frith-gildsmen of Abbotsbury and endowed it with a hall and a “stead”. [Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England” p. 2]

1. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF ORCY’S GILD AT ABBOTSBURY

ABINGDON (BERKSHIRE)
Religious Guilds. In 1442 Richard II granted a charter to the Guild of the Holy Cross, but this guild died out with the other religious guilds in 1547. This guild met at St. Helen’s Church, Abingdon. The brethren of this guild also obtained a licence from Henry V to build two bridges across the Thames.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
2. Fynmore, R. J.
NOTE ON THE GUILD OF THE HOLY CROSS AT ABINGDON.
[SofA Lib.]

3. Challenor, B.
SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF ABINGDON.
1898;

4. Townsend, J.
A HISTORY OF ABINGDON.
1910;

ALDEBURGH

FREEMEN
5. Groome, John Hindes the Elder
AN APPEAL TO THE FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDEBURGH...FROM A LATE DECISION OF THE BAILIFFS AND CAPITAL BURGESSES OF THE SAME BOROUGH.
[London] 1812;
[BL: 1383.f.11. and 1132.k.34.(1.)]

ALNWICK (NORTHUMBERLAND)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Alnwick in 1611.

Guilds. Originally there existed the Weavers, the Black and White Smiths, the Butchers (1611), the Carpenters and Joiners, the Coopers (1616), the Cordwainers and Shoemakers (1535), the Fullers and Walkers (1611), the Skinners and Glovers, The Fellowship and Free Brotherhood of the Society and Company of Tailors (1613), the Tanners, and the Merchants’ Company.

Eight companies still exist, namely the Black and White Smiths, the Butchers, the Cordwainers, the Joiners and Shoemakers, the Merchants, the Skinners and Glovers, the Tanners, and the Weavers.
Freemen. Alnwick still admits freemen.

MERCHANTS
6. Hodgson, J.C. and Wood, H. M.
THE MERCHANTS’ COMPANY OF ALNWICK.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana 3rd Series; Volume XXI, p. 16.
[SofA Lib.]

FREEMEN
7. [Anon]
SAINT MARK’S DAY; OR, KING JOHN’S FREEMEN. A POEM, COMPREHENDING AN ACCOUNT
OF THE ORIGIN AND CEREMONY OF MAKING FREE BURGESSES AT ALNWICK.
By a native of Alnwick.
J. Vint, London [1790]; 60 pages.
[BL: 11630.b.7.(1.) and G.3184.]

8. [Anon]
AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC ON THE PRESENT EXISTING GRIEVANCES OF THE BURGESSES OR FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF ALNWICK.
Published by the Committee in order to raise public contributions to assist the freemen in carrying on their suit
[against the Common Council] now pending in the High Court of Chancery.
Alnwick 1819; 27 pages.

GENERAL
9. Davidson, W.
A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL VIEW OF ALNWICK
Second Edition. Alnwick 1822;

10. Tatge
HISTORY OF ALNWICK
2 Volumes
Alnwick. Second Edition 1866-1869;

ALTHORP (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Crucifix founded in 1369 in Althorp.

ALTRINCHAM (GREATER MANCHESTER)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Altrincham in 1290.

ALVINGHAM (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1376-7 in Alvingham.

AMCOTTS (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1377-8 in Amcotts; and a Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr founded
circa 1371 (in the Chapel of Amcotts).

ANDOVER (HAMPSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Andover in 1176.

Guilds. Weavers were admitted to the Gild Merchant early in the fourteenth century. There was a Guild of Merchants. There were also the Drapers, the Haberdashers, and the Leathersellers. The Haberdashers included amongst its members Mercers, Grocers, Innholders, Vintners, Bakers, Brewers, Smiths, Cappers, Barbers, Painters and Glaziers.

11. Parsons, Edmund
THE MERCHANT GUILD OF ANDOVER, TRADE REGULATIONS AND TOWN GOVERNMENT
In “Test Valley and Border” anthology.
Andover Local Archives Committee, Andover.
[GL: Fo pam 3290]

12. Parsons, Edmund
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF ANDOVER, WITH THE PAPERS “THE ANDOVER GILD OF MERCHANTS” AND “THE MANOR”.
Holmes & Sons, Andover 1925; 40 pages.
[BL: X.708/44398.]

AXBRIDGE (SOMERSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Axbridge by Richard II.

Guilds. At Axbridge every householder, whether engaged in trade or not, was ordered, in 1614, to enrol himself in one of the three companies of the town.

13. Hunt, W.
ON THE CHARTERS AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF AXBRIDGE.
Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society [ ], XV, Part II, pp.6-20.
BAMBOROUGH (NORTHUMBERLAND)
Gild Merchant. Bamborough was granted a Gild Merchant in 1332.

BANHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 130 in Banham; and a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1362.
The Gild of St. John the Baptist and the Gild of the Holy Trinity at Banham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 178)

BARDWELL (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
14. Warren, F. E.
GILD OF S. PETER IN BARDWELL. ENTRIES...EXTRACTED FROM AN OLD MS.
VOLUME OF ACCOUNTS...IN THE VESTRY OF BARDWELL PARISH CHURCH.
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History [1902]; Volume XI, p. 81.
[BL: 4707.c.35.; SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
15. Warren, F. E.
A PRE-REFORMATION VILLAGE GILD.
[SofA Lib.]

BARKWAY (HERTFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary founded in 1306 in Barkway.

BARNSTAPLE (DEVON)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Barnstaple in 1303, and this was later transformed into a socio-religious gild. There was a Guild of St. Nicholas in Barnstaple that brought all those who were interested in the woollen trade, whether as merchants, weavers, tuckers, spinners, dyers, flock-masters, or landowners, both in the town itself and in the country districts around, into a common organisation for the promotion and protection of their mutual interests. A Goldsmiths’ Guild existed in Barnstaple from around the 16th century until the 18th century. A guild, which included the goldsmiths and pewterers, may have existed in Barnstaple (cf S.E.Thomas: The Barnstaple Pewterers p. 88)
Freemen. Barnstaple still admits freemen.

GILD MERCHANT
VESTIGES OF AN EARLY GUILD OF ST. NICHOLAS AT BARNSTAPLE.
The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art Transactions, Volume XI, pp. 191-212.
[SofA Lib.]

GOLDSMITHS
THE BARNSTAPLE GOLDSMITHS’ GUILD, WITH SOME NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN.
The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art Transactions 1917; Volume XLIX, pp. 163-189.

PEWTERERS
18. *Thomas, S. E.
The Barnstaple Pewterers.
The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art, Report and Transactions 1971; Volume 103, pp 85-102.

GENERAL
19. Chanter, J. R. and Wainwright, T.
The Barnstaple Records
North Devon Journal, 1879-1900;

20. Gribble, Joseph Besly
Memorials of Barnstaple, A History of the Ancient Borough.
2 Volumes.
Barnstaple 1830;

21. *Gribble, Joseph Besly
Memorials of Barnstaple.

BARTON (SUFFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1373 (at the Church of St. Mary).

BARTON BENDISH (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of All Saints founded in 1385-6 (in All Saints’ Church); and a Gild of St. John the Baptist (in the Church of St. Andrew).

BARTON next MILDENHALL (SUFFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary founded circa 1369 in Mildenhall.

BASINGSTOKE (HAMPSHIRE)
Guilds. There was a Guild of the Holy Ghost

RELIGIOUS GILDS
22. Loggon, Samuel
The History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, Near Basingstoke in Hampshire...With an Account of Another Religious House Founded at the Same Place by King Henry III.
Reading 1742; 43 pages.

23. Millard, James Elwin (Editor)
GUILD OF THE HOLY GHOST.
Introduction by James Elwin Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke.
Reading 1882; 157 pages.
[GL: T/B 313]

24. Ravenhill, W. W.
CONFIRMATION OF THE GUILD OF THE HOLY GHOST AT BASINGSTOKE.
Wiltshire Archaeological Society; Volume XXIII, p. 62.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
25. Baigent, F. J. and Millard, J. E.
A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT TOWN AND MANOR OF BASINGSTOKE.
1889

BASLOW (DERBYSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Our Lady founded circa 1385 in Baslow.

BASTON (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There were several Religious Gilds in Baston, namely: the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded circa 1366; the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1341; and the Gild of St. Katharine founded circa 1382.]

BATH (SOMERSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bath in 1189.
Guilds. There was an Anglo Saxon guild in Bath; there was a religious guild founded circa 1289 in the Church of St. Mary de Stalles; and there was a Guild of Merchant Taylors in Bath.
Freemen. Bath no longer admits freemen.

MERCHANT TAYLORS
THE GUILD OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS IN BATH.
[SofA Lib.]

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild founded circa 1289 in the common chantry of Baa in the Church of St. Mary de Stalles.]

FREEMEN
27. Eyles, William E.
THE FREEMEN OF BATH AND THE FREEMEN'S ESTATE
1970;

28. Hibbert, C.
A VIEW OF BATH, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL: REPRESENTING FACTS, REAL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. Bath 1813;
[Includes a defence of the right of freemen to use Bath common.]

29. Shickle, The Revd. C. W.
A COPY OF THE CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNTS OF THE CITY OF BATH, WITH A LIST OF FREEMEN AND OTHER INTERESTING MATTER.
2 Volumes.
[1905]
[BL: L.R.30.c.10.]

GENERAL
30. Earle, John
A GUIDE TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF BATH
London 1864;

31. Falconer, R. W.
LIST OF CHARTERS CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF BATH
Bath 1858;

32. Hunter, Dr. [ ]
TRADE FRATERNITIES OF BATH.
[SofA Lib.]

33. King, A. J. and Watts, B. H.
THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF BATH.
London 1885;

34. Markland, J. H. [and Dr. Hunter and Mr. Addison]
ON AN ANGLO SAXON GUILD AT BATH.
[SofA Lib.]

THE HISTORY OF BATH.
R. Cruttwell, Bath 1801;

BEACHAMWELL (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Beachamwell, namely: the Gild of All Saints (in All Saints’ Church); the Gild of St. John the Baptist (in the Church of St. John the Baptist); the Gild of St. Margaret (in the Church of St. Mary); a Gild founded in 1378-9 thought to be of St. Peter (in the Church of St. Mary); and a Gild of St. Peter and St. Paul (in the Church of St. Mary).

BECCLES (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1354 at Beccles; a Gild of the Holy Trinity; and a Gild of the Holy Ghost.
BEDALL (YORKSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity in Bedall.

BEDFORD (BEDFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bedford in 1189.
Freemen. Bedford no longer admits freemen.

BERKSHIRE

BERWICK UPON TWEED (NORTHUMBERLAND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Berwick-upon-Tweed in circa 1249.
Guilds. Circa 1302 the Statuta Gilde amalgamated the original trade guilds, such as the Skinners, the Glovers, and others into a single Merchant Guild.
Freemen. Berwick-upon-Tweed still admits freemen.
[BL: X.700/119167.]
[Contains the Statuta Gildae.]

GENERAL
43. Fuller, John
THE HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED
Edinburgh 1799;

44. *Fuller, John
THE HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED
Edinburgh 1799. Reprinted 1973;

45. Johnstone, T.
THE HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED AND ITS VICINITY
Berwick 1817;

46. Raine, The Revd. James
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH DURHAM, AS SUBDIVIDED INTO THE SHIRES OF
NORHAM, ISLAND, AND BEDLINGTON, WHICH, FROM THE SAXON PERIOD UNTIL THE YEAR
1844, CONSTITUTED PARCELS OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM, BUT ARE NOW UNITED
TO THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
John Bowyer Nichols and Son, London 1852;

47. Scott, John
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND GUILD.
Elliot Stock, London 1888; xv+vi+495 pages. Illustrated.

48. Sheldon, F.
HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.
Edinburgh 1849;

BEVERLEY (YORKSHIRE)

Guilds. A Gild Merchant was established in Beverley in 1119, which was later transformed into a social-religious guild. The Brotherhood of the Pin was introduced to England during the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. This was the Gild of the Minstrels which had its centre for the North of England at Beverley. There was a Gild of St. John (the Baptist) of the Hanshush (Guildhall). Beverley's Hanse dates from the charter of Thurston, Archbishop of York. There was a Company of Merchants, and a Brotherhood of Tanners

Religious Guilds. The earliest charter of the Great Gild of St. John of Beverley of the Hanshouse was given during the reign of Henry I. The religious Guild of St. Elena (St. Helen) was founded in Beverley in 1378. [There were several Religious Guilds at Beverley, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi; the Gild of St.Helen and St. Mary founded in 1378 (at the Church of Friars Minor); the Great Gild of St. John under an Inspeiximus of Richard II which mentions a Charter of Henry I; and the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1355 (at the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary).]

Freemen. Beverley still admits freemen.

TANNERS
49. Ellis, A. S.
THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE TANNERS IN BEVERLEY.
Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society; Volume IV, p. 23.
[SofA Lib.]

MINSTRELS
50. *[Anon]
THE ORDER OF THE FAMOUS COMPANY OR FRATERNITY OF MINSTRELS IN BEVERLEY.
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds at Beverley, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi; the Gild of St.Helen and St. Mary founded in 1378 (at the Church of Friars Minor); the Great Gild of St. John under an *Inspeximus* of Richard II which mentions a Charter of Henry I; and the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1355 (at the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary).

51. *[Anon]*
GILD OF ST. ELENE, BEVERLEY.

52. *[Anon]*
THE GREAT GILD OF ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY OF THE HANSHOUSE.

53. *[Anon]*
GILD OF ST. MARY, BEVERLEY.

FREEMEN

54. *[Anon]*
RULES OF THE BEVERLEY CATTLE SOCIETY, FOR FREEMEN AND FREEMEN’S WIDOW’S.
Established the 2nd of May 1842.
1842; 8 pages.
[BL: 1568/5883.]

GENERAL

55. Dennet, J. (Editor)
BEVERLEY BOROUGH RECORDS 1575-1821.
Yorkshire Archaeological Society Records Series 1932; Volume LXXXIV p. ix.

56. Lambert, J. M.
THE TRADE GILDS OF BEVERLEY.
Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society; Volume XIX, p. 91.
[SofA Lib.]

57. Oliver,
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BEVERLEY.
M. Turner 1829;
[Contains a description of the Minstrels’ Gild pp. 557-559.]

58. Poulson, George
George Scaum, London and Beverley 1829; 2 Volumes in One xii+816+83 pages. Illustrated.

BIDEFORD (DEVON)

59. Watkins, John
BINBROOK (LINCOLNSHIRE)

Religious Guilds
There were several Religious Guilds in Binbrooke, namely: the Guild of Corpus Christi founded in 1360; the Guild of St. Helena founded in 1376; and the Guild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1362.

BIRMINGHAM (WEST MIDLANDS)

Guilds. The Act of 13 George III in 1773 appointed Birmingham as a place for assaying and marking wrought plate, and incorporated a Company (with perpetual succession and a common seal) by the name of “The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham.”

Religious Guilds. The religious Guild of the Holy Cross was granted a licence by Richard II in 1392.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
60. *[Anon]*
GILD OF THE HOLY CROSS, BIRMINGHAM.

61. Smith, L[ucy] T[oulmin]*
THE GILD OF HOLY CROSS, BIRMINGHAM.
Hull and London 1894;
[Re-printed from Andrews’s Bygone Warwickshire, 1893]

62. *[Anon]*
GILD CALLED “LENCHE’S TRUST,” BIRMINGHAM.

GENERAL
63. Andrews
BY-GONE WARWICKSHIRE.
1893;
[includes an account by Smith, Lucy Toulmin Smith of The Gild of the Holy Cross, Birmingham.]

64. Boulton, M.
MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO ASSAYING AND MARKING WROUGHT PLATE AT BIRMINGHAM.
[1773]; 3 pages.

65. Bunce, J. T.
HISTORY OF THE CORPORATION OF BIRMINGHAM.
2 Volumes
Birmingham 1878-1885;

66. Gill, Conrad
HISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Two Volumes

67. Hutton, William
THE HISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Birmingham 1781:

68. Hutton, William
THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HUTTON, STATIONER, OF BIRMINGHAM;
AND THE HISTORY OF HIS FAMILY.

69. Langford, J. A.
THE CONFISCATION OF THE BIRMINGHAM GILDS.
[SofA Lib.]

70. Smith, Joshua Toulmin
MEMORIALS OF OLD BIRMINGHAM : TRADITIONS OF THE OLD CROWN HOUSE,
IN DER-YAT-END, IN THE LORDSHIP OF BIRMINGHAM.
With some notice of English Gilds.
H. Wright, Birmingham 1863; viii+56 pages. Illustrated
[GL: T/B 620; SofA Lib.]

BISHOP'S CASTLE (SHROPSHIRE)
Freemen. Bishop's Castle still admits freemen.

BISHOP'S LYNN (NORFOLK)
Religious Guilds. There were nine religious guilds in Bishop's Lynn, including the Gild of Conception, the Gild of the Holy Cross, the Gild of the Purification, the Gild of St. Edmund, the Gild of St. George the Martyr, the Gild of St. John Baptist, the Gild of St. Lawrence, the Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the Gild of St. William.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
71. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE CONCEPTION, LENNE EPISCOPI.

72. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE HOLY CROSS, LENNE EPISCOPI.

73. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE PURIFICATION, LENNE EPISCOPI.

74. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. EDMUND, LENNE EPISCOPI.

75. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, LENNE EPISCOPI.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

76.  *[Anon]  
GILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LENN EPISCOPI. 

77.  *[Anon]  
GILD OF ST. LAWRENCE, LENNE EPISCOPI. 

78.  *[Anon]  
GILD OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, LENN EPISCOPI. 

79.  *[Anon]  
HEE SUNT ORDINACIONES ET CONSUETUBINES GILDE SANCTI WILLELMII, LENNE EPISCOPI. THE GILD OF YOUNG SCHOLARS, LENNE. 

BODMIN (CORNWALL)  
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bodmin in 1225.

BOSTON (LINCOLNSHIRE)  
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Boston in 1260. 
Gilds. In 1349 Edward III granted a licence in Mortmain for a guild and fraternity consisting of both brothers and sisters to be formed in Boston, in honour of the feast of Corpus Christi, and to elect a Master of the Guild, who should bear the title of Alderman. There was a guild in 1598 composed of Smiths, Farriers, Braziers and Cutlers. 
Religious Guilds. There were several Religious Gilds in Boston, namely: the Gild of the Ascension; the Gild of Corpus Christi renewed in 1349; the Gild of St. James, Apostle; the Cordwainers (otherwise known as the Gild of St. John the Baptist); the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1349 (in the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1260; the Gild of St. Peter and St. Paul (in the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of St. Simon and St. Jude founded in 1368; and the Gild of the Holy Trinity.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS  
There were several Religious Gilds in Boston, namely: the Gild of the Ascension; the Gild of Corpus Christi renewed in 1349; the Gild of St. James, Apostle; the Cordwainers (otherwise known as the Gild of St. John the Baptist); the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1349 (in the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1260; the Gild of St. Peter and St. Paul (in the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of St. Simon and St. Jude founded in 1368; and the Gild of the Holy Trinity.

GENERAL  
80.  Ormrod, W. M.  
THE GUILDS IN BOSTON.  
Pilgrim College, Boston 1993; vi+77 pages. Illustrated.  
[TCDL: PL-228-360 Stacks]
BOTTISHAM (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Gilds in Bottisham, namely: the Gild of the Holy Trinity existed since ‘time without memory’; the Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Gild of Corpus Christi; the Gild of All Saints; the Gild of St. Nicholas; the Gild of St. Peter; and the Gild of St. James.

BOUGHTON or BUXTON (NORFOLK)
The Gild of All Saints at Bukton (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 178, 184)

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE)
There was a Gild of St. Joseph and Our Blessed Lady.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
82. Kaye, P. M.
THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF THE HOLY GILD OF ST. JOSEPH AND OUR BLESSED LADY, TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A SHORT HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE GILDS THAT FLOURISHED BEFORE THE REFORMATION.
Dale, Bradford 1840;
[BL: 4784.bb.51.(1.)]

BRAUNTON (DEVON)
There was a Gild of St. Brannock’s and St. John, and a Gild of St. George.

83. #Slee, A. H.
BRAUNTON AND ITS MANORS.
The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art Transactions 1941; Volume 73, pp. 195-201.

BRESSINGHAM (NORFOLK)
St. John’s Gild at Bressingham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 179)

BRIDGNORTH (SHROPSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bridgnorth in 1227.
Gilds. There were gilds in Bridgnorth, one of which was a Company of Smiths.
Freemen. Bridgnorth still admits freemen.

84. Skeel, C. A. J.
THE BRIDGNORTH COMPANY OF SMITHS.
English Historical Review, Volume XXXV, page 244.
[SofA Lib.]

BRIDGWATER (SOMERSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Bridgwater by Edward I.

85. Dilks, T. B.
BRIDGWATER BOROUGH ARCHIVES 1200-1377.
1933;

86. Odgers, J. E.
SOME MS ACCOUNTS OF BRIDGWATER
Taunton 1877;

BRIDPORT (DORSET)
Religious Gilds. A small guild existed in Bridport, having been founded in 1406. Its register of meetings and membership ran for a few decades before it petered out in 1455. (DCRO, MS. B3/CD 56)

BRIGHTLINGSEA (ESSEX)
Freemen. Brightlingsea still admits freemen.

87. Dove, Claude
THE LIBERTY OF BRIGHTLINGSEA
1974;

88. Dickin, E. P.
THE HISTORY OF BRIGHTLINGSEA
1913 and 1939;

BRIGHTWELL (BERKSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Brightwell.

BRISTOL (AVON)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bristol in 1188.

Guides. There was a Gild of the Kalenders or Calendars founded in 700 AD. The Society of Merchant Venturers (1552); the Merchant Taylors (1399); the Clothmakers or Tuckers Gild; the Bakers' Gild; the Guild of the Fullers (1406); the Carpenters; the Sailcloth Weavers; the Shoemakers; the Woolcombers; the Glassmakers; the Mercers and Linendrapers; the Painters; the Soapmakers, Tallow and Waxchandlers (1603); the Feltmakers and Haberdashers; the Weavers; the Wiredrawers; the Barber-Surgeons; the Coopers; the Joiners; the Pewterers (1456); the Porters; the Tylers and Plasterers; the Pipemakers; the Guild of St. Stephen’s Ringers. By 1671 there were 26 gilds in Bristol, including 9 which were formed during the period 1647-1671. The Sailors were never formally incorporated.
The Merchant Venturers is the only Guild still in existence, and only persons who are freemen may join it.
Religious Guilds. In 1417 Henry V granted licences confirming the establishment of the religious guilds in Bristol.

Freemen. Bristol still admits freemen.

BARBER-SURGEONS
89. Parker, G.
EARLY BRISTOL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, THE MEDIEVAL HOSPITALS, AND BARBER-SURGEONS.
Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society; Volume XLIV, pages 155-178. [SofA Lib.]

CALENDARIES or KALENDERS
The gild of the Kalenders at Bristol, founded in 700 A.D., must have been one of the oldest gilds in England. They were originally a gild of priests only, who assembled for mass, on the Kalends. Its founders were Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Robert Fitzharding, burgess of Bristol. In the reign of Henry II the gild moved from the church of the Holy Trinity to that of All Saints (Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England” p. 8)

90. [Anon]
GUILD OF CALENDARIES AT BRISTOL.
Gentleman’s Magazine 1789; Part II, p. 993.

91. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE KALENDERS.

92. Orme, N. I.
THE GUILD OF KALENDARS, BRISTOL.
Transactions of the Bristol & Glocestershire Archaeological Society 1978; Volume 96, page 32. [SofA Lib.]

93. Rogers, The Revd. Henry
THE CALENDARS OF AL-HALLOWEN BRYSTOWE: AN ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE SOME PORTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRIORY OR FRATERNITIE OF CALENDARS, WHOSE LIBRARY ONCE STOOD OVER THE NORTH OR JESUS AISLE OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRISTOL.
Bristol 1846; xi+279 pages.

FULLERS
94. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE FULLERS, BRISTOL.

MERCERS & LINEN DRAPERS
95. Latimer, J.
THE MERCERS’ AND LINEN DRAPERS’ COMPANY OF BRISTOL.
Transactions of the Bristol & Glocestershire Archaeological Society; Volume XXVI, pages 288-292. [SofA Lib.]

MERCHANT TAYLORS
96. *Fox, Francis F[rederick]
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT FRATERNITY OF MERCHANT TAYLORS OF BRISTOL, WITH TRANSCRIPTS OF ORDINANCES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
Bristol 1880; 147 pages. [Only 50 copies printed for private circulation.] [GL: S 338/6; BL: 10352.1.17.]
97. Fox, Francis F[rederick]
THE GUILD OF MERCHANT TAYLORS OF BRISTOL.
Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society; Volume IV, page 284.
[SofA Lib.]

MERCHANT VENTURERS
98. [Anon]
NOTES ON THE MERCHANT VENTURERS’ HALL AND ALMSHOUSES.
Proceedings of the Somerset Arch. & Natural History Society, Bath & District Branch 1928; 185.
[SofA Lib.]

99. *Carus-Wilson, E. M.
THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF BRISTOL IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.
Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, Bristol 1962; 19 pages. Illustrated.

100. *Clarke, Charles Cyril
THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL:
Being a lecture given at the Royal Colonial Institute, Bristol on January 2nd 1922.
Bristol 1922; 60 pages. Illustrated.
Printed for private circulation.
[GL: S 338/6]

101. Latimer, J[ohn]
THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL:
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANTERIOR MERCHANTS’ GUILDS.
J.W. Arrowsmith, Bristol 1903; viii+345 pages.
[GL: S 338/6, SofA Lib.]

102. *Latimer, J[ohn]
THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL:
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANTERIOR MERCHANTS’ GUILDS.

103. McGrath, Patrick V.
THE MERCHANT VENTURERS
AND BRISTOL SHIPPING IN THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Mariners’ Mirror 1950; Volume XXXVI, pp. 69-81.
[SofA Lib.]

104. McGrath, Patrick V.
RECORDS RELATING TO THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Bristol Record Society 1952; Volume XVII
[GL: Store 336 (Bristol r s; 17)]

105. McGrath, Patrick V.
THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS AND THE PORT OF BRISTOL IN THE 17TH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucester Archaeological Society 1953; Volume LXXII, page 105.
[SoA Lib.]

106. McGrath, Patrick V.
JOHN WHITSON AND THE MERCHANT COMMUNITY OF BRISTOL.
Historical Association (Bristol Branch), Bristol 1970; 23 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: Store 325 (h assoc Bristol branch h pams; 25)]
107. *McGrath, Patrick V.
THE MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL
A HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT DAY.
The Society, Bristol 1975; xviii+613 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: 338/6]

108. *Minchinton, W. E. (Editor)
POLITICS AND THE PORT OF BRISTOL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:
Bristol Record Society's Publications Volume XXIII.
Bristol Record Society, Bristol 1963; xxxviii+225 pages.
[GL: Store 336 (Bristol r s; 23)]

109. *Ralph, Elizabeth
GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL.
The Society, Bristol 1988; x+80 pages.
[GL: T/B 861]

110. Taylor, L. G.
THE MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL.
Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucester Archaeological Society 1953; Volume LXXI, page 5.
[SofA Lib.]

111. Were, F.
THE ARMS OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS.
Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucester Archaeological Society; Volume XXIX, page 23.
[SofA Lib.]

PEWTERERS
112. Cotterell, H. H.
BRISTOL AND WEST COUNTRY PEWTERERS.
Bristol 1918;

SOAPMAKERS
113. *Matthews, Harold Evan (Editor)
PROCEEDINGS, MINUTES AND ENROLMENTS OF THE COMPANY OF SOAPMAKERS 1562-1642.
Bristol Record Society 1940; 254 pages.
[GL: Store 336 (Bristol r s; 10); SofA Lib.]

TAILORS
Apparently the first record of a royal charter to a Bristol craft gild is that granted to the Tailors in 1399 (Archaeological Journal 1881; p. 113)

WEAVERS
114. *Fox, Francis F. and Taylor, John
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GUILD OF WEAVERS IN BRISTOL : CHIEFLY FROM MANUSCRIPTS.
Bristol 1889; 100 pages.
[Only 50 copies printed for private circulation, of which this is No. 48.]
[GL: S 338/6; BL: 8245.gg.23]

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
115. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE RINGERS, BRISTOL.
116. *Rostyn, H. E.
THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF ST. STEPHEN’S RINGERS, BRISTOL.
St. Stephen’s Press, Bristol 1928; xi+218 pages.

FREEMEN
117. [Anon]
AN EXACT LIST OF THE VOTES OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY OF BRISTOL, TAKEN AT THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ETC.
Joseph Penn, Bristol 1722; 29 pages.
[BL: 810.k.32.]

118. [Anon]
THE BRISTOL POLL BOOK, BEING A LIST OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN WHO VOTED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.
E. Farley, Bristol [1754]; 150 pages.
[BL: 10361.aa.26.]

119. [Anon]
THE BRISTOL POLL BOOK, BEING A LIST OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN WHO VOTED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, FOR MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY OF BRISTOL, WHICH COMMENCED...TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1812, AND FINISHED FRIDAY, THE 16TH, ETC
J. Mills, Bristol 1818; lvix+136 pages.
[BL: 1493.w.30.]

120. [Anon]
THE BRISTOL POLL BOOK, BEING A LIST OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN WHO VOTED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, FOR MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY OF BRISTOL.
1830;
[BL: RB.23.b.3654.]

121. [Anon]
THE BRISTOL POLL BOOK, BEING A LIST OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN WHO VOTED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.
John Wansbrough, Bristol 1837; 140 pages.
[BL: 10361.aa.12.]

122. Nicholls, J. F.
THE ANCIENT CHARTER PRIVILEGES OF THE BRISTOL FREEMEN; WHENCE DERIVED AND HOW MAINTAINED.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society, Bristol [1878]; iii. pp. 258-278.

GENERAL
123. Barrett, William
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BRISTOL
Bristol 1789;

124. *Barrett, William
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BRISTOL

125. Barry, Professor Jonathan
THE CULTURAL LIFE OF BRISTOL, 1640-1775.
University of Oxford D.Phil. thesis 1985;
126. Ben-Amos, I. K.
WOMEN APPRENTICES IN THE TRADERS AND CRAFTS OF EARLY MODERN BRISTOL.

127. *Bickley, F. B.
THE LITTLE RED BOOK OF BRISTOL.
2 Volumes.
Council of the City and County of Bristol, Bristol 1900;

128. *Carus-Wilson, E. M.
THE OVERSEAS TRADE OF BRISTOL.
In: “Studies in English Trade in the Fifteenth Century” by Eileen Edna Power and M.M. Postan (Editors)
[GL: 380/9]

129. Fox, F. F.
THE HISTORY OF THE GUILDS OF BRISTOL.
[SofA Lib.]

130. Harding, N. D.
BRISTOL CHARTERS 1155-1373.
1930;

131. Hollis, D. (Editor)
CALENDAR OF THE BRISTOL APPRENTICESHIP BOOK 1532-1562.
Bristol Record Society, Bristol 1949; Volume XIV.

132. Holman, J. R.
APPRENTICESHIP AS A FACTOR IN MIGRATION: BRISTOL 1675-1726.

133. Latimer, J.
ANNALS OF BRISTOL IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
1900;

134. Latimer, J.
SIXTEENTH CENTURY BRISTOL.
Bristol 1908;

135. McGrath, Patrick V.
MERCHANTS AND MERCHANDISE IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BRISTOL.
Bristol Record Society 19, 1955;

136. Nicholls, J. F.
THE EARLY BRISTOL CHARTERS AND THEIR CHIEF OBJECT.

137. Nicholls, J. F. and Taylor, J.
BRISTOL, PAST AND PRESENT
3 Volumes
Bristol 1881-1882;

THE STAPLE COURT BOOKS OF BRISTOL.
Bristol Record Society, Bristol 1934; vii+275 pages.
139. Rogers, F. H.
THE BRISTOL CRAFT GILDS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES
Bristol University M.A. Thesis 1949;

140. Sachs, David Harris
THE DEMISE OF THE MARTYRS:
THE FEASTS OF ST. CLEMENT AND ST. KATHERINE IN BRISTOL 1400-1600.
Social History 1986; Volume 11, pp. 141-196.

141. *Sachs, David Harris
THE WIDENING GATE. BRISTOL AND THE ATLANTIC ECONOMY, 1450-1700.

THE CHARTERS AND LETTERS PATENT GRANTED BY THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND TO THE TOWN AND CITY OF BRISTOL.
Newly translated, and accompanied by the original Latin.

143. Seyer, The Revd. Samuel
MEMOIRS HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL OF BRISTOL AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.
2 Volumes
Bristol 1821-1823;

144. Taylor, John
A BOOK ABOUT BRISTOL, HISTORICAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL, FROM ORIGINAL RESEARCH.
Bristol gilds pp.226-239.
London and Bristol 1872;

145. Veale, E. W. W. (Editor)
THE GREAT RED BOOK OF BRISTOL.
Bristol Record Society 1933; Volume I, pp. 125-126.

146. Veale, E. W. W. (Editor)
THE GREAT RED BOOK OF BRISTOL.
Bristol Record Society [ ]; Volume II

147. Veale, E. W. W. (Editor)
THE GREAT RED BOOK OF BRISTOL.
Bristol Record Society 1952; Volume III (The Borough Courts).

BUCKINGHAM (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE)
Guilds: Mercers Company incorporating the Grocers, Haberdashers, Linen Drapers, Silkmen, Goldsmiths, Apothecaries, Salters, Chandlers, Hatters and Cappers.

148. Willis, B.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BUCKINGHAM.
1755
BURFORD (OXFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Burford in 1087.

149. Fisher, John
A HISTORY OF BURFORD.
Cheltenham 1861;

150. Gretton, R. H.
THE BURFORD RECORDS.
1920;

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (SUFFOLK)
Gilds. Abbot Hugh of Bury St. Edmunds (1213-1229) granted a guild to the Bakers of the town.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
The Fraternity of the Clerks of Glemsford was founded during the reign of King Canute, and was located in the church of St. Mary at Bury St. Edmunds. The fraternity was founded in honour of Our Lord, St. Mary, St. Peter and All Saints, and consisted entirely of actual or prospective priests. The gild of St. Nicholas also at Bury, was founded in 1282, and consisted of 12 priests, 60 sisters, priests and laymen, and a governor elected by them. This gild was also known as the Dulse Gild, from the number twelve of their governing body, and they provided a pageant for the festival of Corpus Christi (Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England”)

GENERAL
151. Tymms, Samuel
A HANDBOOK OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
London. Fifth Edition 1885;

152. Yates, The Revd Richard
AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MONASTIC HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN AND ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND’S BURY.
Volume I

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MONASTIC HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN AND ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND’S BURY.
Volume II
J. B. Nichols and Son, London 1843; xvii to xxx, pp. 253 to 256.

BYOM (DERBYSHIRE)

BURGH (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. James founded circa 1365 in Burgh.

BURY ST. EDMOND’S (SUFFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds at Bury St. Edmunds, namely: the Gild of the Assumption (at the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of Corpus Christi (at the Church of St. Edmund); another Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1317 (at the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. Anne founded circa 1309 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Botolph (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Christopher founded circa 1349 (at the Church of St. Edmund); the Gild of St. Mary founded circa 1329 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of the Passion of St. Edmund the King founded in 1385 (at the Abbey Church); the Gild of St. Edmund the Bury (at the Church of St. Edmund); the Gild of St. George founded circa 1369 (at the Church of St. Edmund); the Gild of St. George founded circa 1369 (at the Church of St. Edmund); the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1372 (at the Church of St. James); another Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1372 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Margaret founded in 1346 (in the Chapel of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Mary Magdalene founded in 1379 (at the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. Nicholas founded in 1282 (at the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. Peter founded circa 1309 (at the Church of St. Mary); and the Gild of the Clerks of Glemsford founded 1065).

BUXTON (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of All Saints founded in 1384-5 (in the Parish Church).
CALNE (WILTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Calne in 1565.

154. Mabbs, A. W. (Editor)
GUILD STEWARD'S BOOK OF THE BOROUGH OF CALNE.
Records of the Wiltshire Arch. & Natural History Society 1951; Volume VII.
[SoA Lib.]

155. Marsh, A. E. W.
A HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF CALNE.
1904;

CAMBRIDGE (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)
During the Anglo-Saxon period there was a Gild of the Thegns (Thanes) or Knights of Cambridge. Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cambridge in 1201.

Religious Guilds. There was the Guild of Holy Trinity (1377); Guild of the Annunciation (1379); Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (St. Botolph's); Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Juxta Fforum); Guild of St. Clement (1431); Guild of St. Peter & St. Paul (1438); Guild of All Saints (1473).

Freemen. Cambridge no longer admits freemen.

Religious Guilds
There were several religious Gilds in Cambridge, namely: the Gild of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1379 (in the Parish Church of St. Mary); the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1384 (in the Church of Holy Trinity); the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1385 (in the Church of St. Andrew); the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1380 (in the Church of St. Benedict); the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1378 (in the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1386 (in Great St. Mary’s Church); the Gild of Holy Trinity (in the Church of Holy Trinity); the Gild of St. Mary (in the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. Katherine (in the Church of Holy Trinity).

The Thanes’ gild at Cambridge was a frith-gild which was attached to a church, its alms being taken to St. Aetheldryth. (Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England”)

156. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE ANNUNCIATION, CAMBRIDGE.

157. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (JUXTA FFORUM), CAMBRIDGE.

158. *[Anon]
GILD OF HOLY TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE.

159. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. CLEMENT, AND TWO OTHERS, CAMBRIDGE.

160. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE VIRGIN MARY (ST. BOTULPH’S), CAMBRIDGE.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

161. Rushe, J. P.
THE ORIGIN OF ST. MARY’S GILD
IN CONNECTION WITH CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
[SofA Lib.]

162. Siraut, M.
ACCOUNTS OF ST. KATHERINE’S GUILD AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE: 1514-1537.
[SofA Lib.]
[Here was at least one guild not religiously averse to usury.]

163. Williams, J. F.
A MEDIEVAL SQUABBLE [GILD OF ST. MARY, DOCUMENTS 1465].
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL

164. Atkinson, T[omas] D[inham]
CAMBRIDGE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

165. *Bateson, Mary (Editor)
CAMBRIDGE GILD RECORDS.
With a Preface by William Cunningham.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge 1903; xxxvii+176 pages.
[GL: Store 305 (Cambridge ant s oct pub; 39); BL: Ac.5624; SofA Lib.]

166. Cooper, Charles Henry
ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.
5 Volumes
Cambridge 1842-[1853]

167. Maitland, F[rederick] W. and Bateson, Mary
THE CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.
1901;

168. Pryme, G.
A LETTER TO THE FREEMEN...OF...CAMBRIDGE, ON THE STATE OF THE BOROUGH.
Cambridge 1823;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

169. #Atkinson, T[omas] D[inham]
THE GILDS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
[SofA Lib.]
[List of the social or religious or parish gilds in the County, exclusive of the town of Cambridge.]

170. Palmer, W. M.
THE VILLAGE GILDS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
[SofA Lib.]
CANTERBURY (KENT)
In Anglo-Saxon times there was a Cnihten-Gild and a Gild of Clerks at Canterbury. In a charter of Edgar's reign there are three "geferscipas" or fraternities mentioned as existing at Canterbury: these were probably the Priests’ Gild, a "Ceapmanne" Gild or Merchant Gild, and a Cnihten Gild. The Domesday Book mentions two Gilds in Canterbury, one of the Burgesses and one of the Clergy. A Chapmen’s Gild existed at Canterbury during the archepiscopacy of Anselm.

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Canterbury in 1097.

Guilds. The Guild of Shoemakers were regulated by a decree of Burghmote issued in 1518.
There was a Guild of Minstrels in Canterbury in 1526 which was called the Fellowship of Waits and Minstrels. The Guild of Barbers, Surgeons and Physicians was incorporated in 1498 by 13 Henry VII, and was reconstituted in 1544 excluding the Physicians.
In 1680 the Joiners, Carpenters, Carvers, Masons, Bricklayers, Coopers, Turners, Glaziers, and Painters were incorporated into one fraternity.
In 1690 the Apothecaries, Grocers, Chandlers and Fishmongers were united into one fraternity.
There were separate Guilds of White Bakers; Black Bakers; Smiths; Armourers; Innholders; Saddlers; Pointmakers; Whitawers; Jerkmakers; Collarmakers; Cobbler; Woollen Drapers; Taylors; Mercers; Linen Drapers; Cappers; Girdlers; and Silk Wire Sellers. There was also a Guild of Hackney Men (who let out horses) and a Guild of Bowyers.
The various guilds and fraternities of Canterbury continued in force until the middle of the eighteenth century.

Meetings. The fraternities had an annual dinner, and their meetings were usually held at the Guildhall. Most guilds had 2 Wardens, 8 Assistants, and a Beadle.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. John founded circa 1381 (in the Church of St. John) in Canterbury.

FREEMEN
171. [Anon]
POLL OF THE FREEMEN AND ELECTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF CANTERBURY IN PARLIAMENT, TAKEN...THE 8TH AND 9TH DAYS OF JANUARY, 1835, ETC.
Henry Ward, Canterbury 1835; 58 pages.
[BL: 809.e.41.(1.) and 809.f.32.(7.)]

172. [Anon]
POLL OF THE FREEMEN AND ELECTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY IN PARLIAMENT, TAKEN...JULY 24TH & 25TH, 1837, ETC.
Henry Ward, Canterbury 1837; 44 pages.
[BL: 809.e.41.(2.)]

173. [Anon]
POLL OF THE FREEMEN AND ELECTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF CANTERBURY IN PARLIAMENT...AUGUST THE 18TH, 1854, ETC.
Kentish Gazette Office, Canterbury 1854; 40 pages.
[BL: 10361.aa.17.]

174. [Anon]
POLL OF THE FREEMEN AND ELECTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF CANTERBURY IN PARLIAMENT, TAKEN...MARCH 28, 1857, ETC.
Canterbury 1857; 36 pages.
[BL: 809.e.41.(4.) and 809.e.41.(3.)]
175. Corpe, Stella and Oakley, Anne M.
THE FREEMEN OF CANTERBURY 1800-1835.
COMPiled FROM THE CITY ARCHIVES.
Kent Record Collections, Canterbury 1990;
[BL: YK.1993.a.105]

176. Cowper, Joseph Meadows
Canterbury 1903; xii+378 pages.
[BL: 10368.g.6.]

GENERAL
177. [Anon]
CHARTERS OF CANTERBURY (translated)
By a Citizen [C.R. Bunce]
Canterbury 1791;

178. [Anon]
MINUTES, COLLECTED FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS IN THE CHAMBER OF
CANTERBURY, OF TRANSACTIONS IN THAT CITY FROM A.D. 1234...
Canterbury 1801-1802;
[The ordinances of several craft guilds are given in full.]

179. Bradshaw, C. F.
THE CRAFT GUILDS OF CANTERBURY.
City of Canterbury, Canterbury 1948;

180. *Brent, John
CANTERBURY IN THE OLDEN TIME
Guilds and Fraternities, &c. pp. 148-157
Miracle Plays and Mysteries pp. 157-160

181. Hasted, Edward
THE HISTORY OF CANTERBURY.
2 Volumes
Canterbury. Second Edition 1801;

182. Roch, Thomas
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION OF CANTERBURY, SHEWING THE ABUSE OF
CORPORATION GOVERNMENT.
London 1760;
[Discusses the constitutions of the surviving Canterbury companies.]

183. Somner, William
THE ANTIQUITIES OF CANTERBURY.
London 1640;

184. Somner, William
THE ANTIQUITIES OF CANTERBURY.
Enlarged by Nicholas Battely
London 1703;
CARLISLE (CUMBRIA formerly CUMBERLAND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Carlisle by Henry II.

Guilds. There were originally eight trade guilds in existence which were the Merchants Guild, the Weavers Guild, the Smiths Guild, the Tailors Guild, the Tanners Guild, the Skinners and Glovers Guild, and the Butchers Guild. These were quite free from the guild mercatory. Only the following four guilds still exist: the Merchants Guild, the Butchers Guild, the Cordwainers or Shoemakers Guild, and the Skinners and Glovers Guild. The Carpenters were not a guild.

The full title of the Smiths' Guild in Carlisle in 1562 was the "Ancient ffraternite of Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths". This guild of associated hammermen continued in existence in Carlisle down to the eighteenth century.

Freemen. Carlisle still admits freemen.

BUTCHERS
"This guild was a very numerous and wealthy one...510 persons admitted between 1724 and 1836 [included] John Christian Curwen M.P., W.N. Hodgson, M.P., J.S. Hodgson Canon of Carlisle and Brigadier Thomas Stanwix. In 1797 the guild numbered about 150 members...In 1680 the guild numbered 51." (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” pp. 242-243)

CORDWAINERS or SHOEMAKERS
"The first entry, the enrolment of John Mulcaster, is in the same handwriting as the rules; it is dated 1595, and so gives a date to the rules...A list of the guild of the seventeenth century...names twenty-four in number...In 1686 the guild had about 40 members., and in 1699 about 50...The ex gratia freemen on the roll in 1715 were the Rev. Richmond Fenton: he was admitted in 1711 and gave a guinea and a cup; the Rev. George Story, Dean of Limerick: he was admitted in 1682...Hon. Samuel Gledhill; John Hylton of Hylton Castle, M.P. for Carlisle 1727-1746 was admitted in 1739...This guild, like the others, pays culinary rent of one shilling to the corporation for its guild chamber.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” pp. 169-171)

MERCHANTS
"The merchants' guild included mercers, drapers, grocers, apothecaries, &c., in fact all traders in Carlisle who were not actual manual workers. This guild was of all the eight the most independent politically, as shown by their refusal of presents of plate [they had none], and by their declining to admit strangers to brotherhood. They furnished Carlisle with more mayors and aldermen than any other guild. The younger sons of many brothers were successful in the learned and military professions. These gentlemen took up their brotherhood by inheritance for the sake of the privileges it conferred.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p. 89)

SKINNERS and GLOVERS
"The name of the guild was originally “glovers” alone; but the title “skinners and glovers” first appears in 1730...the guild controlled the trade in skins long before the name of “skinners” was added to that of “glovers.” The difference between a “tanner” and a “skinner” is that the former deals with skins of cattle, &c., which he treats with bark, and makes into hides: the latter with skins of sheep, goats, lambs, kids, &c., which he treats with alum and makes into white leather: that is they used to do so; now chemicals are used for both. The members of the guild of glovers made other articles besides gloves, -breeches for instance.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p. 209)

Among the names [in 1787] were the Earl of Lonsdale, John Jackson, M.D., Robert Harrington, M.D.(Ibid p. 210)...In 1766...Colonel Gledhill [was] admitted a brother of the glovers...and [gave] to the glover fraternity one silver chalice carved and one silver candlestick. (Ibid p. 234)...In 1737...the Rt. Hon. Col. Charles Howard a Member of Parliament [was] admitted a brother of this company (Ibid p. 236)...In 1784 John Christian of Unrigg Esq (the present high sheriff for the county of Cumberland) was admitted and sworn honorary brother of this fraternity” (Ibid p. 240)

SMITHS
"The occupation, as appears by the oath of a brother, includes the trade and mystery of a blacksmith,, whitesmith, silversmith, or goldsmith, and by the old indentures of apprenticeship apprentices were bound to “the trade faculty mistery & occupation of a blacksmith whitesmith & goldsmith”...The craft covered anything made “in the hammery way.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p.
TAILORS
“This guild appears to have been comparatively poor and unimportant; few of the local great men appear to have joined; many of the members are marksmen, and even the clerk, to judge from their handwriting and spelling, were very ill educated men.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p. 144)

TANNERS
“The tanners’ guild contained, latterly, few brothers that tanned, consisting almost wholly of county magnates and residents at a distance. Thus the call-roll of Feb. 7th 1821, shews 163 members, of whom only 14 resided in the city...There were upon the list, the earl of Lonsdale, Sir Philip Musgrave...The plate consists of a silver drum tankard...“the gift of the Right Revd Thomas Lord Bishop of Carlisle to the Guild or Fraternity of Tanners in the said City 1701.”...(R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p. 165)

WEAVERS
“In 1659 the guild numbered twenty-five members, apart from eight more called country members. In 1678 it had forty, in addition to twelve styled governors, who constituted the ruling body. The names of Highhead, Asmotherly, and Stubbs now appear on the roll. Colonel Gledhill, who contested Carlisle in 1710, was admitted a member in September of that year, and is recorded to have given “one large silver bowl, carved, and one silver chalice, carved”; Dr. Tho. Tullie, dean of Ripon, was a member of this guild. In 1764 the Hon. Raby Vane, Gov. Stanwix, Sir James Lowther, Mr. Dobinson, Captain Carlyle, Rev. E. Coulthard, and Alderman Hodgson appear on the roll. The guild now [1886] is very small in numbers, consisting mainly of two names - Stubbs and another.” (R.S. Ferguson & W. Nanson: Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle” p. 126)

FREEMEN


186. Curwen, John Christian A SPEECH DELIVERED...TO A NUMEROUS MEETING OF THE FREEMEN AND INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE, ON THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF JUNE LAST, CONVENED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PETITIONING HIS MAJESTY TO DISMISS HIS PRESENT MINISTERS. J. Mitchell, Carlisle 1797; 23 pages. [BL: 8133.a.3.(7.)]

187. Curwen, John Christian INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF CARLISLE! William Dixon, Workington [1820]; 1 page. [BL: 8135.e.4.(38.)] [A message addressed by J. C. Curwen to his constituency on the occasion of his retirement.]

188. Tunbelly, Tim (Pseudonym) THE LETTERS OF TIM TUNBELLY...ON THE TYNE, THE NEWCASTLE CORPORATION, THE FREEMEN, THE TOLLS, &c. &c. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, A MEMOIR OF HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE. Newcastle upon Tyne 1823; Volume 1, [BL: 1303.i.16.]
CASTOR (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELGIOUS GUILDS
There were two Religious Gilds in Castor, namely: a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1376; and a Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1358.

CAVENHAM (SUFFOLK)

RELGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Cavenham, namely: the Gild of St. Andrew founded in 1383; the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1363 in the Chapel of St. Mary; and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1377.

CHATTERIS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELGIOUS GILD
There were two Religious Gilds in Chatteris, namely: the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1384-5 (in the Church of St. Mary; and a Gild founded in 1346-7 (in the Church of St. Peter).

CHELMSFORD (ESSEX)

RELGIOUS GILD
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded circa 1369 in Chelmsford.

CHESTER (CHESHIRE)

Gild Merchant. The Charter of the Sixth Earl of Chester in 1200 AD granted a Gild Merchant to the citizens of Chester.
Guilds. Guilds were formed in the 14th and 15th centuries. The oldest guild is the Cordwainers Company, which was granted a Charter in 1370 by the Black Prince. There are still 23 guilds in existence in Chester, these being the Bakers (1462), the Barber-Surgeons, the Brewers, the Bricklayers, the Butchers, the Cappers, Pinnors, wiredrawers and Linen Drapers, the Cordwainers and Shoemakers, the Fletchers, Bowyers, Coopers and Stringers, the Goldsmiths (1573), the Innkeepers, the Joiners, Carvers and Turners (1578), the Masons, the Mercers, Ironmongers, Grocers and Apothecaries, the Merchant Drapers, the Merchant Tailors, the Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers and Stationers (1534), the Saddlers and Curriers, the Skinners and Feltmakers, the Smiths, Cutlers and Plummers, the Tanners (1361), the Weavers, the Wrights, Slaters, Tilers, Daubers and Thatchers, the Wet and Dry Glovers (1380).

Freemen. Chester still admits freemen.

BAKERS
192. *[Anon]
A BAKERS’ STRIKE AT CHESTER, 1557.
From: R.H. Morris “Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns”, pp. 417-418,
In R.H.Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.

BARBER-SURGEONS
193. Simpson, Frank
CHESTER CITY GUILDS : THE BARBER-SURGEONS’ COMPANY.
[GL: S 338/6; SofA Lib.]

BRICKLAYERS
194. Simpson, F.
THE CITY GILDS OF CHESTER: THE BRICKLAYERS’ COMPANY.
Journal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological & Historic Society; New Series 1918, Volume XXII, pp. 55-90
[SofA Lib.]

CAPPERS
195. *[Anon]
THE CITY OF CHESTER PROTECTS THE CAPPERS AGAINST THE COMPETITION OF CAPS IMPORTED BY THE MERCERS.
In R.H.Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.

GOLDSMITHS
196. Ridgway, M. H.
CHESTER GOLDSMITHS FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1726.
[SofA Lib.]

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, EMBROIDERERS & STATIONERS
197. Bridge, J. C.
[SofA Lib.]

SKINNERS & FELTMAKERS
198. Simpson, Frank
THE CITY GILDS OF CHESTER: THE SKINNERS’ & FELTMAKERS’ COMPANY.
SMITHS, CUTLERS & PLUMBERS
199. Simpson, Frank
THE CITY GILDS OF CHESTER: THE SMITHS’ CUTLERS’ & PLUMBERS’ COMPANY.
[SofA Lib.]

TANNERS
200. Gwilliam, R. C.
THE CHESTER TANNERS AND PARLIAMENT 1711-1717.
Journal of the Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Society;
Volume XLIV, p. 41.
[SofA Lib.]

FREEMEN
201. [Anon]
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF CHESTER,
WHO POLLED, AND FOR WHOM, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION...ON MONDAY THE TWENTY-
SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1747, ETC.
John Page, Chester [1747]; 37 pages.
[BL: 4477.f.79.(2.)]

202. [Anon]
CHESTER ELECTION, 1818. THE COMPLETE POLL BOOK, CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE
FREEMEN WHO VOTED AT THE ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, FOR THE CITY OF
CHESTER...1818. TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF ADDRESSES, PAPERS, SQUIBS, &c. ISSUED
BY THE RESPECTIVE CANDIDATES AND THEIR FRIENDS; AND A PREFACE...BY THE EDITOR OF
THE CHESTER CHRONICLE [i.e. Joseph Hemingway]
J. Fletcher, Chester 1818; xxxii+92 pages.
[BL: 809.c.48. and 8135.aa.42.(1.)]

203. [Anon]
THE POLL BOOK...CONTAINING THE WHOLE OF THE NAMES OF THE FREEMEN, WHO VOTED,
DURING THE LATE CONTEST, IN THIS CITY, FOR THE SHERIFF OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.
M. Monk, Chester 1818; 30 pages.
[BL: 8135.dd.25.]

204. [Anon]
THE ROLLS OF THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.
PART I: 1392-1700.
Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire 1906;
Volume 51.
[BL: Ac.8121.]

205. [Anon]
THE ROLLS OF THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.
PART II: 1700-1805.
Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire 1906;
Volume 52.
[BL: Ac.8121.]

206. *[Anon]
ADMISSION TO THE FREEDOM OF CHESTER, 1557-1588.
In R.H.Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.
GENERAL

207. [Anon]
NOTE ON COMPANIES AND GILDS IN CHESTER.
Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historical Society; Volume II, p. 413.
[SofA Lib.]

208. *[Anon]
GUILDHALL
The Freemen and Guilds of Chester, Chester 1992; 20 page booklet.

209. Aldridge, N. J.
LOYALTY AND IDENTITY IN CHESTER PARISHES 1540-1640.
In Wright (Editor) “Parish, Church and People” pp. 85-124.

210. Brown, Charles
EPITOME OF THE CHARTERS OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.
Archaeological Journal [ ]; Volume XLIII, pp. 358-363.

211. Burrow, James
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [1756-1772]
5 Volumes
London 1790;
[Concerns the freemen’s monopoly of trade in Chester.]

212. Groombridge, M. J.
CITY GUILDS OF CHESTER.
Journal of the Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Society 1952;
Volume XXXIX, pp. 93-108.
[SofA Lib.]

213. Hanshall, J. H.
THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER
Chester 1817-1823;

214. Hemingway, Joseph
HISTORY OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.
2 Volumes
Chester 1831;

215. Hibbert, F. A.
THE GILD HISTORY OF CHESTER.
Journal of the Archaeological and Historical Society of Chester and North Wales, Chester 1894; Volume V,
[SofA Lib.]

216. Morrill, J. S.
CHESHIRE 1603-1660 : COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY
DURING THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

217. Morris, Canon Rupert H.
CHESTER IN THE PLANTAGENET AND TUDOR REIGNS.
Chester 1893;
CHESTERFIELD (DERBYSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Chesterfield in 1294.

Guilds. The Guild of the Blessed Mary (1218); the Guild of Smiths of Chesterfield was very small in numbers and in 1387 it amalgamated with the Guild of the Holy Cross of the Merchants of Chesterfield, later to become the Company of Merchants.

In 1294 only burgesses could be Dyers, unless a satisfactory fine was paid.

SMITHS

222. *[Anon] GILD OF THE SMITHS OF CHESTERFIELD.


RELIGIOUS GUILDS

There were several Religious Gilds in Chesterfield, namely: the Gild of St. Mary founded circa 1218; a Gild of the Holy Cross of the Merchants of Chesterfield; and a Gild of Smiths.

223. *[Anon] GILD OF THE BLESSED MARY, CHESTERFIELD.


GENERAL

224. *Yeatman, J. Pym. RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

Wilfred Edmunds, Chesterfield; Leader and Sons, Sheffield 1884; 172 pages.

225. Jacques, W. GILDS AND CORPORATION INSIGNIA.

Derbyshire Archaeology and Natural History Society; Volume XLIII, p. 71. [SofA Lib.]

CHESTERTON (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Chesterton, namely: the Gild of the Resurrection founded circa 1336; the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1377-8; and the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1377-8.

CHICHESTER (SUSSEX)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Chichester in 1155, and in 24 Henry VI this Gild Merchant was reorganised as the Gild of St. George.

GILD MERCHANT
226. Turner, The Revd Edward
THE MERCHANT GUILD OF ST. GEORGE AT CHICHESTER.
Collections of the Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes 1863; Volume XV, pp. 165-177.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
227. Ballard, A.
CHICHESTER.
1898;

228. Hay, Alexander
THE HISTORY OF CHICHESTER.
Chichester 1804;

CHIPPENHAM (WILTSHIRE)
Freemen. Chippenham still admits freemen.

229. Goldney, F. H.
RECORDS OF CHIPDENHAM.
1889;

CHIPPING SODBURY (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)
Guilds. In 1452 Chipping Sodbury was granted a licence to incorporate a guild.

230. Fox, F. F.
ON THE GILDS OF SODBURY AND DYRHAM.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society; Volume XIII, p. 6.
[SofA Lib.]

CIRENCESTER (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cirencester in 1403.

WEAVERS
231. [Anon]
THE GILD OF WEAVERS OF CIRENCESTER.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society 1884; Volume VIII.

GILD MERCHANT
232. Fuller, E. A.
CIRENCESTER GUILD MERCHANT.
THE ILLEGAL MERCHANT GUILDS GRANTED BY HENRY IV TO THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CIRENCESTER.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society; Volume XVII, p. 16.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary founded in Cirencester during the reign of Edward III.

CLENCHWARTON (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Jesus Christ, Holy Ghost and St. Margaret founded in 1378 in Clenchwarton.

CLITHEROE (LANCASHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS

COGGEHALL (ESSEX)

A HISTORY OF COGGEHALL, IN ESSEX
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS CHURCH, ABBEY, MANORS, ANCIENT HOUSES, &c. AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED MEN AND ANCIENT FAMILIES INCLUDING THE FAMILY OF COGGEHALL FROM 1149, TO THE RE-UNION AT RHODE ISLAND, USA IN 1884.
Marshall Brothers, London and edwin Potter, Coggeshall 1890; xiv+272 pages
[Contains information about the crafts of the town.]

COLCHESTER (ESSEX)

Freemen
Colchester still admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GILDS

NOTE ON THE LICENCE (1408) TO FOUND THE GUILD OF ST. HELEN IN THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY CROSS, COLCHESTER.

NOTE ON THE COLCHESTER GILD OF ST. HELEN.
COLCHESTER IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
London 1969;

239. Cromwell, T. K.
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ANCIENT TOWN AND BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.  
2 Volumes  
London 1825;
240. Cutts, E. L.
COLCHESTER.  
1888;

241. Harrod, Henry
CALENDAR OF THE COURT ROLLS OF THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.  
Colchester [1865];

242. Harrod, Henry
REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.  
Colchester [1865];

243. Martin, G.
THE STORY OF COLCHESTER FROM ROMAN TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.  
London 1959;

244. Morant, Philip
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE MOST ANCIENT TOWN OF COLCHESTER.  
London 1768;

CONGLETON (CHESHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Congleton in 1284.

245. Head, Robert
CONGLETON, PAST AND PRESENT  
Congleton 1887;

246. Yates, Samuel
AN HISTORY OF CONGLETON  
Congleton 1850;

CONINGSBY (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were two Religious Gilds in Coningsby, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi; and the Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

CORNWALL
247. Jenkins, Rhys
GUILDS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL, 1179-80.  
[Extracted from the Pipe Roll, 26 Henry II.]  
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1926-1927; Volume XIV, p. 225.

248. Matting, Joanna
THE MEDIEVAL PARISH GUILDS OF CORNWALL.
COVENHAM or KOVNAM (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1356 in Covenham (Kovnam).

COVENTRY (WARWICKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Coventry in 1268.
Religious Guilds. Of the religious guilds in Coventry, the Guild of Coventry was founded in 1340, the Merchant Guild of St. Mary in 1340, the Guild of St. John in 1343, the Guild of Holy Trinity in 1346, and the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1348. In 1394 these were all amalgamated at the behest of Richard II into a new Trinity Guild. The Gild of the Trinity included as members Henry IV and Henry VI.

Guilds. The Merchants of Coventry obtained a Charter from Edward III in 1340 to form themselves into a Gild to protect their trading interests.

There were the following companies in Coventry: the Bakers, the Barbers and Surgeons, the Butchers, the Cappers and Skinners, the Cardmakers, the Carpenters, the Clothworkers, the Cordwainers, the Corvisers or Curriers, the Drapers, the Dyers, the Fullers, the Girdlers, the Grocers, the Ironmongers, the Joiners and Glazers, the Leather Sellers, the Mercers, the Pewterers and Plumbers, the Shearmen, the Silkweavers, the Smiths, the Tailors, the Tanners, the Tilers and Coopers, the Weavers, the Whittawers, and other craft fraternities.
As a result of the Act of 1423 the Guild of Goldsmiths flourished in Coventry during the Middle Ages. The companies still in existence include the following: the Worsted or Woolstead Weavers, the Broad Weavers and Clothiers (1665), the Cappers and Feltmakers (1494), the Drapers (1534); the Fullers (1438), the Tanners, the Mercers.
In 1406 it was decreed that for the peace of the town there should be no more gilds or fraternities than those that existed as at that date.
Freemen. Coventry still admits freemen.

CAPPERS AND FELTMAKERS
250. *[Anon]
THE COVENTRY CAPPERS AND THEIR JOURNEYMEN, 1520.

251. #Harris, Mary Dormer
[GL: pam 6567]

DRAPIERS
252. #Harris, Mary Dormer
THE HISTORY OF THE DRAPIERS COMPANY OF COVENTRY.
The Company, Coventry [1926]; 42 pages.
[GL: T/C 873]

FULLERS, OR WALKERS
253. #Fretton, William George
MEMORIALS OF THE FULLERS' OR WALKERS' GUILD, COVENTRY.
The Company, Coventry 1878; 38 pages.

MEMORIALS OF THE FULLER’S GUILD AT COVENTRY.  
Read at the Annual Meeting of the Warwickshire Naturalists’ and Archaeologists’ Field Club, Coventry, March 4th, 1879.  
[SofA Lib.]

MERCERS  
255. *Berger, Professor Ronald M.  
THE MOST NECESSARY LUXURIES. THE MERCERS COMPANY OF COVENTRY, 1550-1680.  
The Pennsylvania State University Press, Pennsylvania, USA 1993; xvi+317 pages. (B)  
[GL: T/M 554]

SHEREMEN AND TAYLORS  
256. Sharp, T[homas]  
THE PAGEANT OF THE COMPANY OF SHEREMEN AND TAYLORS IN COVENTRY, AS  
PERFORMED BY THEM ON THE FESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI; TOGETHER WITH OTHER  
PAGEANTS EXHIBITED ON OCCASION OF SEVERAL ROYAL VISITS TO THAT CITY; AND TWO  
SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT LOCAL POETRY.  
Coventry 1817;

WEAVERS  
257. *Hulton, Mary H. M.  
‘COMPANY AND FELLOWSHIP’ : THE MEDIEVAL WEAVERS OF COVENTRY.  
Dugdale Society Occasional Papers No. 31.  
[GL: Store 331 (Dugdale s occ. papers; 31)]

258. Sharp, Thomas  
THE PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE, A PAGEANT AS ORIGINALLY REPRESENTED BY THE  
CORPORATION OF WEAVERS IN COVENTRY. NOW FIRST PRINTED FROM THE BOOKS OF THE  
COMPANY. WITH A PREFATORY NOTICE.  
Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh 1836;

RELIGIOUS GUILDS  
There were several Religious Gilds in Coventry, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi, which was granted a Licence by 17 Edward III, and which met at the Bishop of Chester’s palace; the Gild of St. John the Baptist which was granted a Licence by 17 Edward III; and the Gild of Holy Trinity which was granted a Licence by 38 Edward III.

259. *[Anon]  
GILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI, COVENTRY.  

260. *[Anon]  
GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, COVENTRY.  

261. Fretton, W. G.  
NOTES ON THE GILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI OR ST. NICHOLAS, COVENTRY.  
[SofA Lib.]

262. *Harris, Mary Dormer (Editor)  
THE REGISTER OF THE GUILD OF HOLY TRINITY, ST MARY, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST.
AND ST KATHERINE OF COVENTRY.
Transcribed and edited from the original manuscript in the possession of the Coventry Corporation.
[GL: Store 331 (Dugdale s; 13, 19); SofA Lib.]

263. Howard, J. J.
NOTE ON THE INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY OF
COVENTRY, 1442.
[SofA Lib.]

264. *Templeman, Geoffrey (Editor)
THE RECORDS OF THE GUILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ST MARY, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, AND ST
KATHERINE OF COVENTRY
Volume 2

GILD MERCHANT
The Gild Merchant was granted a Charter by 14 Edward III.

265. *[Anon]
THE GILD MERCHANT, COVENTRY.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: "English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

FREEMEN
266. Chambers, Jonathan
TO MR. WM. COBBETT. "FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."
Turner, Coventry [1820]; 1 page.
[BL: 1890.e.4.(15.)]
[On his address to the Freemen of Coventry, with strictures on his political conduct.]

267. Moore, Peter
TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF COVENTRY.
[London] 1818; 1 page.
[BL: 8052.i.l.(116.0]
[An address for re-election as Member of Parliament.]

GENERAL
268. Beardwood, A.
THE STATUTE MERCHANT ROLL OF COVENTRY, 1392-1416.
Dugdale Society 1939; Volume XVII.
[SofA Lib.]

269. *[Anon]
ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF PHILIP B. CHATWIN.
“The Coventry Guilds and Trading Companies with Special reference to the Position of Women” by Levi Fox
Prepared by the Birmingham Archaeological Society, in collaboration with the Dugdale Society.
Illustrated.
[GL: T/W 311]
The foundation of the Guild Merchant of St. Mary was in 1340 (p. 15).

CRISIS AND ORDER IN ENGLISH TOWNS 1500-1700.
Kegan Paul 1972; xvi+364 pages. [B]
[Includes "Ceremony and the Citizen: the Ceremonial Year at Coventry 1450-1550" by Charles Phythian-
Adams.]
271.  *Coss, Peter R. and John, Trevor (Editors)
THE EARLY RECORDS OF MEDIEVAL COVENTRY
WITH THE HUNDRED ROLLS OF 1280.
Records of Social and Economic History. New Series XI.

272.  *Craig, Hardin
TWO COVENTRY CORPUS CHRISTI PLAYS:
THE SHEARMEN AND TAYLORS’ PAGEANT, RE-EDITED FROM THE EDITION OF THOMAS
SHARP, 1825; AND
THE WEAVERS’ PAGEANT, RE-EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF ROBERT CROO, 1534;
WITH A PLAN OF COVENTRY, AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAINING THE CHIEF RECORDS OF
THE COVENTRY PLAYS;
The Early English Text Society.
xxii+133 pages. 1 map.

273.  Fox, L.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF GILD PROPERTY IN COVENTRY IN THE 15TH CENTURY.
English Historical Review; Volume LV, p. 634.
[SofA Lib.]

274.  *Fox, L.
THE COVENTRY GUILDS AND TRADING COMPANIES
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE POSITION OF WOMEN.
In “Essays in Honour of Philip B. Chatwin.”
[SofA Lib.]

TRADING GILDS OF COVENTRY
Hull 1893;

MEMORIALS OF ST. MARY’S HALL, COVENTRY.
[SofA Lib.]

ANCIENT GUILDS AND MODERN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.
[SofA Lib.]

278.  Harris, Mary Dormer
NOTES ON THE CRAFT GUILDS OF COVENTRY.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London 1895; Volume XVI, p. 15.
[SofA Lib.]

279.  *Harris, Mary Dormer
LIFE IN AN OLD ENGLISH TOWN:
A HISTORY OF COVENTRY FROM EARLIEST TIMES COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

280.  Harris, Mary Dormer (Editor and Translator)
THE COVENTRY LEET BOOK; OR MAYOR’S REGISTER CONTAINING THE RECORDS OF THE CITY
LEET OR VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE A.D. 1420-1555, WITH DIVERS OTHER MATTERS (HEREAFTER
REFERRED TO AS LEET BOOK I).
Oxford University Press/Early English Text Society, London 1907-13;
281.  *Jeaffreson, John Cordy
The City of Coventry, Coventry 1896; iv+87 pages. No illustrations.

282.  *Lane, [Dr.] Joan (Editor)
COVENTRY APPRENTICES AND THEIR MASTERS 1781-1806.
Dugdale Society 1983; Volume XXXIII, xiii+144 pages. No illustrations.
[SoxA Lib.]

283.  Phythian-Adams, C.
DESOLOATION OF A CITY: COVENTRY AND THE URBAN CRISIS OF THE LATE MIDDLE AGES.
[GL: T/C 873]

284.  *Phythian-Adams, C.
In P. Clark and P. Slack (Editors) “Crisis and Order in English Towns 1500-1700”.
London 1972;

285.  Poole, Benjamin
THE HISTORY OF COVENTRY
D. Lewin, Coventry 1852;

286.  Poole, Benjamin
COVENTRY, ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.
John Russell Smith, London 1870;

287.  Reader, W.
THE ORIGIN AND DESCRIPTION OF COVENTRY SHOW FAIR AND PEEPING TOM.
Coventry 1824;

288.  Russell, John
A COLLECTION FROM COVENTRY’S PAST,
1833 TO 1835 FREEMEN, SUITORS & PRECEPTS.
J. Russell, Coventry [1999];
[BL: 1902898001]

289.  Sharp, Thomas
A DISSERTATION ON THE PAGEANTS OR DRAMATIC MYSTERIES ANCIENTLY PERFORMED AT COVENTRY BY THE TRADING COMPANIES OF THAT CITY: CHIEFLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE VEHICLE, CHARACTERS, AND DRESSES OF THE ACTORS COMPILED, IN A GREAT DEGREE, FROM SOURCES HITHERTO UNEXPLORED. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE PAGEANT OF THE SHEARMEN & TAYLORS’ COMPANY, AND OTHER MUNICIPAL ENTERTAINERS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.
Merridew & Son, Coventry 1825; 226 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/C 873]

290.  *Smith, Frederick
COVENTRY: SIX HUNDRED YEARS OF MUNICIPAL LIFE
The Corporation of the City of Coventry in association with the Coventry Evening Standard, Coventry 1945; vii+210 pages. Illustrated.

291.  Stephens, W. B. (Editor)
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK
VOLUME 8: THE CITY OF COVENTRY AND THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CRATFIELD (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
292. Farnhill, Ken
THE LATE MEDIEVAL PARISH GUILD:
THE GUILD OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR IN CRATFIELD, c. 1470-1542.
[SofA Lib.]

CROWLAND (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Crowland, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi and St. Guthlac; the Gild of All Saints; the Gild of the Holy Trinity; and the Gild of St. John the Baptist.

CUMBERLAND

293. Elliott, G.
THE DECLINE OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE IN CUMBERLAND, WESTMORLAND, AND NORTHUMBERLAND IN THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society 1961; New Series, Volume 61, pp. 112-119
DAVENTRY (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity and the Holy Ghost founded in 1383 at Daventry

FREEMEN
294. [Anon][J. D.]
REASONS FOR REFUSING TO PURCHASE THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DAVENTRY.
Daventry 1825;

295. [Anon]
A REPORT OF THE TRIAL IN WHICH AN ACTION WAS BROUGHT BY THE CORPORATION OF
DAVENTRY AGAINST JOHN DICKENS FOR REFUSING TO PURCHASE THE FREEDOM OF THE
BOROUGH.
Birmingham 1825;

DERBY (DERBYSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Derby in 1204.
Guilds. There was a Company of Mercers in Derby.
Freemen. Derby still admits freemen.

MERCERS
296. Bemrose, H. Arnold
THE DERBY COMPANY OF MERCERS
Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, London and Derby 1893; XV,
pp.113-160.
[SofA Lib.]

FREEMEN
297. [Anon]
A COPY OF THE REGISTER OF ALL THE FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF DERBY...WHOSE
NAMES WERE REVISED ON THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAYS OF OCTOBER,
1832, BY ROBERT MILLER AND THOMAS GRANVILLE KEKEWICH, ETC.
John Drewry, Derby 1832;
[BL: 840.l.59.(1.)]

298. [Anon]
A COPY OF THE REGISTER OF ALL THE FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF DERBY...WHOSE
NAMES WERE REVISED ON THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1836, BY ROBERT MILLER AND
THOMAS GRANVILLE KEKEWICH, ETC.
William Bemrose, Derby [1836]; 39 pages.
[BL: 809.g.34.]

GENERAL
299. Simpson, R.
A COLLECTION OF FRAGMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF DERBY.
1826;

300. Briggs, W. G.
RECORDS OF AN APPRENTICESHIP CHARITY, 1685-1753,

DERITEND (BIRMINGHAM)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
301. [Anon]
GILD OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST OF DERITEND, IN BIRMINGHAM.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

DESBOROUGH ( NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were Gilds of the Blessed Virgi Mary, St. John the Baptist, and St. Nicholas in Desborough.

DEVIZES (WILTSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Devizes by Edward I.
Gilds. In 1614 the Gild of Merchants was divided in three companies: the Drapers, the Mercers, and the
Leathersellers. The Drapers consisted of the Clothiers, Carpenters, Smiths, and thirteen other trades.

MERCHANTS
302. Cunnington, B. H.
DEVIZES GUILD OF MERCHANTS.

GENERAL
303. [Anon]
A MILITARY AND MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF DEVIZES
London 1859;

304. Cunnington, B. H.
SOME ANNALS OF THE BOROUGH OF DEVIZES 1555-1791.
2 Volumes.
Devizes 1925-26;
[SofA Lib.]

305. Kite, Edward
THE GUILD OF MERCHANTS, OR TRADING COMPANIES FORMERLY EXISTING IN DEVIZES
Magazine of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Devizes 1858; iv, pp. 160-174.
[SofA Lib.]

306. Waylen, James
CHRONICLES OF THE DEVIZES
London 1839;

DEVON
307. Jenkins, Rhys
GILDS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1926-1927; Volume 14, p. 225.
[Extracted from the Pipe Roll, 26 Henry II.]

308. #Chanter, J. Frederick
DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1905; Volume 37, pp. 146-153.

309. Chanter, J. Frederick and Punchard, E. G.
DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS.
Devon Notes and Queries for 1906-1907, 1907; Volume 4, pp. 88, 149-150.

310. Jenkins, Rhys
GUILDS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL, 1179-80.
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1926-27; Volume XIV, p. 225.

DISS (NORFOLK)
The Gild of St. Nicholas at Diss (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 196)

311. Rix, S. W.
ACCOUNT OF THE GUILDHALL AT DISS; WITH A FEW CURSORY REMARKS ON THE TOWN.
[SofA Lib.]

DONCASTER (YORKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Doncaster in 1467.
Freemen. Doncaster still admits freemen.

FREEMEN
312. Lindley, Pamela (Compiler)
Volume 1: A-I
Doncaster & District Family History Society, Doncaster 1998;
[BL: YC.1998.a.4825]

313. Lindley, Pamela (Compiler)
Volume 2: J-Z
Doncaster & District Family History Society, Doncaster 1998;
[BL: YC.1998.a.4824]

GENERAL
314. Miller, Edward
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF DONCASTER
Doncaster 1804;

DORCHESTER (DORSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dorchester in 1485.
Guilds. In 1630 it was decreed that the tradesmen and craftsmen should be divided into five companies: the Merchants, the Clothiers, the Ironmongers, the Fishmongers, and the Shoemakers and Skinners. The Company of Merchants included the Merchants, Mercers, Grocers, Haberdashers, Linen-drapers, Apothecaries, Booksellers, Upholsterers, Button-Makers, and Barber-Surgeons.

315. Mayo, C. H. (Editor)
THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF DORCHESTER.
Exeter 1908;

DOVER (KENT)
Guilds. There was a Guildhall at Dover during the Anglo-Saxon period. Similarly the Domesday Book mentions a Gild-hall in Dover, which implies the previous existence of a Gild in the town.
Freemen. Dover still admits freemen.
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary founded in 1349 in Dronfield.

DUNHEVED (CORNWALL)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dunheved in 1231.

DUNSTABLE (BEDFORDSHIRE)
319. Dunno (pseudonym)
DUNNO'S ORIGINALS, CONTAINING A HISTORY OF DUNSTABLE.
Dunstable 1821-1822;

DUNWICH (SUFFOLK)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dunwich in 1200.

DURHAM (COUNTY DURHAM)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Durham by Henry II.
Guilds. In 1411 the Society of Rough Masons, Wallers and Slaters was established which in 1594 obtained a charter from the Bishop. In 1609 their byelaws were confirmed, when they were styled the Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviours, Tylers, and Plaisterers. Finally in 1638 they obtained another charter from the Bishop which styled them the Company, Societie, and Fellowship of Freemasons, Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviors, Plaisterers, and Bricklayers. Previously there existed the Weavers and Websters (1450), the Barbers, the Butchers, the Chandlers, the Cordwainers, the Curriers, the Drapers, the Glaziers, the Goldsmiths, the Joiners, the Masons, the Fullers were incorporated under the name of the Clothworkers and Walkers (1565), the Merchants, the Painters, the Pewterers, the Plumbers, the Potters, the Tanners and the Tailors. In addition, the
Mercers Company consisted of Mercers, Grocers, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, and Salters. There was, at one time, a total of 16 trade guilds in Durham.

The companies still in existence are the Barbers, the Butchers, the Cordwainers, the Curriers, the Drapers, the Joiners, the Masons and Plumbers (query whether this is one or two companies?), and the Tailors. Freemen, Durham still admits freemen.

**BUTCHERS AND FLESHERS**

321. Harding, F. J. W.
THE COMPANY OF BUTCHERS AND FLESHERS OF DURHAM.
Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society; Volume XC, p. 93. [SofA Lib.]

**MANTUA MAKERS**

322. [Anon]
THE FIRST MANTUA MAKERS OF DURHAM.

**MERCERS**

323. Thompson, A. H.
ON A MINUTE-BOOK AND PAPERS FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE MERCERS' COMPANY OF THE CITY OF DURHAM.

**TANNERS**

324. Whiting, C[harles] E[win]
BOOK OF THE TANNERS COMPANY, DURHAM, 1612-1655.
Surtees Society 1952; Volume CLX [SofA Lib.]

**FREEMEN**

325. [Anon]
NOTE ON THE FREEMEN OF DURHAM, WITH OATHS IN USE AT DURHAM AND AT NEWCASTLE.

**GENERAL**

326. Burrow, James
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH [1756-1772].
Green v. The Mayor of Durham, 30 Geo. II, I, pp. 127-133. 5 Volumes
London 1790; [Concerns admission into the city companies.]

327. Fordyce, William
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
2 Volumes
Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1857;

328. Hutchinson, William
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.
3 Volumes
Newcastle 1785-1794;

329. Mackenzie, E. and Ross, M.
AN HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE VIEW OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.
2 Volumes
Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1834;

330. McKinnell, John
THE SEQUENCE OF THE SACRAMENT AT DURHAM.
Papers in Northern History No. 8.
North East England History Institute (NEEHI) 1998;
[Contains the analysis of evidence concerning the Corpus Christi procession of the guilds and plays at Durham.]

331. Raine, James
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH DURHAM.
London 1852;

332. Surtees, Robert
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.
4 Volumes
London 1816-1840;

333. Whiting, C[harles E[dwin]]
DURHAM CIVIC RECORDS.
The Surtees Society, [ ] 1952; xix+183 pages.
[GL: Store 309-310 (Surtees s; 160); SofA Lib.]
[Includes the Book of the Tanners’ Company, Durham 1612-1655, and the Order Book of the Corporation of Durham.]

334. Whiting, C[harles E[dwin]]
THE DURHAM TRADE GILDS.
[SofA Lib.]

DYRHAM (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

335. Fox, F. F.
ON THE GILDS OF SODBURY AND DYRHAM.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society; Volume XIII, p. 6.
[SofA Lib.]
EASTBOURNE

RELIGIOUS GILDS
336. Whitley, H. M.
EASTBOURNE CHURCH: ITS DEDICATION AND GILDS.
Sussex Arch. Coll.; Volume XLII, page 104.
[SofA Lib.]

EAST WYNCH or EAST WINCH (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded during the reign of Richard II in East Winch. (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 190, 191)

337. *[Anon]
GILD OF EST WYNCH, DE COMITATU NORFOLCIE.

EATON (BEDFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
The Corpus Christi Gild was founded in 1346-7 to keep the Feast of Corpus Christi.

ECKINGTON (DERBYSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary and the Holy Cross founded in 1310 in Eckington.

ELM (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Katharine in Elm founded ‘time without memory’.

ELY (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were many Religious Gilds in Ely, namely: the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Gild of All Saints founded in 1331 (in the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1378 (in the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of All Saints founded circa 1375 (in the Church of St. Peter); the Gild of Corpus Christi founded by Sir Robert Aylsham, monk, and others (in the Church of St. Peter); the Gild of St. John the Baptist (in the Church of St. Peter; the Gild of St. Peter founded circa 1309 (in the Church of Holy Trinity); the Gild of St. Etheldreda founded circa 1289 (in the Church of Holy Trinity); the Gild of St. Katharine founded circa 1376 (in the Church of Holy Trinity); the Gild of the Holy Cross founded circa 1374 (in the Church of St. Peter); and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded circa 1358 (in the Church of St. Peter).

EMNETH (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1387 in Emneth; and a Gild of St. Mary and St. Katharine founded in 1387.
“The gild of the Blessed Virgin and St. Catherine at Emneth (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 175, 196)

ESSEX

338. Coles, Rupert
THE ESSEX WOOL TRADE.

339. Fowler, R. C.
THE RELIGIOUS GILDS OF ESSEX.
Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society; New Series, Volume XII, page 280.
[SofA Lib.]

340. Fowler, R. C.
THE RELIGIOUS GILDS OF ESSEX.
[SofA Lib.]

341. Hope, T. M.
ESSEX CLOTH-WORKERS, 1636-1637.

342. Pilgrim, John E.
THE CLOTH INDUSTRY IN ESSEX AND SUFFOLK, 1558-1640.
Bulletin of the Institute for Historical Research 1940; 1939-1940 Volume 17, pp. 143-145.

343. Pilgrim, John E.
THE RISE OF THE ‘NEW DRAPERIES’ IN ESSEX.

Evesham (Worcestershire)
Guilds. The following guilds used to exist in Evesham: the Mercers, the Clothworkers.

344. May, George
A DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF EVESHAM.
Evesham 1845;

Exeter (Devon)
A Gild existed at Exeter in the Anglo-Saxon period.
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Exeter.
Guilds. The Incorporation of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen (1495) also known as the fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, still exists.
The following guilds are no longer extant: the Merchants, the Cordwainers (1387) which was also the fraternity of the Blessed Trinity; the Tailors (which was established by a charter granted in 1466 by Edward IV and which existed until 1846) otherwise known as the fraternity of St. John the Baptist; the Gild of Bakers (1483) which was also the fraternity of St. Clement; the Skinners and Glovers; the Curriers; the Goldsmiths (1701-1883); the Barbers; the Brewers; the Cappers; the Haberdashers and Feltmakers; the Smiths; the Cutlers and Saddlers; the
Joiners, Painters, Carpenters, Masons and Glaisers; the Coopers and Heliers; the Butchers; the Bakers. A Guild or Mystery of Goldsmiths existed in Exeter long before the time of Elizabeth I, probably from as early as the fourteenth century until the middle of the nineteenth century. Freemen, Exeter still admits freemen.

**BAKERS**
345. *Anon*
GILD OF THE BAKERS, EXETER.

**CORDWAINERS**
346. *Anon*
GILD OF THE CORDWAINERS, EXETER.

**GOLDSMITHS**
347. Chanter, The Revd. J. Frederick
EXETER GOLDSMITHS’ COMPANY.
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries for 1904-1905, 1905; Volume 3, pp. 154-155.

348. Chanter, The Revd. J. Frederick
THE EXETER GOLDSMITHS’ GILD
Devonshire Association 1912; Volume XLIV, pp. 438-479. [SofA Lib.]

349. #Chanter, The Revd. J. Frederick
DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1905; Volume 37, pp. 146-153.

**KALENDARS**
350. Orme, Nicholas
THE KALENDAR BRETHREN OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

351. Rose-Troup, Mrs. F.
THE KALENDERS AND THE EXETER TRADE GILDS BEFORE THE REFORMATION.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association; Volume XLIV, page 406. [SofA Lib.]

**MERCHANT ADVENTURERS**
[The Merchant Adventurers of Exeter were incorporated by Elizabeth I expressly for the purpose of supervising trade and “on account of the inconveniences arising from the excessive number of artificers and unskilled persons occupying the art or mystery of merchandising.”]

352. *Cotton, William*
AN ELIZABETHAN GUILD OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT ADVENTURERS DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE 16TH CENTURY.
Exeter 1873; xix+178 pages and a map. Illustrated. [GL: T/E 96]

**PEWTERERS**
353. Homer, Ronald F.
EXETER PEWTERERS FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY TO ABOUT 1750.

**TAILORS**
354. *[Anon]  
GILD OF THE TAILORS, EXETER. 

WEAVERS, FULLERS AND SHEARMEN  
355. #Brockett, Allan  
THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF EXETER DISSENTERS AND SOME NOTABLE FAMILIES.  

356. *Cresswell, Beatrix F.  
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF WEAVERS, FULLERS AND SHEARMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF EXETER.  
Exeter 1930; vi+134 pages.  
[GL: S 338/6]

357. Lega Weekes, E[the]l  
THE WOOLLEN TRADE AT EXETER.  
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1930-31; Volume XVI, pp. 352-362.  
[In this review of Beatrix Cresswell’s “History of the Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen of Exeter (1930), E. Lega-Weekes adds a few further comments.]

358. Thornley, I. D.  
THE WOOLLEN TRADE AT EXETER.  
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 1930-31; Volume XVI, pp. 313-314.  
[This is a short review of Beatrix Cresswell’s “History of the Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen of Exeter (1930), noting a few points and dates for correction.]

359. *Youings, Joyce  
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF WEAVERS, FULLERS AND SHEARMEN, EXETER  
Exeter [1968]; 12 pages.

360. *Youings, Joyce  
TUCKERS HALL, EXETER  
THE HISTORY OF A PROVINCIAL CITY COMPANY THROUGH FIVE CENTURIES  
[GL: S 338/6]

FREEMEN  
361. Izacke, Richard  
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FREEMEN OF EXETER: BEING AN ACCOUNT OF ALL LEGACIES LEFT TO THE POOR OF THE SAID CITY, FROM THE YEAR 1164 TO 1674 INCLUSIVE...FIRST PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1736, BY S. ISACKE...INTERSPERSED WITH PROPER REMARKS DETECTING THE MISAPPLICATION OF SOME OF THE SAID CHARITIES: TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED A COPIOUS INDEX, ETC.  
T. Brice, Exeter 1785; iv+80 pages.  
[BL: 10351.cc.55.(2.)]

362. Rowe, Margery M. and Jackson, Andrew M. (Editors)  
EXETER FREEMEN 1266-1967.  
Foreword by W. G. Hoskins  
Devon and Cornwall Record Society, Exeter 1973; Extra Series I.  
[BL: Ac.8041.h/3(vol.1)]

GENERAL  
363. Bowring, John  
ANCIENT EXETER AND ITS TRADE
Devon Association, Trans., v. 90-106.

364. Carus-Wilson, E. M.
THE EXPANSION OF EXETER AT THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES
Exeter University Press 1963;

365. Cotton, William
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT GUILDS OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
Transactions of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Science, Plymouth 1872; Volume V, pp. 117-138.
[SofA Lib.]

366. Hooker, John
DESCRIPTION OF THE CITIE OF EXCESTER.

367. Hoskins, W. G.
INDUSTRY, TRADE AND PEOPLE IN EXETER, 1688-1800
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SERGE INDUSTRY.
Manchester 1935; 189 pages.

368. Hoskins, W. G.
EXETER IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Devon and Cornwall Record Society, N.S. 2, 1957;

369. *Hoskins, W. G.
TWO THOUSAND YEARS IN EXETER.
James Townsend and Sons, Exeter 1960; xi+164 pages. Illustrated.

370. Izacke, Richard
MEMORIALS OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
1677; 1724 Edn.

371. Izacke, Richard
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FREEMEN OF EXETER, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ALL LEGACIES
LEFT TO THE POOR OF THE SAID CITY [1164-1174].
London 1751;
[First printed according to Gross, with a different title, in 1736; other editions in 1757, 1785 and 1820.]

372. Jenkins, A.
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF EXETER.
Exeter 1806;

373. Lega-Weekes, E.
THE WOOLLEN TRADE AT EXETER.
Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries XVI, 1930-1;

374. *MacCaffrey, Wallace T.
EXETER 1540-1640: THE GROWTH OF AN ENGLISH COUNTY TOWN.

375. Oliver, G.
THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
Exeter 1861;

376. *Parry, H. Lloyd
THE HISTORY OF THE EXETER GUILDHALL AND THE LIFE WITHIN.
Exeter 1936; 184 pages. Illustrated.
[Copy signed by the Mayor and Sheriff of Exeter]
377. Parry, H. Lloyd
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION. ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.
Transaction of the Devonshire Association 1907; Volume LXXIII, pp. 29-50.

378. Rowsell, P. F.
THE ANCIENT COMPANIES OF EXETER.
The Western Antiquary, Plymouth 1885; IV, pp. 187-189.

379. #Stephens, W. B.
MERCHANT COMPANIES AND COMMERCIAL POLICY IN EXETER, 1625-88
[SofA Lib.]

380. Stephens, W. B.
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY EXETER:
A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT 1625-1688.

EYE (SUFFOLK)
Freemen. Eye no longer admits freemen.

381. Short, Mary
HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF EYE
1922;

EYAM (DERBYSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Our Lady founded circa 1369 in Eyam.
FALSTOW

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Falstow, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1366; the Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1381-2; and the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1356.

FAVERSHAM (KENT)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Faversham. In 1616 the Mercers Company of Faversham was established by the Corporation of Faversham.

FAVERSHAM TOWN CHARTERS.
Archaeologia Cantiana, Volume IX, pp. lxii-lxx.

FINCHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Fincham, namely: the Gild of the Assumption founded in 1386; the Gild of St. Anthony founded in 1375 (in the Church of St. Michael); and the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1379 (in the Church of St. Martin). “At Fincham the Gild of the Assumption was begun in 1386 (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 173)

FORDWICH (KENT)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Fordwich by Henry II.

FORDWICH MUNICIPAL RECORDS.
Archaeologia Cantiana, Volume XVIII, pp. 78-102.

FOREST OF DEAN

384. Nibblett, J. D. T.
NOTES ON THE ESCUTCHEONS OF ARMS FROM THE CHURCH OF ABBENHALL, WITH REFERENCE TO THE FREE MINERS AND FREE SMITHS OF DEAN FOREST.
[SofA Lib.]

FOTHERBY (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1382-3 at Fotherby.

FRODSHAM (CHESHIRE)

385. Beaumont, William
AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF FRODSHAM
Warrington 1881;
GAINSBOURGH (LINCOLNSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Gainsborough by Edward III.

386.  Stark, A.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GAINSBOURGH.
1817;

GATESHEAD (TYNE & WEAR)
Guilds. Seven trade companies once existed in Gateshead. These included the Glovers Company (1557), the Drapers Company, the Dyers Company, and the Taylors Company. The Mercers were united with the Drapers, the Tailors and some other trades. By 1835 only the Dyers Company and the Drapers Company still existed. Freemen. Gateshead no longer admits freemen.

DRAPPERS, TAILORS, MERCERS, HARDWAREMEN, COOPERS AND CHANDLERS
387.  [Anon]
THE RECORDS OF THE DRAPERS, TAILORS, MERCERS, HARDWAREMEN, COOPERS AND CHANDLERS OF GATESHEAD IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
Transcribed by Edwin Dodds.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne [1907]; iii+123 pages.
[GL: T/G 259]

GENERAL
388.  *Dodds, M. H.
THE BISHOP’S BOROUGHS.
Archaeologia Aeliana, 3rd Series, Volume 12 1915;

389.  *Drinkwater, G. N.
GATESHEAD CHARTERS AND COMPANIES.
[SofA Lib.]

390.  Longstaffe, W. H. D.
THE TRADE COMPANIES OF GATESHEAD.
[This book lists the following Companies: I Barkers & Tanners; incorporated 1557. II Weavers; charter confirmed in Elizabeth’s reign. III Dyers, Fullers, Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Cutlers, Joiners, and Carpenters; charter confirmed in 1594. IV Cordwainers; charter confirmed in 1602. V Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers and Chandlers; common seal is dated 1595. VI Free-masons, Carvers, Stone-cutters, Sculptors, Brick-makers, Tilers, Brick-layers, Glaziers, Painter-stainers, Founders, Nailers, Pewterers, Millwrights, Saddles and Bridlers, Trunkmakers, and Distillers; charter confirmed in 1671. VII Grocers, Apothecaries, and Pipe-makers; incorporated 1676: charter ordered to be given up in 1678.]

GAZELEY (SUFFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Gazeley, namely: the Gild of All Saints founded in 1377; the Gild of St. James founded in 1377; and the Gild of St. Margaret founded in 1359 (at the Church of All Saints).

GEDNEY (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS

58
There were several Religious Gilds in Gedney, namely: the Gild of the Assumption; the Gild of the Holy Ghost (in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity) in Gedney Fen in Holland; the Gild of St. John the Baptist (in the Church of the Assumption) in Gedney in Holland; the Gild of the Holy Trinity (in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity); and the Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury and All Saints founded in 1336.

GERTONBURDYCH (NORFOLK)
Guilds. The Gild of Gertonburdych.

GLOUCESTER (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Gloucester in 1200.

Guilds. Mid 16th-century Gloucester had at least seven companies, including those of the Tanners, the Cooks, the Cordwainers, the Weavers, the Bakers, and the Tailors and Hosiers. In the early 17th century apprentices in a dozen or more trades had a right to the freedom of Gloucester. The companies governing these trades included those of the Mercers, Weavers, Bakers, Tanners, Haberdashers, Innkeepers, Tailors, Butchers, Gilds, Shoemakers, Barbers, Metal men, and Joiners. Another company, that of the Shearmen, was defunct by 1634. In 1779 there were a Company of Mercers. There was a Smiths’ Guild (which included Ironmongers, Cutlers, Saddlers, and Glaziers), and a Tanners’ Guild. There were 9 other guilds. "We find that in many towns the pewterers banded together with other craftsmen for mutual protection... [In Hereford there was a company of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, cutlers, plumbers, glaziers, braziers, pewterers and card-makers.] A similar guild existed in Gloucester (cf S.E.Thomas: The Barnstaple Pewterers p. 88) Freemen. Gloucester still admits freemen.

TANNERS
391. Heighway, C. M.
TANNERS’ HALL, GLOUCESTER.
[SofA Lib.]

FREEMEN
392. [Anon]
THE FREEMEN OF GLOUCESTER
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARTERED FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.
1950;

393. *Ripley, Peter and Jurica, John
A CALENDAR OF THE REGISTERS OF THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.
[BL: YC.1993.b.1118]

GENERAL
394. [Anon]
VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY.
GLOUCESTER.

395. Bazeley, William (or William Bageley?)
THE GUILDS OF GLOUCESTER.
[SofA Lib.]

396. Blakeway, G. S.
THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.
1924;

397. Fosbroke, T.D.
AN ORIGINAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, ALMOST WHOLLY COMPILED FROM NEW MATERIALS...INCLUDING ALSO THE ORIGINAL PAPERS OF THE LATE R. BIGLAND.
London 1819;

398. Hyett, Francis A.
GLOUCESTER IN NATIONAL HISTORY.
Longman, Green & Co, London

399. Rudder, Samuel
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTER.
Cirencester 1779;

400. Stevenson, W. H.
CALENDAR OF RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER.
1893;

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

401. Perry, R.
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY, 1100-1690.

402. Simpson, Jesse J.
THE WOOL TRADE AND THE WOOLMEN OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GODMANCHESTER (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)
Freemen. Godmanchester still admits freemen.

GOLYTON (SUSSEX)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was Gild, probably called the Gild of Corpus Christi, founded in 1380 in Golyton.

GRAINTHORPE (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1358 in Grainthorpe.

GRAMPOUND (CORNWALL)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Grampound in 1332, evidenced by a charter of 1333.

GRANTHAM (LINCOLNSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Grantham in 1462.
Freemen. Grantham no longer admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Guilds in Grantham, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded circa 1339; the Gild of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross founded in 1379 (in the Parish Church); the Gild of the Invention of the Holy Cross founded in 1347 (in the Parish Church); the Gild of Holy Trinity founded by Roger de Wolsthorp and William de London in 1337 (in a Chapel outside the Church); the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded circa 1329 (in the Parish Church); the Gild of St. Michael founded in 1388 (in the Parish Church); and the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1349 (in Southgate Chapel).

GENERAL
403. *Martin, [Dr.] G. H.
THE ROYAL CHARTERS OF GRANTHAM.
Leicester University Press, Leicester 1963; 252 pages.
[Edition limited to 400 copies.]

404. Street, Benjamin
HISTORICAL NOTES ON GRANTHAM.
Grantham 1857;

405. Turnor, E.
COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND SOKE OF GRANTHAM.
1806;

GRAVESEND (KENT)
Guilds. The following guilds used to exist in Gravesend: the Mercers; the Victuallers.

406. Cruden, R. P.
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GRAVESEND.
London 1843;

407. Pocock, R.
THE HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATED TOWN AND PARISHES OF GRAVESEND AND MILTON.
1797;

GREAT DUNMOW (ESSEX)

408. Clark, A.
GREAT DUNMOW GILDS.
Essex Review; Volume XXII, p. 16.
[SofA Lib.]

GREAT YARMOUTH (NORFOLK)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Great Yarmouth in 1208.
Guilds. At the time of the Reformation there existed 17 guilds in Great Yarmouth. There was formerly a company of Hostmen at Yarmouth which dealt with the fish trade but it seems to have disappeared in the late 18th century.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Great Yarmouth, namely: a Gild with no dedication founded in 1348; the Gild of the Ascension founded in 1356; the Gild of St. George the Martyr (at Charnel House, next to St. Nicholas’ Church); another Gild of St. George the Martyr founded in 1377-8 (in the Chapel of St. George, St. Nicholas’ Church); the Gild of St. Peter founded circa 1379 (at the Church of St. Nicholas); the Gild of the Holy Trinity with Statutes dated 1363 (at the Church of St. Nicholas); another Gild of the Holy Trinity (Cobblers and
Tanners Gild) founded in 1364 (at the Church of St. Nicholas); the Gild of Corpus Christi; the Gild of St. Christopher; the Gild of St. John the Baptist; and the Gild of St. Mary of Arneburgh (Cobblers Gild).

**FREEMEN**


**GENERAL**

411. Manship, Henry THE HISTORY OF GREAT YARMOUTH. Edited by C. J. Palmer Great Yarmouth 1854;

412. Palmer, C. J. THE HISTORY OF GREAT YARMOUTH. (A continuation of Manship's history of that town) Great Yarmouth 1856;

413. Swinfen, Henry THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH. Norwich 1772;

**GRIMSBY (LINCOLNSHIRE)** Freemen. Grimsby still admits freemen.

**RELIGIOUS GILDS**

There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1341 in Grimsby.

**FREEMEN**


**GENERAL**


GUILDFORD (SURREY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Guildford in 1256, evidenced by a charter of 1366.

FREEMEN
418. Carter, Hector (Editor)
GUILDFORD FREEMEN’S BOOKS, 1655-1933.
[BL: 10061.c.3.]

GENERAL
419. [Anon]
THE HISTORY OF GUILDFORD, THE COUNTY TOWN OF SURREY.
Guildford 1801;
HALE (GREATER MANCHESTER)
Freemen. Hale still admits freemen.

HARLAXTON (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
In Harlaxton there was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1358 (in the Church of St. Andrews); and a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1378-9 (in the Church of St. Andrew).

HARTLEPOOL (DURHAM)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Hartlepool in 1230.

420. Sharp, Cuthbert
HISTORY OF HARTLEPOOL.
Hartlepool 1851;

HASLINGFIELD (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded circa 1343 in Haslingfield.

HASTINGS (SUSSEX)

421. Cooper, W. D.
NOTICES OF HASTINGS AND ITS MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.
Lewes 1862;

422. Ross, Thomas
HASTINGS DOCUMENTS.
Sussex Archaeological Coll., xxiii, pp. 85-118.

HATFIELD BROADOKE (ESSEX)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary founded in 1362-3 in Hatfield Broadoak.

HATHERLEGH (DEVONSHIRE?)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded circa 1329 in Hatherleigh, believed to be somewhere in Devon.

HEACHAM (NORFOLK)

Guilds. At the time of the Reformation there were 7 guilds in Heacham.
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr founded in 1359 in Heacham.

HEADCORN

423. Cowper, H. S.
TWO HEADCORN CLOTH HALLS.
Archaeologia Cantiana; Volume XXXI, page 121.
[SofA Lib.]

HEDON (YORKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Hedon in 1348.

Guilds. There was a Guild of Tailors in Hedon.

424. Boyle, J. R.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PORT OF HEDON.
1895;

425. Park, G. H.
HULL 1895;
[Contains the Ordinances of the Tailors, 1637.]

HELSTON (CORNWALL)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Helston in 1201.

Guilds. There was a Guild of Cordwainers in Helston.

CORDWAINERS

426. Boase, G. C.
THE GUILD OF CORDWAINERS OF HELSTON, CO. CORNWALL.
The Reliquary, London and Derby 1880; xx, pp. 143-144.

GENERAL

427. Brown, Josiah
REPORTS OF CASES, UPON APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR, DETERMINED IN THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT.
John Hoblyn and others v. Rex, 1772, ii. pp. 329-336
8 Volumes.
London 1803;
[Concerns the election of freemen of Helston.]

428. Burrow, James
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [1756-1772]
5 Volumes
London 1790;
[Concerns their qualifications as freemen of Helston.]

429. Jessopp.
STUDIES OF A RECLUSE.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES (OXFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Henley-on-Thames in 1300.

430. Burn, J. S.
A HISTORY OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES
London 1861;

HEREFORD (HEREFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Hereford in 1215.
Guilds. The following guilds used to exist in Hereford: the Mercers; the Haberdashers, Barbers, Painters and Stationers; the Cordwainers. In many towns the pewterers banded together with other craftsmen for mutual protection. In Hereford there was a company of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, cutlers, plumbers, glaziers, braziers, pewterers and card-makers (cf S.E.Thomas: The Barnstaple Pewterers p. 88)
Freemen. Hereford still admits freemen.

CORDWAINERS
431. *Devlin, J. Dacres
HELPS TO HEREFORD HISTORY, CIVIL AND LEGENDARY, IN AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT CORDWAINERS' COMPANY OF THE CITY, THE MORDIFORD DRAGON; AND OTHER SUBJECTS.
John R. Smith, London and Hereford 1848; viii+76+80 pages.
[GL: T/H 542]

GOLDSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, CUTLERS, PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, BRAZIERS, PEWTERERS AND CARD-MAKERS
432. Michaelis, R. F.
Apollo; September 1946

GENERAL
433. [Anon]
A TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER GRANTED TO THE CITY OF HEREFORD
BY KING WILLAM THE THIRD...1697
Hereford 1820;

434. Black, W.H. and Hills, G.M.
THE HEREFORD RECORDS AND THE CUSTOMS OF HEREFORD

435. Collins, W.
OUTLINES OF OLD AND NEW HEREFORD.
2 Volumes.

436. Duncumb, John
COLLECTIONS TOWARDS THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD
3 Volumes
Hereford and London 1804-1882;

437. Johnson, Richard
A LECTURE ON THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD
Hereford 1845;

438. Johnson, Richard
THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD, WITH TRANSLATIONS OF THE EARLIER CITY CHARTERS AND GRANTS; ALSO SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TRADES OF THE CITY, AND THE OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ITS EARLY HISTORY.
London and Hereford 1868; viii+170 pages.

439. *Johnson, Richard
HERRINGSWELL (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was the Gild of St. Ethelbert the King founded in 1349 in Herringswell, and the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1375.

HERTFORD (HERTFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded circa 1376 (in All Siants Church) in Hertford.

HIGH WYCOMBE (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in High Wycombe in 1316.

HOLBEACH (LINCOLNSHIRE)

Tilers
“The tilers of the town having a devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and desiring to honour her on behalf of their craft, agreed to subscribe yearly towards a candle to burn before her image” (Westlake: The Parish Gilds of Medieval England p. 165).

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There were several Religious Gilds in Holbeach, including: the Gild of the Assumption (Tilers); the Gild of Corpus Christi (in the Parish Church); the Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (the “Shepherds’ Gild”); the Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury (in the Chapel of St. Thomas); the Gild of the Holy Trinity; and in Holbeach Hirn the Gild of the Assumption (in Holbeach Church).]

HOLME (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. James in Holme.

HOLTHAM or HOLKHAM (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Holy Trinity in Holtham or Holkham.

HORKSTOW (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1385-6 in Horkstow.

HORNCASTLE (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Barnabas and St. Lawrence in Horncastle.

442. Clarke, Joseph Norman
[TCDL: P 21241 Santry]

HORSHAM (SUSSEX)

443. [Anon]
HORSHAM : ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
London 1868;

444. Cooper, W. D.
[SofA Lib.]

HULTOFT (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Hultoft, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1367; the Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1350; the Gild of St. Margaret founded in 1354 (in the Church of St. Margaret); and the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1356.

HUNTINGDON (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)
Guilds. By 1130 there was a Weavers Gild in Huntingdon. Freemen. Huntingdon still admits freemen.

445. Griffith, Edward
A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT RECORDS RELATIVE TO THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON. London 1827;

HYTHE (KENT)
Freemen. Hythe still admits freemen.
ICKLINGHAM (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1366 in Icklingham; and the Gild of St. James founded in 1364.

INGHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holt Trinity founded in 1370 in Ingham.
The Gild of the Holy Trinity at Ingham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 188)

IPSWICH (SUFFOLK)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Ipswich in 1200, and by 1325 this had become the Corpus Christi Gild.

In the 17th of Elizabeth, the Guild feast was ordered to be held henceforth upon the Sunday fortnight next after Midsummer day; and in the next year, the “occupacions” or trades of the town were newly drawn into companies. At that day they consisted of four only - “Mercers, drapers, tailors, and shoemakers,” into which all others merged. The most singular distribution took place. In the Mercers’ Company were included all “maryners , shipwrayah, bookebynders, prynters, fyshemongers, swordsetters, coks (cooks), flfleters, arrowedmakers, phisitians (?), hatters, cappers, mercers, merchaunts;” and several others whose occupations cannot now be defined. The Drapers Company included “joyners, taylors, carpenters, innholders, ffremasons, bryckelayers, tylers, carriers, casketmakers, surgeons, clothyers,” and five others. The Taylors’ included, “cutlers, smyths, barbers, chandlers, pewterers, mynstrells, pedlers, plumbers, pynnners, millers, millwrights, cowpers, shermens, glasiers, turners, tynkers, taylors, and two others. The Shoemakers’ Company nuumbered “curryers, colermakers, sadlers, poynters, coblers, skynners, tanners, butchers, carters, and labourers” (p. 446. [Anon]

ANCIENT AND MODERN PERAMBULATIONS, AND EXTRACTS FROM CHARTERS, TRIALS AND OTHER RECORDS RELATIVE TO THE LIBERTIES OF IPSWICH, ETC.
Ipswich 1815;

447. Bacon, Nathaniel
THE ANNALLS OF IPSWICHE.
Edited by W.H. Richardson
Ipswich 1856 and 1884

448. Burrow, James
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADGUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [1756-1772].
REX v. RICHARDSON, 31 Geo. II, I. pp. 517-541.
5 Volumes
London 1790;
[Concerns the election of portmen of Ipswich.]

449. Canning, R. (Translator)
THE PRINCIPAL CHARTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO THE CORPORATION OF IPSWICH.
London 1754;

450. Clark
HISTORY OF IPSWICH.
451. Coke, Edward
THE REPORTS OF SIR EDWARD COKE, IN THIRTEEN PARTS.
The case of the Tailors etc. of Ipswich, 12 Jac. I, vi. pp. 101-104.
6 Volumes
London 1826;
[Concerns the trade monopolies.]

452. Fitch, W. S.
NOTICES OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI GUILD, IPSWICH.
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, Lowestoft 1859; ii, pp. 151-163.

453. Grimsey, B[enjamin] P[age]
THE FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.
Part 1.
Ipswich 1892.
[BL: 10352.c.31.]

454. Redstone
IPSWICH THROUGH THE AGES.

455. *Wodderspoon, John
MEMORIALS OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF IPSWICH IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.
Illustrated.
KENDAL (CUMBRIA)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kendal. Guilds. There were formerly twelve companies in Kendal, including the Chapmen-Merchants and Salters, the Mercers and Drapers, and 10 others.

456. Ferguson, R[ichard] S[aul]
A BOKE OF RECORDE OR REGISTER...OF KENDAL.
1892;

457. Nicholson, Cornelius
THE ANNALS OF KENDAL.
London. Second Edition 1861;

458. Nicholson, Cornelius
HISTORY AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE GRANTS OF THE THREE ROYAL CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF KENDAL.
London 1875;

KENTFORD (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1349 in Kentford.

KETTLEBASTON (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Fraternity of Kettlebaston.

KILLINGHOLME (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILD
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Killingholme with Ordinances dated 1310 (in the Church of St. Denis).

KING’S LYNN (NORFOLK)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in King’s Lynn in 1204, and it later became the Gild of the Holy Trinity or the Great Gild of Lynn until it as dissolved by the Gild Statute of 1 Edward VI. Guilds. At the time of the Reformation there were 12 guilds in King's Lynn, including the Tailors (c.1449).

FREEMEN

459. [Anon]
A CALENDAR OF THE FREEMEN OF LYNN, 1292-1836.
COMPILLED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION, ETC.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Norwich 1913; vii+359 pages.
[BL: Ac.5685/17.]

460. Freeman, A. [Pseudonym]
TO THE WORTHY FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF KING’S LYNN.
King’s Lynn 1767; 3 pages.
[BL: 1879.c.4.(204.)]
[A letter on Sir John Turner, M.P.]
GENERAL
461. Harrod, Henry
REPORT ON THE DEEDS AND RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.
King's Lynn 1874;

462. Mackerell, R.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF KING'S LYNN.
London 1738;

463. Richards, William
THE HISTORY OF LYNN, , CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, MUNICIPAL, AND MILITARY, FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME...
2 Volumes
Lynn 1812;
[Includes a substantial amount about the religious gilds of Lynn.]

464. Rye, Walter
THE GUILDS OF LYNN REGIS,
[SofA Lib.]

465. Taylor, William
THE ANTIQUITIES OF KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK.
Lynn 1844;
[Includes the Ordinances of the old Trinity Gild.]
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (YORKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kingston-upon-Hull in 1299.

Gilds. There were at least six religious gilds at Kingston upon Hull, which were: the Gild of the Holy Trinity (1369) and known as the Shipmans Gild. In 1547 Henry VIII incorporated this Gild and confirmed the charter of Henry VI; the Gild of St. John Baptist; the Gild of Corpus Christi (1358); the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1357); the Gild of St. Barbara; and the Gild of St. Clare. There was also the Gild of St. George in Hull which was founded in 1499.

The Guild or Brotherhood of Masters, Pilots, Seamen of The Trinity House (1369) is the only guild still in existence.

Other guilds which no longer exist include the following: The Brotherhood of St. Thomas, later the Merchant Adventurers' Company; the Weavers (1490); the Glovers (1499); the Brewers (1557); the Tailors, later the Merchant Tailors (1550); the Joiners (1598); the Carpenters (1598); the Goldsmiths, Smiths, Pewterers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, Cutlers, Musicians, Stationers, Bookbinders and Basketmakers (1598); the Bricklayers, Tilers, Wallers, Plasterers, and Pavers (1598); the Coopers (1598); the Bakers (1598); the Cobbler (1622); the Cordwainers and Shoemakers (1624); the Innholders (1673); the Shipwrights (1682); the Barber-Chirurgeons and Peruke-makers (1714).

No evidence that the Goldsmiths of Hull were ever incorporated either by Statute or Charter has been found. It may have been that their guild existed by sufferance and not by direct authority from the Crown. In the seventeenth century the Goldsmiths of Hull were found to have combined with workers of brass as “The Company of Goldsmiths and Braziers.”

Freemen. Kingston upon Hull still admits freemen.

BAKERS
466. *[Anon]
A COMPOSITION OF BAKERS, 1598.

BARBER-CHIRURGEONS AND PERUKEMAKERS
467. *[Anon]
BARBER-SURGEONS’ COMPOSITION, 1714.

BERBRUERS
468. *[Anon]
THE ORDINANCES OF THE MYSTERIE OF BERBRUERS.

BRICKLAYERS, TILERS, WALLERS, PLASTERERS, AND PAVERS
469. [Anon]
The Book of Orders of the Guild of Bricklayers, Tilers, Wallers, Plasterers, and Pavers
Folio [1740] Parchment; 106 pages.

470. *[Anon]
BRICKLAYERS’ COMPOSITION, 1598.

471. W. F. W.
ORDER BOOK OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF BRICKLAYERS, TILERS, WALLERS, PLASTERERS & PAVERS OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL 1598-1743.
East Riding Antiq. Society; Volume XXIX, page 49.
[SofA Lib.]

CARPENTERS
472. *[Anon]
A COMPOSITION OF THE CARPENTERS, 1598.
COBBLENS
473. *[Anon]
COMPOSITION OF THE COBBLENS.
In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 311-314.

COOPERS
474. *[Anon]
A COMPOSITION OF THE COOPERS, 1598.
COOPERS’ COMPOSITION, 1668.
COOPERS’ COMPOSITION, 1681.

CORDWAINEORS AND SHOEMAKERS
475. *[Anon]
CORDWAINEORS’ AND SHOEMAKERS’ COMPOSITION, 1564.
CORDWAINEORS’ COMPOSITION, 1624.
In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 315-324.

GLOVERS
476. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF THE CRAFT OF THE GLOVERS, 1499.
COMPOSITION OF THE GLOVERS’ COMPANY, 1598.

GOLDSMITHS, SMITHS, PEWTERERS, PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, PAINTERS, CUTLERS, MUSICIANS, STATIONERS,
BOOKBINDERS, AND BASKETMAKERS
477. *[Anon]
COMPOSITION OF GOLDSMITHS, &c., 1598.

INNHOLDERS
478. *[Anon]
COMPOSITION OF INNHOLDERS, 1673.

JOINERS
479. *[Anon]
THE JOINERS’ ORDINANCES, 1598.
In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 251-256.

MERCHANTS’ COMPANY
480. *[Anon]
CHARTER OF MERCHANT COMPANY.

MERCHANTS’ GILD OF ST. GEORGE
481. *[Anon]

SHIPWRIGHTS
482. *[Anon]
SHIPWRIGHTS’ COMPOSITION, 1682.

TAILORS
483. *[Anon]
EXTRACTS FROM A COMPOSITION OF THE GILD OF TAILORS, 1617.
COMPOSITION OF TAILORS, 4 EDWARD VI.
COMPOSITION OF TAILORS, 1680.
In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 234-249.
TRINITY HOUSE
484. [Anon]
THE FIRST ORDER BOOK OF THE HULL TRINITY HOUSE 1632-1665.
Yorkshire Arch. Society Record Series 1942; Volume CX.
[SofA Lib.]

485. Brooks, F. W.
TRINITY HOUSE EARLY JUDGEMENTS AND EARLY ORDERS

486. *Brooks, F. W. (Editor)
THE FIRST ORDER BOOK OF THE HULL TRINITY HOUSE 1632-1665.
Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds 1942; Record Series Volume 105 xxxiv+193 pages.
[GL: Store 334-335 {Yorks arch s r branch 105}]

487. Fallow, T. M.
NOTES ON THE PLATE OF THE TRINITY HOUSE, HULL
Reliquary, New Series, I (1887) pp 212-217, ii.

488. Gawtress, William
A REPORT OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE EXISTING STATE OF THE CORPORATION OF HULL,
TAKEN AT THE GUILD-HALL BEFORE F. DWARRIS AND S. A. RUMBALL, TWO OF HIS MAJESTIES
COMMISSIONERS; ALSO THE PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE TRINITY HOUSE,
WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING MANY VALUABLE AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.
Hull 1834;

489. *Harvey, A. S.
THE TRINITY HOUSE OF KINGSTON UPON HULL
The Corporation of Hull Trinity House, Kingston upon Hull 1951; 32 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: Pam 9565]

490. Storey, Commander Arthur
TRINITY HOUSE OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL
Two Volumes
[SofA Lib.]

491. *Storey, Commander Arthur
HULL TRINITY HOUSE.
[GL: T/H 919]

492. Wilson, E. S.
CENTENARY OF THE TRINITY HOUSE NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

WEAVERS
493. *[Anon]
WEAVERS’ COMPOSITION, 1490.
WEAVERS’ ORDINANCES OF 1564.
WEAVERS’ ORDINANCES OF 25 CHARLES II.
In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 204-213.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS.
There were several Religious Gilds at Kingston-upon-Hull, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1358; the Gild of St. John the Baptist; and the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1357.

**THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY**

494. *[Anon]*

**THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY**


**CORPUS CHRISTI**

495. *[Anon]*

**GILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI, HULL.**


**THE HOLY TRINITY**

496. *[Anon]*

**CONSTITUTIONS ORDAINED IN 1369.**


**ST. JOHN BAPTIST**

497. *[Anon]*

**GILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, HULL.**


498. *[Anon]*

**TRANSLATION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE GILD OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**

In Revd J.M. Lambert: "Two Thousand Years of Gild Life"; Hull 1891; pp. 111-115

499. *[Anon]*

**THE ORDERS AND RULES OF THE GILD OR FRATERNITY OF ST. JOHN YE BAPTIST, IN KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.**


**FREEMEN**

500. [Anon]

**A LIST OF THE FREEMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, ENTITLED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE SAID BOROUGH.**

T. C. Johns, London 1835; 67 pages. [BL: 10347.e.19.(5.)]

501. Brown, Robert

**THE POLL BOOK, AS TAKEN AT THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT, FOR THE BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL...MARCH 28TH, 1857...ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, AS HOUSEHOLDERS AND FREEMEN, IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, AS THE VOTERS APPEAR ON THE REGISTER.**

J. B. Dimbleby, Hull 1857; 119 pages. [BL: 809.e.54.(2.)]

**GENERAL**

502. *[Anon]*

**CHARTERS AND LETTERS PATENT GRANTED TO KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.**

Translated by J.R. Boyle.
The Corporation of Kingston upon Hull, Kingston upon Hull 1905; 257+xviii pages.
NOTICES RELATIVE TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF HULL.
London 1827;

TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF GILD LIFE: OR AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GILD SYSTEM FROM EARLY TIMES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS APPLICATION TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY; TOGETHER WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GILDS AND TRADING COMPANIES OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL FROM THE 14TH TO THE 18TH CENTURY.

Chapter I--Sociological Theories as to the Origin of Gilds (Indian Gilds); Chapter II--Gilds in Greek and Roman Antiquity (Roman Collegium, Syrian and Hellenistic Gild); Chapter III--The Origin and Earliest Form of the English Gild (Anglo-Saxon Gilds, Gilds of France, esnaifs of Constantinople); Chapter IV--The Gilds after the Conquest--The English Boroughs; Chapter V--The Influence of the French Commune upon English Towns; Chapter VI--The Appearance of the Gilda Mercatoria (the Beverley Gild--its connection with the municipality and the Gild of St. John, the Winchester Gild, the Preston Gild, Ordinances off the Southampton Gild); Chapter VII--Religious and Social Gilds (the Great Gild of St. George at Norwich); Chapter VIII--The Gilds of Kingston-upon-Hull (the Gild of St. John Baptist); Chapter IX--Gilds of Corpus Christi and Blessed Virgin Mary; Chapter X--Gild of the Holy Trinity; Chapter XI--The Gild of the Minstrels for the North of England (the Feste du Pin, the Minstrels' Gild at Beverley, other vestiges of Minstrels' Gilds); Chapter XII--The Hull Trading Companies (the Merchant Companies of the Hanse Towns and the Baltic, the great Chartered Companies of the East and of Africa); Chapter XIII--The Merchants of the Staple; Chapter XIV--The Merchant Adventurers and the Eastland Merchants (the Eastland Company); Chapter XV--The Merchant Gild of St. George; Chapter XVI--The Governor, Assistants, and Society of Merchants inhabiting in the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull (Transition from a Crafts Gild to a Chartered Company, Company of Merchant Adventurers of York); Chapter XVII--The Merchants' Company (the Court Book); Chapter XVIII--The Fraternities of the Crafts; Chapter XIX--The Weavers; Chapter XX--The Grocers; Chapter XXI--The Brewers; Chapter XXII--The Tailors; Chapter XXIII--The Joiners; Chapter XXIV--The Carpenters; Chapter XXV--The Goldsmiths, Smiths, &c.; Chapter XXVI--The Clogmakers; Chapter XXVII--The Cordwainers and Shoemakers; Chapter XXVIII--The Innholders; Chapter XXIX--The Shipwrights; Chapter XXX--The Barber-Chirurgeons and Perukemakers; Chapter XXXI--The Old Gild System and the Modern Economic Problems--Looking Forwards and Backwards; Chapter XXXII--The Incorporation of the Gilds; Chapter XXXIII--The Gilds and the Christian Church. Appenddix I--Memoriais of Merchants Adventurers, Staplers, and Members of the Eastland Company in the Churches of Kingston-upon-Hull; Appendix II--The Arms of the Merchant Company. A. Brown & Sons, Hull; Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co, London 1891; xi+414 pages.

DIARY.
Surtees Society.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PORT OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.
1866;

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (SURREY)
Gilds. There used to be a Gild of Mercers in Kingston-upon-Thames.
Kingston’s early gild system included four trading companies, the Mercers, Woollendrapers, Butchers (Victuallers) and Cordwainers (Shoemakers)

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ANCIENT AND ROYAL TOWN OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.
1852;
508. *Daly, Anne (Editor)  
KINGSTON UPON THAMES REGISTER OF APPRENTICES 1563-1713.  
Surrey Record Society 1974; Volume XXVIII, xviii+185 pages. No illustrations.

509. Roots, George  
THE CHARTERS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.  
Translated into English, with Occasional Notes.  
London 1797;

KIRKHAM (LANCASHIRE)  
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kirkham in 1295.

510. Fishwick, Henry  
THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF KIRKHAM.  
Chetham Society, Manchester 1874;

KYLLYNGHOLM (LINCOLNSHIRE)  

511. *[Anon]  
GILD OF KYLLYNGHOLM, LINCOLNSHIRE.  
LANCASTER (LANCASHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lancaster evidenced by a charter of 1337.

Guilds. There used to be a Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard (1377).

Freemen. Lancaster still admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard, with Statutes dated 1377, in Lancaster.

512. *Anon
GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND ST. LEONARD, LANCASTER.

FREEMEN
513. Kendall, W. B. and Cann Hughes, T.
Transcribed by W. B. Kendall and edited by T. Cann Hughes.
The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire 1935; Volumes 87 and 90.
Privately Printed.
[BL: Ac.8121.]

514. Johnson, Thomas
AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF LANCASTER, ON THE SUBJECT OF THEIR CHARTER.
London 1817; 18 pages.
[BL: 1102.f.2.(5.) Aand 1102.f.2.(6.)]

GENERAL
515. Baines, Edward
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.
New edition by J. Harland and B. Herford
2 Volumes
London 1868-1870

516. Ball, Stanley
TOWN GILDS.
Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for 1896,
Volume 48(N.S. 12) 1897, pp. 79-94
[Particularly concerned with Lancaster and Preston.]

517. Brownbill, J. and Nuttall, J. R. (Editors)
A CALENDAR OF CHARTERS AND RECORDS BELONGING TO
THE CORPORATION OF LANCASTER.
1929;

518. Johnson, Thomas
AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF LANCASTER ON THE SUBJECT OF THEIR CHARTER.
London 1817;

519. Simpson, Robert
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER.
Lancaster 1852;

LAUNCESTON (CORNWALL)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant as established in Launceston in 1231.
LAVENHAM (SUFFOLK)

521. Corder, J. S.
THE GUILD HALL OF CORPUS CHRISTI, LAVENHAM.
[SofA Lib.]

LAWSHALL (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. Peter founded in 1373 in Lawshall.

LEEDS (YORKSHIRE)

Guilds. There were some 18 guilds in existence during the seventeenth century, including the Clothworkers, the
Mercers, the Ironmongers, the Bricklayers, the Cordwainers, the Smiths, the Cutlers, and the Grocers.

522. Wardell, James
THE MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.
Leeds 1846;

523. Wilson, R. G.
GENTLEMEN MERCHANTS: THE MERCHANT COMMUNITY IN LEEDS 1700-1830.
Manchester 1971;

LEICESTER (LEICESTERSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Leicester in 1107 during the reign of Henry I.
Guilds. By 1209 there was a Gild of Fullers in Leicester. There was also a Gild of Tallow Chandlers.
Freemen, Leicester still admits freemen.

BAKERS
524. *[Anon]
BOND OF APPRENTICESHIP TO A BAKER, FEB. 23, 1531.
In R. H.Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.

TALLOW CHANDLERS
525. Skillington, S. H.
THE LEICESTER GILD OF TALLOW CHANDLERS.
Leicester 1929; 15 pages.
[BL: 08244.i.46.; SofA Lib.]

526. Skillington, S. H.
THE LEICESTER GILD OF TALLOW CHANDLERS.
Transactions of the Leicester Archit. and Archaeological Society; Volume XV, page 125.
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Leicester, namely: the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (in the Church of All Saints); the Gild of Corpus Christi, St. Mary and All Saints founded in 1343; and the Gild of Jesus, St. Mary, St. Margaret and St. Katharine founded in 1355-6 (in the Church of St. Margaret).

527. Wilshere, Jonathan E.O.
THE RELIGIOUS GUILDS OF MEDIEVAL LEICESTER.
[GL: Pam 15791]

FREEMEN
528. Chinnery, G. A. (Editor)
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER. HALL BOOKS AND PAPERS 1689-1835.
Leicester 1965; nos. 498, 522, 609, 644, 702.

529. Hartopp, Henry
REGISTER OF THE FREEMEN OF LEICESTER, 1196-1770 (1770-1930), INCLUDING THE
APPRENTICES SWORN BEFORE SUCCESSIVE MAYORS FOR CERTAIN PERIODS, 1646-1770
(1770-1926).
Abstracted from the Borough Records and edited by Henry Hartopp. [With facsimiles.]
2 Volumes.
Records of the Borough of Leicester, Leicester 1927; New Series Volumes 1 and 2.
[BL: 2367.b.5.]

GENERAL
530. Bateson, Mary and Stocks, Helen (Editors)
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER 1103-1688.
4 Volumes
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1899-1925;

531. Dare, Marcus Paul
MEDIEVAL SHOEMAKERS AND TANNERS OF LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, AND NOTTINGHAM:
A SIDELIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF FOOTWEAR CRAFTS REVEALED BY MUNICIPAL AND
OCCUPATIONAL RECORDS, 1196-1670.

532. *Greaves, R. W.
THE CORPORATION OF LEICESTER 1689-1836.

533. *Hoskins, W. G.
PROVINCIAL ENGLAND : ESSAYS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.
Chapter IV- English Provincial Towns in the Early Sixteenth Century;
Chapter V - An Elizabethan Provincial Town: Leicester.

534. Nichols, John
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.
4 Volumes
London 1795-1815;

535. North, Thomas
A CHRONICLE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN IN LEICESTER, DURING THE REIGNS OF HENRY
VIII TO ELIZABETH; WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS MINOR ALTARS AND ANCIENT GUILDS.
London and Leicester 1866;
[SofA Lib.]
[The Corpus Christi Gild pp. 179-245.]

536. Skillington, Stephen Harry
THE EXTANT CERTIFICATES OF LEICESTER GILDS, WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.
[SofA Lib.]

537. Thompson, James
HISTORY OF LEICESTER: LEICESTER GUILD ROLLS.
1849; p. 29.

538. Thompson, James
THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
ILLUSTRATED BY DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER.
Gentleman's Magazine 1851; Vol xxxv (NS), pp. 260-263, 596-599.

LEICESTERSHIRE

539. Speth, George William and Conder, Edward
LEICESTERSHIRE MASONRY.
Ars Quatuor Coronatorum 1899; Volume 12, pp. 100-105.
[Includes a discussion of gilds.]

540. Speth, George William and Conder, Edward
LEICESTERSHIRE MASONRY.
Ars Quatuor Coronatorum 1901; Volume 14, pp. 126-130.
[Includes a discussion of gilds.]

LEOMINSTER (HEREFORDSHIRE)

541. Townsend, G. F.
THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.
Leominster 1863;

LEVERINGTON (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1386 in Leverington.]

LEWES (SUSSEX)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lewes.

GILD MERCHANT

542. Turner, Edward
THE ANCIENT MERCHANT GUILD OF LEWES, AND THE SUBSEQUENT MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS OF THE TOWN.
LICHFIELD (STAFFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lichfield in 1387.
Guilds. There was a Mercers' Company, a Tailors' Company, and a Smiths' Company. There were also the Dyers, the Weavers, and the Clothworkers, all three of which amalgamated together in 1616.

CORSORS
544. Crofton, H. T.
MANCHESTER GILDS AND THE RECORDS OF THE LICHFIELD CORSORS.
[SofA Lib.]

MERCERS
545. Russell, W. H.
THE LAWS OF THE MERCERS' COMPANY OF LICHFIELD [1623].
[SofA Lib.]

SMITHS
546. *Furnivall, Dr. F. J. (Editor)
THE GILD OF ST. MARY, LICHFIELD :
BEING ORDINANCES OF THE GILD OF ST. MARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
Ordinances of the Lichfield Smiths’ Gild pp. 45-76.
Early English Text Society, Extra Series No. 114.
[GL: Store 171-3 (EETS e ser; 114); BL: Ac.9926/77.]

TAILORS
547. *Furnivall, Dr. F. J. (Editor)
THE GILD OF ST. MARY, LICHFIELD :
BEING ORDINANCES OF THE GILD OF ST. MARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
Charters of the Lichfield Tailors pp. 25-44.
Early English Text Society, Extra Series No. 114.
[GL: Store 171-3 (EETS e ser; 114); BL: Ac.9926/77.]

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist with a licence dated 1387 in the Chapel of St. Mary.

548. *Furnivall, Dr. F. J. (Editor)
THE GILD OF ST. MARY, LICHFIELD :
BEING ORDINANCES OF THE GILD OF ST. MARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
Early English Text Society, Extra Series No. 114.
[Includes the first extant charter of the Lichfield Tailors AD 1697, the first extant ordinances of the Company of Lichfield Smiths, ordinances of the Lynn Tailors AD 1449, and the Southampton Tailors’ petitions AD 1406-7 and 1468.]
LINCOLN (LINCOLNSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Lincoln in 1157 by Henry II.

Guilds. By 1130 there was a Weavers Gild at Lincoln; the Gild of the Fullers of Lincoln was founded around 1297 and had its ordinances put in writing by 1337; the Gild of the Tylers (Poyntours) of Lincoln (1346); the Gild of Minstrels and Players (c. 1389).
The Gild of the Tailors of Lincoln was founded in 1328. There was also the Dyers. Most of the Lincoln gilds disappeared in the seventeenth century, and by 1737 only the Cordwainers and the Weavers remained, both of whom had royal charters. The Cordwainers survived until 1786.

Religious Guilds. There was a Gild of St. Michael-on-the-Hill (1350); Gild of the Resurrection of our Lord (1374); Gild of St. Benedict.

Freemen. Lincoln still admits freemen.

ARCHERS
The Gild of the Holy Cross (the Archers) was founded in 1379, where only Archers could hold office in the Gild.

BARBERS
The Gild of St. John the Evangelist (the Barbers) was founded in 1369, where only Barbers could hold office in the Gild.

CORDWAINERS
A Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (the Corwainers) was founded in 1307.

FULLERS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross (the Fullers) with Statutes dated 1297.

554. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE FULLERS OF LINCOLN.
Masons
There was a Gild of All Saints (the Masons) with Statutes dated 1313.

Mercers
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (the Mercers).

Minstrels and Actors
[There was a Minstrels and Actors Gild.]

Tailors
There was a Gild of Corpus Christi (the Tailors) founded in 1328.

Weavers
There was a Gild of the Exaltation of the Cross (the Weavers) with Statutes dated 1346.

Religious Guilds
There were a great many Religious Gilds in Lincoln, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1350 (in St. Michael-on-the-Hill); the Gild of the resurrection founded in 1354 (in the Church of St. Martin); the Gild of St. Anne founded in 1344 (in St. Peter’s Parish in the Skin Market); the Gild of St. Sepulchre founded circa 1376 (in Holy Cross Church in Wykford); the Gild of St. Bavo founded in 1362 (in the Parish of St. Bavo); a Gild probably “of the Resurrection” or “of the Holy Sepulchre” founded in 1374 (in the Church of St. Cuthbert); the Gild of St. Edmund of Potigny founded in 1276, with Statutes dated 1363, (in the Church of All Saints; the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1363 by certain parishioners of St. Cuthbert and St. Andrew-on-the-Hill; the Gild of St. George founded in 1377 (in the Church of St. George); the Gild of St. Lawrence, M. (in the Church of St. Lawrence); the Gild of St. Margaret founded in 1336 (in the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Martin with Statutes dated 1338 (in the Church of St. Martin); the Great Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (in the Parish of St. Andrew in Wykford); the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (in the Church of St. Benedict); the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (in the Church of St. Benedict); the Gild of St. Nicholas (Calendared as St. Mary and St. Nicholas) where only Parish Clerks could hold office in the Gild; the Gild of St. Nicholas, St. Mary and All Saints founded in 1339 (in Newport Church); the Gild of the Holy Cross (the Archers) founded in 1379, where only Archers could hold office in the Gild; the Gild of St. John the Evangelist (the Barbers) founded in 1369, where only Barbers could hold office in the Gild; the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (the Cordwainers) founded in 1307; a Gild of the Holy Cross (the Fullers) with Statutes dated 1297; the Gild of All Saints (the Masons) with Statutes dated 1313; a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (the Mercers); a Minstrels and Actors Gild; the Gild of Corpus Christi (the Tailors) which probably met in St. Botolph’s Church; the Gild of Corpus Christi (the Sailors) founded in 1335; the Gild of Corpus Christi (the Tailors) founded in 1328; and a Gild of the Exaltation of the Cross (the Weavers) with Statutes dated 1346.

Gild of the Resurrection of Our Lord, Lincoln

Watkins, W.
ST. MARY'S GUILD, LINCOLN.
[SofA Lib.]

559. Watkins, W.
ST. MARY'S GUILD, LINCOLN.
[SofA Lib.]

560. Wordsworth, C.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE “ORDINANCES OF THE COMPANYE OF RINGERS OF SAINTE HUGHE
BELLS AND OUR LADYE BELLS IN THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF LINCOLN”: MADE 18 OCT,
1612, AND SEALED BY THE DEAN AND CHAPTER 23 SEPT, 1614.
[SofA Lib.]

FREEMEN
561. [Anon]
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREEMEN, WHO VOTED AT THE ELECTION HOLDEN AT THE
GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN, ON SATURDAY THE NINETEENTH OF JUNE, 1790, FOR
THE TWO REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE SAID CITY...THE SECOND EDITION,
CAREFULLY CORRECTED.
John Drury, Lincoln [1790]; 40 pages.
[BL: 1607/1293.(1.)]

562. [Anon]
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREEMEN, WHO VOTED AT THE ELECTION...ON SATURDAY
THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER...1806...FOR TWO REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, ETC.
John Drury, Lincoln [1806]; 34 pages.
[BL: 1608/3044.(1.)]

563. [Anon]
A LIST OF THE FREEMEN, WHO VOTED AT THE ELECTION...ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF
JANUARY...1808...FOR ONE REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT, ETC.
John Drury, Lincoln [1808]; 32 pages.
[BL: 1608/3044.(2.)]

564. [Anon]
LIST OF FREEMEN AND ELECTORS, AS THEY VOTED AT THE DIFFERENT BOOTHS...FOR TWO
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF LINCOLN,...1852.
Lincoln 1852;
[BL: 8138.bb.(4.)]

565. Hobhouse, Thomas Benjamin
TO THE FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF LINCOLN, ETC.
Stainton, Lincoln 1848; 1 page.
[BL: 1865.c.16.(68.).]
[An election address.]

566. Humfrey, L. C.
TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.
T. O. Brumby, Lincoln 1848; 1 page.
[BL: 1865.c.16.(120.).]
[An election address.]

GENERAL
567. [Anon]
CIVITAS LINCOLNIA
Lincoln 1870;

568. *Birch, W. de Gray
THE ROYAL CHARTERS OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN, HENRY II TO WILLIAM III.

569. Hill, J. W.
MEDIEVAL LINCOLN

570. Hill, J. W. F.
TUDOR AND STUART LINCOLN
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1956;

LINCOLNSHIRE

571. Andrews, William
BYGONE LINCOLNSHIRE.
SOME OLD LINCOLNSHIRE GUILDS by The Revd J.M. Lambert.
Hull 1891; pp 160-180.

572. Owen, Leonard Victor Davies
LINCOLNSHIRE AND THE WOOL TRADE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

LISKEARD (CORNWALL)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Liskeard in 1239.

573. Allen, John
HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF LISKEARD
London 1856;

LITTLEPORT (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Littleport, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1378; the Gild of St. George founded in 1378; the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1382-3; and the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1380-1.

LITTLE WALSINGHAM (NORFOLK)
[“The Liber Gilde Beate Marie, containing aldermen’s accounts for a gild at Little Walsingham in the early years of the 16th century (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 165)
The Gild of the Blessed Mary at Little Walsingham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. pp. 179, 187)
The United Gilds of Our Lady, St. George, and St. Anne at Little Walsingham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 185)
LIVERPOOL (MERSEYSIDE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Liverpool in 1229.

Guild. There was a Guild of Tailors, a Company of Websters,

PEWTERERS

SHELLEY, Roland J. A.

WIGAN AND LIVERPOOL PEWTERERS.


FREEMEN

[Anon]

HISTORY OF THE ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL, 1806, CONTAINING THE ADDRESSES OF THE DIFFERENT CANDIDATES, WITH A LIST OF THE FREEMEN’S NAMES WHO VOTED. TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM, WITH HINTS ON THE NECESSITY OF A REFORM IN THAT BRANCH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Liverpool [1806]; xiv+128 pages.

[BL: 8133.bb.17.(3.)]

[Anon]

LIVERPOOL FREEMEN. OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PROPOSED MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION OF THE FREEMEN OF LIVERPOOL.

A. & R. Spottiswoode, London [1833]; 1 page.

[BL: 1240.k.9.(30.)]

[Anon]

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM...IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED BURGESSES, ETC.

[Liverpool] [1835]; 1 page.

[BL: 10349.f.8.(18.)]

[A form of petition against the exclusion of the Freemen of Liverpool from voting at elections of Members of Parliament.]

CANNING, Right Hon. George

SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING TO THE FREEMEN AND INHABITANTS OF LIVERPOOL, ON HIS RE-ELECTION, MARCH 18, 1820.

B. Scott’s Office, Carlisle 1820; 17 pages.

[BL: 1609/3079.]

HUSKISSON, Right Hon. William
TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.
T. Kaye, Liverpool 1830; 1 page.
[BL: 1879.c.4.(142.)]
[A letter of thanks for re-election as member for Liverpool.]

GENERAL
582. Baines, Thomas
HISTORY OF THE COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.
London 1852;

583. Muir, R. and Platt, E. M.
A HISTORY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN LIVERPOOL.
1906;

584. Picton, James A.
MEMORIALS OF LIVERPOOL
2 Volumes
London 1875;

585. *Picton, Sir James A.
SELECTIONS FROM THE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS OF LIVERPOOL FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH CENTURIES INCLUSIVE.
Liverpool 1883; vi+362 pages. Illustrated.

LOSTWITHEIL (CORNWALL)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lostwithiel in 1268.

LOUGHBOROUGH (LEICESTERSHIRE)

586. Fletcher, W.G.D.
CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF LOUGHBOROUGH.
Loughborough 1883;
[Chapter II deals with the medieval guilds.]

LOUTH (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Louth, namely: the Gild of the Twelve Apostles founded in 1361; the Gild of St. Swithin founded in 1382; the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1326; the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1329; and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1376.

LUDDINGTON (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1377-8 in Luddington.

LUDLOW (SHROPSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Ludlow in 1461.

Guilds. Gild of the Palmers (1284).
A Gild of Hammermen was incorporated in 1511, and the Stitchmen were incorporated during the reign of Elizabeth I.
In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Tailors, Mercers, Drapers, Cappers, Hatters, Glovers, and Skinners were united in an association which after 1710 was called the Stitchmen, which continued until 1862.
Some streamers of the Hammermen still exist, on which are represented the arms of the following companies: Plumbers, Glaziers, Tinplate Workers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Coopers, Tylers & Bricklayers, Ironmongers, Goldsmiths, Pewterers, Masons, Joiners & Ceilers, Cutlers, Plaisterers, and Farriers.
All the Ludlow guilds were wound up in 1885.
Halls. A Guildhall was built in Mill Street in the early eighteenth century, but it is not known whether this was constructed by the guilds.
Freemen. Ludlow still admits freemen.

Palmers
The Gild of the Palmers of St. Mary was founded in 1284 at the Church of St. Lawrence.

References:

587. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE PALMERS, LUDLOW.

588. Drinkwater, C. H.
PALMERS’ GILD OF LUDLOW. INVENTORIES OF JEWELLS AND STUFF IN THE 16TH CENTURY.
[SofA Lib.]

589. Kempson, E. G. H.
A SHROPSHIRE GILD AT WORK IN WILTSHER.
[GILD OF ST. MARY & ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AFTERWARDS THE GILD OF PALMERS].
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1958-9; Volume 57, pp 50-55.
[SofA Lib.]

590. Liddy, Christian
THE PALMERS’ GUILD WINDOW, ST. LAWRENCE’S CHURCH, LUDLOW: A STUDY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF GUILD IDENTITY IN MEDIEVAL STAINED GLASS.
Shropshire History and Archaeology 1997; Volume 72, pp. 26-37.
[SofA Lib.]

591. Sparrow, W. C.
THE PALMERS’ GUILD OF LUDLOW.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury and Oswestry 1878; Volume I, pp. 333-394.
[SofA Lib.]

592. Sparrow, W. C.
A REGISTER OF THE PALMERS’ GUILD OF LUDLOW IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury and Oswestry 1884; Volume VII, pp. 81-126.
[SofA Lib.]

Smiths

593. Jones, Llewellyn
THE ANTIENTE COMPANY OF SMITHS AND OTHERS COMMONLY CALLED “HAMMERMEN,” LUDLOW.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury and Oswestry 1888; Volume XI, pp. 291-324.
STITCHMEN
594. Hills, G[ordon] M.
ON THE ANCIENT COMPANY OF STITCHMEN OF LUDLOW : THEIR ACCOUNT BOOK [1669] AND
MONEY-BOX.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
595. [Anon]
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF LUDLOW
Ludlow 1822;

596. *Faraday, Michael
LUDLOW 1085-1660.
A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HISTORY.
Phillimore & Co, Chichester, Sussex 1991; viii+257 pages.

597. Wright, Thomas
THE HISTORY OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.
Ludlow 1852;

LUTON (BEDFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
598. [Anon]
FRATERNITY OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY AND BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.
LUTON GUILD REGISTER 1527-1547.
[GL: Fiche 34]

599. Lunn, J.
THE REGISTER OF THE FRATERNITY OR GUILD OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY AND
BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LUTON...(1474-1546) : THE NAMES OF THE
BRETHREN IN THE REGISTER, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AND BY PLACE OF
RESIDENCE...ALSO... DETAILS OF DIRGES FROM THE...ACCOUNTS...1526 T
O 1547.
Dunstable 1984; 86 pages.
[GL: Fo pam 6327]

LYME REGIS (DORSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lyme Regis in 1284.

600. Roberts, George
THE HISTORY OF LYME REGIS.
London 1823;

601. Roberts, George
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF LYME REGIS AND CHARMOUTH.
London 1834;
LYNN (NORFOLK)
Guilys. There was a Guild of Shipmen, and a Guild of Tailors.

SHIPMEN
602. *[Anon]
STATUTA DE GILDA EXALTACIONIS SANCTE CRUCIS, VOCATA SHIPMANESGILDE DE LENN.
THE SHIPMANES GILD, LYNN.

TAILORS
603. *Furnivall, Dr. F. J. (Editor)
THE GILD OF ST. MARY, LICHFIELD :
BEING ORDINANCES OF THE GILD OF ST. MARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
Ordinances of the Lynn Tailors pp. 77-79.
Early English Text Society, Extra Series No. 114.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were a great many Religious Guilds in Lynn, namely: the Gild of the Annunciation (in the Chapel of St. Nicholas); the Gild of the Ascension; the Gild of the Ascension (the Coifmakers); the Gild of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (the Shipman’s Gild) founded in 1368; the Gild of the Holy Cross; the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Gild of All Saints and the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1367 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Gild of St. Anthony (at the Church of St. Margaret; the Gild of St. Edmund; the Gild of St. George founded in 1376 (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Giles (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Giles and St. Julian (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. James (in the Chapel of St. James); the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1372 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. John the Baptist (the Clerk’s Gild) with Statutes dated 1369 (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist founded in 1361 (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (the Young Merchants Gild) founded in 1362 (at the Church of St. Margaret); another Gild of the Nativity of St. the Baptist; another Gild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist founded in 1316; the Gild of St. Katharine (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Lawrence (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Leonard (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Margaret founded in 1354 (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of St. Mary in Damptgate founded in 1378 (at the Church of St. James); the Gild of St. Mary and the Holy Cross; the Gild of St. Mary and St. George (in the Chapel of St. Nicholas); the Gild of St. Peter and All Saints; the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1329; the Gild of St. Sitha founded in 1377 in Lynn Episcopi; the Gild of St. Anne; the Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr founded in 1272 (at the Parish Church); the Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury; another Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury founded in 1376 (at the Church of St. Nicholas); another Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr; another Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury; the Gild of St. William (the Young Scholars’ Gild) founded in 1383 (at the Church of St. Margaret); the Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1377 at Lynn Episcopi (at the Parish Church, South Lynn); the Gild of the Holy Trinity (at the Church of St. James); the Great Gild of the Holy Trinity (the Gild Merchant) which was the governing body of the town, the Aldermen being elected y the commonalty of the town; a Gild of Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr, and All Saints (at the Church of St. Margaret); and the Gild of Corpus Christi founded circa 1349 (at the Church of St. Margaret).
A Gild of St. Thomas (dedicated to the memory of Thomas a Becket) was founded in 1272 before the end of the reign of Henry II [Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England”

604. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE PURIFICATION, LENNE.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early English Gilds”; published by The Early English Text Society, London 1870. Reprinted 1963; p. 64.

605. *[Anon]
STATUTE GILDE SANCTI ANTONI, LENNE.
GILD OF ST. ANTHONY, LYNNE, NORFOLK.

606. *Anon*
GILD OF ST. JAMES, LENNE.

607. *Anon*
GILD OF THE NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, LENNE.

608. *Anon*
GILD OF ST. KATHERINE, LENNE.

609. *Anon*
HE SUNT ORDINACIONES GILDE SANCTI LEONARDI CONFESSORIS DE LYNNE.
GILD OF ST. LEONARD, LYNN.

610. *Anon*
GILD OF ST. MARY, LENNE.

611. *Anon*
GILD OF ST. PETER, LENNE.

612. *Anon*
ORDINACIONES GILDE SANCTI THOME EPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS, LENNE.
GILD OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, LYNN.

613. [Anon]
RULES OF THE GILD OF ST. PETER, LYNN; AND THE GILD OF ST. PETER, OXBURGH, NORFOLK.
Proceedings of the Suffolk Inst. of Archaeology and Natural History; Volume XI, page 146. [SofA Lib.]
MACCLESFIELD (CHESHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Macclesfield in 1261.

614. Corry, John
THE HISTORY OF MACCLESFIELD.
London 1817;

MAIDENHEAD (BERKSHIRE)
 Guilds. A Bridge Guild was established in Maidenhead in 1352 with the power to elect guild wardens; and the chaplain and his successors to the surveyors of the guild. The surveyors, wardens and members had corporate character with a common seal, and the power to acquire land to the yearly value of 10 marks for the repair and maintenance of the bridge.

615. Gorham, G. C.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHAPEL, CHAUNTRY, AND GUILD OF MAIDENHEAD.
London 1838;

616. Walker, J. W.
A HISTORY OF MAIDENHEAD.
Second Edition 1931

MAIDSTONE (KENT)
 Guilds. During the sixteenth century there were five Companies in Maidstone. These were the Mercers., the Drapers, the Artificers, the Cordwainers, and the Victuallers.
 Religious Guilds. There was a Corpus Christi Guild in Maidstone.
 Freemens. Maidstone still admits freemen.

RELEIGOUS GUILDS
617. Gilbert, Walter B.
THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI FRATERNITY, AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE ANTIQUITIES OF MAIDSTONE, TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF MAYORS AND OTHER CORPORATE OFFICERS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.
Wescomb and Smith, Maidstone 1865; 164 pages. Illustrated.

FREEMEN
618. [Anon]
A SHORT TREATISE ON THE INSTITUTION OF CORPORATIONS, AND AN ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE BENCH OF THE CORPORATION OF MAIDSTONE, FROM THE YEAR 1757 TO THE PRESENT TIME; ADDRESSED TO THE FREEMEN OF MAIDSTONE BY A FREEMAN.
Maidstone 1786; 42 pages.

GENERAL
619. James, W. R.
THE CHARTER AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE KING’S TOWN AND PARISH OF MAIDSTONE.

620. Martin, K. S.
RECORDS OF MAIDSTONE.
1926;

MALDON (ESSEX)
RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were two Religious Gilds in Maldon, namely: the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1379 (in the Church of St. Peter; and the Gild of Holy Trinity fonded in 1376-7 (in All Saints’ Church).

MALMESBURY (WILTSHIRE)
Guild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Malmesbury in 1205.
Freemen. Malmesbury still admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
The burgesses of Malmesbury claimed that their borough gild was granted to them by Athelstan.

FREEMEN
621. Lynam, Captain E. W.
TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE CHARTER GRANTED TO THE FREEMEN OF MALMESBURY BY KING ATHELSTAN AND THE RATIFICATION THEREOF BY KING WILLIAM III.
Abbey Press, Malmesbury 1924;

GENERAL
622. T. S. M.
CERTIFICATE OF THE TOWN GILD OF MALMESBURY
Wiltshire Arch. Society Magazine; Volume XXIX, page 122.
[SofA Lib.]

623. Moffatt, J. M.
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MALMESBURY.
Tetbury 1805;

MANCHESTER (GREATER MANCHESTER)

624. Axon, W. E. A.
THE ANNALS OF MANCHESTER.
1886;

625. Crofton, H. T.
MANCHESTER GUILDS AND THE RECORDS OF THE LICHFIELD CORVISORS.
[SofA Lib.]

626. *Higgenbottam, S.
THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WOODWORKERS: OUR SOCIETY’S HISTORY.
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, Manchester 1939; vii+348 pages.

627. Harland, John
MAMECESTRE : CHAPTERS FROM THE EARLY HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.
3 Volumes
Chetham Society, Manchester 1861-1862;

628. Reilly, J.
THE HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.
1861;
MARCH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Wyndred the Virgin in March.

MARLBOROUGH (WILTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Marlborough in 1163.
Freemen. Marlborough no longer admits freemen.

FREEMEN
630. [Anon]
THE LIST OF FREEMEN, OF THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE, ENTITLED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE SAID BOROUGH...
[Marlborough] [1845];
[BL: RB.31.c.291]

GENERAL
631. Waylen, James
A HISTORY, MILITARY AND MUNICIPAL OF THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH.
London 1854;

MELTON MOWBRAY

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
During the 16th century there was a Gild of Our Lady, a Gild of St John, and a Gild of St. Mary in Melton Mowbray

632. [Anon][Thomas North]
THE CHURCH GUILDS OF MELTON MOWBRAY.
Transactions of the Leicestershire Archit. and Arch. Society; Volume V, page 42.
[SofA Lib.]
[The article by Thomas North, originally published in the Associated Architectural Societies Reports and Papers, has been reproduced here.]

633. North, Thomas
THE CHURCH GUILDS OF MELTON MOWBRAY.
[SofA Lib.]

MONK’S ELEIGH (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Fraternity at Monk’s Eleigh
MORETON (ESSEX)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
634. Curling, J. H.
THE GILD OF ALL SAINTS, MORETON.
[SofA Lib.]
635. Smith, H.
THE GUILD OF ALL SAINTS, MORETON.
Essex Review; Volume XL, page 16.
[SofA Lib.]

MORPETH (NORTHUMBERLAND)

Guilds. In the 18th century there were the Company of Merchants, the Tailors, the Tanners, the Fullers and Dyers, the Smiths, Saddlers and Armourers, the Cordwainers, the Weavers, and the Skinners, Glovers and Butchers.

636. Bibby, Roland
THE MEDIEVAL GUILDS OF MORPETH.
Morpeth Antiquarian Society, Morpeth 1998;
[TCDL: PL-307-390 Stacks]
637. Hodgson, John
A HISTORY OF MORPETH.
Newcastle 1832;

MULTON (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1368 (in the Parish Church).
Corpus Christi Gild at Multon (?Moulton) (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 185)
Corpus Christi Gild at Moulton (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 192)
NANTWICH (CHESHIRE)

638. Hall, James
A HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF NANTWICH.
Nantwich 1883;

NARBURGH or NARBOROUGH (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of All Saints founded in 1375 at Narburgh. (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 178)

NEWARK (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Newark, namely: the gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1351; the Gild of St. Mary the Virgin with a deed dated 1367 (at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene); and the Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter with a deed dated either 1305 or 1335 (at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA (NORTHUMBERLAND)

NEWBURY (BERKSHIRE)
Guilds. There was a Clothworkers Guild in Newbury.

CLOTHWORKERS
639. Money, Walter
THE GUILD OR FELLOWSHIP OF THE CLOTHWORKERS OF NEWBURY.
[SofA Lib.]

WEAVERS
640. Roskill, V.
THE NEWBURY WEAVERS’ GUILD.
Newbury District F. C.; Volume IX, page 52.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
641. Money, Walter
THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEWBURY.
1887;

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (STAFFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1235.

GILD MERCHANT
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (TYNE & WEAR)

Gild Merchant. The Gild Merchant was established in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1216.

Guilds. The guilds still in existence in Newcastle upon Tyne are: the Merchant Adventurers or Merchants (1215) comprising the three branches of Drapers, Mercers (1342) and Boothmen; the Upholsterers, Tin-Plate Workers, and Stationers (1675); the Tanners (1532); the Colliers, Paviors, and Carriagemen (1656); the Milners or Millers (1578); the House Carpenters, Millwrights and Trunkmakers (1579); the Cordwainers (1566); the Weavers (1527); the Joiners and Cabinet Makers (1589); the Plumbers, Glaziers, Pewterers and Painters (1536) now known just as the Plumbers and Glaziers; the Bakers and Brewers (1342); the Society of Master Mariners, also called the Trinity House (1492); the Smiths (1436); the Tailors (1536); the Shipwrights (1636); the Butchers (1621); the Ropemakers (1648); the Society of Hostmen (1600); the Barber-Surgeons, with the Chandlers (1442), later known as the Barber-Chirurgeons and Wax and Tallow-Chandlers (1671); the Masons (1581); the Bricklayers, Wallers and Plasterers (1454); the Coopers (1426); the Curriers, Felt Makers and Armourers (1546); the Goldsmiths (1536); the Taylors (1536); the Skinners (1437) and Glovers (1436); the Scriveners (1675, revived 1974); the Saddlers (1459); the Slaters and Tylers (1451); the Sail-Makers (1663).

The guilds which no longer exist include: the Blacksmiths (but now possibly subsumed under the Smiths above); the Fullers and Dyers (1476); the Grocers and Spicers (1831); the Heelmakers; the Booksellers; and the Glassmakers.

Freemen. Newcastle upon Tyne still admits freemen.

ANCHOR SMITHS

BAKERS AND BREWERS

Origins and Constitution. There was an ordinance of the Society of Bakers and Brewers dated 1583 which was reported as having been lost. A record dated 1661 reported its loss and enjoined the members of the Guild to abide by its laws, in particular to sue and be sued only in the courts of Newcastle upon Tyne, forbidding members to strike other members at a meeting, regulating the taking of apprentices, and ordering the attendance of all at the burials of their brethren.

Hall. The Hall was in the Black-Friars.
648. Halcrow, E. M.
RECORDS OF THE BAKERS AND BREWERS OF NECastle-UPON-TYNE AT THE BLACK GATE.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; 4th Series, Volume XXXVII, p. 327.
[SofA Lib.]

BARBER-SURGEONS AND WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLERS AND PERIWIG MAKERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1442 enjoined participation in the Corpus Christi procession, in a livery. It also forbade the apprenticeship or employment of aliens, and members of the Gild were not allowed to shave on a Sunday within a radius of one mile of Newcastle. The fraternity was also required to uphold the light of St. John the Baptist in St. Nicholas’ Church. In 1671 the earlier ordinances were confirmed and the Guild was re-named the Barber-Chirurgeons, and Wax and Tallow Chandlers. Members were forbidden to wash, dress or trim patients on a Sunday, and they were empowered to make bye-laws.
Hall. In 1648 the Corporation of Newcastle granted the Guild a sixty-one year lease of land in the Manors on which to build a Hall and plant a garden with medicinal herbs; and this was renewed with another sixty-one year lease. The Hall was not actually built until 1730.

649. [Anon]
ANCIENT CHIRURGERY. WITH NOTE ON THE ARMS OF THE SOCIETY OF BARBER-SURGEONS WITH CHANDLERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; New Series, Volume VI, page 58.
[SofA Lib.]

650. [Anon]
BARBER-SURGEONS COMPANY.
Tyne and Wear Archives Department, Newcastle MS 786/1.

651. *Bulmer, William
THE BARBER-SURGEONS COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
With an Appendix by Professor Norman Hodgson.
Archaeologia Aeliana, Fourth Series, Volume 36.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1958; pp. 73-80.
4 pages of illustrations relating to the Barber-Surgeons’ Company.
[SofA Lib.]

652. Embleton, Dennis
THE INCORPORATED COMPANY OF BARBER SURGEONS AND WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE [WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR MINUTE BOOKS, 1616-1686.]
Archaeologia Aeliana, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, London and Newcastle 1891-92; xv, pp. 228-269
[GL: ST 299; SofA Lib.]

BLACKSMITHS

BRICKLAYERS, WALLERS AND PLASTERERS
Origins and Constitution. An ordinance of 1454 required the Bricklayers and Plasterers to participate in the Corpus Christi procession and to perform “The Creation of Adam” and “The Flying of our Lady into Egypte.” Only Englishmen who were freemen were allowed to work in Newcastle upon Tyne. Fines were to be shared half for the Tyne Bridge and half for the Guild. On the death of a brother, or his wife, all the lights of the Guild were to be borne before them. The Guild was incorporated in 1660 and granted perpetual succession with the power to sue and be sued. Apprentices were required to serve a seven year apprenticeship, and a second apprentice could not be taken until the first one had served three years. In 1691 the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne forbade the Slaters and Tylers from bricklaying and plastering, other than when making or mending chimney-tops above the slates, and plastering them.
Hall. In 1614 the Hall of the Guild was in a lower story of the White-Friar-Tower, in the room with the meters, and beneath the Masons Hall. In 1711 the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Hall was in Nevil-Tower which the Company had repaired.

BUTCHERS
Origins and Constitution. There is an ordinance of the Society dated 1621, which forbade the killing of flesh after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, or during Lent without the approval of the Guild.
Hall. The Guild's Hall was on the south side of the Black-Friars.

653. Dodds, M. H.
THE BUTCHERS’ COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
[SofA Lib.]

CABINET MAKERS

COLLIERS, PAVIORS, AND CARRIAGE-MEN
Origins and Constitution. The bye-law of 1656 regulated the Society pending a grant from the magistrates of Newcastle. It forbade anyone from carrying out the trade unless he had served his apprenticeship.
Hall. The Guild met at the Tower near St. Andrew's Church. This was rebuilt in 1707 and repaired and embellished by the Guild in 1771.

Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1426 enjoined members to participate in the annual Corpus Christi procession, to perform their play at their own expense, not to apprentice or employ a Scotsman, and no brother to take more than one apprentice every seven years. Members were also forbidden to employ a Dutchman. An ordinance of 17 Elizabeth I merged the Coopers, the Pulley-Makers, the Turners and the Rope-Makers. Soon after the Restoration, in 1667, the Plasterers met with the Guild aswell.
Hall. In 1650 the Corporation of Newcastle granted the Coopers a seven year lease of a Hall in the Manors. Subsequently they held their meetings in a tavern.
Benefactors. Benefactors have included Mrs Margaret Stevenson.

654. Durnford, C. and East E. H.
TERM REPORTS IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [26-40 Geo. III.]
8 Volumes.
London. New Edition 1794-1802;
[Concerns apprentices of the Coopers’ Company.]

CORDWAINERS
Origins and Constitution. The Society of Cordwainers was incorporated by charter of 17 Henry VI, confirmed by Philip and Mary, reconfirmed by Elizabeth I and James I. Foreigners could be admitted into the Company on payment of £5, one half to go to the Fellowship and the other half to go towards the maintenance of the Tyne Bridge.
Hall. The ordinance of 1566 refers to their Hall being in the lately dissolved monastery of Black Friars. In 1668 the Cordwainers obtained from the Corporation of Newcastle the lease of a building known as "The House of Charitie" at the foot of the Old Flesh Market. In 1794 they built a Hall on a site in the High Bridge.
Eminent Members. Eminent members have included The Revd John Brand, author of the History of Newcastle upon Tyne.
[Mark Whyman wrote on 3/11/02: “The Cordwainers joined 8 other guilds (Bakers & Brewers, Fullers & Dyers, Smiths, Tanners, Butchers, Saddlers, Tailors, Skinners & Glovers) in having Halls in identified parts of the former Blackfriars. Logically I think this would be in 1552, but apart from a reference to the 9 guilds, I have no evidence of the date referring specifically to Cordwainers. Pevsner (Buildings of England - Northumberland 2nd edition 1992) does not list the Heelmakers as being lessees of the Hall. There is a fine sculpted Cordwainers Arms on Blackfriars. At some unspecified date the Cordwainers moved from Blackfriars (this probably your 1668 move) and then to High Bridge. On 29th September 1837 the Minutes record that the Company met to
consider an offer to exchange their High Bridge Hall for a purpose-built one in Nelson Street. This offer was accepted and Hall built with a large tablet about 15 feet long giving the date 1838 and with the names of the Stewards and, as far as I can remember, a list of the Court at that date. I think that the interior has been gutted as it abuts a new shopping centre. By 1843 the Minutes indicate that they had difficulty keeping up their mortgage payments, and it is possible that they moved back to part of Blackfriars. Certainly there were problems in letting parts of Blackfriars. Their financial difficulties became worse when one of the brothers became bankrupt in 1911 and claims were made on the guild. From 1912 to 1915 few charity payments were made and no dividends paid. The deposited Minutes end in 1915. It was however clear that at this date the guild had become merely a property company with very disgruntled shareholders who were the sons of former Cordwainers and fairly intent on avoiding increasing their numbers since it would result in a lower dividend per head. From the Minutes up to 1915 I certainly had the impression of a rapidly failing organisation...and I believe that the Cordwainers were extinct by 1998. There are deeds dated 1670 to 1946 in Tyne & Wear Archives.”

CURRIERS, FELT-MAKERS, ARMOURERS AND HATTERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1546 required the Fraternity to participate in the Corpus Christi procession. Brethren were not allowed to work on holidays or on Saturdays after 5.00 pm; and the armourers, curriers, and hatters were not to interfere in each other’s occupations. In 1671 an order was granted for the seizure of French hats, except such as were sold by members of the Company. In 1719 the Company forbade the apprenticeship of Quakers.

Hall. In 1620 the Company agreed to repair Herber Tower and to take it as the Company’s Hall.

655. [Anon]
EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE COMPANY OF ARMOURERS, FULLERS AND FELTMAKERS OF NEWCASTLE.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; Volume X, p. 179.
[SofA Lib.]

FULLERS AND DYERS
Origins and Constitution. This Guild was originally known as the Walkers. An ordinance dated 1477 forbade the apprenticeship of a Scotsman, under penalty of a fine, half of which went to the Guild and half to the Tyne Bridge. Brethren were required to attend the weddings and burials of the brethren in their Livery. Hall. In 1552 the Fraternity was granted a part of the Black-Friars by the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle. Subsequently they met at a tavern.

656. Dale, B. and Heslop, R. D.
NOTE ON THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE MYSTERY OF FULLERS AND DYERS OF NEWCASTLE, 1774.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; Volume X, p. 182.
[SofA Lib.]

GOLDSMITHS
Origins and Constitution. The earliest known reference to the goldsmiths of Newcastle occurs in the ordinance of 33 Henry III (1248). In 1536 the Goldsmiths were incorporated with the Glaziers, Plumbers, Pewterers and Painters, and they separated from them in 1717.

657. Boyle, J. R.
THE GOLDSMITHS OF NEWCASTLE [WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR MINUTE BOOK 1702-1786.]
Archaeologia Aeliana, Society of Antiq. of Newcastle, London and Newcastle 1894; xvi, pp. 397-440.
[SofA Lib.]

658. Clark, J. W.
THE COPPER PLATE OF THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana, 4th series, Volume XLVII, Newcastle upon Tyne 1969; pp. 101-123.

659. Gill, Margaret A. V.
A DIRECTORY OF NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS.
M.A.V. Gill 1980; 378 pages.

660. Hodgson, J. C. and Buckley, F.
AN ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF THE GOLDSMITHS OF NEWCASTLE FROM THE
INCORPORATION OF THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY IN THE YEAR 1536 DOWN TO THE CLOSE OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne,
[SofA Lib.]

661. Hodgson, J. C. and Buckley, F.
AN ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF THE GOLDSMITHS OF NEWCASTLE FROM THE
INCORPORATION OF THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY IN THE YEAR 1536 DOWN TO THE CLOSE OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Archaeologia Aeliana, 3rd Series, Volume XVI, page 151.
[SofA Lib.]

662. Hodgson, J. C. and Buckley, F.
AN ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF THE GOLDSMITHS OF NEWCASTLE FROM THE
INCORPORATION OF THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY IN THE YEAR 1536 DOWN TO THE CLOSE OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne,
[SofA Lib.]

GOLDSMITHS, PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, PEWTERERS AND PAINTERS
In 1536 the Goldsmiths were incorporated with the Glaziers, Plumbers, Pewterers and Painters, and they
separated from them in 1717.

663. [Anon]
NOTE ON A LETTER TO THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY, NEWCASTLE, FROM SIR WALTER
BLACKETT, MP, 1773.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; 3rd Series, Volume IV, page 15.
[SofA Lib.]

664. Cotterell, H[oward] H[erschel]
Antique Collector, November 1935;
["In Newcastle upon Tyne we find a company of goldsmiths, plumbers, glaziers, pewterers and painters,
governed by four wardens, a goldsmith, a plumber, a glazier and a pewterer or a painter"]

665. Gill, Margaret A. V.
THE NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS AND THE CAPITAL.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; 5, VIII, pages 1-15.

666. Gill, Margaret A. V.
MARKS OF THE NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS 1702-1884.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; 5, II, pages 225-269.

667. Gill, Margaret A. V.
A HANDBOOK OF NEWCASTLE SILVER.
Frank Graham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1978; 64 pages.
GROCERS AND SPICERS
HEELMAKERS

HOSTMEN

Origins and Constitution. The Society of Hoastmen existed as a Guild for the loading and better disposing of sea coals and pit coals, and stones called grindstones, ribb-stones, and whet stones, in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Guild was not incorporated until 1600 by a charter of 42 Elizabeth I which granted them perpetual succession and a common seal, and the power to sue and be sued. They were authorised to enrol other inhabitants and burgesses of Newcastle into membership of the Company. In 1682 the Hoastmen made an order that no one in future who was free of any of the Mysteries, unless by patrimony or servitude, should be admitted to the Freedom of their Company. Also in 1682 another order was made that the Company should pay ten pounds per annum to the Master or Usher of St. Ann's Chapel for the education of poor scholars there.

Hall. The Company met in the Mayor's Chamber.

668. *Dendy, Frederick W (Editor)
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COMPANY OF HOSTMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
The Surtees Society, Durham 1901; Volume 105 iv+332 pages.
[GL: Store 309-310 (Surtees s; 105); SofA Lib.]

669. *Thornton, Clifford E.
BOUND FOR THE TYNE. EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF RALPH JACKSON, APPRENTICE HOSTMAN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE 1749-1756.
The Company of Hostmen of Newcastle upon Tyne to commemorate its quater-centenary 1600-2000 AD; 2000; 49 pages.

HOUSE CARPENTERS (anciently called WRIGHTS), MILLWRIGHTS AND TRUNKMAKERS

Origins and Constitution. In 1579 the House Carpenters and Joiners were incorporated with perpetual succession and the power to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle. The ordinances required them to appoint three Wardens, two of whom were to be House Carpenters and other other to be a Joiner. They were always to perform "The Burial of Christ" in the Corpus Christi plays. Apprentices were required to serve seven years, and no Scotsman could be apprenticed or given the Freedom of the Company. Half of all fines went towards the maintenance of the "geat bridge" (the Tyne Bridge) and the other half to the Company.

Hall. Their Hall was originally over the West Gate until the latter was demolished in 1805. In 1812 they completed the building of a new Hall on the site of the old gate.

JOINERS

Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1589 separated the Joiners from the House Carpenters, granting them perpetual succession and the power to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle, empowering them to make bye-laws, and requiring them to participate in the Corpus Christi plays whenever commanded to do so by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff of Newcastle. Apprentices had to serve seven years, five of which had to elapse before a second apprentice could be taken. No Scot could be apprenticed or admitted into the Guild.

Hall. The Guild's Hall was over Pilgrim Street Gate until 1802 when the Gate was demolished. Their second Hall was built in High Friar Street in 1802.

Benefactors. Benefactors have included Margaret Stephenson (1729) who was the widow of one of the brethren, and Barbara Farbridge (1743).

670. [Anon]
NOTES ON THE COMPANY OF FREE JOINERS OF NEWCASTLE.

671. Robson, J. S.
NOTE ON THE ARMS OF BARBARA FAIRBRIDGE AND MARGARET STEPHENSON, BENEFACToRs TO THE JOINERS’ COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Robson, J. S.
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE INCORPORATED COMPANY OF FREE JOINERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MASONS
Origins and Constitution. In 1581 the Masons were incorporated with perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle, and to make bye-laws. They were always to play “The Burial of our Lady St. Mary the Virgin” in the Corpus Christi plays. Apprentices were required to serve seven years, and no Scotsman was ever to be apprenticed or taken into the Company on any account whatever. The Company was required to attend the marriages and burials of brethren, and their wives. One half of all fines were to go towards the maintenance of the Tyne Bridge, and the other half to the Company.

Hall. The Company met in the White-Friar-Tower, with the Wallers, or Bricklayers and Metters. In 1742 the Masons were granted by the Corporation of Newcastle, the Cutler’s Tower, in the Carlct-Croft.

Benefactors. Benefactors have included George Maxwell (1732).

THE ORDER OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF NEWCASTLE TO THE COMPANY OF MASONS.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

MASTER MARINERS AND SEAMEN also called THE TRINITY HOUSE
Origins and Constitution. This Fraternity was originally an ancient, religious or secular guild, known as the Guild, or Fraternity of the Blessed Trinity, consisting of both sexes, and probably of royal foundation. The Guild was incorporated in 1492. In 1536 Henry VIII granted a new charter of incorporation to the Master and Wardens of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, with a common seal, and authorising it to build a lighthouse at the entrance of the Haven of Tyne and another on the hill adjoining. These charters were confirmed by Edward VI and by Mary. In 1584 Elizabeth I granted the Company a new charter by the name of The Master, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne, with a perpetual brotherhood of nineteen elder brethren together with a fraternity of other younger brethren. The charter of James I granted in 1606 extended their jurisdiction to the Blithe, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Whitby, and Staithes, with power to appoint pilots, impose fines, and collect the duty of primage for the support of twelve poor brethren or their wives, or shipwrecked mariners. They were also granted powers of lightnage, and the buoying, canning, marking and beaconing of the river Tyne. Their charter was renewed in 1687.

Hall and Chapel. In 1505 the Company built a Hall and Chapel. In 1634 the Chapel was embellished and new rooms in the square were finished. In 1644 the Scots captured Newcastle and plundered Trinity House. In 1721 the Great Hall was built.

Benefactors. Benefactors have included William Gibson (1660) and John Bee (1712).

Eminent Members. In 1746 HRH the Duke of Cumberland was presented with the freedom of the Company upon defeating the rebels at Culloden.

LETTER FROM THE CORPORATION OF MASTER PILOTS AND SEAMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE TO BISHOP MORTON, 1636.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne
Archaeologia Aeliana, 4th Series, Volume XXXII, page 320.

THE BIRTH AND HISTORY OF TRINITY HOUSE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OR MERCHANTS (COMPRISING THE DRAPERS, MERCERS, AND BOOTHMEN)
Origins and Constitution. Originally the Guild was known as the Merchant Venturers in the Ports of Brabant beyond the Seas. In 1546 Edward VI granted a charter incorporating them as the Merchant Adventurers of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, with perpetual succession and a common seal. Charters of confirmation were subsequently granted by Mary, Elizabeth I, and James I. The Company consisted of three branches, which were originally three distinct Fellowships: the Drapers or Merchants of Woollen Cloth, the Mercers or Merchants of Silk, and the Boothmen or Merchants of Corn. The Drapers or Merchants of Woollen Cloth are first mentioned as one of the twelve Misteries, in the ordinance for the government of Newcastle upon Tyne, which was confirmed by Edward III in 1342. The oldest document of the Drapers is dated 1512. The oldest record of the Mercers is a copy of their oath dated 1517.

676. [Anon]
EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK OF THE MERCHANTS’ COMPANY RELATING TO THE OGLE FAMILY.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne; Volume VII, p. 10.
[SofA Lib.]

677. *Boyle, J. R. L. and Dendy, F. W. (Editors)
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-Tyne [1480-1894.]
Volume I
Surtees Society, Durham 1894-95; 1894 Volume 93.
[GL: Store 309-310 Surtees s; 93, 101; SofA Lib.]

678. *Dendy, F. W. (Editor)
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-Tyne.
Volume II
Surtees Society, Durham 1899; Volume 10, pp. 185-381.
[SofA Lib.]

679. *Ridley, Matt
A HISTORY OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
Published Privately 1998; 48 pages. Illustrated.

METTORS
MILNERS OR MILLERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1578 granted the Guild perpetual succession and the power to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle. They were required to participate in the Corpus christi plays, performing "The Deliverance if the Children of Isrell out of the Thraldome, Bondage, and Servitude of King Pharo."
Apprentices had to serve seven years; and no corn could be ground on Sundays. Of the fines received, half had to go towards the support of the Newcastle part of the Tyne Bridge. Members were fined if they wore a black hat at the funeral of a brother.
Hall. The Millers did not have their own Hall, but met at a tavern.

PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, PEWTERERS, AND PAINTERS (originally part of the Goldsmiths Guild)
Origins and Constitution. The 1536 ordinance of this Guild, originally consisting of Goldsmiths, Plumbers, Glaziers, Pewterers, and Painters, required them to perform together their play, "The Three Kings of Coleyn", on the Feast of Corpus Christi. They were to have four Wardens which were to include one Goldsmith, one Plumber, one Glazier, and one Pewterer or Painter. They were not to interfere in each other's occupation, and no Scotsman was allowed to be apprenticed or to be given work in Newcastle. Fines were to be split, half for the Tyne Bridge and half for the Fraternity.
Hall. Morden-Tower was granted to the Guild as a Hall in 1619, during the mayoralty of Sir Peter Riddell.
ROPERS OR ROPE-MAKERS
Origins and Constitution. The 1648 ordinance granted incorporation with perpetual succession and the right to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle. It also stipulated that the Ropemakers should not be molested by the Company of Coopers, Pulley-Makers, and Turners, that they should not use alien workers, and that they should take apprentices only once in four years.
Hall. In 1697 the Ropemakers were granted, by the Common Council of Newcastle, part of the west-end of the Correction-House, in the Manors, to use as their Hall. This had formerly been the Hall of the Coopers. The subsequent Hall of the Ropemakers was Austin-Tower.

SADDLERS or SADDLERS
Origins and Constitution. The oldest ordinance of the Guild is dated 1459, which forbade the apprenticeship of a Scotsman. There is another record dated 1532. The Saddlers’ Company is still in existence.
Hall. The Guild's Hall was in the Blackfriars.

680. [Anon]
NOTE ON THE SADDLERS’ COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE.
[SofA Lib.]

681. #Hodgson, J. C.
THE COMPANY OF SADDLERS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
[SofA Lib.]

SAIL-MAKERS
Origins and Constitution. The 1663 ordinance incorporated the Guild, granting it perpetual succession and the power to sue and be sued in the courts of Newcastle, and to make bye-laws. Apprentices were required to serve a seven year apprenticeship, and only those who had been granted the Freedom of the Town and the Freedom of the Company were allowed to trade.
Hall. In 1713 the Corporation of Newcastle granted the Company a twenty-one year lease of the Hall at the Close-Gate, which had previously been used by the Carpenters. By 1770 the Sail-Makers met at the Tower at the south end of the Town's Wall, and fifty years later their meetings were held at a tavern.

SCRIVENERS

SHIPWRIGHTS or SHIPCARPENTERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of the Shipwrights, which was signed by the Judges of Assize in 1636, empowered the Guild to make bye-laws, prohibited working on Sundays and on holidays observed by the Church, and restricted apprentices from working tide-work until they had served three years.
Hall. The Hall was built in Wall-Knoll, or Carpenters' Tower, in 1716.

682. [Anon]
THE HUMBLE PETITION AND APPEAL OF THOMAS CLIFFE, A POOR SHIPWRIGHT, INHABITING AT NORTHSHIELDS.
M.A. Richardson’s Reprints of Rare Tracts, Newcastle 1845; Volume II.

683. [Anon]
NOAH’S ARK. THE PLAY OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS’ GILD OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Modernised version by M. H. D.
M. S. Dodds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1925; 20 pages.
[BL: 011779.de.42.]

684. Blair, C. H.
NOTE ON TWO COATS OF ARMS (CIRCA 1640) BELONGING TO THE INCORPORATED COMPANY OF SHIPCARPENTERS OF NEWCASTLE.
SKINNERS AND GLOVERS
Origins and Constitution. The oldest record of the Skinners' Company is dated 1436, and there is an ordinance of the Gowers Society dated 1436 also. The Gowers appear to have rented part of the Skinners' Hall in 1648, and the Skinners and Gowers appear to have been incorporated together about the year 1703. The Hall was situated on the west side of the Black Friars.

SLATERS AND TYLERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1451 required the members of the Guild of Slaters to participate in the Corpus Christi procession and to perform their play. Apprentices had to serve a seven year apprenticeship, and a second apprentice could not be taken until the first had served six years. It was forbidden to apprentice a Scot; or to work on St. Catherine's Day. In 1579 the Guilds of Slaters and Bricklayers were incorporated with perpetual succession, and were granted the power to sue and be sued, and to make their own bye-laws. The ordinance also stipulated that they were to perform "The Offering of Isaac by Abraham" at the Corpus Christi plays. In 1677 the Slaters were separated from the Company of Wallers, Bricklayers, Dawbers, alias Plasterers; and thereupon were instituted as the Company of Slaters and Tylers, were required to meet annually on St. Catherine's Day, and were not allowed to use black mortar or clay, but to make ovens and chimneys or funnels. The Hall, in 1619 the Joiners allowed the Slaters and Tylers to use their Hall. In 1654 the Slaters and Tylers met with the Coopers in the Manors, and in 1821 Gunner Tower, to the south of Forth Lane, was converted into a Hall for the Society.

SMITHS
Origins and Constitution. The oldest ordinance of this Guild is dated 1436, enjoining participation in the procession on the feast of Corpus Christi, and forbidding the apprenticeship of a Scotsman. The ordinance of 1664 refers to the different branches of the Guild consisting of Blacksmiths and Farriers, Black-Smiths or
Anchor-Smiths, and Lock-Smiths or White-Smiths. Another ordinance dated 1677 required members not to attend meetings or the public guild of the town wearing their apron, but to wear a decent cloak or coat.

Hall. The Hall was adjacent to the Black-Friars.

Benefactors. Benefactors have included George Whinfield, Mayor of Newcastle, and Margaret Stephenson of Newcastle, each of whom left bequests to the Gild to support poor brethren in business.

TAILORS
Origins and Constitution. The earliest record of this Guild is dated 1536. There are other ordinances of this Guild dated 1624, confirmed in 1679; also 1707, 1731 and 1737.

Hall. The Hall was on the west side of the Black Friars.

TANNERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinances of the Tanners, anciently called Barkers, dated 1532 required the Tanners to attend the Corpus Christi procession, not to take any Scot as an apprentice, and each Tanner to buy from one butcher only.

Hall. The Guild's Hall was on the south side of the Black-Friars.

UPHOLSTERERS, TIN-PLATE WORKERS, AND STATIONERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1675 ordained that six Upholsterers, three Tin-Plate Workers, and two Stationers constituted a Fellowship with perpetual succession and power to make bye-laws, impose fines, etc. Apprentices were required to serve seven years, and a second one could not be taken until the first had already served three years. They were not allowed to interfere with each other's callings, and no one could trade in Newcastle unless they had received the Freedom of both the Town and the Guild.

Hall. The Guild held its meetings in the Guildhall.

WEAVERS
Origins and Constitution. The ordinance of 1527, approved by the Mayor, Sheriff and Aldermen of Newcastle, enjoined attendance of the Guild in the Corpus Christi procession, forbade the apprenticeship or employment of Scotsmen under penalty of a fine, half of which went to the Fellowship and half for the Tyne bridge. The Guild was also empowered to fine brethren who misbehaved, and to support brethren who had fallen onto hard times. In 1608 the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle granted the Guild jurisdiction and control of weaving in or near the town of High-Castle.

Hall. In 1682 the Guild restored Carlel-Tower to use as its Hall. This building was further embellished in 1821.

FREEMEN

692. [Anon] Clark, Joseph

THE NEWCASTLE FREEMAN’S POCKET COMPANION : CONTAINING A COPIOUS VIEW OF THE CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, INCLUDING A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE CUSTOMS AND PRIVILEGES PECULIAR TO THE FREE BURGESSES OF THE SAID TOWN.

By a burgess.

Gateshead 1808; 100 pages.

693. [Anon]

TOWN MOOR ACT, 1774. THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT OBTAINED IN THE YEAR 1774, FOR CONFIRMING TO RESIDENT FREEMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND THEIR WIDOWS, THEIR FULL RIGHT AND BENEFIT TO THE HERBAGE OF THE TOWN MOOR, CASTLE LEAZES, AND
NUN’S MOOR. WITH A...DETAIL OF THE...PROCEEDINGS FOR OBTAINING A NEW ACT. TOGETHER WITH A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE COURT OF GUILD.
By a Burgess [i.e. Joseph Clark].
J. Marshall, Newcastle upon Tyne 1811; 34 pages.
[BL: 10347.d.10.(2.)]

694. [Anon] THE NEWCASTLE REMEMBRANCER, AND FREEMAN'S POCKET COMPANION.
Newcastle 1817;

695. [Anon] NOTE ON THE FREEMEN OF DURHAM WITH OATHS IN USE AT DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Archaeologia Aeliana; 3rd Series, Volume III, p. 106.
[SofA Lib.]


697. Dodds, Madeleine Hope THE REGISTER OF FREEMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE FROM THE CORPORATION GUILD AND ADMISSION BOOKS, CHIEFLY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Newcastle upon Tyne Records Committee, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1923; Volume 1, xvi+243 pages.
[GL: Store 318 (Newcastle upon Tyne r comm r ser; 3, 6); BL: Ac.5675/10.]

698. Dodds, Madeleine Hope THE REGISTER OF FREEMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE FROM THE CORPORATION GUILD AND ADMISSION BOOKS, CHIEFLY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Newcastle upon Tyne Records Committee, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1926; Volume 2, xii+289 pages.
[GL: Store 318 (Newcastle upon Tyne r comm r ser; 3, 6); BL: Ac.5675/10.]

E. Charnley, Newcastle 1843; 33 pages.
[BL: 8138.aaa.2.(9.)]

With a Foreword by R.K. Dotchin, Chairman, Merchant Adventurers Court.

Stewards’ Committee of the Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne [1996];
[BL: YK.1996.a.5469]

GENERAL
THE CORPORATION MIRROR: CONTAINING REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE GUILD OF NEWCASTLE, OCTOBER 1829.

NEWCASTLE GUILDS.

User Guide 7
Tyne and Wear Archives Service, Newcastle upon Tyne 1990; 7 pages.

GUILD RECORDS.

User Guide 7
Tyne and Wear Archives Service, Newcastle upon Tyne 1996; 7 page pamphlet.

The User Guide details records of trade guilds of the City of Newcastle and Borough of Gateshead held at the Tyne and Wear Archives Service. City of Newcastle guilds, while each possessing their individual identities, are similar in that all members were Freemen and as such elected the Common Council and monopolised the powers and offices of town government before 1835.

The trade guilds of Gateshead were granted their Charters of Incorporation by the Bishop of Durham. These organisations were originally set up to protect individuals from the power of the Newcastle Guilds across the river. The first Charter so granted was to the Dyers, Fullers, Locksmiths etc in 1595 (p. 1)

Newcastle Guilds’ records held at Tyne and Wear Archives Service:
- Anchor Smiths: apprenticeship indentures 1709-1823;
- Bakers and Brewers: admission certificates 1694-1886; members roll 1786; correspondence 1828-1845; apprenticeship indentures 1711-1803 p. 1)
- Barber Surgeons, Wax and Tallow Chandlers and Periwig makers: ordinary of 1671; minutes 1616-1941; order books 1619-1721, 1801-1821; admissions 1723-1938; apprentice enrolments 1723-1854; attendance register 1831-1897; deeds 1846-1850; plans c. 1840s; apprenticeship indentures 1697-1782.
- Blacksmiths: apprenticeship indentures 1709-1823.
- Bricklayers, Wallers and plasterers: ordinaries 1599, 1618, 1660, 1663, 1770; minutes 1636-1957; order books 1712-1732; copy order books c. 1786-1860; membership registers 1722-1967; deeds 1618-1757; rental accounts 1780-1826; stewards accounts 1725-1972; Bricklayers apprenticeship indentures 1710-1823; Plasterers and Wallers’ apprenticeship indentures 1696-1800.
- Cabinet Makers: apprenticeship indentures 1693-1824.
- Coillers, Paviours and Carriagemen: orders 1771-1893; deeds 1682-1797; Carriagemen and Paviours apprenticeship indentures 1747-1807.
- Coopers: articles 1497; minutes 1672-1952; orders and rules 1576-1831; apprentice and admission books 1637-1908; membership registers 1799-1960; fines books 1796-1884; accounts 1739-1840; apprenticeship indentures 1711-1823 (p. 2)
- Cordwainers: ordinaries 1566, c. 1700s; minutes 1689-1915; order books 1390-1945; admissions 1638-1755; list of apprentices 1769-1845; fines 1663-1915; accounts 1668-1952; deeds 1670-1946; apprenticeship indentures 1708-1829 (pp. 2-3)
- Curriers, Feltmakers, Armourers and Hatters: ordinaries 1545, 1695; company books 1581-1941; order book 1720-1849; minutes 1828-1943; draft minutes 1775-1830; admissions 1697-1941; fines and account books 1731-1943; correspondence 1714-1847; Armourers and Feltmakers apprenticeship indentures 1696-1823; Curriers apprenticeship indentures 1696-1841.
- Fullers and Dyers: apprenticeship indentures 1712-1749.
- Goldsmiths: minutes 1702-1867; admissions 1708-1916; bank books 1856-1885; correspondence 1754-1880; apprenticeship indentures 1728-1822.
- Grocers and Spicers: ordinaries 1831-1835; minutes 1831-1878; register of members 1831-1835; register of apprentices 1832-1843; fines 1832-1841; accounts 1831-1841.
- Heelmakers: apprenticeship indentures 1728.
Hostmen: minutes 1599/1600-1975; orders 1737-1738; admissions 1600-1911; accounts 1796-1895; apprenticeship indentures 1709-1822.

House Carpenters, Millwrights and Trunkmakers: ordinaries 1579-1774; minutes 1590-1661; orders and fines 1755-1780; enrolment of apprentices 1624-1793; accounts 1823-1902; apprenticeship indentures 1704-1824.

Joiners: ordinary 1589; minutes 1651-1863; orders 1719-1954; accounts 1652-1750; apprenticeship indentures 1693-1824; admissions 1723-1933 (p. 3)

Masons: ordinaries 1581, 1677; minutes 1627-1794; orders 1584-1729; admissions 1699-1959; accounts 1640-1745; deeds 1641-1699; apprenticeship indentures 1710-1822.

Merchant Adventurers (incorporating Boothmen, Drapers and Mercers): Inspeximus of charter 1554; company books 1675-1837; orders 1480-1750; charter and acts book 1656-1700; admissions 1737-1875; apprenticeship indentures 1818-1847; accounts 1668-1845; Merchant Adventurers' and Drapers apprenticeship indentures 1692-1823; Boothmen’s apprenticeship indentures 1708-1822; Mercers' apprenticeship indentures 1697-1818.

Mettors: ordinary 1720.


Plumbers, Glaziers, Pewterers and Painters [originally part of the Goldsmiths’ Guild]: ordinary 1536; company books 1598-1821; orders 1755-1772; admissions and membership 1696-1967; accounts 1695-1845; correspondence 1923-1966; apprenticeship indentures 1711-1827.

Porters: ordinary 1667.

Ropers: bond 1647; apprenticeship indentures 1710-1821.

Sadlers: minutes and accounts 1793-1978; correspondence 1977; apprenticeship indentures 1741-1823.

Sailmakers: ordinary 1663; company books 1664-1958; admissions 1692-1874; cash book 1790-1856; correspondence 1759-1948; apprenticeship indentures 1726-1821.

Scriveners: apprenticeship indentures 1744-1829 (p. 4)

Shipwrights: orders 1734-1873; enrolment books 1613-1945; accounts 1673-1887; fines 1753-1784; apprenticeship indentures 1694-1823.

Skinners and Glovers: order books 1437-1958; minutes 1813-1868; membership 1741-1742, 1808; apprenticeship bonds 1624-1760; accounts 1609-1873; admissions 1803-1834, 1890-1958; apprenticeship indentures 1710-1783.

Slaters and Tylers: company book 1825-1845; minutes 1913-1942; admissions 1838-1960; apprenticeship indentures 1710-1823.

Smiths: ordinary 1667; charter of incorporation 1677; minutes 1774-1959; admissions 1742-1973; apprentices 1695-1826; membership 1827-1882; accounts 1867-1880; deeds 1831-1852; plans 1750-1870; apprenticeship indentures 1709-1823.


Tanners: minutes 841-1968; admissions 1680-date; apprentices 1714-1844; accounts 1664-1743; apprenticeship indentures 1708-1821.

Trinity House - The Fraternity of Master Mariners and Seamen: charters 1664-1770; minutes 1724-1762; orders 1604-1735; letter books 1644-1876; correspondence 1739-1943; ledgers 1736-1884; receipts and payments 1622-1965; admissions 1606-1929; apprentices 1648-1907; deeds 1524-1934; charity papers 1737-1934; various accounts 1622-1843.

Upholsterers, Tinplaters and Stationers: ordinary 1675; minutes and orders 1675-1811; admissions 1695-1950; apprentices 1675-1812; apprenticeship indentures 1702-1823 (p. 5)

Weavers: apprenticeship indentures 1707-1823 (p. 6)

Newcastle Freemen’s records held at Tyne and Wear Archives Service:
Admissions kept by the guild 1710-1838; admissions enrolled by the Town Clerk 1645-1922; apprentices 1735-1844; admission fees 1748-1791, 1887, 1912; freemen’s alphabet 1409-1738, 1740-1874, 1875-1977; list of honorary freemen 1642-1836, 1886-1940 (p. 6)

Newcastle Guild records deposited with the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries and now held at the Northumberland Record Office:
Bakers and Brewers: minutes and accounts 1673-1755; orders 1608-1819; admissions 1704-1910; register of apprentices and freemen 1578-1814; correspondence 1875-1911; ledger 1746.


Drapers: ordinary 1652.
**Fullers and Dyers:** minutes 1774-1902; rent and account book 1841-1902.

**Glassmakers:** bonds 1781.

**Glovers:** minutes and accounts 1630-1677, 1684-1749; order book 1436-1760; lists of apprentices 1639-1646.

**Hostmen:** minutes 1815-1840; order book 1600-1712.

**Merchants:** list of governors 1546-1739.

**Merchant Adventurers:** charter 1547.

**Ropers:** extracts from records 1655-1835 (p. 6)

**Sadlers:** minutes 1593-1708; freemen’s bonds 1734-1771; apprenticeship register 1698-1707.

**Sailmakers:** correspondence 1796-1847; genealogical notes n.d.

**Scriveners:** ordinary 1675.

**Skiners:** ledger and register 1696-1878; ledger 1727-1773.

**Tailors:** ordinary 1536; extracts from records 1536-1815.

**Master, Pilots and Seamen of Trinity House, Newcastle:** charter 1664; extracts from records 1530-1745 (p. 7)

Gateshead Guilds’ records held at Tyne and Wear Archives Service:

**Dyers, Fullers, Locksmiths, Blacksmiths, Cutlers, Joiners and House Carpenters:** enrolment of apprentices 1675-1791; admission 1676-1829; lists of members 1682.

**Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers and Chandlers:** charter of incorporation 1661; ordinances constitution and byelaws 1661; minutes, orders, enrolment of apprentices, lists of members and accounts 1645-1830.

Borough Holders and Freemen of Gateshead: minutes 1792-1887; accounts 1770-1907 (p. 7)

705. [Anon]  
**NOTE ON A SILVER SNUFF BOX PROBABLY CONNECTED WITH A NEWCASTLE COMPANY.**  
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.  
[SofA Lib.]

706. #[Anon]  
**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE TOWN MOOR ACT 1988.**  
Her Majesty’s Stationery Office 1988; 17 pages.

707. Baillie, John  
**AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND ITS VICINITY...**  
Newcastle 1801;  
[Contains an account of the craft gilds.]

708. Blair, C. H.  
**SHIELDS OF ARMS OF THE INCORPORATED COMPANIES IN GUILDHALL.**  
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne,  
[SofA Lib.]

709. Bourne, Henry  
**THE HISTORY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**  
Newcastle 1736;

710. Brand, John  
**THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.**  
2 Volumes.  
London 1789;

711. Brown, John  
**A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CUSTOMS AND FRANCHISES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.**
Newcastle 1823;

712. Collier, John
AN ESSAY ON CHARTERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE ON NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle 1777;

713. *Dendy, Frederick Walter
THREE LECTURES DELIVERED TO THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ON OLD NEWCASTLE, ITS SUBURBS, AND GILDS,
AND AN ESSAY ON NORTHUMBERLAND.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1921; 85 pages.
[SofA Lib.]

714. *Dendy, Frederick Walter
THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MERCHANT AND CRAFT GILDS OF NEWCASTLE IN 1515.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
[SofA Lib.]

715. Ellis, J.
A DYNAMIC SOCIETY: SOCIAL RELATIONS IN NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE 1660-1760.
In P. Clark (Editor) “The Transformation of English Provincial Towns 1600-1800”.
London 1984; p. 201.

716. Howell, R.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE DURING THE PURITAN REVOLUTION.
Oxford University Press, London 1967;

717. Lowie, David
THE BUILDINGS OF GRAINGER TOWN.
Grainger Town Partnership; Second Edition 2001;
[p. 73 refers to the House Carpenters’ Hall; p. 79 refers to 20-26 Finkle Street property of the Tanners’ and Tailors guilds. Mark Whyman wrote: “In this book the Hall of the House Carpenters is stated to be still in Guild ownership as are two properties belonging to the Tanners and Tailors Guilds”.

718. Mackenzie, E.
A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE
UPON TYNE, INCLUDING THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.
2 Volumes
Newcastle 1827;
[Volume 2 includes an account of the old trade gilds.]

719. Middlebrook, S.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, ITS GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENT.
Kemsley House, Newcastle upon Tyne 1950;

720. *Walker, James and Richardson, M. A.
THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE SEVERAL INCORPORATED
COMPANIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
With a Brief Historical Account of each Company;
Together with Notices of the Corpus Christi, or Miracle Plays, Anciently Performed by the Trading Societies of
Newcastle upon Tyne.
Also a copious glossary of the technical terms used in the work.
Newcastle 1824; x+64 pages.
[GL: T/N 536; SofA Lib.]
[This work includes details of the following guilds of Newcastle upon Tyne: the Merchant Adventurers (1215), comprising the three branches of Drapers, Mercers and Boothmen; the Skinners (1437) and Glovers (1436); the Tailors (1536); the Bakers and Brewers (1342); the Tanners (1532); the Cordwainers (1566); the Saddlers (1459); the Butchers (1621); the Smiths (1436); the Fullers and Dyers (1477); the Master [and] Mariners, called also the Trinity House (1492); the Weavers (1527); the Barber-Surgeons, with the Chandlers (1442), later known as the Barber-Chirurgeons and Wax and Tallow-Chandlers (1671); the Shipwrights (1638); the Coopers (1426); the House Carpenters anciently called Wrights (1579); the Masons (1581); the Joiners (1589); the Milners or Millers (1578); the Colliers, Paviours, and Carriage-Men (1656); the Slater (1451); the Plumbers, Pewterers, [Painters] and Glaziers (1536); the Society of Hoastmen (1600); the Bricklayers and Plasterers (1454); the Ropemakers (1648); the Sail-Makers (1663); the Upholsterers, Tin-Plate Workers, and Stationers (1675); the Goldsmiths (1536).]

721. Walker, R. F.
THE ORIGINS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
Thorne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1976;

722. Welford, R.
HISTORY OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD
1883-87;

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newport in 1292.

NEWPORT (MONMOUTH)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newport in 1385.

NORFOLK

723. Allison, Keith John
THE NORFOLK WORSTED INDUSTRY IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.
Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research 1960; Volume 12, pp. 73-83.

724. Allison, Keith John
THE NORFOLK WORSTED INDUSTRY IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.
Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research 1961; Volume 13, pp. 60-77.

725. Firth, Catherine B.
VILLAGE GILDS OF NORFOLK IN THE 15TH CENTURY.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch; Volume XVIII, pp. 161-203.
[SofA Lib.]

726. L’Estrange, J. and Rye, W.
NORFOLK GUILDS.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch; Volume VII, p. 105.
[SofA Lib.]

727. Rye, W.
SOME NORFOLK GUILD CERTIFICATES.
NORTHAMPTON (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

Guilds. There was a Fullers’ Company (c. 1564). The Tailors Company was formed in 1444. Other Companies included the Bakers, the Butchers, the Fishmongers, the Shoemakers, the Glovers, the Tanners and Whitawers (1566), the Chandlers, the Weavers, the Drapers, the Hosiers, the Ironmongers, the Mercers and Haberdashers, the Millers, the Innholders, the Brewers, and the Maltsters.

Freemen. Northampton still admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GILDS

There were several Religious Gilds in Northampton, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1350; the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1347 (at the Church of All Saints); the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1347 (at the Church of St. Mary); and the Gild of St. Mary (at the Church of All Saints) which was founded before the reign of Edward I.

GENERAL

728. Baker, George

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

2 Volumes

London 1822-1841;

729. Burrow, James

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [1756-1772]


5 Volumes

London 1790;

[Concerns their authority to admit freemen.]

730. Dare, Marcus Paul

MEDIEVAL SHOEMAKERS AND TANNERS OF LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, AND NOTTINGHAM: A SIDELIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF FOOTWEAR CRAFTS REVEALED BY MUNICIPAL AND OCCUPATIONAL RECORDS, 1196-1670.


731. Hartshorne, C. H.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF NORTHAMPTON

Northampton 1848;

732. *Markham, Christopher A. and Cox, Revd J. Charles

THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Volume I

1898;

733. *Markham, Christopher A. and Cox, Revd J. Charles

THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Volume II.

1898;

NORTH LYNN (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Purification of the Virgin Mary in North Lynn; a Gild of St. Edmund; and a Gild of St. James.

734. *[Anon]  
GILD OF CANDLEMASS, NORTH LENNE, SANCTI EDMUNDI.  

735. *[Anon]  
GILD OF ST. EDMUND, NORTH LENNE, SANCTI EDMUNDI.  

736. *[Anon]  
GILD OF ST. JAMES, NORTH LENNE, SANCTI EDMUNDI.  

NORTHUMBERLAND

737. Elliott, G.  
THE DECLINE OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE IN CUMBERLAND, WESTMORLAND, AND NORTHUMBERLAND IN THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.  
Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society 1961; New Series, Volume 61, pp. 112-119

NORWICH (NORFOLK)

Gilds. There were some 12 religious guilds which included the fraternity of Girdlers, the Guild of the Annunciation or of St. Mary which was founded in 1389, the Guild of St. Katherine, the fraternity of St. Christopher which was founded in 1384, the Guild of Corpus Christi which was for parish priests, the Guild of St. Michael which was for handicraftsmen. There were also religious confraternities of Merchant Tailors, Barbers, Candlemakers and, all in one the Carpenters, Masons, Peliters or Peltyers, Saddlers and Spurriers. In 1417 Henry V granted licences confirming the establishment of the religious guilds in Norwich. There was the fraternity and Gild of St. George in Norwich, composed of merchants, which was begun in 1385, and was granted a charter of incorporation in 1416 by Henry V. However in 1548 the Guild changed its title to the Company and Citizens of St. George, and its last guild meeting was held in 1835 upon the passing of the Municipal Act. There existed a Company of Goldsmiths in 1565. There was a company of Apothecaries, Stationers, Tanners, Carpenters, Painters and Basketmakers. At the time of the Reformation there existed 12 guilds in Norwich.  
Religious Guilds.  
Freemen. Norwich still admits freemen.

ARTIFICERS  
There was a Gild of St. Michael (the Artificers) (in the Chapel of St. Michael next the House of St. Leonard without the gates).

BARBER-SURGEONS  
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist (the Barbers’ Brotherhood).
There was a Gild of St. Mary (the Candlemakers) (at the Carmelites’ Church).

CANDLEMAKERS

There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity (the Carpenters’ Gild) founded in 1375 (at the Cathedral Church).

CARPENTERS

There were a great many Goldsmiths working in Norwich from 1285 to 1305. Norwich was one of the cities appointed to have a "touch" in 1423. The earliest references to the Goldsmiths of Norwich as a Guild is contained in the list of "Masters of Crafts" preserved in the records of the Mayor’s Court where the first Master was appointed in 1564.

GOLDSMITHS


ee the Gild of Barber Surgeons of Norwich. The Antiqury; Volume XXXVI, pp. 274, 293. [SofA Lib.]

741. *Anon*  
THE CARPENTERS’ GILD, NORWICH.  

GOLDSMITHS

There were a great many Goldsmiths working in Norwich from 1285 to 1305. Norwich was one of the cities appointed to have a "touch" in 1423. The earliest references to the Goldsmiths of Norwich as a Guild is contained in the list of "Masters of Crafts" preserved in the records of the Mayor’s Court where the first Master was appointed in 1564.

745. Barrett, Geoffrey N.  
NORWICH SILVER AND ITS MARKS 1565-1702;  
THE GOLDSMITHS OF NORWICH 1141-1750.  
Norwich 1981; 112 pages. Illustrated.  
[Bibliography p. 112.]  
[GL: 739/2]  

746. Gould, R. P.  
THE LAWS OF THE GOLDSMITHS OF NORWICH, 1624.
NP

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch.; Volume XXIX, p. 211.
[SofA Lib.]

747. Hope, R. C.
ORDINANCES OF THE COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS OF NORWICH 1565.
Reliquary, New Series, Volume IV (1890) pp. 208-211.
[SofA Lib. Tr. 224]

GROCERS
748. [Anon]
NORWICH PAGEANTS. THE GROCERS’ PLAY.
FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN POSSESSION OF ROBERT FITCH.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society 1856.
Norfolk Arch.; Volume V, p. 8.
[SofA Lib.]
[Includes extracts from the Grocers’ Book 1534-1565, concerning the pageants.]

PELTYERS
There was a Gild of St. William (the Peltyers’ Gild) founded in 1376 (at the Cathedral Church).

749. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE PELTYERS, NORWICH.
FRATERNITAS SANCTE TRINITATIS, NORVICI, AC SANCTI WILHELMI INNOCENTIS ET MARTIRIS, DE NORWICO.

SADDLERS’ AND SPURRIERS’ GILD
[There was a Gild of St. Mary and All Saints (the Saddlers and Spurriers) founded in 1385 (at the Conventual Church of “Carowe”).]

750. *[Anon]
THE SADDLERS’ AND SPURRIERS’ GILD, NORWICH.
FRATERNITAS DE SADELERS ET SPURIERS NORWICI.

SHOEMAKERS
751. *[Anon]
COMPLAINT OF THE SHOEMAKERS OF NORWICH AGAINST THEIR JOURNEYMEN.
From Records of the City of Norwich, edited by Hudson and Tingey (1910); Volume II, p. 104.
In R.H.Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.

ST. LUKE’S
In Norwich there was St. Luke’s Guild, composed of pewterers, braziers, bellfounders, plumbers, glaziers and painters [per H. H. Cotterell: “Bristol and West Country Pewters” 1918; p. 15]

TAILORS
[There was a Gild of the Ascension (the Tailors’ Gild) founded in 1350 (in the Chapel of St. Mary de campis).]

752. *[Anon]
CERTIFICATIO FRATERNITATIS ARTIFICII SISSORUM, NORWICI.
THE TAILORS’ GILD, NORWICH.

WEAVERS
“In 1326 the wool staple was fixed at Norwich, among other English towns...About this time are found the first admissions of freemen as weavers.” (R.H. Mottram: “Success to the Mayor” pp. 80-81)

**RELIGIOUS GUILDS**

There were many Religious Gilds in Norwich, namely: the Gild of the Annunciation (at the Collegiate Church of St. Mary; a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1278 (at the Collegiate Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. Austin (the Poor Men’s Gild) founded in 1380 (in the Parish of St. Austin); the Gild of St. Bartholemew and All Saints founded in 1365 (at the Church of St. Bartholemew); the Gild of St. Botolph founded in 1384 (at the Church of St. Botolph); the Gild of St. Christopher founded in 1384 (at the Augustine Friars’ Church); the Gild of St. George founded in 1385 (at the Cathedral); the Gild of St. James; the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1307 (at the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude); the Gild of St. Mary (the Candlemakers) (at the Carmelites’ Church); the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1360 (at the Church of Friars Preachers); the Gild of St. Michael (the Artificers) (in the Chapel of St. Michael next the House of St. Leonard without the gates); the Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1364 (at the Cathedral Church); another Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1366 (at the Cathedral Church and Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. William (the Peltryers’ Gild) founded in 1376 (at the Cathedral Church); a Gild of St. John the Baptist (the Barbers’ Brotherhood); the Gild of the Holy Trinity (the Campers’ Gild) founded in 1375 (at the Cathedral Church); the Gild of St. Mary and All Saints (the Saddlers and Spurriers) founded in 1385 (at the Conventual Church of “Carowe”); and the Gild of the Ascension (the Tailors’ Gild) founded in 1350 (in the Chapel of St. Mary de campis).

**HOLY TRINITY**

753. *[Anon]*

**FRATERNITAS SANCTE TRINITATIS, IN ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI SANCTE TRINITATIS, NORWIC. GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY. NORWICH.**


**ST. BOTULPH**

754. *[Anon]*

**GILD OF ST. BOTULPH, NORWIC.**


**ST. CHRISTOPHER**

755. *[Anon]*

**NORWIC : FRATERNITAS SANCTI CHRISTOFORI. CERTIFICACIO IN CANCELLARIA, PER MAGISTRUN RADULFUM NEKTONE. GILD OF ST. CHRISTOPHER, NORWICH.**


**ST. GEORGE**

756. *[Anon]*

**GILD OF ST. GEORGE, NORWIC.**


757. *[Anon]*

**RECORDS OF THE GILD OF ST. GEORGE IN NORWICH, 1389-1547.**

A Transcript with an Introduction by Mary Gace.
Norfolk Record Society, 1937; Volume IX xvi+168 pages.
[GL: Store 320 (Norfolk r s 9); BL: Ac.8129.(vol.9.); SofA Lib.]

758. *[Anon]*

**ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF ST. GEORGE IN NORWICH.**

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

121
Norfolk Arch.; Volume III, p. 315.
[SofA Lib.]

759. Mackerell, B.
ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF ST. GEORGE IN NORWICH.
From Mackerell’s “History of Norwich” MS, 1737.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Norwich 1852; Volume iii, pp. 315-374.

ST. KATHERINE
760. *[Anon]
FRATERNITAS SANCTE KATERINE, NORWIC.
GILD OF ST. KATHERINE, NORWICH.

ST. MARY
761. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. MARY, NORWICHE.

POOR MEN
762. *[Anon]
The Poor Men’s Gild, NORWICHE.

FREEMEN
763. [Anon]
The N-RW-CH CAV-LC-DE AND OPPOSITION; A SATIRE: HUMBLY ADDRESSED TO THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE UNCORRUPTED FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS, BY A LOVER OF LIBERTY.
London 1741; 17 pages.
[BL: 1485.tt.35.]

764. Griffiths, Elizabeth and Smith, Hassall
‘BUXOM TO THE MAYOR’
A HISTORY OF THE NORWICH FREEMEN AND THE TOWN CLOSE ESTATE.
Norwich Centre of East Anglian Studies, Norwich 1987;
[BL: YC.1988.b.4758]

765. *L’ Estrange, John
THE CALENDAR OF THE FREEMEN OF NORWICH FROM 1317-1603
Edited by Walter Rye.
Elliot Stock, London 1888; x+155 pages.
[BL: 010360.f.48.]

766. *Millican, Percy
THE REGISTER OF FREEMEN OF NORWICH 1548-1713.
A TRANSCRIPT WITH AN INTRODUCTION, AN APPENDIX TO THOSE FREEMEN WHOSE APPRENTICESHIP INDE'rATURES ARE ENROLLED IN THE CITY RECORDS, AND INDEXES OF NAMES AND PLACES.
Jarrold and Sons, Norwich 1934; xxiv+306 pages. No illustrations.
[GL: T/N 893; BL: 2367.c.22.]

767. Millican, Percy
THE FREEMEN OF NORWICH 1714-1752.
A TRANSCRIPT OF THE THIRD REGISTER.
Norfolk Record Society, [Norwich] 1957; Volume 23, xiii+125 pages.
[GL: Store 320 (Norfolk r s; 23); BL: Ac.8129.[vol.23.]

768.  Pound, J. F.
THE VALIDITY OF THE FREEMEN’S LISTS: SOME NORWICH EVIDENCE.

GENERAL

769.  *[Anon]
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NORWICH POLL 1710.
Typewritten 1710;

770.  [Anon]
HISTORY OF NORWICH
[1790]

771.  *[Anon]
THE POLL FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH, TAKEN
THE THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS OF NOVEMBER, 1806.
THE PARISHES & NAMES OF VOTERS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, AND CAREFULLY COPIED
FROM THE ORIGINAL POLL BOOKS.
R. M. Bacon, Norwich 1806; 78 pages.

772.  *[Anon]
NORWICH. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND TRADESMEN,
RESIDENT IN THAT CITY AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
Norwich 1830; pp. 559-584.

773.  *[Anon]
THE REGISTER OF THE ELECTORS WITH THE POLL FOR MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH, TAKEN ON THE 10TH, 11TH, AND 12TH OF DECEMBER,
1832.
Matchett & Co, Norwich 1832; 116 pages.
[Lists the Freemen, Occupiers, and Freeholders, ward by ward; but there is no description of their respective
trades.]

774.  Blakeley, Edward T.
HISTORY OF THE MANUFACTURES OF NORWICH.
Jarrold, Norwich [1849]; 27 pages.
[GL: Pam 9192]

775.  Corfield, P.
A PROVINCIAL CAPITAL IN THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: THE CASE OF NORWICH.
In Clark and Slack (Editors) “Crisis and Order”, p. 273.

776.  Evans, John T.
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NORWICH : POLITICS, RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT.
Oxford University Press, Oxford 1979;

777.  Evans, John
THE DECLINE OF OLIGARCHY IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NORWICH.
Journal of British Studies 14, 1974;

778.  Harrod, Henry
A FEW PARTICULARS CONCERNING EARLY NORWICH PAGEANTS.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch.; Volume III, p. 3.
[SofA Lib.]

779. Hudson, Revd William
NOTES ABOUT NORWICH BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Association; XII, pp. 25-84.

780. Hudson, Revd William and Tingey, J.C.
THE RECORDS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.
2 Volumes.
1906-1910;

781. L’ Estrange, John and Rye, Walter
NORFOLK GUILDS.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Norwich 1872; Volume vii, pp. 105-121.
[Includes the Ordinances of various Norwich guilds of the time of Richard II.]

782. McRee, Ben R.
RELIGIOUS GUILDS AND CIVIC ORDER: THE CASE OF NORWICH IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES.
[SofA Lib.]

783. Millican, Percy and Rising, W.
INDEX OF THE INDENTURES OF NORWICH APPRENTICES.
Norfolk Record Society [ ] 1959; Volume XXIX

784. *Mottram, R. H.
SUCCESS TO THE MAYOR
A NARRATIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A PROVINCIAL CENTRE (NORWICH) DURING EIGHT CENTURIES

785. Pound, J. F.
GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY IN TUDOR AND STUART NORWICH 1525-1675.

786. Pound, J. F.
THE SOCIAL AND TRADE STRUCTURE OF NORWICH 1525-1575.

787. Rye, Walter (Editor)
NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY
Norwich 1873;

788. *Rye, Walter (Editor)
THE NORWICH RATE BOOK FROM EASTER 1633 TO EASTER 1634.
Jarrold & Sons, London 1903; 94 pages.

789. *Rye, Walter (Editor)
THE NORWICH RATE BOOK FROM EASTER 1633 TO EASTER 1634.
Jarrold & Sons, London 1903; 94 pages.

790. Sachse, William L. (Editor)
MINUTES OF THE NORWICH COURT OF MAYORALTY 1630-31
Norwich Record Society 15 and 36, 1942;
NOTTINGHAM (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Nottingham in 1189.

Guilds. The Weavers.

Freemen. Nottingham no longer admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS

793. [Anon]
THE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF THE GILDS OF ST. GEORGE AND OF ST. MARY IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, NOTTINGHAM.
Translated by the late R.F.B. Hodgkinson
With a Foreword and an Introduction by L.V.D. Owen
Thoroton Society, Nottingham. Record Series 1939; Volume VI[1].
[GL: Store 322 (Thoroton s r ser; 7); SofA Lib.]

794. Wadsworth, F. A.
THE PARISH CHURCHES AND HOUSES OF FRIARS OF NOTTINGHAM, THEIR CHAPELS, GILDS, IMAGES, AND LIGHTS.
Thoroton Society Transactions, Nottingham. Volume XXII, p. 75.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL

795. Bailey, Thomas
ANNALS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM INCLUDING THE BOROUGH.
4 Volumes

796. Dare, Marcus Paul
MEDIEVAL SHOEMAKERS AND TANNERS OF LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, AND NOTTINGHAM: A SIDELIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF FOOTWEAR CRAFTS REVEALED BY MUNICIPAL AND OCCUPATIONAL RECORDS, 1196-1670.

797. Heathcote, Charles
AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER OF HENRY VI TO THE BURGESSES OF NOTTINGHAM.
Nottingham [1807];

798. Johnson, Sam Geo.
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.
2 Volumes.
1882-1883;

799. Stephenson, W. H. (Editor)
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.
5 Volumes
London and Nottingham 1882-1900;
ORFORD (SUFFOLK)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Orford in 229.

800. Ouvry, F.
NOTE ON THE BRASS SEAL OF A GUILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI AT ORFORD, FOUND IN THE SEA AT ORFORDNESS.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London; Volume V, p. 66. [SofA Lib.]

OSBOURNBY (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILD
There was a Gild of St. Thomas of Canterbury founded in 1368 in Osbournby.

OSWESTRY (SHROPSHIRE)
Gild Merchant.
A Gild Merchant was established in Oswestry in 1398.

801. Leighton, S.
THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF OSWESTRY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society; Volumes II-VII.

OUTWELL (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILD
There were several Religious Gilds in Outwell, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1377 (at the Church of St. Clement); the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (at the Church of St. Clement); and the Gild of St. Christopher founded in 1382 (at the Church of St. Clement).

OVERTON
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Overton in 1291.

OXBURGH, OXEBURGH or OXBOROUGH (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILD
There were several Religious Gilds in Oxborough, namely: the Gild of All Saints founded in 1383; the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1360; the Gild of St. John the Baptist and All Saints founded in 1335 (in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary); the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1307 (at the Church of St. John the Baptist); the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1378; and the Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1382.
802. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, OXEBURGH, EN LE CONTEE DE NORFOLK.

803. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. PETER, OXEBURGHE, NORFOLK.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: "English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early English Gilds"; published by The Early English Text Society, London 1870. Reprinted 1963; p. 121.

804. [Anon]
RULES OF THE GILD OF ST. PETER, LYNN; AND THE GILD OF ST. PETER, OXBURGH, NORFOLK.
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History; Volume XI, page 146. [SofA Lib.]

OXFORD (OXFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. The Gild Merchant granted by Henry II in 1156 fell into decay before 1835.

Guilds. The guilds which existed in Oxford included the Weavers; the Cordwainers and Cordvesors; the Tailors; the Glovers; the Mercers who were incorporated with the Woollen-Drapers as one fraternity in 1572; the Glovers; the Hatters; the Goldsmiths; the Skinners; the Butchers; the Blacksmiths.

There were also trade gilds of the University which included the University Barbers; the University Cooks; the University Brewers.

None of the Trade Guilds now exist.

Freemen. Oxford still admits freemen, and there is a Guild of Freemen of the City.

BAKERS
805. *[Anon]
A BAKER NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE AS MAYOR, UNLESS HE LEAVE OFF HIS TRADE, 1538 p. 150;
AN INCORPORATION FOR WHITE BAKERS, 1571 p. 333;
CONCERNING THE BAKERS AND BAKERS’ ORDERS, 1580 p. 409;
REGULATION FOR BREWERS AND BAKERS, 1534 p. 120;
ORDINANCES CONCERNING THE GRINDING AT THE CASTLE MILLS BY BAKERS, BREWERS, AND OTHERS, 1568 pp. 325-326;

BARBERS
806. *[Anon]
ORDINANCE OF THE BARBERS’ COMPANY, 1551 p. 210;

807. Phillips, L. R.
NOTE ON THE BLACK JACK, FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE BARBERS’ COMPANY OF OXFORD.

BLACKSMITHS
[“We hear twice of a gild of blacksmiths in the fifteenth century, and again in 1678.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 64)]

 BREWERS
ORDINANCES MADE BY THE COMPANY OF BREWERS, AND SANCTIONED BY THE
COMMISARY OF THE UNIVERSITY, 1513 p. 10;
ORDERS CONCERNING BREWERS PROMULGATED BY THE UNIVERSITY, 1525 P. 334;
REGULATION FOR BREWERS AND BAKERS, 1534 p. 120;
ENROLMENT OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE COMPANY OF BREWERS, 1571 p. 333;
THE BREWERS’ CORPORATION CONFIRMED AND SEALED, 1571 p. 335;
TOWN CLERK ADMITTED AS SOLICITOR TO THE BREWERS’ INCORPORATION, 1572 p. 347;
ORDINANCES CONCERNING THE GRINDING AT THE CASTLE MILLS BY BAKERS, BREWERS,
AND OTHERS, 1568 pp. 325-326;
THAT NO ONE SHALL OCCUPY TWO VICTUALLING CRAFTS, 1531 p. 107;
ORDINANCES CONCERNING CARRYING ON TWO OF THE VICTUALLING TRADES AT ONCE; ...
AND THAT ALL ENGAGED IN TRADE, OR ANY CRAFT, TO BE FREEMEN, 1534 p. 120;
REGULATION RESPECTING A VICTUALLER BEING MAYOR, VIZ. THAT HE MUST NOT FOLLOW
HIS OCCUPATION DURING HIS MAYORALTY, 1536 p. 139;
[In: William H. Turner: Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with Extracts from other Documents

BUTCHERS
[“There was a gild of butchers by the year 1294; they had a mass at All Saints’ Church on the octave of St.
Martin’s in 1455, but there is no record of it in later years.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 64)]

CORDWAINERS or CORVESORS
810. *[Anon]
ARBITRATION IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE WARDEN AND MASTERS ON ONE SIDE, AND THE
JOURNEYMEN ON THE OTHER, OF THE CRAFT OF CORDWAINERS OR SHOEMAKERS IN
OXFORD, 1512 p. 7;
CERTAIN SHOEMAKERS COMMITTED TO PRISON, 1575 p. 376;
[In: William H. Turner: Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with Extracts from other Documents

DRAPERS
812. *[Anon]
CONFIRMATION OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS AND DRAPERS, 1527 p. 333;
ORDERS FOR THE CORPORATIONS OF TAILORS AND DRAPERS, 1571 p. 333;
CONFIRMATION OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS AND DRAPERS, 1527 p. 333;
MERCERS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS INCORPORATED, 1572 p. 342;
VIEWERS OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE MERCERS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, 1572 p. 342;
CONCERNING THE MERCERS’ AND DRAPERS’ INCORPORATION, 1573 p. 348;
[In: William H. Turner: Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with Extracts from other Documents
**GLOVERS**

“Another gild which met in All Saints’ was the Glovers, whose day was Trinity Sunday; from their oblations...they were twice as numerous as the skinners, and certainly in post-medieval times they were an important gild...There was an ordinance of the glovers dated 1461, that their annual mass should be in the Trinity Chapel in All Saints’ Church” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 64)

813. *[Anon]*
ORDINANCES OF THE GLOVERS’ COMPANY TO BE SEALED, 1562 p. 288.

**GOLDSMITHS**

“It is stated in 1348 that the goldsmiths had a gild...Of the Goldsmiths’ Gild all we know is that in 1524 and 1525 the gild had a special mass on Whitsunday in All Saints’ Church, but not in earlier years so far as can be seen. From the amount of the oblations we guess that it was a small gild with less than ten members.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 63]

814. Leeds, E. T.
LEATHERN JACK OF THE JOINERS’ GILD OF OXFORD.
Oxoniensia; Volume VIII, p. 114.
[SofA Lib.]

**JOINERS**

“It is stated in 1348 that the mercers...had a gild, but no facts about the Mercers’ Gild have as yet been discovered before 1573, when the corporation of mercers and woolen-drapers had new statutes.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 63)

815. *[Anon]*
MERCERS’ AND TAILORS’ CORPORATION, 1569 p. 331;
MERCERS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS INCORPORATED, 1572 p. 342;
VIEWERS OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE MERCERS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, 1572 p. 342;
CONCERNING THE MERCERS’ AND DRAPERS’ INCORPORATION, 1573 p. 348;

**SKINNERS**

“Another gild which met in All Saints’ Church was the skinners, who had a mass every year in the church on Corpus Christi day from 1475 onwards; it must have been about twice as large as the goldsmiths gild, but in post-medieval times I find no mention of the skinners.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 64)

816. *[Anon]*
CONFIRMATION OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS AND DRAPERS, 1527 p. 333;
ORDERS FOR THE CORPORATIONS OF TAILORS AND DRAPERS, 1571 p. 333;
MERCHANTS’ AND TAILORS’ CORPORATION, 1569 p. 331;
ORDINANCES OF THE COMPANY OF TAILORS, 1571 p. 337;

WEAVERS
“The two earliest of the guilds were the corvesers and the weavers...[who] were in existence by the year 1120 and paid the king a yearly fee for the monopoly of their trade...In the year 1275 the king allowed that the annual gift of the weavers should be reduced from £6 to 42s., because the number of weavers had fallen from more than sixty in the time of King John to fifteen or less; in 1290 their number had dropped to seven...By 1457 the weavers had been united with the fullers, each guild being too weak to stand by itself. The weavers were evidently less than 20...By 1687 they were nearly extinct.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” p. 60)

817. *[Anon]
The orders of the incorporation of the mystery of weavers and fullers of Oxford, 1572 p. 341;

UNIVERSITY GUILDS
“Besides the trade guilds of the city, there were trade guilds of the University, not strong guilds, and certainly not wealthy...Just as the trade guilds of the town could make no ordinances except with the approval of the Mayor and burgesses, so the University guilds required the approval of the Chancellor and Proctors of the University. In 1348 the university barbers obtained permission to form themselves into a guild...About a century and a half later the guild was enlarged by the admission of the hurers, whose work was to knit caps for the students...There was also a guild of cooks in 1463, with a feast day in May, and a light maintained by them in St. Mary’s...The ordinances made by the Chancellor in 1462 for the brewers suggests that there was a guild of University brewers; there certainly was a guild in 1525, their numbers being limited to sixteen.” (H.E. Salter: “Medieval Oxford” pp. 64-65)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Guilds in Oxford, namely: the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary (at the Church of All Saints) founded circa 1349; another Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1370 (at the Church of St. Ebb); and the Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr with a licence dated 1350 (at the Church of St. Mary).

FREEMEN
818. *[Anon]
An act compelling the freemen to grind at the Castle Mills, 1571 p. 338;
Ordinances concerning carrying on two of the victualling trades at once; ... and that all engaged in trade, or any craft, to be freemen, 1534 p. 120;

819. [Anon]
An address to the freemen and other inhabitants of the city of Oxford.
[Oxford] 1764;
[BL: 797.f.38.]
[On the lighting and cleansing of streets.]

820. [Anon]
The poll of the freemen of the city of Oxford, for town clerk. Taken in the town-hall by Mr. Samuel Brownlow, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1825, and two following days.
W. Baxter, Oxford 1825; 33 pages.
[BL: RB.23.a.1081.]

821. [Anon]
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF OXFORD WHO VOTED FOR A TOWN
CLERK...ON AUGUST THE 18TH, 19TH, AND 20TH, 1825.
Richard Smith, Oxford 1825; 29 pages.
[BL: RB.23.a.1080.]

GENERAL
822. *[Anon]
PAYMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO VARIOUS CRAFTS LIMITED BY THE OXFORD TOWN COUNCIL,
NOVEMBER 16, 1561.
In R.H. Tawney and E. Power (Editors): “Tudor Economic Documents”.

823. Fasnacht
HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.

824. Ogle, O.
ROYAL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO OXFORD.
1892;

825. *Salter, The Revd H. E.
MEDIEVAL OXFORD.
Barbers’ Gild p. 64, Blacksmiths’ Gild p. 64, Butchers’ Gild p. 64, Cooks’ Gild p. 65, the Cordwainers p. 61,
Gild of Corvesers pp. 31, 60-62, expulsion from the gild p. 50, Gild of St. Mary in All Saints p. 127, Gild of St.
Mary in St. Ebbe’s p. 128, Gild of St. Thomas in St. Mary’s p. 128, Old Gildhall pp. 42, 51, Glovers’ Gild p. 64,
the Guild Merchant pp. 34, 35, 42, Shoemakers’ Hall p. 62, Skinners’ Gild p. 64, Tailors’ Gild p. 62, trade gilds
and the merchant gild p. 58, the ordinances of trade gilds pp. 58, 59, Gild of Weavers pp. 32, 60, 61.

826. *Turner, William H.
SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, WITH EXTRACTS FROM OTHER
DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE MUNICIPAL HISTORY: HENRY VIII TO ELIZABETH 1509-1583.
Includes: Part IV Regulations respecting the Trades and Crafts of the Town.
The butchers to sell meat in their shops on Sunday, 1533 p. 116;
That the butchers shall sell their tallow in the City, 1535 p. 133;
The Charter of the Corporation of Butchers of Oxford, 1536 p. 144;
For the standings of the butchers and fishers, 1582 p. 420;
A baker not to be eligible as Mayor, unless he leave off his trade, 1538 p. 150;
An Incorporation for White Bakers, 1571 p. 333;
Concerning the bakers and Bakers’ Orders, 1580 p. 409;
That no one shall occupy two victualling crafts, 1531 p. 107;
Ordinances concerning carrying on two of the victualling trades at once; ... and that all engaged in trade, or any
craft, to be freemen, 1534 p. 120;
Regulation respecting a victualler being Mayor, viz. that he must not follow his occupation during his mayoralty,
1536 p. 139;
Vintners appointed by the City according to the Statute, 1558 p. 272;
Ordinances made by the Company of Brewers, and sanctioned by the Commissary of the University, 1513
p. 10;
Orders concerning brewers promulgated by the University, 1525 p. 334;
Regulation for brewers and bakers, 1534 p. 120;
Enrolment of the Ordinances of the Company of Brewers, 1571 p. 333;
The Brewers’ Corporation confirmed and sealed, 1571 p. 335;
The Town Clerk admitted as solicitor to the Brewers’ Incorporation, 1572 p. 347;
Regulations respecting the sale of candles, 1535 p. 133;
Price of tallow and candles fixed, 1552 p. 212;
Ordinance concerning fishers and fishing, 1569 p. 329;
Ordinances concerning the grinding at the Castle mills by bakers, brewers, and others, 1568 pp. 325-326;
An Act compelling the freemen to grind at the Castle mills, 1571 p. 338;
Confirmation of the Incorporation of Tailors and Drapers, 1527 p. 333;
Merchants’ and Tailors’ Corporation, 1569 p. 331;
Orders for the Corporations of Tailors and Drapers, 1571 p. 333;
Confirmation of the Incorporation of Tailors and Drapers, 1527 p. 333;
Mercers and Woollen Drapers incorporated, 1572 p. 342;
Viewers of the Ordinances of the Mercers and Woollen Drapers, 1572 p. 342;
Concerning the Mercers’ and Drapers’ Incorporation, 1573 p. 348;
Ordinances of the Company of Tailors, 1571 p. 337;
Enrolment of indenture of an apprentice to a hosier, 1513 p. 11;
Further ordinances for crafts, 1531 p. 11;
The taking of toll to be discussed, 1566 p. 316;
The Orders of the Incorporation of the Mystery of Weavers and Fullers of Oxford, 1572 p. 341;
Arbitration in the dispute between the Warden and Masters on one side, and the journeymen on the other, of the
Craft of Cordwainers or Shoemakers in Oxford, 1512 p. 7;
Certain shoemakers committed to prison, 1575 p. 376;
Ordinance of the Barbers’ Company, 1551 p. 210;
Ordinances of the Glovers’ Company to be sealed, 1562 p. 288.
PAMPESWORTH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Pampesworth.]

PETERBOROUGH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

Guilds. Guilds existed in Peterborough.

PETERSFIELD (HAMPSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. According to Gross a Gild Merchant was established in Petersfield in 1147. Lambert asserted that as early as 1103 Hawise, Countess of Gloucester, granted to her burgesses of Petersfield a Merchant Gild.

PLYMOUTH (DEVON)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Plymouth in 1440.

GOLDSMITHS

827. *Rendle, R. S.
THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS OF PLYMOUTH, DEVON, CIRCA 1600 TO 1800.
[SofA Lib.]
[Exeter Goldsmiths’ Guild was set up in 1701.]

GENERAL

828. #Rowe, J. Brooking
DEVONSHIRE GUILDS. PLYMOUTH AND TOTNES.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association for Advancement of Science, Plymouth 1873; Volume VI (i), pp. 101-106.
[SofA Lib.]

829. Worth, R. N.
HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH.
Plymouth 1871;

PONTEFRACT (YORKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Pontefract in 1484.

830. Bothroyd, Benjamin
THE HISTORY OF PONTEFRACT.
Pontefract 1807;

831. Fox, George
THE HISTORY OF PONTEFRACT
Pontefract 1827;

POOLE (DORSET)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Poole in 1568.

832. Sydenham, John
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF POOLE.
Poole 1839;

PORTSMOUTH (HAMPSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Portsmouth in 1256.

833. Allen, Lake
THE HISTORY OF PORTSMOUTH.
London 1817;

834. East, R.
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.
1891;

PRESTON (LANCASHIRE)
Gild Merchant. The right to hold a Gild Merchant was conferred by a Charter of Henry II in 1179, and the celebration of the Preston Gild Merchant has been observed regularly every 20 years since 1542, except for an additional 10 year interval due to the Second World War.

835. [Anon]
THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON; WITH AN EXTRACT OF THE ORIGINAL CHARTER GRANTED FOR HOLDING THE SAME; AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCESSIONS AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS; AN AUTHENTIC LIST OFF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY WHO DINED WITH THE MAYOR AND HIS LADY; ALSO SEPARATE LISTS OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LADIES’ AND TRADE ASSEMBLIES.
Preston [1762]; 40 pages.

836. [Anon]
THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, OR PRESTON GUILD COMPANION : BEING AN EXACT REPRESENTATION, ON NINETEEN COPPER-PLATES, CURIOUSLY DRAWN AND ENGRAVED, OF THAT ANCIENT PROCESSION, WITH A LETTER-PRESS EXPLANATION...
Preston 1762;

837. [Anon]
AN ACCOUNT OF THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON.
Preston 1762; 18 pages.
[Pp 9-18 list the nobility and gentry who attended the balls and assemblies at the Preston Guild in September 1762.]

838. *[Anon]
THE HISTORY OF PRESTON IN LANcashire, TOGETHER WITH THE GUILD MERCHANT, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DUCHY AND COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.
Edward Jeffery and Son, London; J. Wilcockson, Preston 1822; 156 pages
[The plates display the various crafts in gild procession.]
839. [Anon]
PRESTON GUILD.
Lonsdale Magazine 1822; Volume iii, pp. 269-273, 344-354

840. [Anon]
THE PRESTON GUILD HAND-BOOK: A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON; ORIGIN
OF THE GUILD...PROGRAMME AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ENSUING GUILD, 1842.
Preston 1842;

841. [Anon]
A FULL AND DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, AS CELEBRATED IN
THE YEAR 1842...
Preston [1842]; 52 pages.

842. [Anon]
The Carnivals of a Century: Or the Guilds of Preston for a Hundred Years. An
Account of the Guilds Merchant Held at Preston from 1742 to 1842...
Preston [1862];

843. [Anon][Nicholas Grimshaw]
PRESTON CORPORATION: [OBSERVATIONS ON THE] ANCIENT BYE-LAWS, ETC.
[A paper by Nicholas Grimshaw, Mayor of Preston in the early part of the nineteenth century, on the relation
between the Corporation of Preston and the Preston Gild Merchant.]

844. *[Anon]
PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT 1902.
Preston 1902;

845. [Anon]
The Guild Merchant 1952: Historical Exhibition.
The Library and Arts Committee, Preston 1952; 39 pages.
[GL: Pam 6529]

846. [Anon]
The Official Record of the Celebration of
The Ancient Guild Merchant of 1972.
The Borough Council, Preston 1974; xiii+222 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/P 937]

847. [Anon]
Seven Centuries of Guild History: Being the Latest Edition of the History of the
Guild Merchant of Proud Preston.
Specially edited by a leading authority.
Preston [1972]; 68 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: Pam 9332]

848. *Abram, William A.
PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT 1882. MEMORIALS OF THE PRESTON GUILDS. ILLUSTRATING THE
MANNER IN WHICH THE GUILD MERCHANT HAS BEEN HELD IN THE BOROUGH FROM THE
EARLIEST ON RECORD UNTIL THE LAST GUILD IN 1862.
Collected from the Guild Rolls, Order Books...With full English abstracts of all the Charters granted to Preston...
George Toulmin, Preston 1882; viii+152 pages.
[GL: S 338/6]
849. *Abram, W. Alexander (Editor)
From the Original Rolls in the Archives of the Preston Corporation
Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Manchester 1884; Volume IX, xlv+259 pages.
[GL: Store 317 (Lancs & Cheshire r s; 9)]

PRESTON GILD 1922. HISTORICAL PAGEANT.
Preston [1923]; 127 pages. Illustrated.
[BL: 11795.s.15.]

PRESTON GILD, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 8TH, 9TH 1922. PAGEANT IN AVENHAM PARK.
G. Toulmin & Sons, Preston 1922; 76 pages. Illustrated.
[BL: 08282.cc.41]

852. *Billinge, Frank
PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT 1972.
Official Handbook and Programme.
Spinning Wheel Press, Preston [1972]; 144 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/P 937]

853.Clarkson, R. and Dearden, J.
The Guild Guide and Handbook of Preston, With a Concise History of the Guilds, and the Arrangements for the Festival of 1862...
Preston 1862; 76 pages.

854. *Crosby, Alan G.
The History of Preston Guild.
800 Years of England's Greatest Carnival.
Lancashire County Books, Preston 1991; vii+264 pages
[GL: T/P 937 and 394]

855. *Crosby, Alan G.
PRESTON GUILD 1992. THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

857. Dobson, W[illiam]
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF PRESTON GUILD IN 1862.
Preston 1862; 96 pages.

858. *Dobson, William and Harland, John
A HISTORY OF PRESTON GUILD; THE ORDINANCES OF VARIOUS GUILDS MERCHANT, THE COSTUMAL OF PRESTON, THE CHARTERS TO THE BOROUGH, THE INCORPORATED COMPANIES, LIST OF MAYORS FROM 1327, &c, &c, &c.
Dobson, Preston, Simpkin Marshall, London; Slater, Manchester 1862; 115 pages.
[SofA Lib.]

859. Dobson, William and Harland, John
Preston County Borough (Libraries Department), Preston. Facsimile reprint 1971.
[GL: Pam 11687]

860. *Flintoff, Thomas R.
PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT :
PRESTON'S WEEK OF PAGEANTRY AS CELEBRATED FROM 1328 TO 1952.
[GL: T/P 937]

861. Gomme, G. L.
PRESTON GILD.
The Antiquary; Volume VI, p. 144.[SofA Lib.]

862. Kuerden, Richard
With Occasional Notes by John Taylor.
Wilcockson, Preston 1818; 94 pages.
[Part III includes a description of the Gild Merchant.]
[GL: T/P 937]

863. Lockley, William Edwin Everard (Editor)
The Borough Council, Preston 1955; xii+152 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/P 937]

864. Longworth, D.
CELEBRATION OF THE PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT OF 1862...
Preston 1862;

865. *Pick, Fred L.
PRESTON GILD. A MASONIC SURVEY OF ITS HISTORY.
Manchester Association for Masonic Research 1936; 43 pages. Illustrated.

866. *Pick, Fred L.
PRESTON. THE GILD AND THE CRAFT.
Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge 1946; Volume LIX, pp. 90-126.
1946; 39 pages. Illustrated.

867. Pollard, W[jilliam]
A DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE OF THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER, AS CELEBRATED IN THE YEAR 1882.
Preston 1883;

868. *Tulket, Marmaduke
A TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, & HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON, IN THE HUNDRED OF AMOUNDERNESS, COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER; ITS ANTIQUITIES AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING A CORRECT COPY OF THE CHARTER GRANTED IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT MEN; AN EXTENSIVE CHRONOLOGY, BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME; WITH A DESCRIPTION OF ITS ENVIRONS, THE ORIGIN OF THE GUILD MERCHANTS’ FETE, HELD HERE EVERY TWENTIETH YEAR; WITH MUCH INFORMATION NOT GENERALLY KNOWN; A LIST OF THE MAYORS,
BAILIFFS, RECORDERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, WHO HAVE SERVED THE
BOROUGH. A DIRECTORY FOR 1821, WITH A LIST OF THE STREETS, COURTS, &c. COMPILED
FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, AND PUBLISHED PURPOSELY FOR THE USE OF THOSE
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN RESORTING TO PRESTON GUILD, WHICH WILL BE CELEBRATED IN
THE YEAR, 1822.
P. Whittle, Preston 1821; 348 pages. Illustrated.
[Gilda Mercatoria pp. 214-251.]

869. Wilcockson, I[saac]
AUTHENTIC RECORDS OF THE GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF
LANCASTER, IN THE YEAR 1822 : WITH AN INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING AN HISTORICAL
DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF GUILDS; AND A RELATION OF ALL THE DIFFERENT
CELEBRATIONS OF THE GUILDS MERCATORIA, OF PRESTON, OF WHICH ANY RECORDS
REMAIN.
Preston 1822; iv+128 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: S 338/6; SofA Lib.]

MERCERS DRAPEERS, GROCERS AND SALTERS
870. [Anon]
DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ANCIENT COMPANY OF MERCERS, DRAPEERS, GROCERS,
SALTERS...OF PRESTON [1628-1707].
Preston Guardian, April 17 and May 1, 1875.

GENERAL
871. *[Anon]
SOME PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF PRESTON FROM HENRY II.
In Revd. J.M. Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”; Hull 1891; pp. 82-84.

872. Ball, Stanley
TOWN GILDS.
Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for 1896,
Volume 48(N.S. 12) 1897, pp. 79-94
[Particularly concerned with Lancaster and Preston.]

873. Hardwick
HISTORY OF PRESTON.

874. Hewitson, A.
HISTORY OF PRESTON.
The “Chronicle” Office, Preston 1883;

875. *Hewitson, A.
HISTORY OF PRESTON.
xi+566 pages.

876. Lingard, J.
CHARTERS OF PRESTON.
1821;

877. Rogers, H. B.
THE MARKET AREA OF PRESTON IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES
Geographical Studies 3, No. 1, 1956;
PRITTLEWELL (ESSEX)

878. Sparvel-Bayly, J. A.
SOME NOTES ON A PAROCIAL GILD AT PRITTLEWELL.
The Antiquary; Volume XVIII, p. 157.
[SofA Lib.]

PURBECK

879. Farrer
THE MARBLERS OF PURBECK.
Purbeck Society; Pap. 191.
[SofA Lib.]
RAYLEIGH (ESSEX)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1369 in Rayleigh.

READING (BERKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Reading in 1253.
In the 16th century the Gild Merchant of Reading was divided into 5 companies, each of which included many different trades.

Gilds. During the reign if Elizabeth I there were 91 guilds in Reading, including the Clothiers Company, and there were over 300 freemen.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
880. *[Anon]
THE GILD OF READING.

GENERAL
881. Coates, Charles
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF READING
London 1802;

882. Ditchfield, Revd P. H.
THE GUILDS OF READING.

883. Guiding, Revd J. M.
READING RECORDS.
[ ] Volumes
Parker & Co, London 1892-96;

884. Man, John
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES ANCIENT AND MODERN, OF THE BOROUGH OF READING IN THE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.
Reading 1816;
[Chapter XVIII contains documents relating to the old trade companies.]

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE)

Gilds. The Company of Fellmongers and the Company of Mercers, Grocers and Haberdashers are the only guilds still existing in Richmond, Yorkshire.
Prior to 1836 the following other craft guilds also existed: the Drapers, Vintners and Surgeons, the Taylors, the Tanners, the Fellmongers, the Butchers, the Cordwainers and Curriers, the Saddlers, Bridlers, Glaziers, Coopers, Bakers, Osiers and Painters, the Carpenters and Joiners, the Fullers and Dyers, the Blacksmiths, the Masons, Wallers and Limeburners, the Cappers, the Goldsmiths, Armourers, Loriners, Cutlers, Spurriers and Plummers.

FELLMONGERS
885. *[Anon]
THE COMPANY OF FELLMONGERS.
The Company, Richmond 1999; 6 page booklet.

886. *Wenham, Leslie P.
COMPANY OF FELLMONGERS OF RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE 1666-1820. A HISTORY.
The Company, Richmond 1982; 51 pages.
[This is a history of the Skinners and the Glovers of Richmond.]

MERCERS, GROCERS AND HABERDASHERS

887. *Waggett, Ralph
A HISTORY OF THE COMPANY OF MERCERS, GROCERS AND HABERDASHERS OF RICHMOND.
“The written record of the gild goes back over 400 years to the end of the 16th century, but its origins clearly go back much further, probably to the end of the calamitous 14th century” (p. vii.).

888. #Wells, Samuel
THE COMPANY OF MERCERS, GROCERS & HABERDASHERS, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.
An Address delivered at the Three hundred and forty third Annual Dinner, held on the 10th of November, 1922 by the Warden for the year.
The Company, Richmond [1936]; 9 pages. Illustrated.

GENERAL

889. Clarkson, Christopher
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF RICHMOND
Richmond 1821;
[Contains many references to the guilds of Richmond.]

890. Whitaker, T. D.
HISTORY OF RICHMONDSHIRE
2 Volumes
London 1823;

RIPON (YORKSHIRE)

DRAPERS, DYERS, APOTHECARIES & BARBER CHIRURGEONS

891. [Anon]
RIPON MILLENNARY RECORD.
1886;
[This records that the Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries and Barber Chirurgeons was chartered in 1668.]

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Wilfred and All Saints founded circa 1379 at Ripon; and “another fraternity” founded circa 1379.

892. Carter, Thomas
RIPON : ITS WAKEMEN AND THEIR ANCIENT BADGE.

893. Harrison, William
Ripon 1892;

GENERAL

894. Gowland, T. S.
A RIPON GUILD BOOK.
Yorks. Arch. Journal; Volume XXXV, p. 68.
ROCHESTER (KENT)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Rochester in 1227.

FREEMEN
895. Calcraft, Right Hon. John
TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.
An Address dated 10 May 1818.
Caddel, Rochester 1818; 1 page.
[BL: 10368.e.2.(8.)]

896. Colville, George (Compiler)
THE POLL FOR TWO MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF ROCHESTER...TAKEN ON...THE 30TH APRIL, 11859, INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF THE REGISTERED ELECTORS; WITH AN INDEX SHEWING FREEMEN AND ELECTORS.
Cadell & son, Rochester 1859; 43 pages.
[BL: 809.e.63.]

897. Hamilton, Thomas, 9th Earl of Haddington
A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF ROCHESTER, ON THE PETITION AGAINST LORD BINNING’S RETURN BEING DECLARED FRIVOLOUS AND VEXATIOUS.
[BL: P.P.3557.w.]

898. Torrens, Robert
A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF...ROCHESTER, ON THE PETITION AGAINST LORD BINNING’S RETURN BEING DECLARED FRIVOLOUS AND VEXATIOUS; AND ON THE RIGHT OF THE ELDEST SON OF A SCOTCH PEER TO REPRESENT AN ENGLISH COUNTY, CITY, OR BOROUGH, WITHOUT POSSESSING A LANDED QUALIFICATION IN ENGLAND.
[BL: P.P.3557.w.]

GENERAL
899. *Smith, Frederick Francis
A HISTORY OF ROCHESTER.

ROMNEY MARSH (KENT)
Freemen. Romney Marsh still admits freemen after a fashion.

900. Derville, M. Teichman
THE LEVEL AND LIBERTY OF ROMNEY MARSH IN THE COUNTY OF KENT
Headley Bros, 1936;

ROtherham (YORKSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1356 in Rotherham.
ROUGHTON (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and All Saints founded in 1371 (at the Church of All Saints) in Roughton.
“[There was] a return of the gild of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Mary and All Saints in the parish church of All Saints at Roughton (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century), "The Gild of the Holy Trinity at Roughton (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 175, 188, 189, 196), The Holy Trinity Gild at Roughton (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 190)

RUNCTON (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist at Runcton.

RARYTON (SHROPSHIRE)

Gild Merchant, A Gild Merchant was established in Ruyton in 1309.

901. Kenyon, R. L.
THE BOROUGH OF RUYTON.
Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Transactions, 2nd Series iii, pp. 237-252.

RYE (SUSSEX)

FREEMEN
902. [Anon]
THE TRIAL IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH : THE KING VERSUS THE MAYOR AND JURATS OF RYE; WITH A LETTER TO THE FREEMEN.
London 1829;

GENERAL
903. Holloway, William
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN AND PORT OF RYE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX; WITH INCIDENTAL NOTICES OF THE CINQUE PORTS. COMPILED WITH MANUSCRIPTS AND ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.
London 1847;
**SAFFRON WALDEN (ESSEX)**

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Saffron Walden by Henry IV.

**RELIGIOUS GILDS**

904. [Anon]
GUILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, SAFFRON WALDEN.
[SofA Lib.]

**GENERAL**

905. Player, John
SKETCHES OF SAFFRON WALDEN AND ITS VICINITY.
Saffron Walden 1845;

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**SALISBURY (WILTSHIRE)**

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Salisbury in 1176.

Gilds. The Merchants, Mercers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Goldsmiths, Drapers, Upholsterers and Embroiderers formed a single Company in 1612. There was also a Company of Weavers and a Gild of Tailors.

**TAILORS**

906. Burtt, J.
ACCOUNT OF AN ATTEMPT MADE BY THE MAYOR OF SALISBURY, IN 1611, TO STOP THE GAIETIES WITH WHICH THE PROCESSION OF THE GILD OF TAILORS THERE WERE ACCOMPANIED TO AND FROM THE CHURCH.
Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Archaeological Journal; Volume IX, pp. 103-106.
[SofA Lib.]

907. Haskins, C.
THE ORIGINAL BEDEROLL OF THE SALISBURY TAILORS’ GILD.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Volume XXIX, p. 375.
[SofA Lib.]

**WEAVERS**

908. [Anon]
DRAWING OF AN ANCIENT SEAL OF THE WEAVERS’ COMPANY OF SALISBURY.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Volume VI, p. 397.
[SofA Lib.]

**GENERAL**

909. [Anon]
MEDIEVAL GUILDS OF SALISBURY.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1896; Volume XXIX.

910. Benson, R. and Hatcher, H.
OLD AND NEW SARUM, OR SALISBURY.
1843;

CRISIS AND ORDER IN ENGLISH TOWNS 1500-1700.
Kegan Paul 1972; xvi+364 pages.
[Includes “Poverty and Politics in Salisbury 1597-1666” by Paul Slack.]

912. Clutterbuck, R. H.
THE FRATERNITIES OF SARUM
In the archives of the Corporation of Salisbury are an interesting set of records relating to the government of craft companies during the 17th and 18th centuries. I examined five documents relating to Joiners... which in some cases included the constitutions of other groups of trades and crafts.

Document A (reference E/1 - 244/2) is a paper book... containing ordinances relating to 9 groups of trades, and an interposed torn leaf giving an incomplete set of ordinances for cooks. The groups are:

- Merchants, Mercers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Goldsmiths, Linen-drapers, Upholsterers and Embroiderers – 1612.
- Glovers, Parchment Makers, Collar Makers – 1613.
- Shoemakers, Curriers and Last-makers – 1612.
- Butchers – 1613.
- Clothmakers – 1613.
- Bakers – 1613.

(Note: In Beverley Borough Records (Ed.) J. Dennett, 1933, ‘Syvemakers’ appear with Carpenters and Joiners)

Document B (reference E/1 – 244/1) The Companies mentioned are roughly the same as in Document A. The Ordinances cover the period 1612-31, and those for the Joiners are for the year 1617. (p. 185)

Document C (reference E/1 – 244 Box 7, No. 4) An original document giving details of the ordinances for the Joiners and dated 1617. (p. 186)

Document D reference E/1 – 244 Box 7, No. 6) This again relates to the Joiners... In it the orders of 1617 are confirmed. (p. 186)

Document E (reference E/1 -244 Box 7, No. 21) This last document is a fair copy made in 1713 of the 1675 Joiners’ Ordinances. (p. 186)

The following is a transcription of the preamble and a synopsis of the provisions contained in Document C.

Civitas Nove Sarum

Folio 1. Orders and Constitucons for the Company of Joynors, Whellers, Worsted makers, Bookbinders, Carpenters, Milwrights, Coopers, ffree masons, Rough Masons, Payinters, Instrument Makers, Ropers, Turners, Seaviers and Billow Makers within the Cittye of Newe Sarum have made and agreed upon... Officers of the Company to be 2 Wardens, 1 Chamberlain, 2 Stewards, 1 Clerk, and 1 Yeoman; to be elected Monday week after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel...

Folio 2. A widow of a freeman to be allowed to carry on his business and to keep apprentices... Apprentices to be bound for seven years which must not expire before the apprentice is 24 years old. (p. 187)

Folio 3. Apprentices before qualifying for the freedom of the Company to complete a ‘prooffe peece of worke’ to the satisfaction of the Wardens. The Master to provide timber, meat and drink for the apprentice. (p.188)
SALL (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Sall, namely: the Gild of the Assumption founded in 1374; the Gild of St. James founded in 1358; and the Gild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist founded in 1360. The Gild of St. James at Sall (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 176)

SANDWICH (KENT)

Guilds. There was a Company of Mercers in Sandwich.

FREEMEN
916. Pettman, William
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE FREEMEN OF...SANDWICH, RESPECTING THE PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE RAMSGATE COMMITTEE, DATED...OCTOBER 28, 1806, RELATIVE TO AN INTENDED APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE TOLLS OF THE SANDWICH BRIDGE.
London 1807;
[BL: T.1550.(6.)]

SAWSTON (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Sawston, namely: the Gild of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the Gild of the Nativity of St. John (Baptist); and the Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

SCARBOROUGH (YORKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Scarborough in 1253.

Guilds. In 1466 the were some 20 guilds in Scarborough.

917. Baker, J. B.
THE HISTORY OF SCARBOROUGH.
London 1882;

918. Hinderwell, Thomas
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SCARBOROUGH.
Scarborough. Third Edition 1832;

SHEFFIELD (YORKSHIRE)

Guilds. The Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York (1624) still exists. The Act of 13 George III in 1773 appointed Sheffield to have an Assay Office for assaying and marking wrought plate, and incorporated a company entitled "Guardians of Wrought Plate within the Town of Sheffield" with perpetual succession and a common seal.

CUTLERS
919. [Anon]
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CUTLERS' COMPANY OF SHEFFIELD.
The Company, Sheffield 1973; xxvii+149 pages. Illustrated.
920. *[Anon]
A SCHEDULE OF THE SILVER, AND OTHER ARTICLES BELONGING TO THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE.
The Company, Sheffield 1948; 38 pages. Illustrated.

921. *Binfield, Clyde and Hey, David
MESTERS TO MASTERS.
A HISTORY OF THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE.

922. Durnford, C. and East E. H.
TERM REPORTS IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [26-40 Geo. III.]
8 Volumes.
London. New Edition 1794-1802;
[Concerns the monopoly of the Cutlers of Sheffield.]

923. Hughes, G. B.
HALLAMSHIRE CUTLERS’ FINE SILVER.
C.L. 1966; Volume 139, page 811.
[SofA Lib.]

924. Leader, J. D.
NOTES ON THE CUTLERS’ COMPANY’S ACCOUNTS. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SHEFFIELD ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY [1874].
Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, Lincoln 1874; Volume XII, pp. 287-306.
[SofA Lib.]

925. *Leader, Robert Eadon
THE HISTORY OF THE CUTLERS OF HALLAMSHIRE
Volume I
The Company, Sheffield 1905; 328 pages.
[GL: AN 7.5.3; SofA Lib.]

926. *Leader, Robert Eadon
THE HISTORY OF THE CUTLERS OF HALLAMSHIRE
Volume II
The Company, Sheffield 1906; 412 pages.
[SofA Lib.]

927. *[MacDonald, Julie]
THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK
The Company, Sheffield 1993; 23 pages.

928. *Mensforth, Sir Eric (Compiler)
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CUTLERS COMPANY
The Company, Sheffield 1972; xxvii+164 pages of plates.

929. *Mensforth, Sir Eric
THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK INCORPORATED IN 1624.
A CHRONICLE 1966-1978 AND A COMMENTARY ON THE HISTORIES.
The Company, Sheffield 1979; iii+95 pages. No illustrations.

930. *Peach, L. du Garde
THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK 1906-1956
The Company, Sheffield 1960; 306 pages.

931. *Peach, L. du Garde
THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK 1956-1965

932. *Whitham, J. H. and Leader, R. E.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE - FOUNDED 1624.
COMPILED FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CUTLERS' COMPANY BY R.E. LEADER
WITH SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY.
The Company, Sheffield 1948; 25 pages. Illustrated.

933. *Whitham, J. H. and Leader, R. E.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF CUTLERS IN HALLAMSHIRE - FOUNDED 1624.
Compiled from the history of the Cutlers' Company by R.E. Leader
with subsequent activities of the Company.

GENERAL
934. Hall, T.W.
SHEFFIELD : 1297-1554. A CATALOGUE OF THE ANCIENT CHARTERS.
1913;

935. *Hoole, Bernard H.
SHEFFIELD PORTRAITURE IN SCULPTURE, PAINTING AND ENGRAVING.
J.W. Northend, Sheffield 1925; 125 pages. Illustrated.
[Includes Cutlers’ Hall Sculptures and Paintings pp. 14-27.]

936. Hunter, Joseph
HALLAMSHIRE. HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF SHEFFIELD
New Edition by A. Gatty
London 1869;

937. Swan, Howard (Compiler)
PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE ST. GEORGE’S MUSEUM, WALKLEY, SHEFFIELD.
WITH NOTES ON ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ST. GEORGE’S GUILD; SELECTED FROM THE
WRITINGS OF THE MASTER OF THE GUILD, JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D., AND WITH REFERENCES TO
THE DESCRIPTIONS OF MANY OF THE OBJECTS IN HIS ALREADY PUBLISHED WORKS.
Sheffield 1888; 63 pages.

SHERBORNE (DORSET)
938. Fry, E. A.
SHERBORNE BREWERS IN 1383.
Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Club; Volume XXXIV, p. 151.
[SofA Lib.]

SHERINGHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Christ Jesus founded in 1387 (at the Church of All Saints) in Sheringham.

**SHREWSBURY (SHROPSHIRE)**

**Gild Merchant.** A Gild Merchant was established in Shrewsbury in 1209.

**Guilds.** The following companies existed: the Barber-Chirurgeons (1304), the Shoemakers (1387), the Vintners (1412), the Fishmongers (1423), the Mercers and Goldsmiths (1425), the Weavers (1449), the Fletchers, Coopers and Bowyers (1449), the Carpenters and Tylers (1450), the Tailors and Skinners (1460), the Drapers (1462), the Millers, the Bakers, the Cooks, the Butchers, the Clothworkers and Shearmen (incorporated in the reign of Edward IV), the Tanners (1478), the Glovers (1478), the Saddlers and Painters (1478), the Glaziers, the Plumbers, the Curriers, the Smiths (which also included Armourers), the Cutlers, the Haberdashers, the Tinmen, the Builders and Brickmakers.

At a later date the Mercers and Goldsmiths added the Grocers and Ironmongers to their Guild, and the Saddlers and Painters added the Booksellers to theirs.

Only the Shrewsbury Drapers Company (1462) still exists.

**Religious Guilds.** The Fraternity of S. Winifred was founded in 1486 by Thomas Mynde, Abbot of the Abbey of the Holy Cross.

**Freemen.** Shrewsbury still admits freemen.

**GILD MERCHANT**

The trades, handicrafts and professions of the the members of the Shrewsbury Merchant Gild comprised apothecaries, goldsmiths, bakers, barbers, tanners, corn-dealers, brewers, butchers, carpenters, carriers, plasterers, tailors, clerks, cooks, colliers, wool-combers, shoemakers, coopers, dyers, sword-cutters, glovers, garnishers, and grooms.

939. Cunningham, W[illiam]

THE GILD MERCHANT OF SHREWSBURY.


[SoFA Lib.]

940. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.

THE SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1888; 2nd Series, Volume II, pp. 29-60.

[SoFA Lib.]

941. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.

THE MERCHANTS GUILD OF SHREWSBURY 1280-1301.


942. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.


[SoFA Lib.]

943. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.

THE MERCHANT GILD OF SHREWSBURY. SEVEN ROLLS OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 2nd Series, Volume XII, p. 229.

[SoFA Lib.]

944. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.

A 14TH CENTURY ROLL OF NAMES PRESERVED AMONGST THE SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume I, p. 119.
[SofA Lib.]

945. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT AND OTHER ROLLS OF THE 14TH CENTURY.
[SofA Lib.]

946. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
SEVEN SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF THE 14TH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume III, p. 47.
[SofA Lib.]

947. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
TWO MERCHANT GILD ROLLS OF THE 14TH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume III, p. 351.
[SofA Lib.]

948. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
A BURGESS ROLL AND A GILD MERCHANT ROLL OF 1372.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume IV, p. 217.
[SofA Lib.]

949. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume V, p. 35.
[SofA Lib.]

950. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
FOUR SHREWSBURY MERCHANT GILD ROLLS OF THE 15TH CENTURY (1450-1459).
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume V, p. 81.
[SofA Lib.]

951. Drinkwater, Revd C. H.
TWO SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF THE 16TH CENTURY (1501-1510)
[SofA Lib.]

BARBERS
The Barbers are believed to have been granted a charter by Edward I in 1304; their earliest extant composition is dated 1432 (10. Hen. VI.). They received a new charter in 1662.

CARPENTERS
A Carpenters’ Company was established in Shrewsbury in 1449-50.

CORDWAINERS
The Shoemakers’ composition of 1387 recited a charter of Edward III.

952. Drinkwater, The Revd C. H.
PETITION OF CORDWAINERS OF THE TOWN OF SALOP IN 1323-1324.
[SofA Lib.]

DRAPEERS
During the first year of the reign of Edward IV the Fraternity of the Blessed Trinity was united with the Company of Drapers. The Drapers’ Company was incorporated by James I in 1605.
953. Drinkwater, The Revd C. H. (Editor)
THE SHREWSBURY DRAPERS’ COMPANY CHARTER, JAN. 12, 1461-2.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury 1896; 2nd Series,
Volume VIII, pp. 175-191.

954. Evans, D. J.
A NOTE ON DR. JOHN ELLIS AND THE DRAPERS OF SHREWSBURY.
Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society 1953; Volume II, p. 69.
[SofA Lib.]

955. Mendenhall, T. C.
THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE MORE PROMINENT SHREWSBURY DRAPERS 1560-1660.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1953; Volume LIV; p. 163.

956. *Mendenhall, T. C.
THE SHREWSBURY DRAPERS AND THE WELSH WOOL TRADE IN THE SIXTEENTH AND
SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

957. Peele, M.
SHREWSBURY DRAPERS’ INVENTORIES.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1948; Volume LII, p. 236.
[SofA Lib.]

958. Peele, M.
MEDIEVAL DEEDS OF THE SHREWSBURY DRAPERS' COMPANY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1948; Volume LII, p. 212.
[SofA Lib.]

959. Peele, M.
MEDIEVAL DEEDS OF THE SHREWSBURY DRAPERS’ COMPANY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1951-52; Volume LIV, p. 69.
[SofA Lib.]

960. Peele, M.
DEEDS RELATING TO THE LAND BEHIND THE WALLS.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1948; Volume XLVII, p. xi.
[SofA Lib.]

961. Peele, M.
SHREWSBURY DRAPERS’ APPRENTICES.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume L,

962. Phillips, W.
THE SHREWSBURY COMPANY OF DRAPERS.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 3rd Series, Volume V, p. iv (end of
Volume)
[SofA Lib.]

963. Rope, I. M. and Chitty, L. F.
THE EARLIEST BOOK OF THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY OF SHREWSBURY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; 4th Series, Volume III, p. 135;
[SofA Lib.]
FISHMONGERS
A Fishmongers’ Company was established in Shrewsbury in 1423, during the reign of Henry VI.

FLETCHERS
A Fletchers’ Company was established in Shrewsbury in 1449.

GLOVERS
A new charter was granted to the Glogers by Elizabeth I in 1564.

964. [Anon]
GLOVERS’ COMPANY OF SHREWSBURY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Volume VIII, p. 431.
[SofA Lib.]

965. Drinkwater, Revd C.H.
SHREWSBURY TRADE GUILDS. THE GLOVERS’ COMPANY.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1887; Volume X, pp. 33-95.
[SofA Lib.]

GOLDSMITHS
There was a separate Guild of Goldsmiths in Shrewsbury before 1425, but it subsequently joined the Mercers, and in 1480 was incorporated by Edward IV as the Mercers’ and Goldsmiths’ Guild. The names of the Goldsmiths in the Shrewsbury Records of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries indicate that the Craft or Mysterie of Goldsmiths flourished there before the Act of 1696 deprived them, in common with all other English provincial goldsmiths of the right of marking their wares.

HABERDASHERS

MERCERS later THE MERCERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS AND GOLDSMITHS
A Mercers’ Company was established in Shrewsbury in 1424, with royal recognition being granted to them in 1479. The charter of the Mercers of Shrewsbury, dated 1480-81, forbade the apprenticeship of anyone “that is of Frenshe, Flemyshe, Irysh, Douche, Walshe or eny other Nacyones not beyng at Truse wt our Sov’ayne Lorde the Kynge, but onlye mere Englysshe borne.” During the early part of the nineteenth century the Mercers resolved that apprenticeships of seven years be served before any claim to the freedom of the Company could be admitted. By 1823 the Mercers Company was commonly called ‘the United Company of Mercers, Grocers, Ironmongers and Goldsmiths’.

SADDLERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PLUMBERS, AND CURRIERS
The Saddler Company was incorporated in Shrewsbury in 1478.

966. [Anon]
THE COMBRETHREN OF SADDLERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PLUMBERS, CURRIERS, AND OTHERS.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society; Volume VII, p. 403.
[SofA Lib.]

SHEARMEN
Elizabeth I granted a new composition to the Shearmen in 1566.

SMITHS
The Company of Smiths was incorporated by James I in 1621. They received a new charter in 1661.

TAILORS AND SKINNERS
A Tailors’ and Skinners’ Company were recognised in Shrewsbury in 1460-1 in the last year of Henry VI, and 18 years later (1478) received a new charter from Edward IV. A new charter was granted to the Tailors and Skinners by Elizabeth I in 1563, which was confirmed in 1564. The Tailors received a charter in 1627, and another in 1686.
The Tanners Company was incorporated in Shrewsbury in 1478. The Tanners received a new charter in 1639.

A Vintners’ Company is said to have been erected in Shrewsbury by Henry IV in 1412.

A Weavers Company was established in Shrewsbury in 1448-9.

Shrewsbury Freemen sworn during the years 1925-35, etc.
[BL: W.P.11723.]

Chambers, Robert
The Book of Days.
2 Volumes
London and Edinburgh 1863-1864;

Eyton, R. W.
The Antiquities of Shropshire.
12 Volumes
London 1854-1860;

Forrest, H. E.
The Shrewsbury Burgess Roll.
1924;

Hibbert, F[rancis] A[idan]
The Influence and Development of English Craft Guilds, as Illustrated by the History of the Craft Guilds of Shrewsbury.
[GL: S 338/6]

Hibbert, F[rancis] A[idan]
The Influence and Development of English Craft Guilds, as Illustrated by the History of the Craft Guilds of Shrewsbury.

Kempson, E. G. H.
A Shropshire Gild at Work in Wiltshire.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Volume LVII, p. 50.
[SofA Lib.]

Leighton, W. A.
The Guilds of Shrewsbury.
[SofA Lib.]
[Contains extracts from the records of the Tailors’ and Skinners’, the Barbers’, the Mercers’ Companies, etc.]

Owen, H. and Blakeway, J. R.
A History of Shrewsbury.
2 Volumes
London 1825;

976. Peale, Michael
OLD SHREWSBURY SHOW.
Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council, Shrewsbury 1980; 32 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: Pam 15922]

977. Phillips, Thomas
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SHREWSBURY.
Shrewsbury 1779;

978. *Pidgeon, Henry
MEMORIALS OF SHREWSBURY: BEING A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS, ADAPTED AS A GENERAL GUIDE FOR THE INFORMATION OF VISITORS AND RESIDENTS.
[Drapers pp. 138-139, 164-165; Mercers p. 149; Shearmen pp. 149-151. Illustrations of Drapers’ Hall p. 164, Shearmen’s Hall p. 150.]

979. Pidgeon, Henry
MEMORIALS OF SHREWSBURY: BEING A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS, ECCLESIASTICAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, PICTURESQUE SCENERY, &c, ADAPTED AS A GENERAL GUIDE FOR THE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

980. Pidgeon, Henry
ANCIENT GILDS, TRADING COMPANIES, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE SHREWSBURY SHOW.
Reliquary 1862-63; Volume iii, pp. 61-73.

981. Pidgeon, Henry
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT GILDS AND TRADING COMPANIES, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE SHREWSBURY SHOW.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury 1883; Volume VI, pp. 183-205.
[SofA Lib.]

SLEAFORD

RELIGIOUS GILDS
982. Oliver, G.
HISTORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY GUILD AT SLEAFORD, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS MIRACLE PLAYS, RELIGIOUS MYSTERIES AND SHOWS, AS PRACTISED IN THE 15TH CENTURY.
[SofA Lib.]

SOUTHAMPTON (HAMPSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Southampton by Henry II.

Guilds. There was a Mercers Company in existence in Southampton in 1486 and a Tailors Company in 1406.

GILD MERCHANT
983. Smirke, Edward
ANCIENT ORDINANCES OF THE GILD MERCHANT OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHWARK

TAILORS
984. *Furnivall, Dr. F. J. (Editor)
SOUTHAMPTON TAILORS’ PETITIONS
Early English Text Society, Extra Series No. 114.
[GL: Store 171-3 (EETS e ser; 114)]

GENERAL
985. Davies, J. S.
A HISTORY OF SOUTHAMPTON, PARTLY FROM THE MS. OF DR. SPEED, IN THE SOUTHAMPTON ARCHIVES.
Southampton and London 1883;
[Contains on pp. 139-151 the ancient Ordinances of the Gild Merchant.]

986. *Gidden, H. W. (Editor)
THE CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.
Volume I. John - Edward IV (A.D. 1199-1480)
The Southampton Record Society, Southampton 1909; xxv+129 pages.
(Edition limited to 200 copies)

987. *Gidden, H. W. (Editor)
THE CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.
Volume II. Richard III - William IV (A.D. 1484-1836)
The Southampton Record Society, Southampton 1910; 242 pages.
(Edition limited to 200 copies)

988. Hearnshaw, F. J. C.
SOUTHAMPTON COURT LEET RECORDS.
Southampton Record Society, Southampton. Part I-1905; Part II-1906; Part III-1907.

989. Platt, Colin
MEDIEVAL SOUTHAMPTON, THE PORT AND TRADING COMMUNITY, AD 1000-1600.

990. Studer, P.
OAK BOOK OF SOUTHAMPTON.

991. *Willis, Arthur J. (Compiler) and Merson, A. L. (Editor)
A CALENDAR OF SOUTHAMPTON APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERS 1609-1740
Southampton Record Society, Southampton 1968; Volume XII, lxxxiii+140 pages. Illustrated.

SOUTH TAWTON (DEVON)
992. Lega-Weekes, Ethel
THE CHURCHWARDENS’ ACCOUNTS OF SOUTH TAWTON

SOUTHWOLD (SUFFOLK)
Freemen. Southwold no longer admits freemen.
There were several Religious Gilds in Spalding, namely: the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1383; the Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1370; the Gild of St. Mary “Ex parte orient’ Ripe de Spaldyng” founded in 1320; and the Gild of St. Mary “In south part of the parish church” founded in 1315.

There was a Gild of St. George in Springthorpe; and a Gild of the Holy Trinity.

There was a Guild of Mercers, and a Guild of Innholders in St. Albans.

Stafford still admits freemen.
STAMFORD (LINCOLNSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Stamford in 1462.
Religious Guilds, Gild of St. Katherine (1494).
Freemen. Stamford still admits freemen.

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Stamford, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi (in the Church of St. Mary at the Bridge; the Gild of St. Martin (in the Church of St. Martin); the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1210 (in St. Mary at Bridge); the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1365 (in the Church of Holy Trinity).

999. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. KATHERINE, STAMFORD.

GENERAL
1000. Butcher, Richard
THE SURVEY AND ANTIQUITIE OF THE TOWNE OF STAMFORD
London 1646;

1001. Butcher, Richard
THE SURVEY AND ANTIQUITIE OF THE TOWNE OF STAMFORD
New edition by Francis Peck
London 1727;

1002. Nevinson, Charles
HISTORY OF STAMFORD
Stamford 1879;

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (DURHAM)

1003. Brewster, John
THE PAROCIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF STOCKTON-UPON-TEES
Stockton. First Edition 1796;

1004. Brewster, John
THE PAROCIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF STOCKTON-UPON-TEES
Stockton. Second Edition 1829;

STOKE FERRY (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was the Gild of the Assumption founded in 1387 in Stoke Ferry; and the Gild of All Saints founded in 1359 (at the Church of All Saints).
“The alderman of the gild of All saints at Stoke Ferry himself journeyed to carry the certificate of his gild; perhaps he had…performed the same task for the gild of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin in the town” (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 169), The Gild of the Blessed Virgin at Stoke Ferry (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 176-7, 184, 189)
STOW (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded circa 1359 (in the Church of St. Mary) in Stow.

STRADISHALL (SUFFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Margaret at Stradishall.

STRADSETT (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption founded in 1385 in Stradsett.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON WARWICKSHIRE

Gilds. There existed in Stratford-upon-Avon during the fifteenth century the following companies: the Weavers, the Skinners, the Tailors, the Shoemakers, the Saddlers, the Glovers, the Whittawers (i.e. tanners of white leathers), and the Collarmakers; there was also a company of Chandlers, Soapmakers, Ironmongers, and Bakers.

Religious Guilds. There was a Guild of the Holy Cross in Stratford-on-Avon.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross at Stratford.

HOLY CROSS
1005. [Anon]
STRATFORD-ON-AVON CORPORATION RECORDS : THE GUILD ACCOUNTS.
Reprinted from the Stratford-on-Avon Herald.
The Corporation, Stratford-on-Avon 1885; 58 pages.
[GL: T/S 898]

1006. [Anon]
THE GILD OF THE HOLY CROSS, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society; Volume XII, p. 208.
[SofA Lib.]

1007. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE HOLY CROSS, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

1008. Bloom, J[ames] Harvey (Editor)
Phillimore, London 1907; xi+296 pages.
[GL: TS 898; BL: 4705.ee.21.]
1009. Bloom, J[ames] Harvey
THE ANCIENT FREE SCHOOL OF THE GILD OF THE HOLY CROSS, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,
COMMONLY CALLED KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL
Edward Fox, Stratford-upon-Avon 1903; 15 pages.
[BL: 8366.dd.36.(10.) and 8306.ee.57.(3.) and 8304.ff.4.(7.)]

1010. Fisher, Thomas
THE GILDE OF THE HOLY CROSS...AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

1011. Fisher, Thomas
ANCIENT ALLEGORICAL, HISTORICAL, AND LEGENDARY PAINTINGS : IN FRESCO,
DISCOVERED IN THE SUMMER OF 1804, ON THE WALLS OF THE CHAPEL OF THE TRINITY,
BELONGING TO THE GILDE OF THE HOLY CROSS, AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, IN
WARWICKSHIRE, FROM DRAWINGS MADE AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCOVERY.
ALSO, A VIEW AND PLAN OF THE CHAPEL, A VIEW OF NEW PLACE, THE RESIDENCE OF
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, FACSIMILES OF VARIOUS GRANTS AND INDULGENCES TO THE
GILDE, WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF 150 ANCIENT SEALS APPENDED TO THEM...
Nichols & Son, London 1836; [    ] pages. Illustrated.

1012. Fisher, Thomas
ANCIENT ALLEGORICAL, HISTORICAL, AND LEGENDARY PAINTINGS : IN FRESCO,
DISCOVERED IN THE SUMMER OF 1804, ON THE WALLS OF THE CHAPEL OF THE TRINITY,
BELONGING TO THE GILDE OF THE HOLY CROSS, AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, IN
WARWICKSHIRE, FROM DRAWINGS MADE AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCOVERY BY THOMAS
FISHER, FSA, ALSO, A VIEW AND PLAN OF THE CHAPEL, A VIEW OF NEW PLACE, THE
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, FACSIMILES OF VARIOUS GRANTS AND
INDULGENCES TO THE GILDE, WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF 150 ANCIENT SEALS APPENDED TO
THEM...
Described by John Gough Nichols.
[GL: 580.6]

1013. Richards, T. P.
GUIDE TO KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL AND CHAPEL OF THE GUILD OF THE HOLY CROSS.
Stratford-upon-Avon 1894;
[SofA Lib.]

1014. Wright, S. J.
OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON FROM 1406 TO 1545.

GENERAL

1015. Davidson, Clifford
THE GUILD CHAPEL WALL PAINTINGS AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.
AMS Press, New York, USA 1988; 60 pages. Illustrated.
[SofA Lib.]

1016. Fox, L.
SOME NEW SIDELIGHTS ON STRATFORD-UPON-AVON’S MEDIEVAL GUILD BUILDINGS.
[SofA Lib.]

1017. Hardy, W. J.
CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEDIEVAL GILD OF STRATFORD.
Stratford-on-Avon 1885;

1018. Hardy, W. J. (Editor) 
STRATFORD-ON-AVON CORPORATION RECORDS: THE GUILD ACCOUNTS. 
[1886]

1019. Lee, Sidney L. 
STRATFORD-ON-AVON FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF SHAKESPEARE. 
London 1885;

1020. *Lee, Sidney L. 
STRATFORD-ON-AVON FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF SHAKESPEARE. 
Chapter VI-The Guild; Chapter XI-The Stratford Industries and Population. 

1021. Lloyd, T[erence] H[enry] 
SOME ASPECTS OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN MEDIEVAL STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. 
[GL: Store 331 (Dugdale's occ papers; 14)]

1022. Martin, J. M. 
A WARWICKSHIRE MARKET TOWN IN ADVERSITY: 
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES 
Midland History 7, 1982;

1023. Wheeler, R. B. 
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON 
Stratford [1806];

STRETHAM (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS 
There were two Religious Gilds, namely: a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1350 (in the Church of St. James) in Stretham, and a Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1344 in Stretham St. Mary.

SUDBURY (SUFFOLK) 
Freemen. Sudbury still admits freemen.

FREEMEN 
NOTES ON THE FREEMEN OF SUDBURY, SUFFOLK. 
1971

SUDBURY’S FREEMEN. A CHRONICLE OF 900 YEARS. 
A.W. Berry, Colchester 1987; 
[BL: YC.1988.a.4070]

1026. Wardman, John 
SUDBURY COMMON LANDS. THE MEADOWS, THE FREEMEN AND THE BOROUGH. 
Sudbury Common Lands Charity, Bury St. Edmunds 1996; 
[BL: YK.1998.a.2416]

GENERAL
1027. Grimwood, C. G. and Kay, S. A.  
**HISTORY OF SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.**  
1952;

1028. Sperling, F.C.D.  
**HODSON'S HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.**  
1896;

1029. Stokes, E. and Redstone, L.  
**CALENDAR OF THE MUNIMENTS OF THE BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.**  

**SUFFOLK**

1030. Fearn, Hugh  
**THE APPRENTICING OF PAUPER CHILDREN IN THE INCORPORATED HUNDREDS OF SUFFOLK.**  

1031. MacClenaghan, Barbara  
**THE SPRINGS OF LAVENHAM: THE SUFFOLK CLOTH TRADE IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.**  
Ipswich [1924]; xiv+88 pages. Illustrated.

1032. Pilgrim, John E.  
**THE CLOTH INDUSTRY IN ESSEX AND SUFFOLK, 1558-1640.**  
Bulletin of the Institute for Historical Research 1940; 1939-1940 Volume 17, pp. 143-145.

1033. Redstone, V. B.  
**CHAPELS, CHANTRIES AND GILDS IN SUFFOLK.**  
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History; Volume XII, pp. 1-87. [SofA Lib.]

**SUNDERLAND (DURHAM)**

**Gild Merchant.** A Gild Merchant was established in Sunderland in 1247.  
**Freemen.** Sunderland no longer admits freemen.

1034. Summers, J.W.  
**THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SUNDERLAND.**  
1858;

**SURREY**

1035. [Anon]  
**SURREY APPRENTICESHIPS FROM THE REGISTERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 1711-31.**  
Introduction by Sir Hilary Jenkinson.  
Surrey Record Society 1929; Volume X,
SUSSEX

1036. Cooper, W. D. 
GUILDS; WRITS FOR RETURNS IN SUSSEX, AND ONE RETURN FOR TILLINGTON. 
[SofA Lib.]

1037. Rice, Robert Garraway (Editor) 
SUSSEX APPRENTICES AND MASTERS, 1710-1752, 
EXTRACTED FROM THE APPRENTICESHIP BOOKS. 
Sussex Record Society 1924; Volume 28, xxx+[ii]+246 pages.

SUTTERTON (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. Mary founded circa 1349 in Sutterton; and a Gild of St. Mary founded circa 1349.

SWAFFHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Swaffham, namely: the Gild of the Ascension founded in 1341; the Gild of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the Gild of St. Guthlac founded in 1364 (at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul); the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1384; and the Gild of All Saints founded in 1333 (at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. At the time of the Reformation there were seven gilds in Swaffham. 
“At Swaffham four distinct gilds showed them a friendly feeling, and probably a desire for economy [by sending their returns on the same strip of parchment] (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 167), The Gild of the Holy Trinity at Swaffham (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 179)

1038. Williams, J. F. 
THE GILD OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AT SWAFFHAM. 
M.B.S. 9 (1962) page 2. 
[SofA Lib.]

SWAFFHAM BULBECK (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Swaffham Bulbeck, namely: the Gild of the Holy Cross; the Gild of St. Margaret; the Gild of All Saints; and the Gild of St. Mary, all founded ‘time without memory’.

SWANAGE (DORSET)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary founded circa 1349 in Swanage.

SWINESHEAD (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of All Saints founded in 1374 in Swineshead; and a Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1368.
TAUNTON (SOMERSET)

1039. Pring, James Hurly
ON THE ORIGIN OF GILDS: WITH A NOTICE OF THE ANCIENT GILD-HALL OF TAUNTON.
Hammond, Taunton 1883; 24 pages.
[GL: Pam 6228]

TERRINGTON (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1384 (at the Church of St. John the Baptist) in Terrington; and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1377 (at the Church of St. Clement).
“The Gild of St. John the Baptist at Terrington (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century pp. 175, 182, 193, 194)

TETBURY (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in Tetbury during the reign of Edward III.]

TEWKESBURY (GLOUCESTERSHIRE)
Freemen, Tewkesbury no longer admits freemen.

1040. Bennett, J.
THE HISTORY OF TEWKESBURY.
1830;

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Tewkesbury, namely: the Gild of St. Katharine; the Gild of St. Cross; and the Gild of St. Mary; all founded during the reign of Edward III.

THAXTED (ESSEX)

Gilds, There was a Cutlers' Guild in Thaxted.

CUTLERS
1041. Symonds, The Revd G. E.
THAXTED AND ITS CUTLERS' GUILD.

1042. Symonds, The Revd G. E.
THAXTED AND ITS CUTLERS' GUILDS
[SofA Lib.] .

THETFORD (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Fraternity of the Chapel of the Nativity founded circa 1289 “in the market of Thetford.”

GENERAL
1043. Hunt, A. L.
THE CAPITAL OF THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF EAST ANGLIA,
BEING A HISTORY OF THETFORD.
London 1870;
1044. Martin, T.
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF THETFORD.
1779;

TIDESWELL (DERBYSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Our Lady founded circa 1349 in Tideswell.

TILLINGTON
1045. Cooper, W. D.
GUILDS; WRITS FOR RETURNS IN SUSSEX, AND ONE RETURN FOR TILLINGTON.
[SofA Lib.]

TILNEY (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Tilney, namely: the Gild of St. Lawrence (in the Chapel of St. Lawrence); the Gild of Holy Trinity (in the Parish Church); the Gild of St. Edmund the King (at the Church of All Saints); and the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1235-6.
“At Tilney the fraternities of St. Lawrence, of the Holy Trinity and of Saint Edmund sent in their returns on the same strip (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 167), The Gild of St. Edmund at Tilney (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century. p. 177), The Gild of the Blessed Mary at Tilney (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 186)

TOTNES (DEVON)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Totnes in 1216.

GILD MERCHANT
1046. Amery, P. F. S.
The GUILD MERCHANT OF TOTNES.
Transactions of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Science, Plymouth 1880;
Volume XII, pp. 179-191.
[SofA Lib.]
1047. Windeatt, Edward.
Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science 1908; Volume XL, pp. 148-171.
[SofA Lib.]
GENERAL
1048. [Anon] 
THE TOTNES GUILD ROLLS. 
Third Report of the Historic Manuscripts Commission 1872 

1049. Cotton, William 
A GRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF TOTNES. 
London 1850 

1050. Dymond, R. 
ANCIENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF TOTNES. 
Devon Assoc., Trans., xii. 192-203 
Plymouth 1880; 

1051. #Rowe, J. Brooking 
DEVONSHIRE GUILDS. PLYMOUTH AND TOTNES. 
Transactions of the Devonshire Association for Advancement of Science, Plymouth 1873; 
Volume VI(i), pp.101-106. 
[SofA Lib.] 

1052. Russell, P. 
THE GOOD TOWN OF TOTNES. 
Torquay 1965; 

TUDEHAM (SUFFOLK) 

RELIGIOUS GUILDS 
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1371 at Tudenham; and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1359. 

TUTTINGTON (NORFOLK) 

RELIGIOUS GILD 
There was a Gild of St. Peter founded in 1381-2 in Tuttington. 

TYDD ST. GILES (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) 

RELIGIOUS GILD 
There were several Religious Guilds in Tydd St. Giles, namely: the Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1385-6; the Gild of St. Giles founded in 1386-7; and the Gild of St. Mary whose Ordinances were made immediately after the ‘first pestillence’ i.e. circa 1349.
UPWELL (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were a number of Religious Gilds in Upwell, namely: the Gild of the Invention of the Holy Cross (at the Church of St. Peter); the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary “per parvam ripam” founded “of old time” and renewed in 1377; the Gild of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary “per magnam ripam” founded in 1364; the Gild of All Saints founded in 1358 (PRO, C47/44/339); the New Gild of All Saints founded in 1385-6; the Gild of St. Botolph (at the Church of St. Peter); the Gild of St. John the Evangelist founded in 1382-3; and the Gild of St. Peter.


UTTOXETER (STAFFORDSHIRE)

1053. Redfern, Francis
HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF UTTOXETER
London 1865;
WAKEFIELD (YORKSHIRE)

1054. Taylor, Thomas
THE HISTORY OF WAKEFIELD
Wakefield 1886;

WALDEN (ESSEX)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Walden, namely: the Gild of All Saints; the Guild of Corpus Christi founded in 1377-8; and the Gild of Holy Trinity.

WALLINGFORD (BERKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. The Gild Merchant of Wallingford was in existence in the time of Edward the Confessor. Guilds. There were, amongst others, the Drapers Company and the Mercers Company in existence in Wallingford. In 1663 the Court of Common Council at Wallingford ordained that all trades within the borough should be incorporated into the Company of Drapers.

1055. Hedges, J. K.
THE HISTORY OF WALLINGFORD.
2 Volumes
London 1881;

WALPOLE (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild of St. Peter founded in 1386 (in the Walpole Chapel).]

WALSALL (STAFFORDSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Walsall in 1440.

1056. Glew, E. L.
HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH AND FOREIGN OF WALSALL.
Walsall 1856;

1057. *Homeshaw, Ernest James
THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH AND FOREIGN OF WALSALL.
County Borough of Walsall, Walsall 1960; xii+188 pages. Illustrated.

1058. Willmore, F. W.
A HISTORY OF WALSALL.
Walsall 1887;

WALSOKEN (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Holy Cross founded in 1387 (at the Church of All Saints) in Walsoken.
NOTE ON THE CHARTER OF ADMISSION TO THE GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT WALSOKEN, WITH NOTES ON RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GILDS.
[SofA Lib.]

ON WALSOKEN PARDONS.
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch.; Volume VIII, p. 119.
[SofA Lib.]

WALTHAM CROSS (HERTFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There were two Religious Gilds in Waltham Cross, namely: the Gild of St. Mary; and the Gild of the Holy Sepulcre founded in 1346-7.

WARWICK (WARWICKSHIRE)

Guilds. The following guilds used to exist in Warwick: the Mercers' Company; the Bakers' Gild; the Walkers who were united with the Dyers (1569).

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
There was a Gild of St. George at Warwick which was granted a Charter by Richard II; there was also a Gild of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary established by Charter of Richard II (at the Church of St. Mary).

GENERAL

1061. Brickley, W.B. (Transcriber and Editor)
The Register of the Guild of Knowle in the County of Warwick: 1451-1535.
W.H. Robinson, Walsall 1894; xlvii+272+xxxix pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/K 73]

1062. Cronne, H. A.
The Borough of Warwick in the Middle Ages.
Dugdale Society Occasional Papers No. 10, Oxford 1951;

1063. Kemp, T. (Editor)
The Black Book of Warwick.
1898;

1064. Kemp, T.
A History of Warwick and Its People;
1905;

WARWICKSHIRE

1065. Andrew, William (Editor)
Bygone Warwickshire
W. Andrew & Co, Hull 1893;

1066. Dugdale, W.
ANTiquities of Warwickshire.

1067. Pelham, Reginald Arthur
THE CLOTH MARKETS OF WARWICKSHIRE IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES.

1068. *Smith, K. J. (Editor)
WARWICKSHIRE APPRENTICES AND THEIR MASTERS 1710-1760.
With an Introduction by N. J. Williams.

WATlington (Norfolk)

Religious Gilds
There were several Religious Gilds in Watlington, namely: the Gild of St. John (Baptist) (at the Church of St. Peter; the Gild of St. Mary (at the Church of St. Peter); and the Gild of St. Peter.
The Gild of St. Peter at Watlington (Ibid pp. 185, 189), Gild of St. Peter at Watlington (Ibid pp. 192, 195)

wearmouth (Tyne & Wear)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wearmouth in 1247.

Wells (Somerset)

Guilds. There was a Guild of Mercers in Wells.

1069. Shilton, D. O. and Holworthy, R.
Wells City Charters.
Somerset Record Society 1932;

Wenlock (Shropshire)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wenlock in 1468.

Wermigay (Norfolk)
The Gild of the Annunciation at Wermegay (Catherine Firth: Village Gilds of Norfolk in the 15th Century p. 182), The Gild of the invention of the Holy Cross at Wermegay (Ibid p. 183)

Westacre (Norfolk)

Religious Gilds
There was a Gild of the Assumption founded in 1349 (at the Church of All Saints) in Westacre.

Westbrigg (Norfolk)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption (at the Church of St. Botolph) in Westbrigg.

WEST LYNN (NORFOLK)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in West Lynn, namely: the Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1359; the Gild of St. Helena founded in 1359; the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1374; the Gild of St. Nicholas founded in 1359; and the Gild of St. Peter and St. Paul (at the Parish Church).

1070. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LENNE PETRI.

1071. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. NICHOLAS, LENNE PETRI.

WESTMORLAND
1072. Elliott, G.
THE DECLINE OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE IN CUMBERLAND, WESTMORLAND, AND NORTHUMBERLAND IN THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society 1961; New Series, Volume 61, pp. 112-119

WEYMOUTH (DORSET)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Weymouth in 1442.

1073. Ellis, G. A.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS
Weymouth 1829;

1074. Moule, H. J.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE CHARTERS, ETC. OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS
Weymouth 1883;

WHAPLODE (LINCOLNSHIRE)
RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Whaplode, namely: the Gild of St. Katharine; the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1366 (in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist); and the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1372 (in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist).
WHITTLESFORD (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of St. John the Baptist in Whittlesford.

WIGAN (Lancashire)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wigan in 1246.

1075. Bagley, J. J.
MATTHEW MARKLAND, A WIGAN MERCER: THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF LANCASHIRE TEXTILES IN THE REIGNS OF ELIZABETH I AND JAMES I.
Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 68, 1958;

1076. Shelley, Roland J. A.
WIGAN AND LIVERPOOL PEWERERS.

1077. Sinclair, David
THE HISTORY OF WIGAN.
2 Volumes
Wigan 1882;

WIGTOFT (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1345 in Wigtoft. The number of members of the Gild was limited to 12.

WILTON (WILTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Wilton by Henry I.

WILTSHIRE

1078. *Dale, Christabel (Editor)
WILTSHIRE APPRENTICES AND THEIR MASTERS 1710-1760.
With an Introduction by N.J. Williams.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Records Branch, Devizes 1961; xvi+224 pages.

1079. Kempson, E. G. H.
A SHROPSHIRE GILD AT WORK IN WILTSHIRE
[GILD OF ST. MARY & ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AFTERWARDS THE GILD OF PALMERS].
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Volume LVII, page 50.
[SofA Lib.]

1080. Mann, Julia de Lacy
CLOTHIERS AND WEAVERS IN WILTSHIRE DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1081. Ramsay, George Daniel
THE WILTSHIRE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.
First Edition 1943; xiv+165 pages.

1082. Ramsay, George Daniel
THE WILTSHIRE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

WINCHELSEA (SUSSEX)
Freemen. Winchelsea still admits freemen.

FREEMEN
1083. Burrow, James
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH [1756-1772]
5 Volumes
London 1790;
[Concerns the qualifications of a freeman, etc.]

GENERAL
1084. Cooper, W. D.
THE HISTORY OF WINCHELSEA.
1850;

WINCHESTER (HAMPSHIRE)
Cnihten-Gild. A Cnihten-Gild existed at Winchester during the Anglo-Saxon period. When the survey of Henry
was made between the years 1107 and 1119 several gilds were already in existence, such as the Knights’ Gild.
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Winchester by Henry II.
Gilds. The Winchester guilds included the Palmers’ or Pilgrims’ house of call. The Fullers and Weavers, and the
Dyers established themselves at Winchester during the reign of Henry I. There was also the Guild of Brewers,
the Shoemakers and Cobblers, and the Tailors and Hosiers.

GILD MERCHANT
1085. Raymond, Robert
REPORTS OF CASES...IN THE COURTS OF KING’S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS [1694-1732]...
Fourth Edition by John Bayley
Mayor of Winchester v. Wilks, 4 Anne ii. pp. 129-1135.
3 Volumes
London 1790;
[Concerns the gild merchant of Winchester.]

BREWERS
“No one could become a member of the Company of Brewers unless he had previously been an apprentice in
the City or paid an entrance fee of twenty shillings, and in any case no one was admitted to the Company unless
he was a freeman, that is, unless he had been admitted to the Merchant Gild.” (T. Atkinson: “Elizabethan
Winchester” p. 187)

FULLERS AND WEAVERS
“As early as the twelfth century the term ‘gild’, applying to craft fraternities of weavers and fullers, is found in the Winchester records.” (T. Atkinson: “Elizabethan Winchester” p. 184)

“In 1570...it was decided that twenty fullers and seventeen weavers of the City should be incorporated as a Corporation or Company of Fullers and Weavers (Ibid p. 192)

SHOEMAKERS AND COBBLERS
“It was agreed by the Burgh-mote in 1580 that a Company of Shoemakers and Cobblers should be incorporated to consist of ten shoemakers and six cobblers.” (T. Atkinson: “Elizabethan Winchester” p. 191)

TAILORS AND HOSIERS
“In 1580...the Burgh-mote revoked the old grant and agreed that fourteen citizens, all tailors or hosiers then trading in the City, should be incorporated to form a Company of Tailors and Hosiers.” (T. Atkinson: “Elizabethan Winchester” pp. 189-190)

GENERAL
1086.  [Anon]
WINCHESTER TRADE GUILDS
Archaeological Journal ix. (1854) pp. 87-88

1087.  *Atkinson, Tom
ELIZABETHAN WINCHESTER.
Faber and Faber 1963; 268 pages. Illustrated.

1088.  Ball, Charles
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF WINCHESTER.
Winchester 1818;

1089.  Bramston, A. R. and Leroy, A. C.
HISTORIC WINCHESTER.

1090.  *Furley, J. S.
WINCHESTER RECORDS.
CITY GOVERNMENT OF WINCHESTER FROM THE RECORDS OF THE XIV AND XV CENTURIES.

1091.  Keene, D.
SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL WINCHESTER.
2 Volumes
1985;

1092.  Kitchen, Dean
WINCHESTER.
[    ]

1093.  Milner, John
THE HISTORY AND SURVEY OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF WINCHESTER.
2 Volumes
Winchester [1798-1801];

1094.  Smirke, G.
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ANCIENT CONSUETUDINARY OF THE CITY OF WINCHESTER
[WITH ACCOUNT OF ITS TRADE GUILDS].
Archaeological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland.
[SofA Lib.]

1095.  Willis, R.
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF WINCHESTER.
[Winchester can produce an example of a gild engaged in church-building in the fraternity founded 1202 by the bishop of Winchester for the repair of the cathedral (p. 37).]

WINDSOR (BERKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Windsor in 1226.

1096. Tighe, R. R. and Davis, J. E.
ANNALS OF WINDSOR
2 Volumes
London 1858;

WISBECH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Wisbech, namely: the Gild of Corpus Christi; the Gild of St. John the Baptist founded in 1384 (on the south side of St. Peter’s Church) (PRO, C47/38/39); the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1387 (in the Church of St. Peter); the Gild of St. Peter founded in 1327-8; the Gild of St. Thomas B. and M.; and the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1379.

GENERAL
1097. W. D. S.
GUILDS AT WISBECH.
The Antiquary; Volume I, p. 134.
[SofA Lib.]

1098. Watson, William
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF WISBECH
Wisbech 1827;

WINTHORPE (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Winthorpe, namely: the Gild of St. Katharine founded in 1359; the Gild of St. Mary founded in 1365 (in the Church of St. Mary); the Gild of St. James founded in 1361; the Gild of Holy Trinity founded in 1367; and the Gild of the Chapel of St. Mary, Burgh, founded in 1359.

WITNEY (OXFORDSHIRE)

1099. Giles J. A.
HISTORY OF WITNEY
London 1852;

WOODBURY (DEVON)
Gilds. A Gild existed at Woodbury during the Anglo-Saxon period.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
The gilds of St. Peter at Woodbury were established between 1072 and 1107, and existed only for religious purposes. The first included women amongst its members. Around 1100 the bishop and canons of Exeter took the society into fellowship with the monastery of St. Peter, Exeter. The second gild was made up of members of the frith-gilds of thirteen different towns and villages. It paid its subscription to the monastery at Martinmas instead of Easter [Westlake: “Parish Gilds of Medieval England” pp. 4-5]

WOODSTOCK (OXFORDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Woodstock in 1453.

1100. Marshall, E.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK.
1873;

WORCESTER (WORCESTERSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Worcester in 1226 during the reign of Henry III.

1101. Allies, J.
NOTE ON THE SEAL OF THE STATUTE MERCHANT OF WORCESTER [THE EXTINCT CLOTHWORKERS’ COMPANY].
Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Archaeological Journal; Volume VI, p. 73.
[SofA Lib.]

1102. Bridges, T. J.
THE FUNERAL PALL OF THE CLOTHIERS’ COMPANY OF WORCESTER.
Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society 1990; Volume 12, pp. 201-212.
[SofA Lib.]

1103. Green, Valentine
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF WORCESTER.
2 Volumes
London 1796;
[Contains a translation of Queen Elizabeth I’s Charter to the Clothiers’ Company.]

1104. Gutch, J[ohn] M[athew]
THE CLOTHIERS’ COMPANY OF WORCESTER.
[GL: S 338/6]

1105. Hooper, J. H.
THE CLOTHIERS’ COMPANY, WORCESTER. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE WORCESTER
 Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society, on 20th October, 1880.
[SofA Lib.]

CORDWAINERS
“The corvisors had in 1504 a master, two wardens and three ‘assistants’ [as executive officers].” (A.D.Dyer:
“The City of Worcester in the Sixteenth Century” p. 150)

1106. Noake, John
ANCIENT WORCESTER CORDWAINERS’ COMPANY.

JOINERS AND CARPENTERS
1107. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE JOINERS AND CARPENTERS, WORCESTER.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds - The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
1108. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. NICHOLAS, WORCESTER.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds - The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

GENERAL
THE ECONOMY OF TUDOR WORCESTER.
Birmingham University Historical Journal X, ii, 1966;

1110. *Dyer, Alan D.
THE CITY OF WORCESTER IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1111. Griffiths, The Revd R.G.
AN INVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND CHATELS OF THOMAS COWCHER,
MERCER OF WORCESTER, 1643
Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society 14, 1937;

1112. Nash, T.R.
COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF WORCESTERSHIRE.
1781-82;

1113. Noake, John
WORCESTER IN OLDEN TIMES.
London 1849;
[Contains information about the ancient craft guilds.]
WORMEGAY (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Wormegay, namely: the Gild of the Annunciation (at the Church of St. Michael); the Gild of the Invention of the Holy Cross (at the Church of St. Michael); the Gild of St. John the Baptist (at the Church of St. Michael); and the Gild of St. Michael (at the Church of St. Michael).

WORSTEAD (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild in Worstead which was founded in 1369 but was not dedicated to any Saint.

WORTON (OXFORDSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was, possibly at Worton in Oxfordshire, a Gild of St. Nicholas; and also a Gild of the Holy Trinity.

WIGGENHALL (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in Wiggenhall, namely: the Gild of the Assumption founded in 1384-5; the Gild of the Holy Trinity; another Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1387; yet another Gild of the Holy Trinity founded in 1360 (at the Church of St. German); the Gild of St. John the Baptist, Cranborne, founded in 1387; the Gild of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in 1385 (at the Church of St. Mary; the Gild of St. Peter; the Gild of the Holy Ghost founded in 1368 (at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene); and the Gild of St. Mary Magdalene.

WYCOMBE (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE)

Gild Merchant, A Gild Merchant was established in Wycombe in 1316.

Guilds, Weavers were admitted to the Gild Merchant of Wycombe early in the fourteenth century.

1116. Parker, John
THE EARLY HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF WYCOMBE
Wycombe 1878;

WYGNALE (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GUILDS
1117. *[Anon]
GILD OF THE ASSUMPTION, WYGGENALE, EN CONTEE DE NORFFOLK.
ANO REGNI REGIS RICHARDI SECUNDO VIIJO., DIE ASSUMSIONIS.

1118. *[Anon]
CERTIFICATIO REGIMINIS GILDE DE CRANBONE, IN VILLA DE WYGNALE, PER THOMAM CHAPELEYN, ALDERMANNUM.
GILD OF CRANBONE, WYGNALE.

1119. *[Anon]
CERTIFICATIO FUNDACIONIS ET REGIMINIS GILDE SANCTE TRINITATIS DE WYGNALE, PER ALDERMANNUM EJUSDEM.
CERTIFICATIO FUNDACIONIS ET REGIMINIS GILDE SANCTE TRINITATIS, DE WYGNALE, PER WILLELMUM CAUTYNGE, ALDERMANNUM EJUSDEM.
GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WYGNALE, NORFOLK.

1120. *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. PETER, WYGGENALE, EN CONTEE DE NORFFOLK.

WYMONDHAM (NORFOLK)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
[There was a Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr founded in 1187 in the Chapel of Wymondham. At the time of the Reformation there were 10 guilds in Wymondham.]
“At Wymondham…was..the gild of Our Lady’s Nativity, founded in the third year of Henry V, in 1415

1121. Corthew, G. A.
EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS IN THE CHURCH CHEST OF WYMONDHAM
Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.
Norfolk Arch.; Volume IX, pp. 121, 240.
[SofA Lib.]
[Wymondham Gilds, etc.]
YARBOURG (LINCOLNSHIRE)

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There was a Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1358 in Yarborough; and a Gild of St. Peter founded in 1362.

YORK (YORKSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in York in 1130.

Guilds. Amongst the early religious fraternities was the Guild of the Lord’s Prayer which was formed to commemorate a morality play, and the Gild of Corpus Christi founded in 1408 as a result of the enormous popularity of the Corpus Christi procession. In 1415, 96 separate Craft Guilds joined in the Corpus Christi celebration and 54 distinct pageants were presented in the procession by these crafts, and over 14,000 men and women had joined this guild. The Gild in 1458 received a royal charter, and in 1477 a fuller set of ordinances was drawn up and sanctioned by the Archbishop. This Gild was dissolved in 1547.

The Company of Merchants embraced the Merchants, Mercers, Grocers and Apothecaries.

The Weavers were granted a Charter by Henry II. During the reign of Edward IV there were at least 13 principal crafts and fifteen inferior crafts.

In the fifteenth century there were 57 crafts in York including the Bowyers, the Fletchers, the Spicers, the Drapers, the Tailors, the Hosiers (the Drapers and Tailors merged in 1551-2 and were subsequently joined by the Hosiers), the Mercers, the Cordwainers, the Glovers, the Saddlers, the Skinners, the Curriers, the Tanners, the Apothecaries, the Linen Weavers, the Mace Bearers, the Pewterers, the Weavers, Spinners and Dyers, the Haberdashers, the Feltmakers, the Cappers, (the Haberdashers, Feltmakers and Cappers merged in 1591), the Pinners and the Wiredrawers (who united in 1482-1483), the Tanners, the Plasterers, the Tilers, the Carpenters, the Innholders, the Walkers, the Card Makers, the Bakers, the Butchers, the Millers, the Fishmongers, the Fishers, the Coopers, the Vintners, the Goldsmiths, the Tallow Chandlers, the Stationers, the Scriveners (the Stationers and the Scriveners amalgamated in 1579), the Parchment Makers and some 13 others. There was a Gild of Minstrels at York, whose ordinances were officially recorded in 1561, Free Labourers (1578), Cobblers (1582), Embroiderers (1590), and Brewers (1600).

The following guilds are still in existence: the Gild of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary (1357), which later became the Mercers and Merchants of York sometimes called the Gild of the Holy Trinity in Fossgate. In 1430 it was incorporated by Henry VI as the Mistery of Mercers of York, and in 1581 Elizabeth I granted the Guild a Charter and incorporated it as the Society of Merchant Adventurers; the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist which was formed in the fourteenth century later became the Company of the Merchant Taylors in the City of York (1622); the Company of Cordwainers (1395); the Butchers Guild (1272); the Company of Bookbinders of York, otherwise called Stationers (1476); the York Guild of Building (1954), and the Guild of Scriveners, Textwriters, Luminers, Noters, Turner, and Flourishers of the City of York. Freemen. York still admits freemen, and there is a Guild of Freemen.

According to Mark Whyman (3/11/2002) he is “not aware of the existence of the Company of Bookbinders of York otherwise called Stationers...There are seven guilds in York which take an active role in city/guild activities; these are the Merchant Venturers, Merchant tailors, Cordwainers (1395-circa 1808 reformed 1977), Butchers, Building, Scriveners, and Guild of Freemen.”

ARMOURERS

1122. *[Anon] ORDINANCES OF THE ARMOURERS.
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1123. *[Anon] THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMOURERS MADE 20 OCTOBER 15 EDWARD IV [1475].

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1124. Smith, Lucy T[oulmin]
THE BAKERS OF YORK AND THEIR ANCIENT ORDINARY.
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THE BARBER-SURGEONS OF YORK.

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BOOKBINDERS, OTHERWISE CALLED STATIONERS
1128. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF THE BOOKBINDERS.

1129. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF THE BOOKEBYNDARS [BOOKBINDERS] OR STACIONARS [STATIONERS].

BUILDING
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ORDINANCES OF THE BUTCHERS.

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THE COMPANY OF BUTCHERS OF YORK FROM A.D. 1272.
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[GL: Pam 13101; BL: X.519/25100]

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[Bedern Hall is the Guild Hall of the Company of Cordwainers, the Guild of Building, and the Guild of Freemen.]

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FISHMONGERS

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FLETCHERS

1141. *[Anon]
Ordinances of the Fletchers.

GIRDLERS

1142. Johnson, B. P.
The Girdlers’ Ordinance Book
[SofA Lib.]

GLOVERS

1143. *[Anon]
Ordinances of the Glovers.

1144. *[Anon]
The Ordinance of Glovers and Perchmyners [Parchment Makers].

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**GOLDSMITHS**

There was a Craft of Goldsmiths in York as early as 1440. These ancient ordinances of the Mystery or Craft of Goldsmiths were confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen in 1560.

1145. *[Anon]*

**ORDINANCES OF THE GOLDSMITHS.**


1146. *Murray, Hugh*

**DIRECTORY OF YORK GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS & ASSOCIATED CRAFTSMEN.**


**HORNERS**

1147. *[Anon]*

**ORDINANCES OF THE HORNERS.**


1148. *Wenham, L. P.*

**HORNPO T LANE AND THE HORNERS OF YORK.**


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**INNHOLDERS**

1149. *[Anon]*

**ORDINANCES OF THE INNHOLDERS.**


1150. *Cooper, T. P.*

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1151. *Smith, Lucy T[oulmin]*

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**MERCERS AND MERCHANT ADVENTURERS**

1152. *[Anon]*

**THE OATH OF THE NEW BRETHREN OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS OF THE CITY OF YORK.**

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1153. *[Anon]*

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1154. *[Anon]*

**NOTE ON THE HALL OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS’ COMPANY AT YORK.**

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ORDINANCES OF THE MILLERS.

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1168. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF THE MINSTRELS.

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1169. *[Anon]
ORDINANCES OF THE OSTLERS.

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ORDINANCES OF THE PLASTERERS AND TILERS.

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1174. *[Anon] ENROLMENT OF MILES NORTTON AS APPRENTICE TO STEPHEN MORLAND OF THE CITY OF YORK, TYLER.

PORTERS
1175. *[Anon] ORDINANCES OF THE PORTERS.

SCRIVENERS, TEXTWRITERS, LUMINERS, NOTERS, TURNERS, AND FLOURISHERS.
The Scriveners of York originated in the fifteenth century, and participated in the Miracle Plays, their subject for performance being the Incredulity of St. Thomas. They were re-formed in 1991 as the Guild of Scriveners, Textwriters, Luminers, Noters, Turners, and Flourishers of the City of York.


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SILKWEAVERS
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MEMORANDUM THAT THIS IS PART OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE SKYNNERS [SKINNERS].
The Surtees Society, Durham 1973; Volume 186, pp. 219-221.

1185. *[Anon]
THE ORDINANCE OF SKYNNERS [SKINNERS].

SPICERS
1186. *[Anon]
PETITION OF THE SPICERS.

VINTNERS
1187. *[Anon]
PETITION OF THE VINTNERS.

WEAVERS
In 1478 when the Weavers of York, through their poverty were unable to pay their fee of £10 p.a. to the Exchequer, they were granted a pardon by Edward IV on payment of half the amount.

RELIGIOUS GILDS
There were several Religious Gilds in York, namely: the Gild of Pater Noster; the Gild of St. John the Baptist.

CORRUPUS CHRISTI
1188. *[Anon]
GILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI, YORK.

1189. *[Anon]
GRANT TO THE GUILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI CONCERNING THE SHRINE WHICH IS CARRIED ANNUALLY ON THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

1190. Johnston, Alexandra F.
THE GUILD OF CORPUS CHRISTI AND THE PROCESSION OF CORPUS CHRISTI IN YORK.

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In Lambert: “Two Thousand Years of Gild Life”, Hull 1891, pp. 120-124.

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WITH AN APPENDIX OF ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS CONTAINING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
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THE CITY.
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GILD OF THE LORD’S PRAYER, YORK.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST & THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY
1194.  *[Anon]
GRANT [BY EDWARD III IN 1371] OF A LICENCE TO THE FRATERNITY OF THE GUILD IN
HONOUR OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST AND THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, IN THE CITY OF YORK
TO CHANGE THEIR GUILD INTO A HOSPITAL.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST
1195.  *[Anon]
GILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, YORK.
In Toulmin Smith and Brentano: “English Gilds -The Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early

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TO THE LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF YORK.
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YORK PEWTERERS. BEING A LIST OF ALL THOSE PEWTERERS WHO WERE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF YORK, OR OF THE PEWTERERS’ GUILD OF YORK, OR WERE APPRENTICED TO FREEMEN. COVERING THE PERIOD 1272-1835.
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AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE CORPUS
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the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the City of York to change their guild into a hospital pp. 143-145;
Grant to the guild of Corpus Christi concerning the shrine which is carried annually on the feast of Corpus
Christi pp. 154-155;
Petition of the Vintners pp. 157-158;
Petition of the Spicers pp. 158-159;
Ordinances of the Armourers pp. 159-160;
Ordinances of the Glovers pp. 179-181;
Ordinances of the Millers pp. 181-183;
Ordinances of the Plasterers and Tilers pp. 183-190;
Ordinances of the Fletchers pp. 190-191;
Ordinances of the Porters pp. 191-192;
Ordinances of the Bookbinders p. 193;
The Ordinance of Textwriters, Lominers [Illuminators], Notors [Writers of Musical Scores], Tournours [Turners
or Translators] and Florisschers [Embellishers] of the City of York pp. 194-196;
Arbitration in a dispute between the Scriveners and Textwriters and Sir William Inceelyff, Priest pp. 196-197;
The Ordinance of the Science of Tixtwryters [Textwriters], Lominers [Illuminators], Noters [Writers of Musical Scores], Turners [Translators] and Florisshers [Embellishers] within the City of York, suburbs and franchise thereof pp. 206-209;
The Award of George Kyrk, merchant, Robert Johnson, grocer, Thomas Graa, goldsmith, and William Baker, merchant, maid and awarded by them as arbitrators indifferently chosen betwixt the Tixtwriters [Textwriters], Luminers [Illuminators], Noters [Writers of Musical Scores], Turners [Translators] and Florisshers [Embellishers] on the one part, and Sir William Inceclyff, priest, on the other part pp. 209-211;
Ordinances of the Butchers pp. 216-218;
The Ordinance of Glovers and Perchmyners [Parchment Makers] pp. 218-219;
Memorandum that this is part of the Ordinance of the Skynners [Skinners] pp. 219-221;
The Ordinance of Skynners [Skinners] pp. 222-223;
Ordinances of the Innholders pp. 241-243;
Ordinances of the Ostlers pp. 243-244;
Ordinances of the Horners pp. 247-248;
Ordinances of the Goldsmiths pp. 269-273;
Ordinances of the Minstrels pp. 273-276;
Ordinances of the Carpenters and Joiners pp. 278-284;
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Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Athboy in 1407.
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Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Ballyshannon in 1613.

BANDON (CORK)
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BELFAST
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1233. Freeman, A. [pseudonym]
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1236. Ryan, John
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF CARLOW
Dublin 1833;

CARRICKFERGUS (ANTRIM)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Carrickfergus in 1612.
Guilds. There was a Guild of Bootmakers and Shoemakers.

BOOTMAKERS AND SHOEMAKERS
1237. [Anon]
NOTE ON A CHARTER FOR THE CREATION OF A GUILD OF BOOTMAKERS AND SHOEMAKERS IN CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM.
Transactions of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland (Society of Antiquaries of Ireland) 1890; 4th Series, Volume IX (Consecutive Volume 19), pp. 325-326. #[SofA Lib.]

CARRICK MAGRIFFIN
1238. Curtis, E. (Editor)
CALENDAR OF ORMOND DEEDS.
5 Volumes.
1932-42;

CASHEL (TIPPERARY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cashel in 1638.

1239. Laffan, T.
ABSTRACTS FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF CASHEL.
Journal of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Ireland, XXIV, pp. 30-40.

CHARLEMONT
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Charlemont in 1613.

COLERAINE (LONDONDERRY)
Guilds. There was a market monopoly within a 7 mile radius, and the power to establish guilds and fraternities.

1240. Babington, D.
1842;

CORK
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cork in 1342.
Guilds. There was a Company of Goldsmiths, Saddlers, Bridlemakers, Pewterers, Plumbers, Tinmen, Lattinworkers, Founders, Brasiers, Glaziers and Uphistorers, a Company of Butchers, a Company of Wholesale and Retail Merchants, a Company of Glovers, a Company of Shoemakers, the Company of Coopers.

**BUTCHERS**

“Various companies were in existence from some unknown time and received charters from the corporation at later dates so that two dates are involved, firstly the date of incorporation as a company and secondly the date of receiving the charter, as may be seen from the following extracts from the Council Book: 7 Dec. 1684 ‘...and an allowance be given hereafter to the Company of Butchers of this city.’ 27 Jan. 1695 ‘...That a rough draft of a charter and bye-laws for the Society of Butchers be drawn, to be perused by the next Council.’ 19 May 1735 ‘...That the Bye-Laws of the Corporation of Butchers be engrossed which were now read’ (In: Fahy “The Cork Goldsmiths’ Company” p. 33)

**COOPERS**

1241. Coleman, J. C.
THE CRAFT OF COOPERING.
Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1944; Part 2, Volume XLIX, No. 170, p. 79.
#SofA Lib.

**GOLDSMITHS**

1242. Fahy, E. M.
THE CORK GOLDSMITHS’ COMPANY 1657.
#SofA Lib.

**FREEMEN**

1243. [Anon]
THE RIGHTS OF THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF CORK ASSERTED, AND THE SEVERAL ABUSES AND USURPATIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION POINTED OUT.
Cork 1759;

1244. Hennessey, Jean
THE FREEMEN’S NAMES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK.
Cork 1830;
[BL: 808.d.25.]

**GENERAL**

1245. Caulfield, R.
COUNCIL BOOK OF THE CORPORATION OF CORK.
Guildford 1876;

1246. Cusack, M.F.
A HISTORY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK
McGlashan and Gill, Dublin; Francis Guy, Cork 1875; 586 pages.

1247. Day, R. and Atkinson, G. M.
ON THE SILVER MACE OF THE CORK GUILDS, NOW IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
[SofA Lib.]

1248. Fahy, E. M.
FREEDOM BOX OF THE CORK INCORPORATED TRADING GUILDS.
[SofA Lib.]
1249. O' Sullivan, [ ]
ECONOMIC HISTORY OF CORK TO 1800.
Cork University Press 1937;
[References to guilds of Cork on pp 64-65, 121. Appendix 4]
DONEGAL
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Donegal in 1612.

DROGHEDA
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Drogheda in 1229.
Guilds. The following guilds used to exist in Drogheda: the Bakers; the Butchers; the Carpenters; the Shoemakers; the Skinners; the Smiths; and the Tailors.

1250. D’Alton, John
HISTORY OF DROGHEDA
2 Volumes
Dublin 1844;
DUBLIN

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dublin in 1192.

Guilds. Guilds were established in Dublin in 1171 by a grant of Henry II to his "men of Bristol in the City of Dublin."
The Dublin Guilds, in order of precedence in the Dublin City Assembly, were: 1 Merchants; 2 Tailors; 3 Smiths; 4 Barber-Surgeons; 5 Bakers; 6 Butchers; 7 Carpenters, Millers, Masons and Heliers; 8 Shoemakers (also called Corvisers or Cordwainers); 9 Saddlers, Upholders, Coach and Coach-Harnessmakers, Bridge-Cutters and Wheelwrights; 10 Cooks and Vintners; 11 Tanners; 12 Tallow Chandlers, Soap Boilers and Wax-Light Makers; 13 Glovers and Skinners; 14 Weavers; 15 Sheeriners and Dyers; 16 Goldsmiths; 17 Coopers; 18 Feltmakers; 19 Cutlers, Painters, Paper-Stainers and Stationers; 20 Bricklayers and Plasterers; 21 Hosiers and Knitters; 22 Curriers; 23 Brewers and Maltsters; 24 Joiners, Ceylers and Wainscottons; 25 Apothecaries.

There was the Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist.
In 1835 some 25 guilds were represented in the Common Council.
The Company of Goldsmiths was the only one of the Dublin trade guilds which continued to function after 1841, and it still exists today.

GILD MERCHANT

APOTHECARIES
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. Apothecaries prepared and sold drugs, and until 1747 they were members of the Guild of Barber-Surgeons. In 1747 the Guild of Apothecaries was established by grant of a royal charter of 20 George II.
The Company of Apothecaries' Hall, which was independent of the Guild and still exists, was established in 1791 by grant of 31 George III to examine and license Apothecaries in Ireland. In 1923 the Company moved from Apothecaries' Hall to 95 Merrion Square.
Hall. In 1754 the Guild met at The Three Stags' Heads tavern in Eustace Street. In 1791 Apothecaries' Hall was built in Mary Street, and the Guild met there from 1895 until the Guild was abolished in 1841.

1252. [Anon] APOTHECARIES' HALL, DUBLIN: RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DATED 25TH MARCH 1829. A RETURN OF THE NAME OF EACH PERSON...SINCE THE 24TH JUNE 1791 WHO HAS BEEN EXAMINED BY...THE APOTHECARIES HALL IN DUBLIN...TO BECOME AN APPRENTICE...; TO BECOME AN ASSISTANT OR JOURNEYMAN...;...TO OPEN A SHOP AND PRACTISE AS AN APOTHECARY IN IRELAND; ...OF THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS...AGAINST THE ACT 31 GEO III...ORDERED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED 12 MAY 1829. House of Commons Papers No. 235, London 1829; [TCDL: OLS X-2-161 no. 12 Early Printed Books]


1254. McWalter, James C. A HISTORY OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF APOTHECARIES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN Dublin 1916;

Towers, Robert
THE RECORDS OF THE HALL OF APOTHECARIES IN DUBLIN 1747-1978
Unpublished dissertation, University College, Dublin 1978;

BAKERS
Origins and Constitution. The Guild of Bakers was established in 1478 by royal charter granted by 17 & 18 Edward IV. The Bakers performed "Pharaoh and his Army" in the Corpus Christi plays. The Guild Chantry was at St. Anne's Chapel in St. Mary del Dam's Church.
Hall. In 1558 the Bakers were granted a 61 year lease of Isold's Tower, on the city walls. In the early seventeenth century the Guild met in St. Audoen's College which belonged to the Guild of St. Anne, and in 1701 the Guild met in Case's Tower on the city walls, which became known as Bakers' Tower. From 1783 to 1841 it met in St. Audoen's Arch.

Swift, John
THE BAKERS' RECORDS
Saothar 1977; Vol. 3 pp. 1-5.

Swift, John
A HISTORY OF THE DUBLIN BAKERS AND OTHERS
Dublin 1948; 383 pages. Illustrated.

BARBER-SURGEONS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Barbers was established in 1446 by royal charter granted by 25 Henry VI. The Barbers performed "Annas and Caiaphas" in the Corpus Christi pageants. In 1576 the royal charter of 19 Elizabeth I united the Surgeons with the Barbers. The Guild also included Wig-Makers and, until 1747, the Apothecaries. The Guild chantry was at the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in the Hospital of St. John without the New Gate, in Dublin. After the Reformation the Barber-Surgeons went to Chapel in Christ Church Cathedral.
Hall. In 1661 the Barber-Surgeons' Hall was at Pole Gate, in the city walls. In 1690 they moved to Smock Alley, and from 1740 to 1841 they met at Tailors' Hall in Back Lane.

[Anon]
INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CORPORATION OF BARBERS AND CHIRURGEONS, APOTHECARIES AND PERIWIG-MAKERS, OR GUILD OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, WITHIN THE CITY OF DUBLIN, TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN COMMON COUNCIL.
Dublin 1844;
[Instructions to the representatives to defend the commons against the encroachment of the aldermen.]

Berry, Henry FitzPatrick [later Twiss]
THE ANCIENT CORPORATION OF BARBER-SURGEONS,
OR GILD OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, DUBLIN.
Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1903; 5th Series, Volume XIII (Consecutive Volume XXXIII) pp. 217-238.
[BL: 10349.g.411.(4); SofA Lib.]

Cameron, Sir Charles A.
HISTORY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND, AND OF THE IRISH SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE; INCLUDING NUMEROUS BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES: ALSO A MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.
The Barber-Surgeons of Dublin pp. 52-90.
First Edition 1886; xii+758 pages.

Cameron, Sir Charles A.
HISTORY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Brewers and Maltsters was established in 1696 by grant of a royal charter of 8 William III.
Hall. During the early part of the eighteenth century the Guild met in Hoey's Court. Subsequently the Guild met at Carpenters' Hall, later at Tailors' Hall in Back Lane, and then in Morrisson's Hotel in Dawson Street.

BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Bricklayers and Plasterers was established in 1670 by grant of a charter of 22 Charles II. Prior to 1670 the Bricklayers and Plasterers were members of the Guild of Carpenters. The Guild became defunct in 1841, but some years later the union representing bricklayers and plasterers adopted the title "The Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stonelayers" - a name which it retains today. In 1845 the Court of Queen's Bench affirmed the continued validity of the 1670 charter of the former Guild. The proposed revival of a once-powerful guild alarmed employers and led to a statute in 1846 abolishing the whole guild system.
Hall. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Guild met in St. Audoen's Arch, and from 1834 until it became defunct in 1841 in Merchants' Hall at 41 Wellington Quay.

1263. Curran, C. P.
DUBLIN DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES
Dublin 1967;

1264. McParland, Edward
THE PAPERS OF BRYAN BOLGER, MEASURER.
Dublin Historical Record [    ]; XXV pp. 4, 120-131.

BUTCHERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Butchers performed "The Tormentors of Christ" in the Corpus Christi pageants.
Hall. In 1652 the Guild took a 61 year lease of a room over the City Fleshambles in Cornmarket. During the early eighteenth century the Butchers met at Tailors' Hall in Back Lane, and later in St. Audoen's Arch. In 1817 the Guild returned to Tailors' Hall until 1834 when it moved to Merchants' Hall at 41 Wellington Quay.

CARPENTERS, MILLERS, MASONS AND HELIERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. Prior to 1508 the Millers existed as a separate Guild which met at St. Martin's Chapel in St. Werburgh's Church. In 1508 the Guild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons and Heliers (or Tilers) was established by royal charter granted by 23 Henry VII. The Guild included Boxmakers, Distillers, Joiners, Plumbers, Trunk-Makers and Turners; also Coopers up to 1666, and Bricklayers and Plasterers up to 1670. Ship-Carpenters performed "Noah and the Ark" in the Corpus Christi pageants, and the House-Carpenters provided a cloth camel for "The Flight into Egypt". The Guild chantrey was at the Lady Chapel in St. Thomas' Abbey.
Hall. The original Carpenters' Hall was in St. Audoen's Lane until around 1565 when it appears to have been demolished. The Carpenters then leased a room in Tailors' Hall in Winetavern Street until 1593 when it met near Blakeney's Inns in St. Audoen's Parish. Prior to 1783 the Guild met at New Hall, later also known as Carpenters' Hall, in Keyzar's Lane, and from 1783 to 1841 they met at St. Audoen's Arch.

1265. Berry, Henry F.
THE DUBLIN GILD OF CARPENTERS MILLERS, MASONS AND HELIERS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1905; 5th Series, Volume XV (Consecutive Volume XXXV) pp. 321-341. [SofA Lib.]

1266. Clark, Mary
ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN GUILD OF CARPENTERS 1656
The Irish Genealogist, [    ] 1992; Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 333-335.

1267. Robinson, John L.
CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS 1484-1600
Cooks and Vintners

Origins, statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Cooks was established in 1444 by royal charter granted by 22 Henry VI. The Cooks were united with the Vintners in 1565 under a charter of 7 Elizabeth I. The Guild’s privileges were confirmed by charters granted by James I and James II. The Cooks performed “Pharoah and his army” in the Corpus Christi pageants, and the Vintners performed “Noah and the Ark”.

Hall. The Cooks’ Hall was originally in Cook Street, until around 1782 when they moved to the Eagle Tavern in Eustace Street. From 1816 until 1841 the Cooks met in Morisson’s Hotel at 1 Dawson Street.

1268. Dawson, Timothy
OF COOKS AND COFFIN MAKERS
Dublin Historical Record [ ]; XXX pp. 82-95.

Coopers

Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. Prior to 1666 the Coopers were members of the Guild of Carpenters. The Guild of Coopers was established in 1666 by royal charter granted by 18 Charles II.

Hall. The Coopers performed “the Shepherds, with an Angel singing Gloria in Excelsis Deo” in the Corpus Christi pageants.

Hall. The Guild originally met in Castle Street, until 1780 when they moved to Tailors’ Hall in Back Lane. In 1813 they met at 44 Stafford Street until 1828, when they met at 93 Abbey Street. From 1834 to 1841 the Guild met at Home’s Hotel, Usher’s Quay.

Curriers

Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. Curriers dressed leather and were originally members of the Tanners’ Guild. The Guild of Curriers was established in 1695 by royal charter granted by 7 William III.

Hall. The Guild met at Tailors’ Hall until 1823. From 1823 to 1841 they met at 4 French Street.

Cutlers, Painters, Painter-Stainers and Stationers

Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Cutlers, Painters, Paper-Stainers and Stationers was established in 1670 by royal charter granted by 22 Charles II.

Hall. The Guild originally met in St. Audoen’s Arch. In 1732 Stationers’ Hall was built on Cork Hill, but was demolished in 1761 to make way for Parliament Street. In 1774 the Guild met at the Musick Hall in Fishamble Street, and from 1783 to 1841 they met in Capel Street.

1269. [Anon]
THE OLD DUBLIN TRADE GUILDS.
THE PAINTER STAINERS’ GUILD
The Irish Builder 1882; XXIV No. 549, p. 312.

1270. Fenlon, Jane; Figgis, Nicola; Marshall, Catherine (Editors)
THE PAINTER-STAINER COMPANIES OF DUBLIN AND LONDON,
CRAFTSMEN AND ARTISTS 1670-1740.
New Perspectives. Studies in Art History in Honour of Anne Cruickshank

1271. Keatinge, Charles T.
THE GUILD OF CUTLERS, PAINTER-STAINERS AND STATIONERS,
BETTER KNOWN AS THE GUILD OF ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST, DUBLIN,
Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1900; 5th Series, Volume X, pp. 136-147.
[SofA Lib.]
1273. *Pollard, M.
A DICTIONARY OF MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN BOOK TRADE 1550-1800
BASED ON THE RECORDS OF THE GUILD OF ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST, DUBLIN.
Bibliographical Society, London 2000; lxviii+675 pages including maps.
[SofA Lib.]

1274. Snoddy, Oliver
THE CHARTER OF THE GUILD OF ST. LUKE, 1670.
[Chest belonging to the Guild of Cutlers, Painters, Paper-Stainers and Stationers]

FEETMAKERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Feltmakers, which also included the Hatmakers, was established
in 1667 by royal charter granted by Charles II.
Hall. In 1674 the Guild met at the Crown Tavern, Wood Quay, and from 1690 to 1716 they met at St. Audoen's
Arch, after which they moved to St. Andrew's Lane. From 1722 to 1762 they met at Carpenters' Hall in Keyzar's
Lane, and from 1783 to 1841 they returned to St. Audoen's Arch.

1275. Berry, Henry F.
THE RECORDS OF THE FELTMASERS' COMPANY OF DUBLIN 1687-1841: THEIR LOSS AND RECOVERY.
26-45.
[SofA Lib.]

GLOVERS AND SKINNERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The guild of Glovers and Skinners was established in 1476 by royal charter
granted by Edward IV.
The Glovers performed "Adam and Eve, with an angel following, bearing a sword" in the annual Corpus Christi
pageants, and the Skinners helped to make a cloth camel for "the Flight into Egypt".
Hall. During the seventeenth century the Guild met in a tower over St. James's Gate, in the city walls. During the
eighteenth century they met in Hoey's Court, and during the nineteenth century they met at Tailors' Hall in Back
Lane.

GOLDSMITHS
Origins and Constitution. The Guild of Goldsmiths was first incorporated by a medieval charter which was
destroyed by fire, and in 1557 an exemplification was requested from the Dublin City Assembly. In 1657 the
Guild of Goldsmiths, which included Watchmakers and Clockmakers, was re-incorporated by royal charter of 13
Charles I.
The Goldsmiths performed the Magi "riding worshipfully, with the offering, and a star before them" in the
annual Corpus Christi pageants.
Hall. In 1696 the Goldsmiths met at the London Stone Tavern in Dublin. In 1709 the first Goldsmiths' hall was
built in Werburgh Street, and this was replaced in 1812 by their second Hall which was qat 22 Golden Lane. In
1838 the Guild of Goldsmiths moved to the basement of the Custom House. When the Custom House was
destroyed by fire in 1921, and the present premises, the Assay Office, of the Goldsmiths' Company was opened
in 1925 in the Ship Street Barracks in Dublin Castle.

1276. *[Anon]
COPY OF THE CHARTER OF THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY IN DUBLIN (A.D. 1637)
The Company, Dublin [1900]

1277. [Anon]
National Museum of Ireland, Dublin 1987;
[TCDL: OPUB IE MUSE 1A:16 Berkeley]
The Company, Dublin 1987;
[TCDL: PL-141-855 Santry]

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin [Gild of All Saints].
Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1901; 5th Series, Volume XI (Consecutive Volume XXXI) pp. 119-133.
[SofA Lib.]

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin

Irish Georgian Silver
London 1972;

The Company of Goldsmiths in Ireland
Irish Arts Review, [ ] 1987; Vol. 4, No. 4 pp. 30-32.

Goldsmiths Admitted Freemen, City of Dublin 1468-1800.
Principal Goldsmiths of Dublin 1627-1800 Abstracted from the Records of the Corporation of Goldsmiths or Guild of All Saints.
[TCDL: 31.a.178 No.7 Santry]

Hosiers and Knitters
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of hosiers and Knitters was established in 1688 by royal charter of 4 James II.
Hall. Between 1783 and 1801 the Hosiers and Knitters met in Tailors' Hall, in 1807 they met in Hoey's Court, and from 1808 to 1811 they met in the City Assembly houses, and from 1816 to 1841 they met at Weavers' Hall, in the Combe.

McClintock Dix, E. C.
Old Dublin Guild Chest
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1896; XXVI p. 390.
[Chest belonging to the Guild of Hosiers and Knitters]

Joiners, Ceylers and Wainscotters
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Joiners, Ceylers and Wainscotters was established in 1700 by royal charter of 12 William III.
Hall. Between 1783 and 1828 the Guild met in Castle Street, and from 1828 to 1841 they met at Tailors' Hall in Back Lane.

Merchants
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Merchants, established around 1190, was the oldest of the Dublin guilds, and was granted a royal charter by Henry VI in 1451, which was confirmed by Elizabeth I in 1577. Under the charters foreigners wishing to purchase goods within the city and suburbs of Dublin, had to do so from members of the Guild of Merchants.
The Merchants performed the Prophets of the Old testament in the annual Corpus Christi pageants.
The Guild Chantry was at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Christ Church Cathedral.
Hall. The earliest meetings of the Guild were held in the medieval Guild Hall in Winetavern Street, which was demolished in 1311. In 1451 the Guild used an upper room in the Tholsell (the City Hall), and in 1648 they met in the Common Hall of the Tholsell. The Tholsell gradually fell into disrepair, and in 1806 the Guild moved to
the Exhibition Rooms in South William Street which had become the new City Assembly House (now the Dublin Civic Museum), and in 1821 they built Merchants' Hall at 31 Wellington Quay which they occupied until 1841.

1285.  [Anon] [R. M. Butler]
THE MERCHANTS' HALL, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN
The Irish Builder and Engineer, [ ] 1920; pp.434-438.

1286.  Berry, Henry FitzPatrick [later Twiss]
THE RECORDS OF THE DUBLIN GILD OF MERCHANTS,
KNOWN AS THE GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY 1438-1671
[BL: 10349.g.41.(3.); SofA Lib.]

1287.  Fox Dickson, Stephen
A TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTERS OF THE CORPORATION OF MERCHANTS
OR GUILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUBLIN.
Dublin 1832;

1288.  Mills, James
SIXTEENTH CENTURY NOTICES OF THE CHAPELS AND CRYPTS
OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUBLIN.
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1900; XXX pp. 195-203.

MERCHANT TAILORS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances, The Guild of Tailors was established in 1418 by royal charter of 6 Henry V, which was confirmed in 1419 by 7 Henry V, in 1437 by 16 Henry VI, in 1464 by 4 Edward IV and in 1696 by 8 William III.
The Guild depicted Pontius Pilate and his retinue "well attired" in the annual Corpus Christi pageant.
The Guild Chantry was at the Lady Chapel in St. John the evanglist Church in Fishamble Street.
Hall, The Guild built their first Hall early in the 16th century in Winetavern Street. In 1564 the Tailors granted the Guild of Carpenters the tenancy of an upper room in Tailors' Hall. In 1583 the second Tailors' Hall was built in Back Lane, which was demolished in 1705. the third Tailors' Hall, which still exists, was completed in 1706. During the 18th and 19th centuries this Hall was also used by the Guilds of Barbers, the Brewers and Maltstesrs, the Butchers, the Curriers, the Golvers and Skinners, the Saddlers, and the Smiths.

1289.  [Anon]
TAILORS' HALL - A NOTE
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1914; XLIV p. 242

1290.  [Anon]
MERCHAND TAILORS' HALL, DUBLIN.
Irish Georgian Society Bulletin Volume III, Number II.

1291.  Armstrong, E. C. R.
COPPER PLATE ENGRAVED WITH THE TAILORS' ARMS - A NOTE
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1913; XLI p. 186.

1292.  Berry, Henry F.
THE MERCHANT TAILORS' GILD - THAT OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, DUBLIN 1418-1841
[SofA Lib.]

1293.  Dixon, F. E.
THE DUBLIN TAILORS AND THEIR HALL

208
Dublin Historical Record, Dublin 1968; Vol. XXII pp. 1, 147-159.

1294. Dixon, F. E.
THE DUBLIN TAILORS AND THEIR HALL
Reprinted from the Dublin Historical Record 1968; Vol. XXII
Irish Georgian Society, Dublin 1969;
[TCDL: P 9260 Santry]

1295. M'Cready, C. T.
TAILORS' HALL

1296. Morrieson, H. W.
SOME ENTRIES OF NUMISMATIC INTEREST IN THE MASTER’S ACCOUNTS OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS’ GILD OF DUBLIN, 1553-61.
[SofA Lib.]

SADDLERS, UPHOLDERS, COACH AND COACH-HARNESSMAKERS, BRIDLE-CUTTERS AND WHEELwrights
Origins and Constitution. The Guild of Saddlers was established in 1558 by charter granted by the Dublin City Assembly. The Guild was incorporated by royal charter of 29 Charles II in 1677, including the Upholders (upholsterers) coach and coach-harnessmakers.
Hall. The Guild met at Tailors' Hall in Back Lane from the middle of the 18th century until 1841.

SHEARMEN AND DYERS
Origins, Statutes and Ordinances. Shearmen were involved in shearing superfluous nap from cloth before it was dyed. The Guild of Shearmen and Dyers did not have a charter. Shearmen were represented on the Assembly from 1660 and the Dyers from 1717.
Hall. During the 18th century the Guild of Shearmen and Dyers met at Weavers' Hall, and from 1807 to 1841 they met at Tailors' Hall.

SHOEmaKERS (also called CORVISERS or CORDWAINERS)
Origins, statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Shoemakers was established in 1465 by royal charter of 5 Edward IV.
The Guild performed the part of Cain and Abel in the annual Corpus Christi pageant.
The Guild Chantry was at the Lady Chapel in St. Michael and All Angels Church, in High Street.
Hall. The first Shoemakers' Hall was built in 1698 in Cook Street, opposite St. Audoen's Arch, on a 99 year lease granted to the Guild by James Cottingham, a Goldsmith.

SMITHS
Origins, statutes and Ordinances. The Guild of Smiths was established in 1474 by royal charter of 14 Edward IV. The Guild included Braziers, Embroiderers, Founders, Glassiers, Pattern-Makers, Pewterers, Pin-Makers, Tinplate-Workers, Trunk-Makers, and (in 1688) Ironmongers and Girdlers.
The guild performed Pharaoh and his army in the annual Corpus Christi pageant.
The Guild Chantry was at the Chapel of St. Loy, in the churchyard of the Hospital of St. john the baptist without the New Gate.
Hall. In 1654 the Smiths obtained a 61 year lease on Gormond's Gate which they used as their Guild Hall. From 1783 to 1817 the Guild met at St. Audoen's Arch, from1817 to 1833 they met at Tailors' Hall in back Lane, and from 1834 to 1841 they met at Merchants' Hall, at 41 Wellington Quay.

1297. Berry, Henry F.
THE GILD OF ST. LOY
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin 1906; XVI p. 205.

1298. Le Fanu, T. P.
A NOTE ON THE TWO CHARTERS OF THE SMITHS' GUILD OF DUBLIN
The Guild of Tallow Chandlers was established in 1583 by civic charter. In 1674 it was granted a royal charter by Charles II.

The Guild of Tanners was originally established during the reign of Edward I, and in 1688 it was granted a royal charter by James II. The Guild helped to make a camel for the Flight into Egypt in the annual Corpus Christi pageant.

The Guild of Weavers was established in 1446 by royal charter of Henry VI, and in 1688 a second charter was granted by James II. The Guild performed the story of Abraham and the sacrifice of Isaac in the annual Corpus Christi pageant.

1300. Pollard, Mary
DUBLIN'S TRADE IN BOOKS 1550-1800
Oxford University Press, London 1989;

1301. Rowe Veronica
THE IRISH GUILD OF WEAVERS, SPINNERS AND DYERS
Dublin 1992;

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1303. [Anon]
SHORT STATE OF THE CASE OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY GUILD, DUBLIN; WITH AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREEMEN, AND ALSO OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HOUSE BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION, WHO ARE ALL FREEMEN THEREOF.
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[Describes the relationship of the guild to the Corporation of Dublin.]

1304. [Anon]
LETTER TO THE MASTERS, WARDENS, AND BRETHREN OF TRINITY GUILD, ON THEIR LATE RECONCILIATION AND THE APPROACHING ELECTION.
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A SHORT STATE OF THE CASE OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY GUILD, DUBLIN. WITH AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREEMEN AND ALSO OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HOUSE,
BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION WHO ARE ALL FREEMEN THEREOF.
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[BL: 8145.dd.16.]

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HISTORY OF THE RELIGIOUS GILD OF ST. ANNE, IN S. AUDOEN’S CHURCH, DUBLIN,
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[BL: Ac.1540/4 and 4735.d.15; SofA Lib.]

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RELIGION, CONFLICT AND COEXISTENCE IN IRELAND.
The Chantries in the Irish Reformation: The Case of St. Anne's Guild, Dublin, 1550-1630.
By Colm Lennon

1309.  Crawford, John
WITHIN THE WALLS: THE STORY OF ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORNMARKET, DUBLIN.
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[Information on St. Anne's Guild.]

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[Information on St. Mary's chantry.]

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HISTORIOGRAPHICAL DEBATE: REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PAST IN IRELAND.
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1313.  Frazer, William
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1314.  Hand, Geoffrey
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[Information on the religious guild of St. Augustine.]
1315. Hawkes, William
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CIVIL LIFE AND RELIGION IN EARLY 17TH CENTURY DUBLIN.
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[Information on St. Anne's Guild]

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THE FOUNDATION CHARTER OF ST. SYTHE'S GUILD, DUBLIN, 1476.
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FREEMEN
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AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
Dublin 1737; 14 pages.
[BL: 1578/5640]

1325. [Anon]
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OF DUBLIN.
Dublin 1748; 8 pages.
[BL: 8146.f.44.]
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1326. [Anon]
SERIOUS AND SEASONABLE ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS AND FREEMEN OF DUBLIN.
Dublin 1749;
1327.  [Anon]
CITY OF DUBLIN; TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A LIST OF THE ALDERMEN, SHERIFFS, AND
COMMONS, AND OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES, AND THE OATH OF A COMMON-COUNCIL-
MAN AND FREEMAN.
Dublin 1799;

1328.  Molyneux, Sir Capel
A WARM APPEAL TO THE FREEMEN OF IRELAND, ON THE PRESENT INTERESTING CRISIS OF
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[BL: 8145.cc.83.]

1329.  O’ Loghlen, Michael
A DIGESTED ABRIDGEMENT OF SUCH PART OF THE ACTS NOW IN FORCE IN IRELAND, ON THE
SUBJECT OF ELECTIONS, AS RELATE TO THE QUALIFICATION OF FREEHOLDERS AND
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[BL: 1570/1409.]

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THE MEDIEVAL GILD SYSTEM
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THE TRADE UNIONS OF DUBLIN AND THE ATTEMPTED REVIVAL OF THE GUILDS

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Dublin 1988;

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THE BEGINNINGS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN DUBLIN
Dublin Historical Record [ ]; Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 2-10.

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ON THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT IRISH.
A series of lectures delivered by the late Eugene O’Curry...
3 Volumes
London 1873;
[PP. cxc-ccxx of the Introduction refer to the Anglo-Saxon and Irish gilds.]

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ANCIENT CIVIC PROCESSIONS.
The Irish Monthly, Dublin 1913; XLI, pp. 324-327.

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2 Volumes.

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[GL: S 338/6]

THE GUILDS OF DUBLIN.
DUNDALK (LOUTH)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dundalk in 1379.

1360. Moynagh, S.H.
NOTES ON SOME OF THE OLD DUNDALK CHARTERS.

DUNGANNON (TYRONE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dungannon in 1612.

DUNGANVAN (WATERFORD)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dungarvan in 1609.
Guilds. There was a Guild of the Staple.

DUNLEER
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dunleer in 1678.
ENNIS (CLARE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Ennis in 1613.

ENNISKILLEN (FERMANAGH)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Enniskillen in 1612.

1361. Trimble, W. C.
THE HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN.
3 Volumes.
1919-21;
Guilds. It was ordained in 1608 that all guilds and fraternities in Fethard must each have 2 wardens or masters.

1362. Laffan, T[homas]
FETHARD, CO. TIPPERARY: ITS CHARTERS AND CORPORATION RECORDS.
GALWAY

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Galway in 1568.

1363. Hardiman, James
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. EMBELLISHED WITH SEVERAL ENGRAVINGS. TO WHICH IS ADDED A COPIOUS APPENDIX CONTAINING THE PRINCIPAL CHARTERS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
W. Folds and Sons, Dublin 1820;

1364. Hardiman, James
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. EMBELLISHED WITH SEVERAL ENGRAVINGS. TO WHICH IS ADDED A COPIOUS APPENDIX CONTAINING THE PRINCIPAL CHARTERS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

1365. Hardiman, James
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. EMBELLISHED WITH SEVERAL ENGRAVINGS. TO WHICH IS ADDED A COPIOUS APPENDIX CONTAINING THE PRINCIPAL CHARTERS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
HILLSBOROUGH
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Hillsborough in 1662.
INISTIOGE
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Inistioge in 1209.
JAMESTOWN (LEITRIM)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Jamestown in 1622.
KILKENNY
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Kilkenney by Henry III.

1366. McNeill, C.
LIBER PRIMUS KILKENNIENSIS (KILKENNY CITY RECORDS).
1931;

1367. Prim, Sir G. A.
THE CORPORATION, INSIGNIA, AND OLDEN CIVIC STATE OF KILKENNY.
LANESBOROUGH (LONGFORD)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lanesborough in 1665.

LIFFORD (DONEGAL)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lifford in 1613.

LIMERICK
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Limerick in 1292.

Guilds. The following guilds existed in 1769: the Smiths, the Carpenters, the Weavers, the Shoemakers, the Taylors, the Saddlers, the Masons, the Bakers, the Coopers, the Surgeon-Barbers, the Butchers, the Tobacconists, the Tallow Chandlers, the Hatters, the Brewers.
In 1833, the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland found 21 guilds in existence. The Saddlers, Barbers, Butchers, Chandlers, and Brewers seem to have been dissolved, and the following new guilds to have been formed or re-formed in the meantime: Ropemakers, Painters, Slaters, Sawyers, Nailers, Stone-cutters, Cordwainers, Founderers, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Coachbuilders.
Other guilds included the Feltmakers’ Company, the Grocers’ Company, the Curriers’ and Tanners’ Company, the Broguemakers’ Company. There was also a Guild of Masons, Bricklayers, Slaters, Plasterers, Painters, Pavours, Limeburners.

BARBER SURGEONS
1368. [Anon]
NOTE ON THE SEAL OF THE BARBER SURGEONS’ GUILD OF LIMERICK.
Transactions of the Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland; 4th Series, Volume III, pp. 243-244. [SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
1369. Herbert, Robert
THE TRADE GUILDS OF LIMERICK.
North Munster Antiquarian Journal (of the Thomond Archaeological Society) 1941; Volume II, No. 3, p. 121. [#SofA Lib.]

1370. Lenihan, Maurice
LIMERICK: ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES. ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.
Hodges, Smith & Co, Dublin 1866; xv+ 780 pages. Illustrated.

1371. Lenihan, Maurice
LIMERICK: ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES. ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

1372. *Lenihan, Maurice
LIMERICK: ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES. ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.
[“In 1698...the weavers and combers became the strongest guild of trade in Limerick (p. 296).]

LONDONDERRY
1373. [Anon]
REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND IN THE YEARS 1817-1820, 1827, 1832, 1839, 1853, 1856, 1862, 1865, 1867, 1869, AND 1873.
6 Volumes
London 1829-1873;

1374. [Anon] REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND.
Two reports of a deputation...
London 1818; 90 pages.
[BL: 579.g.23.(1.).]

1375. [Anon] REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND.
Third and fourth reports of a deputation...
London 1821; 56 pages.
[BL: 579.g.23.(2.).]

1376. [Anon] REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND.
Reports of Deputations...[1817-1827].
London 1829; 211 pages.
[BL: 8245.bbb.28.]

1377. [Anon] REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND.
Reports of the deputation...
London 1833; 38 pages.
[BL: 10390.e.18.]

1378. [Anon] REPORTS TO THE DRAPERS’ COMPANY UPON THE ESTATE OF THE COMPANY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND.
Reports of Deputations...[1817-1839].
London 1841; 338 pages.

London [1830]; 26 pages.
[BL: 8228.d.67.]

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Charles Skipper & East, London 1836;

Printed by W. Gilbert, London.

1382.  [Anon]
RENTAL OF THE MANOR OF SAL, IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, FOR THE YEAR 1845...
The Company, London 1846; 90 pages.
Printed by W. Gilbert, London.

1383.  [Anon]
NOTES RELATING TO THE MANOR OF SAL...
London 1846; 89 pages.

1384.  [Anon]
REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION WHO, IN...1849, VISITED THE MANOR OF SAL,
IN...LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND...
London: 1849; 83 pages.
Printed by J.J. Metcalfe, London.
[BL: 1303.k.8.]

1385.  [Anon]
REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION WHO, IN...1854, VISITED THE MANOR OF SAL,
IN...LONDONDERRY, IN IRELAND...
London: 1854; 43 pages.
Printed by J.J. Metcalfe, London.
[BL: 1303.k.7.]

1386.  [Anon]
REPORT OF THE IRISH DEPUTATION...JULY, 1865 OF THE SALTERS’ COMPANY...
London 1866; 40 pages.

1387.  Chart, David Alfred (Editor)
LONDONDERRY AND THE LONDON COMPANIES, BEING A SURVEY AND OTHER
DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO KING CHARLES I BY SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS.
H.M.S.O., Belfast 1928; xiv+198 pages. Illustrated.

1388.  Colby, Thomas
MEMOIRS OF THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY
Dublin 1837;

1389.  *Curl, James Stevens
THE LONDONDERRY PLANTATION 1609-1914.
THE HISTORY, ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING OF THE ESTATES
OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND ITS LIVERY COMPANIES IN ULSTER.
I-The Historical Background to the Londonderry Plantation; II-The Creation of the County of Londonderry and
the Involvement of the City of London in the Ulster Plantation; II-The First Years of Endeavour in Ulster and
the Distribution of Land in County Londonderry; IV-The Londonderry Plantation from 1617 to the Great
Rebellion and its Aftermath; V-The Plantation from the Restoration to the Beginning of the Present Century; VI-
The Estates of the Mercers’ Company; VII-The Estates of the Grocers’ Company; VIII-The Estates of the
Drapers’ Company; IX-The Estates of the Fishmongers’ Company; X-The Estates of the Goldsmiths’ Company;
XI-The Estates of the Skinners’ Company; XII-Merchant Taylors’ Company; XIII-The Estates of the
Haberdashers’ Company; XIV-The Estates of the Slaters’ Company; XV-The Estates of the Ironmongers’
Company; XVI-The Estates of the Vintners’ Company; XVII-The Estates of the Clothworkers’ Company;
XVIII-The Estates of The Honourable The Irish Society; XIX-The Estates of Sir Thomas Phillips.
Phillimore & Co, Chichester, Sussex 1986; xxiv+504 pages. Illustrated.

1390.  Curl, James Stevens
Phillimore & Co, Chichester, Sussex 2000; 448 pages. Illustrated.

1391. Kernohan, J.W.
THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY IN THREE CENTURIES,
WITH NOTICES OF THE IRONMONGERS’ ESTATE.
Belfast 1921; viii+83 pages. Illustrated.

THE LONDONDERRY PLANTATION, 1609-1641;
THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE PLANTATION IN ULSTER.
William Mullan & Son, Belfast 1939; 487 pages.
[BL: 2396.g.10.]
[Account of the City Companies and the Crown in the establishment of the Ulster plantation.]

1393. *Phillips, Sir Thomas
LONDONDERRY AND THE LONDON COMPANIES 1609-1629.
BEING A SURVEY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO KING CHARLES I.
H.M.S.O., Belfast 1928; xiii+198 pages. Illustrated.

1394. Reed, Charles and Beck, Joseph
AN HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE ORIGIN AND CONSTITUTION OF “THE SOCIETY OF THE
GOVERNOR AND ASSISTANTS, LONDON, OF THE NEW PLANTATION IN ULSTER, WITHIN THE
REALM OF IRELAND” COMMONLY CALLED “THE HONOURABLE THE IRISH SOCIETY”.
[Continuation to 1878 by Joseph Beck]
1864, 1878;
[SofA Lib.]

1395. Robinson, P.
‘ENGLISH’ HOUSES BUILT AT MONEYMORE, CO. LONDONDERRY c. 1615.
Post Medieval Archaeology 1983; Volume 17, pp. 47-63.
[SofA Lib.]
[Regarding the Drapers’ Company.]

1396. Simpson, Robert
THE ANNALS OF DERRY
SHOWING THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TOWN FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS ON
RECORD TO THE PLANTATION UNDER KING JAMES - 1613 - AND THENCE OF THE CITY OF
LONDONDERRY TO THE PRESENT DAY.
1847;

MALLOW (CORK)
Gild Merchant, A Gild Merchant was established in Mallow in 1612.
NEW ROSS
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to New Ross by Edward III.

1397. Vigors, P.D.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FREE BURGESSES OF NEW ROSS, CO. WEXFORD, 1658-1839.

NEWRY (DOWN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newry in 1612.
ROSBERCON (KILKENNY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Rosbercon in 1300.

ROSCOMMON
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Roscommon in 1613.
ST. JOHNSTOWN (LONGFORD)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in St. Johnstown in 1627.

SLIGO
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Sligo in 1613.
THOMASTOWN (KILKENNY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Thomastown by Henry III.

TRALEE (KERRY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Tralee in 1613.

TULSKE
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Tulske in 1662.
WATERFORD
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Waterford in 1205.

Gilds. In 1626 all guilds and fraternities were granted recognition (as in Bristol). There was a Guild of Weavers, a Guild of Shoemakers or Cordoners, a Guild of Butchers, a Guild of Glovers, a Guild of Cotners, Shermen, Tuckers, Clothiers, and Dyers, a Guild of Tailors, Saddlers, Hatmakers, Haberdashers, Hosiers, Broderers, and Buttonmakers, a Guild of Hammermen

1398. Pender, Séamus
THE GUILDS OF WATERFORD, 1650-1700.
Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1953; 2nd Series1, Volume LVIII, pp. 67-76.
[SofA Lib.]

1399. Ryland, R. H.
THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.
[“They were to have the same reasonable guilds as the burgesses of Bristol” per King John’s charter and subsequent charters (pp. 214-215)]
London 1824;

WEXFORD
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wexford in 1317.

1400. Hore, P. H.
HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF WEXFORD.
1907

WICKLOW
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wicklow in 1613.
IRELAND - GENERAL


1402. [Anon] AN HONEST MAN'S ADVICE TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREEHOLDERS, AND FREEMEN OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. Dublin 1760; [BL: 8145.b.58.]

1403. [Anon] CHARTAE, PRIVILEGIA ET IMMUNITATES: BEING TRANSCRIPTS OF CHARTERS AND PRIVILEGES TO CITIES, TOWNS, ABBEYS, AND OTHER BODIES CORPORATE (1171-1395). Irish Record Commission 1889;

1404. [Anon] HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND (ROLLS SERIES). 1870;


1406. Gale, Peter AN INQUIRY INTO THE ANCIENT CORPORATE SYSTEM OF IRELAND. London 1834;


1410. O’ Neill, Timothy MERCHANTS AND MARINERS IN MEDIEVAL IRELAND. Dublin 1987;

SCOTLAND
“The name Guild has been almost exclusively applied in Scotland to the associations or organisations formed by the merchant class of the community. The Craft-associations were simply designated by the name of the particular craft to which their members belonged, such as, “The Weavers,” “The Bakers,” “The Wrights,” &c. In more recent times they were spoken of as “The Weaver Trade,” “The Baker Trade,” &c., while it is quite common practice now to style them “Weaver Incorporation,” “Baker Incorporation,” and so on. The word Incorporation was brought into use in connection with the Craft-Guilds when the craftsmen in a particular town incorporated themselves together under a deacon-convener, and established a Convener Court, or Convenery, to look after matters that were common to all the different crafts. Thus we may speak of “The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades,” or “The Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” pp. 3-4)

“The privileges of the Craft Associations in Scotland were almost identical; they had all the same battle to fight with the Merchant Burgesses in regard to their relative rights - Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Stirling having all common indentures or agreements entered into about the same period after prolonged conflicts and legal contests; and each of the Crafts had a constitution and governing body as nearly alike as possible...In Edinburgh there are twelve Incorporated Trades (at one time there were fourteen). In Glasgow there are fourteen Trades; in Aberdeen and Stirling seven.” (Ibid p. 27) “There are eight incorporations in Perth.” (Ibid p. 28) “In Dundee there are nine Trades incorporated. There is also an Incorporation of “The Three Trades,” but the Convener is elected by the Nine Trades.” (Ibid p. 29)

“About 1520 it became common in the leading burghs in Scotland for the Magistrates to grant Seals of Cause to the different bodies of craftsmen. The power to form associations and elect deacons had already been conferred on the craftsmen by Act of Parliament and royal Charters, but attached to that power was the condition that the deacons must be elected with consent of the Town Council or chief officer of the town. By this time most of the burghs had a regularly elected municipality or governing body, and, as the deacons were empowered to exercise judicial functions over the members of their own crafts, it became necessary to define their jurisdiction by means of charters granted by the aldermen, bailies, and communities. Under these local charters or Seals of Cause...the deacons of the crafts exercised full jurisdiction over all members, journeymen, servants, and apprentices, not only in matters relating to their handicrafts and privileges, but also in all matters affecting their conduct as citizens generally.” (Ibid p. 98)

“When the Burgh Reform Bill of 1833 was introduced, the merchant guilds and craft incorporations throughout the country began to see that their own privileges were to be curtailed...the abolition of trading privileges took place under an Act passed in 1846, the preamble of which sets forth:- “Whereas in certain Royal and other Burghs in Scotland the members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations possess exclusive privileges of carrying on or dealing in Merchandise, and of carrying on or exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts within their respective Burghs, such Guilds, Crafts, and Incorporations have corresponding rights entitling them to prevent persons not being members thereof from carrying on or dealing in merchandise, or from carrying on or exercising such trades or handicrafts within such burghs; and whereas it has become expedient that such exclusive privileges and rights should be abolished, be it enacted...that from and after the passing of this Act all such exclusive trading privileges and rights shall cease.” (Ibid pp. 320-321)

ABERDEEN (ABERDEENSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant or Gildry was established in Aberdeen in 1222. Guilds. St. Thomas's Hospital - for the merchants; Monastery of the Red Friars of the Holy Trinity - for members of the craft guilds. The Goldsmiths no longer exist. There is a Convenery of Aberdeen and the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen was established in 1587 and still exists today. It comprises the Hammermen, the Bakers, the Wrights and Coopers, the Tailors, the Shoemakers, the Weavers, and the Fleshers.

“By what may be termed a natural process of selection, the craftsmen in Aberdeen came to be divided into seven separate guilds, Hammermen, Bakers, Wrights and Coopers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Fleshers, each with its own deacon and office-bearers, and having at their head a deacon-convener and head court, consisting of the office-bearers of the individual Trades. These seven societies, however, embraced a number of separate and,
to some extent, distinctive handicrafts. The Hammermen, for instance, have at one time or other included cutlers, pewterers, glovers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, saddlers, armourers, hookmakers, glaziers, watchmakers, white-ironsmiths, and engineers; the Wrights and Coopers, cabinetmakers and wheelwrights; and the Tailors, upholsterers...

“In addition to these seven, however, separate societies were formed by the Litsters or Dyers, the Masons, and the Leechers (barber-surgeons), all of which elected their deacons, and possessed a constitution similar to the Seven Incorporated Trades.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” pp. 115-116)

“Down to the beginning of the eighteenth century the craftsmen rigidly excluded burgesses of guild from their societies; but as the differences between the two classes of burgesses became more amicably adjusted, several of the crafts relaxed their constitution to the extent of declaring that the fact of an applicant being a burgess of guild should not be a bar to his becoming a member of one of the crafts should he be found otherwise qualified.” (Ibid p. 119)

BAKERS or BAXTERS

“In 1398 the bakers are dealt with in their collective capacity, and for the better regulation of the Trade a system of marks was instituted for the different makers of bread in the town.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 213.)

“The Bakers were granted a Seal of Cause in 1534, but for a considerable time prior to that date they were in the habit of electing deacons, and reporting their election to the Magistrates and Town Council.” (Ibid p. 216)

BARBERS

“The Barbers, who down to the end of the seventeenth century were designated as chirurgeons and periwig makers, obtained a Seal of Cause from the Town Council in 1537, authorising them to elect a deacon, make rules, prescribe an examination for entrants, &c., in the same manner as the other crafts. In 1674...they obtained a confirmation of their privileges under the title of barbers, surgeons, and periwig makers, but ultimately the association consisted solely of barbers and periwig makers.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” pp. 117-118)

FLESHERS

“After the provost and magistrates had been elected for the year 1399, four appreciatores carnum were chosen to appreciate or examine the quality of the flesh sold in the town. This is the first mention of supervision by the authorities over the fleshers, who at that time, and for a considerable period after, were the recognised dealers in fish as well as flesh.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 305)

“The fleshers were among the last of the craftsmen to apply for a Seal of Cause.” (Ibid p. 306)

GOLDSMITHS

“There does not appear to have ever been a sufficient number of goldsmiths in Aberdeen to form a separate incorporation, to enable them to take advantage of the Act of 1457, which provided that “there shall be ordained in each burgh where goldsmiths work ane understanding and cunning man of good conscience who shall be deacon of the craft”...And, again, in 1483 it was enacted “that henceforth there be in each burgh of the realm where goldsmiths are, one deacon and one searcher of the craft, and that each goldsmith’s work be marked with his own mark, the deacon’s matk, and the mark of the town.”...The appointment of a “tryar of gold and silver” seems, however, to have been found requisite in Aberdeen, for we find that in 1649 the Town council passed [an] ordinance, selecting a goldsmith who...hd been elected deacon of the Hammermen craft no fewer than five times between 1636 to 1655.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 200)

1412.  James, [I]sabel [E]lizabeth

THE GOLDSMITHS OF ABERDEEN.
[GL: 739/2]
“Under the general designation of Hammermen or Smiths, various crafts were associated under one organisation. The use of the hammer, and generally, tools for working iron and other metals, appears to have been the main requisite for craftsmen who came within the jurisdiction of the Trade. The fact that skinners, glovers and saddlers were members of this craft would appear to favour a wider qualification, but it has to be borne in mind that the gloves of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries bore little likeness to the dainty articles in use nowadays; while originally the saddlers made the iron as well as the leather parts of the harness...As time wore on, and as new branches of industry were established, such as watchmakers, coppersmiths, white-iron smiths, and others, new branches of industry were placed by the Magistrates under the supervision of the deacon of the Hammermen Trade.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 194)

“Armourers, pewterers, and glovers bulked largely in the Hammermen trade in early times, but by the end of the seventeenth century they disappeared almost entirely as working craftsmen. The gunsmiths...were admitted...at the same time that the armourers were being admitted. Hookmaking was also an importaant branch of industry, but this handicraft has also disappeared, although not until [the beginning of the nineteenth century]. The hookmakers...were also general wire workers, and made the wire windows and guards that were common while glass was a luxury enjoyed by the few.” (Ibid p. 195)

“Although watchmakers were not admitted to full membership until the beginning of the [nineteenth] century, the Hammermen as far back as 1699 claimed jurisdiction over them.” (Ibid p. 195)

“From 1595 skinners came to be classed among the Hammermen, although the shoemakers also claimed to exercise a certain amount of jurisdiction over them.” (Ibid p. 197)

“Two Seals of Cause were granted to the Hammermen, one in 1519, and another of a more extensive character in 1532.” (Ibid p. 198)

**LISTSTERS or DYERS**

“The Listers formed themselves into a society about as early as any other body of craftsmen in the town. In 1501 their deacon was presented to the Council to be sworn, and to have his election confirmed; but it does not appear that they ever applied for a Seal of Cause, as was done by the other crafts about this period.” Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 116)

**MASONS**

“The masons obtained a Seal of Cause in 1532...[and thereupon] elected their own deacon, formed a society for themselves, passed bye-laws, and accumulated funds in the same manner as the other associations.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 118)

“It has been generally supposed that Masons were at one time associated with the Wrights and Coopers, but there is no evidence that this was the case farther than that the Masons are mentioned in the Seal of Cause granted in 1532 to the “Couparis, Wrights, and Measons.” (Ibid p. 236)

**PYNOURS or SHORE PORTERS**

1413. *Bullock, John*


1414. *Gordon, George*


1415. *Gordon, George*


**SHIPMASTERS**

1416. *Clark, Alexander*

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SHIPMASTER SOCIETY OR THE SEAMEN’S BOX OF ABERDEEN. 1911; [SofA Lib.]
SHOEMAKERS or CORDWAINERS or CORDINERS
“The shoemakers, long known as cordwainers or cordiners, were early associated under a deacon...and even as early as 1484 the Magistrates had come into conflict with them regarding their deacon.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 265)
“In 1501 a more explicit order was issued by the Magistrates, a warrant that may be regarded as the first formal Seal of Cause that was granted to this craft...In 1520 a more formal Seal of Cause was granted to the shoemakers.” (Ibid p. 266)
“Curriers, who were not at the same time shoemakers, have been admitted to the Shoemaker Trade.” (Ibid p. 287)

TAILORS
“There is good evidence to show that the tailors were organised before the close of the fifteenth century...The first recognition of the Tailor craft appears to have been on 6th February, 1511.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 253)
“The first mention of upholsterers in connection with the Tailor Trade occurs in a minute dated 14th September, 1767.” (Ibid p. 260)

WEAVERS or WEBSTERS
“...In the charter granted to [Aberdeen] by Alexander in 1222...the weavers...are specially mentioned as being excluded from the merchant guild...The weavers do not seem to have considered it necessary to apply to the Council for a formal Seal of Cause.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 262)
“At one time the weavers were very numerous in the city, and their society was the most influential of all the crafts.” (Ibid pp. 303-304)

WRIGHTS and COOPERS
“The Coopering trade was very early established in Aberdeen in connection with the curing of fish, at one time the staple industry in Aberdeen. About the year 1280 large quantities of salmon and salt fish were sent to different parts of England in barrels, and the Aberdeen coopers seemed to have been famed for the quality of the casks they produced.” (Ebenezer Bain: “Merchant and Craft Guilds. A History of The Aberdeen Incorporated Trades” p. 236)

GUILDRY

1418. [Anon] REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE GUILDRY OF ABERDEEN, ORDERED BY A HEAD COURT OF THE BRETHREN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1835. BY A COMMITTEE OF THE ASSESSORS Aberdeen 1836; 168 pages. [Concerns the financial affairs and contains extracts from the Guildry accounts for the years 1616-1833.]

1419. Bannerman, Thomas (Dean of Guild) AN INQUIRY INTO THE RIGHTS OF THE GUILDRY OF ABERDEEN. Aberdeen 1834; xvi+130 pages.


1421. Hunter, W. A. THE GUILDRY AND THE GUILDRY FUNDS. A LECTURE... Aberdeen 1877;
1422. Wood, Joseph
WHAT WILL THEY BE? A REPLY TO PROFESSOR W.A. HUNTER, OF LONDON, DELIVERED IN THE
MUSIC HALL BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY 5TH APRIL, 1877; WITH A SUMMARY OF THE
ARGUMENT, AND A SKETCH OF THE FUTURE OF THE GUILDRY FUNDS.
Aberdeen 1877; 36 pages.

GENERAL
1423. [Anon]
THE BURGESS OATH TO BE SWORN BY ALL BURGESSES OF GILD AND CRAFTSMEN OF THE
BURGH OF ABERDEEN AT THE TIME OF THEIR ADMISSION...
Aberdeen [1706];

1424. [Anon]
CONSTITUTION, RULES, AND REGULATIONS OF THE MERCHANT SOCIETY OF OLD ABERDEEN,
1794.
Aberdeen 1794; 16 pages.

1425. [Anon]
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE DEAN OF GUILD'S ASSESSORS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE
INTO THE STATE OF THE FUNDS APPERTAINING TO THE GUILD BRETHREN, TO THE DEAN OF
GUILD AND ASSESSORS. MARCH 1834.
Aberdeen 1834; 12 pages.

1426. [Anon]
ANALECTA SCOTIA: COLLECTIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE...HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
2 Volumes
Edinburgh 1834-1837;
[Volume II pp. 289-328 includes municipal statutes regulating pageants and processions relating mainly to the
crafts in Aberdeen 1440-1565.]

1427. [Anon]
INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE SHIELDS OR PANELS OF THE INCORPORATED TRADES, IN THE
TRINITY HALL, ABERDEEN.
Aberdeen 1851;

1428. [Anon][Alexander Walker]
LIST OF THE DEANS OF GUILD OF ABERDEEN FROM 1436 TO 1875, WITH CONTEMPORANEOUS
MATTERS ADDED, MEANT TO FORM A LOCAL LEAFLET IN THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
Aberdeen 1875;

1429. [Anon]
REGISTER OF BURGESSES OF GUILD AND TRADE OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN, 1399-1631.
Aberdeen 1890;

1430. Anderson, P. J. (Editor)
CHARTERS AND OTHER WRITS, ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF
ABERDEEN 1171-1804.
1890;

1431. *Bain, Ebenezer
MERCHANT AND CRAFT GUILDS.
A HISTORY OF THE ABERDEEN INCORPORATED TRADES.
Part I-Merchant and Craft Guilds: Chapter I-Introductory, Etymology of “Guild”, Origin of Guilds, Greek and
Roman Guilds, The Different Classes of Guilds, The Guilds and Municipalities, Conflicts among the Guilds;
1435. Jervise, Andrew
MEMORIALS OF ANGUS AND MEARNS: BEING AN ACCOUNT...OF THE CASTLES AND TOWNS VISITED BY EDWARD I.
Re-written and corrected by James Gammack.
2 Volumes
Edinburgh 1885;
[Aberdeen crafts: appendix vi.]

1436. Kennedy, William
ANNALS OF ABERDEEN.
2 Volumes
London 1818; xvi+489; iv+500 pages

1437. *McDonnell, Frances J.
ROLL OF APPRENTICES BURGH OF ABERDEEN 1622-1796.
Willow Bend Books 1998; 106 pages. 1 page of illustrations.

1438. Munro, A. M. (Editor)
RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN.
1899-1909;

1439. *Peters, K. J.
BURGESS OF GUILD
Guildry of Aberdeen, Aberdeen 1982; 42 pages.

1440. Walker, Alexander
LIST OF THE DEANS OF GUILD OF ABERDEEN 1436-1875
Leslie & Russell, Aberdeen 1875; ix+143 pages.
ANANDSTON

Gilds. The Weavers of Anderston.

WEAVERS
1441. [Anon]
ANDERSTON WEAVERS’ SOCIETY, ANDERSTON.
RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND LIST OF MEMBERS.
Bell & Bain, Glasgow 1879; 73 pages.
[GL: Pam 8080]

1442. *[Anon]
Glasgow 1901; 104 pages.

1443. *[Anon]
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE WEAVERS’ SOCIETY OF ANDERSTON.
INSTITUTED 3RD NOVEMBER 1738. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTERS, 25TH OCTOBER, 1902, AND 14TH APRIL, 1926.
HAVING APPENDED THERETO COPY OF THE ORIGINAL “CONTRACT OF SOCIETY” AND CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.
David J. Clark, Glasgow 1950; 53 pages.

1444. Taylor, J. M. (Compiler)
SCOTTISH WEAVERS’ SOCIETY, ANDERSTON.
EXCERPTS FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF THE WEAVERS SOCIETY OF ANDERSTON,
INSTITUTED 3RD NOVEMBER 1738.
The Society, Glasgow 1879; 50 pages.
[GL: Pam 6885]

ANNAN (DUMFRIESSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Annan in 1538.

1445. Chinnock, E. J.
CHARTERS GRANTED TO ANNAN.
Transactions and Journal of the Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 1907-08, Volume XX, pp. 170-178.

1446. Neilson, G.
ANNAN AND LOCHMABEN.
Transactions and Journal of the Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Volume XXXV, pp. 57-76.

ANSTRUTHER-EASTER (FIFESHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Anstruther-Easter in 1583.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER (FIFESHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Anstruther-Wester in 1587.
ARBOATH (FORFARSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Arbroath in 1599. 
Guilds. There were seven incorporated trades in Arbroath. In order of precedence these were: the Hammermen or Blacksmiths (1592), the Glovers or Skinners (c. 1592), the Shoemakers (c. 1592), the Weavers (1594), the Tailors, the Wrights, and the Bakers (1653). In addition to the seven incorporated trades there were the Seamen's Fraternity (shipmasters and sailors) and the Company of Brewers and Maltmen.

1447. *[Anon]
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ARBROATH GUILDRY INCORPORATION
The Incorporation, Arbroath 1982; 7 page booklet.

1448. *Hay, George
HISTORY OF ARBROATH TO THE PRESENT TIME
WITH NOTICES OF THE CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT.
Thomas Buncle, Arbroath 1876; xvi+448 pages. Illustrated.

AYR (AYRSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Ayr in 1428.

1449. *Cooper, W. S. (Editor)
CHARTERS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF AYR.
Ayr and Wigton Archaeological Association, Edinburgh 1883; 233 pages. Illustrated.

1450. Dickson, Thomas
PROCEEDINGS OF THE GILD COURT OF AYR [1428-1431] FROM THE AYR MANUSCRIPT.
Arch. and Hist. Collections of Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, i. 223-230
Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Archaeol. Soc., Edinburgh 1878; [SofA Lib.]
BANFF (BANFFSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Banff in 1592.
Convenery. There was a Convenery in Banff.

1451. Cramond, W.
THE ANNALS OF BANFF.
2 Volumes.
1891-93;

1452. Imlach, James
HISTORY OF BANFF
Banff 1868;

1453. Imlach, James
HISTORY OF BANFF AND FAMILIAR ACCOUNT OF ITS INHABITANTS AND BELONGINGS;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED CHRONICLES OF THE OLD CHURCHYARD OF BANFF.
Robert Leask & Son, Banff 1908; 160 pages.

BRECHIN (FORFARSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Brechin in 1601.
Guilds. The Brechin Hammermen’s Incorporation was established in 1600. By around 1650 there were six
incorporations, in order of precedence: Hammermen (metal workers); Glovers (and skinners); Baxters (bakers);
Cordiners (shoemakers); Websters (weavers); and Tailyeours. Two trades, the Fleshers and the Bonnetmakers,
ever sought incorporation. The Wrights had a society by 1675.

1454. [Anon]
BOOK OF THE BRECHIN HAMMERMEN’S INCORPORATION, 1600-1770.
Manuscript in the Angus Council Archives, Montrose Library, Montrose.

1455. Adams, David G.
THE BRECHIN HAMMERMEN’S INCORPORATION, 1600-1762,
AND LATER FINE METAL CRAFTSMEN TO c. 1850.

1456. Black, David D.
THE HISTORY OF BRECHIN
William Paterson, Edinburgh/Black & Johnston, Brechin 1864

1457. Black, David D.
THE HISTORY OF BRECHIN

1458. Thoms, David Boath
THE GUILDRY OF BRECHIN.
The Guildry of Brechin, Brechin 1968; 122 pages.
[GL: S 338/6]

BURNTISLAND (FIFESHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Burntisland in 1541.
CAITHNESS

1459. Calder, J.T.
SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF CAITHNESS
Glasgow 1861;

CAMPBELTOWN (ARGYLLSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Campbeltown in 1700.

CULLEN (BANFFSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cullen in 1617.

1460. Cramond, William
THE ANNALS OF CULLEN.
1887;

1461. Cramond, William
INVENTORY OF THE CHARTERS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE BURGH OF CULLEN.
Banff 1887;

CULROSS (FIFESHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Culross in 1588.

CUPAR (FIFESHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cupar in 1369.

1462. [Anon]
CHARTERS AND OTHER MUNIMENTS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL BURGH OF CUPAR.
Translated by G. Home.
Cupar, Fife 1882;
DINGWALL (ROSS AND CROMARTY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dingwall in 1497.

1463. Macrae, N.
The Romance of a Royal Burgh: Dingwall’s Story of a Thousand Years. 1923;

DORNOC (SUTHERLANDSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Dornoch in 1648.

DUMBARTON (DUMBARTONSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Dumbarton in 1609.

Guilds. There once existed a Shoemakers’ Corporation and a Hammermens’ Corporation.

1464. [Anon]
Dumbarton Burgh Records 1627-1746. Dumbarton 1860;

1465. Irving, J.
The History of Dumbartonshire. 1879;

1466. Roberts, Fergus (Compiler)
Roll of Dumbarton Burgesses and Guild Brethren, 1600-1846: With a Continuation Thereof to the Present Day.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1937; 67 pages. [GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 73)]

1467. Thomson, R. D.
Transactions of the Trade Corporations of Dumbarton (Compiled from the Minute Books of the Shoemakers’ Corporation and the Hammermen’s Corporation) Dumbarton Herald, Dumbarton 1933; 20 pages. [GL: Pam 5961]

DUMFRIES (DUMFRIESSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Dumfries in 1827.

Convenery. There was a Convenery in Dumfries. At one time there were at least 11 different crafts incorporated in Dumfries, namely: 1 the Smiths, 2 the Wrights & Masons, 3 the Websters, 4 the Tailors, 5 the Shoemakers or Cordwainers, 6 the Skinners and Gauntlers or Glovers, 7 the Fleshers, 8 the Loriners or Armourers, 9 the Pewterers or Tinsmiths, 10 the Bonnetmakers, 11 the Litsters or Dyers

1468. *McDowall, William

1469. McDowall, William
HISTORY OF THE BURGH OF DUMFRIES.
Edinburgh. Second Edition 1873;

1470. McDowall, William
HISTORY OF THE BURGH OF DUMFRIES.

1471. McDowall, William
HISTORY OF THE BURGH OF DUMFRIES,
WITH NOTICES OF NITHSDALE, ANNANDALE, AND THE WESTERN BORDER.
A Supplementary Chapter by Alfred Truckell

DUNBAR (HADDINGTONSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dunbar in 1603.

1472. Miller, James
THE HISTORY OF DUNBAR FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT PERIOD; WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE ANCIENT CASTLES AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY ON THE BORDERS OF EAST LOTHIAN.
William Miller, Dunbar 1830; iv+292 pages. Illustrated.
DUNDEE
Gild Merchant. There is a Gild Merchant or Gildry in Dundee which was established in 1249. Guilds. There is a Convenary in Dundee with two separate Incorporations in Dundee: the Nine Incorporated Trades and the Three United Trades (1741-1934). The Nine Incorporated Trades, which are still active, comprise the Bonnetmakers, the Bakers, the Flesher, the Shoemakers or Cordwainers, the Weavers (1557-1951), the Tailors (1556-1920), the Hammermen, the Glovers, and the Waulkers or Dyers. The Three United Trades comprise the Masons (1659-1960), the Wrights (1691-1915), and the Slaters (1684-1976). The order of precedence is: the Bakers (1486), the Shoemakers or Cordiners (1522), the Glovers (1516/7), the Tailors (1525), the Bonnetmakers (1496), the Hammermen (1525), the Weavers (1512), the Flesher (1495), the Fullers or Walkers (1525) and the Dyers or Litsters (1590). The Dyers and Walkers united in 1693 and the united trade has appeared under either name since. The Dyers were not members of the association of Trades until the union.
There was a Fraternity of Masters and Seamen, or Trinity House (1556) and an Incorporation of Maltmen of Dundee (1659-1960).

BONNETMAKERS
1473. *Campbell, The Revd T. R. S.
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BONNETMAKER CRAFT OF DUNDEE.

1474. *Gauldie, Enid
THE BONNETS OF BONNIE DUNDEE
A SHORT HISTORY OF BONNETMAKING AND BONNET WEARING IN DUNDEE.
Waterside Press 1993; 48 pages.

WEAVERs
1475. [Anon]
ABSTRACT OR INVENTORY OF CHARTERS AND OTHER WRITINGS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF WEAVERS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUNDEE. DRAWN UP IN THE YEAR 1825.
Dundee 1881;

GUILDRY
1476. [Anon]
REPORT ON THE GUILDRY OF DUNDEE, BY A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ASCERTAIN THE RIGHTS OF THAT ANCIENT BODY, AND ESPECIALLY ITS RIGHT TO ELECT ITS OWN OFFICERS AND TO MANAGE ITS OWN FUNDS.
Dundee 1815;

1477. [Anon]
Dundee 1816;

1478. #[Anon] [M. Waddell]
THE GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF DUNDEE
1986; 15 pages.

1479. *Goodfellow, David
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF DUNDEE.
2000; 11 pages. Illustrated.
1986; 15 pages.

1480. *Smith, Annette M.
THE GUILDRY OF DUNDEE.
A HISTORY OF THE MERCHANT GUILD OF DUNDEE UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY.
With a Foreword by David Goodfellow, former Lord Dean of Guild.
Abertay Historical Society 2005; x+182 pages. Illustrated.

GENERAL
1481.  Barrie, David
CITY OF DUNDEE ILLUSTRATED
Winter, Duncan & Co, Dundee 1890;

1482.  *Gauldie, Enid
ONE ARTFUL AND AMBITIOUS INDIVIDUAL. ALEXANDER RIDDOCH (1745-1822)
(PROVOST OF DUNDEE 1787-1819)
Abertay Historical Society Publication No. 28, Dundee 1989; 60 pages.

1483.  *Hay, William (Editor)
CHARTERS, WRITS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUNDEE,
THE HOSPITAL AND JOHNSTON'S BEQUEST: 1292-1880,
WITH INVENTORY OF THE TOWN'S WRITS ANNEXED.
Dundee 1880; xviii+270+xlii pages.

1484.  M'Beatts, John
THE MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUNDEE
Dundee 1873;

1485.  Mackie, Charles
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OF DUNDEE
Glasgow 1836;

1486.  Maclaren, J.
THE HISTORY OF DUNDEE
Dundee 874;

1487.  Maxwell, Alexander
THE HISTORY OF OLD DUNDEE
Edinburgh 1884;

1488.  Maxwell, Alexander
OLD DUNDEE, ECCLESIASTICAL, BURGHAL AND SOCIAL PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION
Edinburgh 1891

1489.  *Millar, A.H.
THE ROLL OF EMINENT BURGESSES OF DUNDEE 1513-1886
The Provost, Magistrates and Town Council, Dundee 1887; viii+348 pages.

1490.  *Smith, [Dr.] Annette M.
THE THREE UNITED TRADES OF DUNDEE; MASONS, WRIGHTS & SLATERS.

1491.  *Smith, Dr. Annette M.
THE NINE TRADES OF DUNDEE

1492.  Talbot, John C.
REPORT OF THE CASE OF THE FORFAR, ETC. DISTRICT OF BURGHS, TRIED BEFORE A
COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 3, 1830.
Edinburgh 1831;

250
[Concerns the guildry of Dundee.]

1493. Thomson, James
THE HISTORY OF DUNDEE
Dundee 1874;

MEDIEVAL DUNDEE - A TOWN AND ITS PEOPLE
With an Introductory Essay by S.G.E. Lythe
Abertay Historical Society Publication No. 30, Dundee 1990; 120 pages.

BURGH LAWS OF DUNDEE, WITH THE HISTORY, STATUTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE GUILD OF MERCHANTS AND FRATERNITIES OF CRAFTSMEN.
Section I-The Burgh Laws of Dundee: Chapter I-Introduction; Chapter II-Burgh Laws; Chapter III-Royal Acts and Statutes. Section II-The Guildry Incorporation of Dundee: Chapter I-Introduction; Chapter II-Historical Account; Chapter III-Acts and Statutes; Chapter IV-Proceedings of the Guildry. Rules and Regulations of the Guild Court. Section IV-The Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee: Chapter I-Introduction; Chapter II-Historical Account; Chapter III-Proceedings of the Nine Trades. Section V-The Trades Incorporations of Dundee: Chapter I-Introduction; Chapter II-The Baker Trade; Chapter III-The Shoemaker Trade; Chapter IV-The Glover Trade; Chapter V-The Tailor Trade; Chapter VI-The Bonnetmaker Trade; Chapter VII-The Flesher Trade; Chapter VIII-The Hammerman Trade; Chapter IX-The Weaver Trade; Chapter X-The Dyer Trade. Section VI: Chapter I-Pendicles of the Guildry; Chapter II-The Three United Trades; Chapter III-The Mason Trade; Chapter IV-The Wright Trade; Chapter V-The Slater Trade; Chapter VI-The Maltmen Incorporation; Chapter VII-Concluding Remarks, Glossary, Errata.
Longmans, Green & Co, London 1872; x+625 pages.
[GL: T/D 914; SofA Lib.]
DUNFERMLINE (FIFeshire)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Dunfermline in 1395.
Guilds. There are eight Incorporated Trades in Dunfermline which, in order of precedence, are: the Smiths or Hammermen, the Weavers, the Wrights, the Tailors, the Shoemakers, the Baxters (Bakers), the Masons, and the Fleshers (Butchers).

HAMMERMEN
1496. Thomson, Daniel
THE DUNFERMLINE HAMMERMEN:
A HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN...TO WHICH IS APPENDED A HISTORY OF THE CONVENOR'S COURT...
Compiled from the...minute books and manuscripts connected with the craft.
Gardner, Paisley 1909; xiv+259 pages. Illustrated
[GL: S338/6]

WEAVERS
1497. *Thomson, Daniel
THE WEAVERS' CRAFT:
BEING A HISTORY OF THE WEAVERS' INCORPORATION OF DUNFERMLINE,
WITH WORD PICTURES OF THE PASSING TIMES.
Gardner, Paisley 1903; 380 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: S 338/6]

GENERAL
1498. Henderson, Ebenezer
THE ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE AND VICINITY 1069-1878
Glasgow 1879;
1499. Fergusson, James, of Kilkerran
DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1738 TO THE YEAR 1752...
Edinburgh 1775;
[Decided that the trade of Vintner was not confined to the Gildry.]
1500. Torrie, [Elizabeth] P.D.
THE GILD OF DUNFERMLINE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY
1501. *Torrie, Elizabeth P.D. (Editor)
THE GILD COURT BOOK OF DUNFERMLINE 1433-1597.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1986; xxxiv+198 pages.
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s n ser; 12); BL: X.0802/402(63)]

DUNKELD (PERTHSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Dunkeld in 1704.
EDINBURGH

Gild Merchant.

The Convenery of Trades of Edinburgh comprises twelve Incorporations, which are still active and include the Hammermen (1483), the Bonnet-makers and Dyers or Waulkers, the Skinners, the Furriers, the Fleshers, the Wrights (to which were added in 1489 the Coopers, and in 1633 the Painters, the Slaters, and the Sievwrights), the Masons (to which were added in 1633 the Bowyers, the Glaziers the Plumbers, and the Upholsterers), the Tailors, the Bakers, the Cordiners, the Goldsmiths (1525), and the Websters or Weavers. In 1483 the Edinburgh Goldsmiths (who were then associated with other hammer-wielding trades under the general description of Hammermen, petitioned and were ranted certain privileges, and in 1525 they dissociated themselves from the other trades and became an independent corporation.

A Guild of Merchants was established sometime during the fifteenth century, and King James IV became a member in 1505. The Gildry of Edinburgh, called the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh (1403), which concerns itself primarily with the admission of burgesses of the City, was established in 1691 by a Charter granted by Charles II.

Canongate, now an integral part of Edinburgh, was in the early times a separate burgh, with its own guilds and chartered incorporations. The goldsmiths of Canongate were associated with other trades such as blacksmiths, whitesmiths and coppersmiths, with whom they were incorporated under the comprehensive term of Hammermen.

HAMMERMEN

1502. *Smith, John
THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH AND THEIR ALTAR IN ST. GILES’ CHURCH:
BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN OF
EDINBURGH 1494-1558.
With introductory notes by John Smith.
W.J. Hay, Edinburgh 1906; 201 pages.
[GL: S 338/6]

1503. Smith, J.
A ROYAL GIFT TO THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH IN 1641.
[SofA Lib.]

1504. Little, W. C.
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE HAMMERMEN OF EDINBURGH, FROM THEIR RECORDS
[1582-1774].
[SofA Lib.]

Masons

1505. [Anon]
MEMORIAL FOR THE UNITED INCORPORATIONS OF MARY’S CHAPEL, AND FOR ALEXANDER
MILLER, GLAZIER, DEACON, DULY ELECTED BY THEM, OF THE INCORPORATION OF MASON,
PURSUERS, AGAINST ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, THE PRETENDED DEACON OF THE SAID
INCORPORATION, AND THE MAGISTRATES AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH, AND
OTHERS, DEFENDERS.
Edinburgh [1764];

1506. *Carr, H.
THE MASON AND THE BURGH.
AN EXAMINATION OF THE EDINBURGH REGISTER OF APPRENTICES AND THE BURGESS ROLLS.
The Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London 1954; 84 pages.

MERCHANT COMPANY

1507. [Anon]
THE REPORT AND REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED COMMITTEES OF THE COMPANY OF
MERCHANTS, AND OF THE OTHER INCORPORATED SOCIETIES OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.
Edinburgh 1763; [The committees were established to oppose a proposal by the burgh for a change in the manner of electing the deacons of the fourteen incorporations.]


1512. Chambers, Dr. Robert MERCHANTS AND MERCHANDISE IN EDINBURGH IN OLD TIMES 1858;


1517. Mackie, A. Kirk
HISTORICAL NOTES REGARDING THE MERCHANT COMPANY OF EDINBURGH, AND THE WIDOW’S SCHEME AND HOSPITALS.
Edinburgh 1862; 128+xlviii pages.
[Privately printed by Charles Lawson, Master of the Company, upon his retirement.]

PEWTERERS
1518. Bisset, J. S.
THE EDINBURGH TOUCHPLATES: SOME NEW LIGHT ON THEIR ORIGIN AND PURPOSE.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Volume LXXII, p. 224.
[SofA Lib.]
[Touchplates of the Edinburgh Pewterers.]

1519. Smith, J. A.
NOTE ON THE SUPPOSED “CHARTER CHEST OF JOHNNY FAA”, AND ITS CONTENTS - PROBABLY THE OFFICIAL BOX AND PLATES WITH TRADE MARKS, OF THE INCORPORATION OF PEWTERERS OF EDINBURGH.
[SofA Lib.]

GUILDRY
1520. [Anon]
PROCEEDINGS OF THE GUILDRY AT EDINBURGH, AT THE MEETING OF THE INCORPORATION, IN THE FREEMASON’S HALL, NIDDRY STREET, ON TUESDAY DECEMBER 16, 1817; INCLUDING SOME DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THAT MEETING.
Edinburgh 1818;

1521. [Anon]
Edinburgh 1818;

1522. *Colston, James
THE GUILDRY OF EDINBURGH : IS IT AN INCORPORATION?
With Introductory Remarks concerning “Gilds” and an Appendix.
Edinburgh 1887; x+208 pages.
[Limited to 300 copies]
[Signed by the author]
[GL: S 338/6]
[The Appendix contains the Statuta Gildae of Berwick, and the Constitutions of the Gild Court of Edinburgh 1584.]

1523. Miller, R[obert]
THE EDINBURGH DEAN OF GUILD COURT : A MANUAL OF HISTORY AND PROCEDURE. WITH CHAPTERS ON THE GUILDRY OF EDINBURGH AND THE DEAN OF GUILD.
Edinburgh 1896;

FREEMEN
1524. Cousland, Chas. J[ohnstone]
HONOURED IN SCOTLAND’S CAPITAL. FREEMEN OR “BURGESSES AND GILD BROTHERS- GRATIS” OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, 1459-1946, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR SPEECHES. With an historical note by Marguerite Wood.
[BL: 010370.b.37.]
GENERAL

1525. [Anon]
ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH, COMMONLY CALLED THE SEAL OF CAUSE, IN
FAVOUR OF THE SURGEONS AND BARBERS OF EDINBURGH [JULY 1, 1505].
Edinburgh [1505];

1526. [Anon]
THE SETT, OR DECREET ARBITRAL OF KING JAMES THE 6TH OF BLESSED MEMORY [MAY 25,
1583], DECIDING ALL DIFFERENCES BETWIXT MERCHANTS AND TRADES, ANENT THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, AS IT IS REGISTRAT IN THE BOOKS OF COUNCIL
AND SESSION AND RATIFIED IN PARLIAMENT. TOGETHER WITH THE ACTS OF THE TOWN
COUNCIL, DETERMINING THE TIME OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROVOST, DEAN OF GILD,
AND THESAURER, TO BE NO LONGER THAN ONE OR TWO YEARS TOGETHER AT ONE TIME.
2 Parts.
Edinburgh 1683;
[Other editions 1700, 1726, 1742, 1783.]
[BL: 510.a.40 and G.5318 and 8285.aa.30.(4.) and 10369.a.46.]

1527. [Anon]
PROTESTS TAKEN IN THE COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH, AT THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO
SERVE IN PARLIAMENT FOR THIS CITY. WITH A MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE LAWERS,
AND THEIR OPINIONS THEREUPON, TOUCHING THE RIGHTS OF THE TRADES.
Edinburgh [1742];

1528. [Anon]
The Query, Can the City of Edinburgh Be Hurt by the Proposed Alteration of the
Set in Favour of the Trades?
Edinburgh, 1763; 1 page.

1529. [Anon]
AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDUCT OF THE TOWN-COUNCIL OF
EDINBURGH, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF MR. LAURIE’S ADMINISTRATION TO THE
PRESENT TIME; WITH REMARKS ON THE SET OR CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY.
By a Burgess and Guild-Brother.
Edinburgh 1776;

1530. [Anon]
FACTION DISPLAYED : OR A GENUINE RELATION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE TRADES
AND OF THE LATE POLITICAL CONTENTIONS IN THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.
Edinburgh [1777];
[Concerns the contentions between the gildry and the trades.]

1531. [Anon]
DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE QUESTION OF REFORM IN THE ROYAL BURGHS OF
SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh 1817. Second Edition 1819;
[Contains a report of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh (1818) on the Reform Bill, pp. 130-136.]

1532. [Anon]
CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF EDINBURGH 1143-1540.
Edinburgh 1871; xxvii+231 pages

1533. Colston, James
THE INCORPORATED TRADES OF EDINBURGH WITH AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER
ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh 1891; 237 pages. Illustrated.
1534. Cresswell, C. H.
AN EDINBURGH TRADE DISPUTE DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.
[SofA Lib.]

1535. Irons, J. C.
MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT...EDINBURGH.
Edinburgh 1895;

1536. Mackay.
HISTORY OF THE BURGH OF CANONGATE.

1537. *Maitland, William
THE HISTORY OF EDINBURGH FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.
CONTAINING A FAITHFUL RELATION OF THE PUBLICK TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITIZENS;
ACCOUNTS OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES; ITS GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND
MILITARY; INCORPORATIONS OF TRADES AND MANUFACTURES; COURTS OF JUSTICE; STATE
OF LEARNING; CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS, &c.
WITH THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISHES OF THE CANONGATE, ST. CUTHBERT, AND
OTHER DISTRICTS WITHIN THE SUBURBS OF EDINBURGH.

CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF EDINBURGH. AD 1143-1540.
The Scottish Burgh Records Society, Edinburgh 1871; 231 pages. Illustrated.

1539. *Marwick, Sir James David
EDINBURGH GUILDS AND CRAFTS : A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE BURGESSES-SHIP, GUILD
BROTHERHOOD, AND MEMBERSHIP OF CRAFTS IN THE CITY.
Scottish Burgh Records Society, Edinburgh 1909; xi+258 pages.
[GL: Store 18 (Scottish burgh r s; 21)]

1540. Pennecuik, Alexander
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BLUE BLANKET; OR, CRAFTSMEN’S BANNER: CONTAINING
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GOOD-TOWN; WITH THE POWERS AND
PREROGATIVES OF THE CRAFTS OF EDINBURGH, &c..
John Mosman, Edinburgh. First Edition 1722; x+140 pages

1541. *Pennecuik, Alexander
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BLUE BLANKET; OR, CRAFTSMEN’S BANNER: CONTAINING
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GOOD-TOWN; WITH THE POWERS AND
PREROGATIVES OF THE CRAFTS OF EDINBURGH, &c..

1542. Pennecuik, Alexander
BLUE BLANKET; OR, CRAFTSMEN’S BANNER : AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MUNICIPAL
CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, INCLUDING THE SET OF THE BURGH AS
ESTABLISHED IN 1583 AND AMENDED IN 1730; WITH THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL
RELATING THERETO, AND LISTS OF THE ALDERMEN AND LORD PROVOSTS, MAGISTRATES,
DEACON-CONVENORS, THE COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, MASTERS OF THE
MERCHANT COMPANY, MODERATORS OF THE HIGH CONSTABLES, ETC., FROM THE EARLIEST
TIME TO THE YEAR 1826. TO WHICH IS ADD A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BLUE
BLANKET, OR THE CRAFTSMEN’S BANNER, CONTAINING THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF

257
THE GOOD-TOWN, WITH THE POWER AND PREROGATIVES OF THE CRAFTS OF EDINBURGH, ETC.
Edinburgh 1826;

1543.  Penneucuik, A[lexander]
THEE HISTORY OF THE BLUE BLANKET OR CRAFTSMEN’S BANNER, CONTAINING THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GOOD-TOWN, WITH THE POWER AND PREROGATIVES OF THE CRAFTS THEREOF.
Edinburgh 1832; vii+141 pages.

1544.  *Robertson, D.; Wood, Marguerite; Mears, F. C.; Hannay, Professor Robert Kerr
EDINBURGH 1329-1929.
Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh 1929; lxx+435 pages.

A SHORT SERIES OF LECTURES ON THE PAROCHIAL AND COLLEGIATE ANTIQUITIES OF EDINBURGH.
Read to the Holy Gild of S. Joseph, by a Member of the Gild.
J. Marshall, Edinburgh 1845; iv+146 pages.
[BL: 4735.a.35.]

LECTURES ON THE RELIGIOUS ANTIQUITIES OF EDINBURGH.
Read to the Holy Gild of S. Joseph, by a Member of the Gild.
J. Marshall, Edinburgh 1846-47;
[BL: 4735.a.36.]

1547.  Watson, Charles B. Boog (Editor)
ROLL OF EDINBURGH BURGESSES AND GUILD-BRETHREN, 1406-1700.
Issued in 6 parts 1926-1929.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1929; 546 pages
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 59)]

1548.  Watson, Charles B. Boog (Editor)
ROLL OF EDINBURGH BURGESSES AND GUILD-BRETHREN, 1701-1760.
Issued in 3 parts 1929-1930.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1930;
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 62)]

1549.  Watson, Charles B. Boog (Editor)
ROLL OF EDINBURGH BURGESSES AND GUILD-BRETHREN, 1761-1841.
Issued in 2 parts.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1933;
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 68)]
ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. The Gild Merchant in Elgin was granted a Charter in 1234 by King Alexander II.

Guilds. There are six Incorporated Trades in Elgin all of them established between 1656 and 1658; they are the Hammermen, the Glovers, the Tailors, the Shoemakers, the Weavers, and the Squaremen (who embrace Stone Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Wrights, Builders, Wheelwrights, Makers of Wooden Ploughs, Painters, Glaziers, and Plasterers).

1550. Cramond, W.
THE RECORDS OF ELGIN 1234-1800.
2 Volumes.
1903-1908;

1551. Dunbar, E.D.
SOCIAL LIFE IN FORMER DAYS, CHIEFLY IN THE PROVINCE OF MORAY.
Illustrated by letters and family papers.
Edinburgh. First Series 1865;
[First Series Chapter xxiv concerns the incorporated trades of Elgin.]

1552. Young, Robert
ANNALS OF THE PARISH AND BURGH OF ELGIN
Elgin 1879;
**FORFAR**
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Forfar in 1372.

**FORRES (MORAYSHIRE)**
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Forres in 1711.

**FORTROSE**
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Fortrose in 1708.

**FRASERBURGH**
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Fraserburgh in 1588.
GAINSBURGH

1553. Stark, Adam
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GAINSBURGH

1554. Stark, Adam
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GAINSBURGH
London. Second Edition 1843;

GALLOWAY (KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in New Galloway in 1629.

1555. Mackenzie, William
THE HISTORY OF GALLOWAY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.
Two Volumes.
GLASGOW
Gild Merchant. There is a Merchants House of Glasgow, chaired by the Lord Dean of Guild, which was the original Gildry established in 1605.

Guilds. The Convenery in Glasgow is called the Trades House of Glasgow, chaired by the Deacon Convenor), and was founded in 1605. It comprises, in order of precedence, the following fourteen Craft Incorporations which are still active: the Hammermen founded in 1536 and which includes the Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Cutlers and Goldsmiths), the Tailors (1536), the Cordiners, the Maltmen, the Weavers, the Bakers, the Skinners (1516), the Wrights (1057), the Coopers, the Fleshers (1580), the Masons (1057), the Gardeners (1605), the Chirurgeons and Barbers (1599), and the Bonnetmakers and Dyers (1597). There also exists the Mariners and Fishers.

The Glasgow crafts, in chronological order of legal recognition are: 1 the Skinners and Furriers, 2 the Tailors, 3 the Weavers, 4 the Hammermen, 5 the Masons, 6 the Bakers, 7 the Cordiners, 8 the Coopers, 9 the Fleshers, 10 the Bonnetmakers and Dyers, 11 the Surgeons and Barbers, 12 the Wrights, 13 the Maltmen, 14 the Gardeners, 15 the Mariners and Fishers.

BAKERS
Origins and Constitution. In 1556 an Act was passed by the Magistrates and Town Council in favour of the Baxters or Bakers. Its charter and other documents were destroyed in the great fire of 1652. Following the defeat by the Regent Moray of Queen Mary's troops at Langside in 1568, and in gratitude to the Baxters who had supplied the Regent's troops with bread, the regent Moray gave land at Partick to the Incorporation, on which mills were erected, and for the next three hundred years the Incorporation carried on the business of millers in these mills located on the banks of the river Kelvin. The Incorporation's rights were confirmed by charter of novodamus granted by Walter, Commendator of blantyre, in 1665.

Eminent Members. Eminent members have included successive Earls of Moray.

1556. [Anon]
RULES AND BYE-LAWS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW
The Company, Glasgow 1939;

1557. *Ness, James
THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW.
[Compiled by James Ness, Clerk of the Incorporation.]
The Company, Glasgow 1891; viii+141 pages. Illustrated.

1558. *Ness, James
THE INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE YEAR 1890.
APPENDIX 1890-1896.
[Compiled by James Ness, Clerk of the Incorporation.]
The Company, Glasgow 1896; 39 pages.

1559. *Ness, James
INCORPORATION OF BAKERS OF GLASGOW.
The Company, Glasgow 1931; 212 pages. Illustrated.
[GL.: S 338/6]

BONNET MAKERS AND DYERS
Origins and Constitution. The Bonnetmakers and Dyers were incorporated under a Seal of Cause granted by the Magistrates and the Town Council in 1597, which gave the Craftsmen the exclusive right to make bonnets, woollen socks and wylie-coats in the Burgh. Further regulations were made in 1760 granting legal recognition to the Dyers who were closely connected with the Bonnetmakers. The charter of 1801 made it a requirement for any burgess practising the craft of dyeing to enter the Incorporation.

1560. [Anon]
THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW.
A SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION.
[By R. Murray Dunlop, Clerk of the Incorporation.]
The Incorporation, Glasgow 1886; vi+67 pages.
[GL: S 338/6]

1561. [Anon]
THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW.
[By R. Murray Dunlop, Clerk of the Incorporation.]
[GL: S 338/6]

1562. *[Anon]
THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW.
[By R. Murray Dunlop, Clerk of the Incorporation.]
The Incorporation, Glasgow 1886. Third Edition 1905; ix+93 pages.

1563. *[Anon]
THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW.
[By W. Stevenson Cochran, Clerk of the Incorporation.]

1564. *[Anon]
HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW 1597-1930.
With a Preface by W. Stevenson Cochran, Clerk.
The Incorporation, Glasgow 1886. Fifth Edition 1930; xi+168 pages.

1565. *[Anon]
HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS OF GLASGOW, 1597-1950
The Incorporation, Glasgow. Sixth Edition 1952; 121 pages
[GL: S 338/6]

CHIRURGEONS AND BARBERS
Origins and Constitution. The Surgeons and the Barbers were united under a Royal Charter granted by King James VI in 1559 which named them the Incorporation of Chirurgeons and Barbers. For some time the two classes of member remained distinct, although the Surgeons were more strictly limited than the Barbers, who with their chirurgy skills were allowed to perform simple work, healing of wounds, bleeding, and extraction of teeth. The charter was ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1672 by Act of Charles II. However the Surgeons quarrelled with the Barbers, as a result of which the Surgeons renounced their privileges under the Letter of Deaconry, and in 1722 the Magistrates and Town Council granted authority to the Barbers to meet and elect a Deacon for themselves in the place formerly occupied in the House by the Deacon of the Surgeons and Barbers.

1566. *Batchelor, F. S.
HISTORY AND RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS IN GLASGOW.
[Copy signed by the author]

1567. *Tennent, James B.
RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS, GLASGOW,
FORMERLY THE INCORPORATION OF CHIRURGEONS AND BARBERS.
Extracted and narrated by James B. Tennent, Deacon of the Incorporation, 1890-91.
Bell & Bain, Glasgow 1899; xii+264 pages.

1568. *Tennent, James B.
RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BARBERS, GLASGOW,
FORMERLY THE INCORPORATION OF CHIRURGEONS AND BARBERS.
Supplement by James R. Anderson.
Wilson, Guthrie, Glasgow 1930; xii+372 pages. Illustrated.
COOPERS OR COUPARS

Origins and Constitution. The Incorporation of Coopers was originally united with the Masons and the Wrights through the Royal Charter granted by King Malcolm III in 1057. In 1569 the Coopers separated from the Masons and the Wrights, when they were granted their own charter, by a separate Letter of Deaconry, or Seal of Cause. As well as regulating entry to the Craft and making a weekly levy for the support of poor craftsmen, the charter enacted regulations for standards of craftsmanship. Craftsmen could not take more than one apprentice at a time, and the length of apprenticeship was seven years. Further regulations were enacted by the Town Council in 1691, and by statute of William and Mary in 1695 all the rights and privileges of the "incorporation and trade of the coupars of Glasgow" were confirmed.

1569. [Anon]
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF COOPERS OF GLASGOW [MADE IN 1879]; WITH APPENDIX.
[By James Roberton, LL.D., Clerk of the Incorporation.]
Glasgow 1880; 50 pages.

1570. [Anon]
ACTS AND CHARTERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF COOPERS OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1885;

1571. *Craig, William
Glasgow 1899; 170 pages. No illustrations.
[Edition limited to 130 copies of which this copy is No. 102, and is inscribed “To Provost MacKay with Mr. Craig’s Compliments 1899.”]

CORDINERS

Origins and Constitution. The Incorporation of Cordiners of Glasgow comprised tanners, curriers, barkers, and souters. Regulations for the Cordiners were confirmed by the Town Council in 1460. the Seal of Cause or charter by which the Guild was incorporated, was granted in 1558 by the Town Council and Magistrates with the concurrence of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, under the Seal of the City and the Round seal of the Archbishop. The Seals of Cause confirmed the power to control entry to the Craft by apprenticeship, the exclusive right to trade in the Burgh, and responsibility for the quality of the goods offered for sale, as well as the allocation of booths in the market. When these exclusive privileges were abolished under the reform Acts of 1832-34 the Incorporation gave up trade membership as a condition of entry. In 1919 the Incorporation received a Royal Charter.

1572. *Campbell, William (an Ex-Deacon of the Incorporation)
HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF CORDINERS IN GLASGOW; WITH APPENDIX
Glasgow 1883; xi+310 pages.
[The Appendix contains the Letter of Gildry of 1605.]

FLESHERS

Origins and Constitution. The Flesher were incorporated by a Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council in 1580, the object of which was to regulate the affairs of the tradesmen who provided meat for the growing population of Glasgow. There were "provisions for the inspection of meat, the punishment of malpractices in connection with the selling of same... market dues of unfreemen bringing their beasts to town, and provisions against the throwing out of bags, paunches and tripes upon the High Street." The trading monopoly of the Flesheres was abolished in 1840.
1573. [Anon]
INCORPORATION OF FLESHERS.
REPORT AS TO FLESHERS’ FREE SCHOOL.
Glasgow 1869;
[Contains copy Letter of Deaconry by the Provost, Bailies and Council of Glasgow, 26th September 1580, sealed 6th October 1580; and copy portion of Letter of Deaconry granted by King James VI and I; also certain extracts from the late records of the Incorporation regarding their school.]

1574. [Anon]
SEAL OF CAUSE AND BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF FLESHERS OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1887;
[Contains List of Deacons 1604-1886, and List of Members 1770-1887.]

GARDENERS
Origins and Constitution. The original charter incorporating the Gardeners was granted by the Burgh of Glasgow in circa 1605. This charter was lost in 1646 when the Deacon died of the plague which at that time was raging in the Burgh; whereupon all his furniture and papers were burned. In 1690 the Magistrates and Town Council granted the Incorporation of Gardeners a Seal of Cause, referring to the original one, and in 1745 they authorised the Incorporation to elect their Deacon without a leet of two, and granted them certain exclusive privileges within the Burgh. These were enjoyed by the Incorporation down to the passing of the Act in 1846 for the abolition of exclusive privileges of trading in burghs in Scotland.

Eminent Members. In 1989 HRH The Prince of Wales became an honorary member of the Craft.

1575. *M’Nab, P[eter] Baird
THE HISTORY OF THE INCORPORATION OF GARDENERS OF GLASGOW:
FROM 18TH NOVEMBER 1626 TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1903.
John Smith, Glasgow [1903]; viii+325 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: 338/6]

HAMMERMEN
Origins and Constitution. The Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow originally comprised craftsmen associated with metalworking such as goldsmiths, Silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, saddlers, lorimers, armourers, sword-makers, cutlers, pewterers, and clockmakers. The Seal of Cause by which the Guild was incorporated, was granted in 1536 by the Town Council of Glasgow, with the concurrence of Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, under the Seal of the City, and the Round Seal of the Archbishop. It was confirmed in 1570, 1676 and 1693.

Hall. The Incorporation meets at the Trades Hall.
Eminent Members. Eminent members have included Edward VIII, Stanley Baldwin, HRH The Duke of Edinburgh (1955), and HRH The Prince of Wales (1988)

1576. [Anon]
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW [ADOPTED JULY 10, 1877]; WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING LIST OF MEMBERS, AS AT 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1877.
Glasgow 1878;

1577. *Lumsden, Harry (Clerk of the Trades House of Glasgow) and Aitken, Revd P. Henderson
HISTORY OF THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW
A STUDY TYPICAL OF SCOTTISH CRAFT LIFE AND ORGANISATION.
Alexander Gardner, Paisley 1912; xxv+446 pages.
[GL: 338/6]

1578. *Muir, Arthur
TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HAMMERMEN OF GLASGOW
AND THE INSIGNIA AND RELICS OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.
Jackson, Son & Company, Glasgow 1939; xi+85 pages.
MALTMEN AND MEALMEN

Origins and Constitution. The records of the Incorporation of Maltmen and Mealmen were apparently destroyed in the great fire of Glasgow of 1601. The Letter of Guildry granted in 1605 states only that the Incorporation was established in remote antiquity, and this was ratified by deed executed by Arthur, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1684. The chairman enjoyed the title of Visitor, and he had authority to enforce prices, working practices, quality controls and market hours. He inspected or “visited” the kilns and vats of his members. The Incorporation supervised the training of apprentices, maintained elderly or infirm members, and supported their widows and children, and this was financed from members' entry fees, fines on those who broke trading regulations, the hiring of the Guild's mortcloth for funerals, and income from investments.

1579. *[Anon]
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN IN GLASGOW.

1580. *[Anon]
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN IN GLASGOW.
Approved by the Lords of Council and Session, Edinburgh, 31st January, 1929. The Incorporation, Glasgow 1929; 43 pages.

1581. *Douie, Robert (late Clerk to the Incorporation)
CHRONICLES OF THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW 1605-1879.

1582. *Douie, Robert (late Clerk to the Incorporation)
CHRONICLES OF THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW 1605-1879.

1583. Mitchell, Robert
SKETCHES OF A GLASGOW INCORPORATION [ MALTMEN AND MEALMEN] IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

MARINERS AND FISHERS

Masons
Origins and Constitution. The Masons were incorporated with the Wrights and Coopers by grant of Royal Charter from King Malcolm III in 1057, as a result of a petition by the operative masons of the City of Glasgow who had reported that a number of unskilled an insufficient workmen had come to work in the cathedral. The free incorporated masons of Glasgow were granted authority to have a lodge in Glasgow, this being the Glasgow Freemen Operative Saint John's Lodge, which claims precedence over all the lodges of Scotland except the Grand Lodge. The Coopers demerged in 1569, and the Wrights in 1600. The regulations of the Masons were confirmed by the Magistrates and Town Council in 1551 and 1657.

1584. *[Anon]
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MASONs OF GLASGOW

1585. Cruickshank
A SKETCH OF THE INCORPORATION OF MASONS
AND LODGE OF GLASGOW ST. JOHN: WITH MUCH CURIOUS AND USEFUL INFORMATION
REGARDING THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW PAST & PRESENT.
Compiled by James Cruickshank, Ex-Deacon of the Incorporation; Past Master of the Lodge; and Past Provincial Depute Grand Master, Province of Glasgow.
Glasgow 1879; xi+356 pages.

1586. Young, Alexander Francis
NOTES ON THE INCORPORATION OF MASONS OF GLASGOW
[1950]:

SKINNERS
Origins and Constitution. The Incorporation of Skinners claimed to be the oldest and the wealthiest of the fourteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow. The regulations for the Skinners and Furriers were confirmed by a Seal of Cause granted by the Provost, Bailies, and Councillors of Glasgow in 1516. This charter was granted with the approbation of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, and Commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning, under the Round Seal. Additional privileges were conferred by the Acts of the Town Council in 1605 and 1613. In particular no one could carry on business as a Skinner unless he was a Burgess of the City and his standard of work was good enough to pass the masters of the Craft. The Craft was always closely connected with the Church and particularly with the Cathedral of Glasgow; the entrance fees of persons joining the Guild were applied to the reparation and upholding of Divine Service at the Altar of St. Mary, within the metropolitan kirk of Glasgow.
Eminent Members. In 1927 George VI (then Duke of York) was admitted as an honorary member of the Incorporation, and in 1962 the Earl of Snowdon.

1587. *Hill, William H.
ANNALS OF THE SKINNERS CRAFT IN GLASGOW,
FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1516 TO THE YEAR 1616.
Presented to the Craft by William Whyte, Esq., Deacon, 1870.
Glasgow 1875; 161 pages. Frontispiece illustration.

1588. *Lumsden, Harry
HISTORY OF THE SKINNERS FURRIERS AND GLOVERS OF GLASGOW
A STUDY OF A SCOTTISH CRAFT GUILD IN ITS VARIOUS RELATIONS
Aird & Coghill, Glasgow 1937; xxiv+306 pages.
[GL: 338/6]

STATIONERS

TAILORS
Origins and Constitution. The Tailors were incorporated by a Seal of cause granted by the Town Council in 1546 with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Glasgow. the grant was confirmed by Queen Mary in 1556. Further regulations were approved by the Magistrates and the Town Council in 1596.

1589. *[Anon]
EXCERPTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS OF GLASGOW WITH COPIES OF ORIGINAL CHARTERS.
The Incorporation, Glasgow 1872; 112 pages. No illustrations.

1590. *[Anon]
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS IN GLASGOW,
WITH ITS LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND APPENDICES.
The Company, Glasgow 1902; 34 pages. No illustrations.

1591. *[Anon]
INCORPORATION OF TAILORS IN GLASGOW. RIGHTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS.
AS CONFIRMED BY THE COURT OF SESSION ON 13TH NOVEMBER 1920.
1592. *[Anon]
INCORPORATION OF TAILORS IN GLASGOW. RIGHTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS CONFIRMED BY THE COURT OF SESSION ON 9TH DECEMBER, 1938.
Glasgow 1939; 100 pages.

WEAVERS
Origins and Constitution. The Weavers of Glasgow existed in 1514 as makers and sellers of woven clothes, and were incorporated by the Magistrates and Town Council with the concurrence of Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1528. A Seal of Cause was granted to them in 1605, and a charter was granted to them in 1681, further confirming the privileges. This was ratified by Charles II in 1681.

1593. [Anon]
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF WEAVERS OF GLASGOW. As adopted at a general meeting of the Incorporation held 31st January, and confirmed by the Trades House on 6th April, 1888. The Incorporation, Glasgow 1888; 27 pages.
[GL: S 338/6]

1594. *M’Ewan, Deacon Robert D.

1595. *M’Ewan, Deacon Robert D.

1596. *M’Ewan, Deacon Robert D. (and continued by William MacLean)
[GL: S 338/6]

WRIGHTS
Origins and Constitution. The Wrights or skilled carpenters who helped to build Glasgow Cathedral were granted a charter in 1057 by King Malcolm III of Scotland, and they were thereby officially recognised as a Craft by the State. They were united with the Masons and the Coopers until 1567 when the Wrights sought a demerger. In 1600 the Wrights obtained from the Magistrates and Town Council a separate Letter of Deaconry, or Seal of Cause, with the result that this Incorporation thereupon included wrights, glazing-wrights, boat-wrights, painters, bowyers, and sawyers. The Wrights later joined the other Crafts under the Letter of Guildry granted to the Trades of Glasgow. The Craft still appoints officers known as Lyners, who were originally experts in building who assisted the Dean of Guild Court.

1597. [Anon]
SEAL OF CAUSE BY THE PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION OF WRIGHTS IN GLASGOW 3 MAY 1600.
Printed from the Original. At Edinburgh, MDCCCXL. Edinburgh 1840; 12 pages.

1598. [Anon]


1606. *[Anon] BY-LAWS OF THE INCORPORATION OF WRIGHTS IN GLASGOW. As adopted at a General Meeting of the Craft, on 2nd November, 1891, and subsequently altered at General Meetings of the Craft, held on 1st November, 1901, and 1st November, 1905. The Company, Glasgow [1906]; 11 pages.

MERCHANTS HOUSE

1607. *[Anon] REGULATIONS OF THE MERCHANTS’ HOUSE OF GLASGOW. Glasgow 1833; 10 pages. [Bound with James Ewing’s work below]

Glasgow 1836;

1609. [Anon]  
THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW: ITS REGULATIONS, AND AN ABBREVIATE OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT  
Glasgow 1874;

1610. #[Anon]  
NOTE ON THE STANDING AND WORK OF THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW  
[1991]; 3 pages.

1611. *[Anon]  
A LIST OF THE MATRICULATED MEMBERS OF THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW, FROM 3RD OCTOBER, 1768 TO 10TH JUNE, 1891, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER: TO WHICH IS APPENDED A LIST OF THE DEANS OF GUILD, AND COLLECTORS OF THE HOUSE, FROM THE DATE OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY IN THE YEAR 1605 TO THE PRESENT TIME.  
Glasgow 1891; 73 pages. No illustrations.

1612. *[Anon]  
THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW.  
The Company, Glasgow [1980]; 6 page pamphlet. Illustrated.

1613. *[Anon]  
THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW. PORTRAITS AND ARTEFACTS.  

1614. *[Anon]  
THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW.  
The Company, Glasgow [1990]; 6 page pamphlet. Illustrated.

1615. * Ewing, James  
VIEW OF THE HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND FUNDS OF THE GUILDRY, AND MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.  
Glasgow 1817; 112 pages.

1616. *Hill, William Henry; Scott, Andrew; and Buchanan, John.  
VIEW OF THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW: CONTAINING HISTORICAL NOTICES OF ITS ORIGIN, CONSTITUTION, AND PROPERTY, AND OF THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS WHICH IT ADMINISTERS.  
Presented to the House by Archibald Orr Ewing, Esquire, of Ballikinrain, Lord Dean of Guild, 1866.  
The Company, Glasgow 1866; xi+672 pages.

1617. *Reid, J.M.  
A HISTORY OF THE MERCHANTS HOUSE OF GLASGOW.  
Glasgow [1967]; 87 pages.

TRADES HOUSE  
Origins. The Trades House of Glasgow arose from a federal union of the fourteen Craft Incorporations (the Scottish equivalent of the Craft Guilds or Livery Companies). The Trades House representing the crafts, was created in 1605 by the Letter of Guildry, to solve problems of inter-craft strife and confrontations between the craftsmen and merchants. The fourteen Incorporations all send representatives to the Trades House which has three main office bearers: the Deacon Convenor of the Trades of Glasgow (equivalent to the Master or Chairman), the Collector of the House (equivalent to the Treasurer), and the Clerk (equivalent to the Secretary).  

1618. [Anon]
VIEW OF THE HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND FUNDS, OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow. First Edition 1819;

1619.  [Anon]
VIEW OF THE HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND FUNDS, OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

1620.  [Anon]
REPORT TO THE TRADES HOUSE BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE FUNDS, THE
EFFECT OF THE ACT ABOLISHING EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES, THE BYE-LAWS WHICH SHOULD BE
ENACTED IN CONSEQUENCE, AND THE PETITIONS TO THE COURT OF SESSION BY CERTAIN
INCORPORATIONS. 10TH JANUARY, 1848.
Glasgow 1848;

1621.  [Anon]
The one fourth share of the lands of Gorbals and Bridgend belonging to the
trades house and incorporations of Glasgow. (Purchased 1650.)
Glasgow 1852;
[With history of the lands from 1640, feuing plan and list of feuars.]

1622.  [Anon]
TRADES HOUSE. MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF MR. CAMPBELL’S MOTION FOR
ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS.
Glasgow 1881;
[Explanation of proposals of Deacon William Campbell, City Assessor, for broadening the residential
qualification required of Guild Brethren elected to represent their Crafts in the Trades House.]

1623.  [Anon]
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1886;
[The first printed collection of Bye-Laws of the House taken from the Records from 1605 onwards, and from
other sources.]

1624.  [Anon]
INVENTORY OF CHARTERS, DEEDS, OLD MINUTE BOOKS AND OTHER RECORDS BELONGING
TO THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW, CHARTERS ETC. A.D. 1558-1833, MINUTE BOOKS, ETC.
A.D. 1605-1833.
Glasgow 1909; 32 pages.

1625.  [Anon]
THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW HANDBOOK FOR 1943-1944
Aird & Coghill, Glasgow 1943; 134 pages

1626.  [Anon]
THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW HANDBOOK
Bell, Bird & Coghill, Glasgow 1967;

1627.  *[Anon]
THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

1628.  Crawfurd, George
LETTER BY GEORGE CRAWFURD TO W. W. MITCHELL ON THE SUBJECT OF TRADES HOUSE
AND INCORPORATION REFORM. 28TH MARCH, 1848.
Glasgow 1848;
1629. *Crawfurd, George
A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TRADES’ HOUSE OF GLASGOW
ITS CONSTITUTION, FUNDS, AND BYE-LAWS.
Glasgow 1858; xii+332 pages.
[GL: T/G 548]

1630. *Lumsden, Harry
PRINTED RECORDS OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW
VOLUME I 1605-1678
The Trades House, Glasgow 1910; xxvii+574 pages. Illustrated.
[Number 475 of a Limited Edition of 500 Copies. This copy signed by the author.]
[GL: T/G 548]

1631. *Lumsden, Harry
PRINTED RECORDS OF THE TRADES HOUSE OF GLASGOW
VOLUME II 1713-1777
The Trades House, Glasgow 1934; xlii+632 pages.
[Number 425 of a Limited Edition of 500 Copies.]

GENERAL
1632. [Anon]
THE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF DEACONS OF THE FOURTEEN
INCORPORATED TRADES OF GLASGOW. 1858 et seq.
[Containing lists of Deacons and Visitors from 1820 onwards; lists of Collectors, Master Courts, and Clerks; and
Statements of Capital Stock, Revenue and Expenditure of the Trades House and the Fourteen Incorporations
from 1858 and thereafter.]

1633. Anderson, James R.
BURGESS ROLL OF GLASGOW 1573-1846

1634. Anderson, James R. (Editor)
THE BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN OF GLASGOW 1573-1750.
Issued in 6 parts 1923-1925.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1925; viii+571 pages.
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 56)]

1635. Anderson, James R. (Editor)
THE BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN OF GLASGOW 1751-1846.
Issued in 7 parts 1931-1935.
Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1935; vi+566 pages.
[GL: Store 1252 (Scottish r s; 66)]

1636. Cleland, James
ANNALS OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1816;

1637. Cleland, James
RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1820;

1638. *Gibson, John
THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME; WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE, OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES NOW CARRIED ON IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.
John Gibson, Gallowgate, Glasgow 1777; xx+391 pages.

1639. Hill, Laurence
ON THE LETTER OF GUILDRY, AND THE MERCHANTS’ AND TRADES’ HOUSES.
Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, Glasgow 1858; Volume 1, Part I, pp. 29-37.

1640. *Jackson, Andrew M.
GLASGOW DEAN OF GUILD COURT: A HISTORY.
Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Glasgow 1983; 148 pages. Illustrated.

1641. Lamond, Robert (Clerk of the Incorporation of Cordiners, Glasgow)
THE SCOTTISH CRAFT GUILD AS A RELIGIOUS FRATERNITY.
Scottish Historical Review 1919; Volume XVI, No. 63

1642. *Lumsden, Harry (Clerk of the Trades House of Glasgow)
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GUILDS OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow Bibliographical Society, Glasgow 1928; 43 pages.
[GL: Fo pam 1176]

1643. MacGeorge, Andrew
OLD GLASGOW, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.
FROM THE ROMAN INVASION TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
Glasgow 1880;

CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF GLASGOW.
A.D. 1175-1649.
Volume I.
Scottish Burgh Records Society, 1897; xxi+dcxxxvi+136 pages.

CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF GLASGOW.
A.D. 1649-1707. WITH APPENDIX, A.D. 1434-1648.
Volume II
Scottish Burgh Records Society, 1906; xxvii+667 pages.

1646. *Marwick, Sir James D.
EARLY GLASGOW
A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE YEAR 1611.
Edited by Robert Renwick
James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow 1911; xxii+353 pages.
[Number 54 of 60 copies printed on hand-made paper, with the plates on Japanese vellum.]

1647. M'Gregor
HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

1648. M'Ure, John
THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW.
Glasgow 1736;

1649. Pagan, James (Editor)
Volume I.
Printed by Private Subscription.
Glasgow 1851; xxiv+236 pages.

1650. Reid, Robert (Senex) and Others
GLASGOW PAST AND PRESENT.
Volume II.
Glasgow 1856;

1651. Renwick, Robert
GLASGOW MEMORIALS

1652. Smout, T. C.
THE GLASGOW MERCHANT COMMUNITY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
Scottish Historical Review 47, No. 143, 1968;

GREENOCK (STRATHCLYDE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Greenock in 1797.

1653. Williamson, George
OLD GREENOCK.
Paisley and London 1886;
HADDINGTON
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Haddington in 1655.

1654. Wallace-James, J. G. (Editor)
CHARTERS AND WRITS CONCERNING THE ROYAL BURGH OF HADDINGTON 1318-1542.
INVERARY (ARGYLLSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Inverary in 1648.

INVERBEVIE
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Inverbevie in 1709.

INVERKEITHLING
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Inverkeithling in 1598.

INVERNESS
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Inverness in 1676.
There is a Convenery in Inverness.

FREEMEN
1655. MacKay, W. J.
Highland Herald, Inverness 1975;
[BL: X.809/44910]

GENERAL
1656. Mackenzie, W. M.
THE ROYAL BURGH OF CROMARTY AND THE BREAKING OF THE BURGH.

1657. Mackintosh, C. F.
INVERNESSIANA.
1875;

INVERURIE (ABERDEENSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Inverurie in 1619.

IRVINE (AYRSHIRE)
Gild Merchant.
Guilds. The Incorporated Trades of Irvine (1646) which still exist comprise: the Hammermen, the Weavers, the Tailors, the Cordiners, the Skinners, the Coopers and Wrights, and the Squaremen.
A Gild Merchant was established in Irvine in 1371.

1658. Sheddon-Dobie, J. (Editor)
MUNIMENTS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF IRVINE.
1890-1891;
JEDBURGH (ROXBURGHSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Jedburgh in 1692.

1659. Mabon, W. W.
THE TYRANNY OF THE OLD “TRADES”: SOME JEDBURGH EXAMPLES.
[SofA Lib.]

1660. Jeffrey, A.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ROXBURGHSHIRE.
1857-1864;
KELSO (ROXBURGHSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Kelso in 1836.

Gilds. There was a Guild of Glovers

GLOVERS
1661. Leishman, J. F.
THE KELSO GLOVERS’ BOOK.
Berwickshire Nat. Club; Volume XXV, p. 504.
[SofA Lib.]

GENERAL
1662. Haig, James
A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN OF KELSO
Edinburgh 1825;

KILMARNOCK (AYRSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. There was a Gildry in Kilmarnock.

KILSYTH
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Kilsyth in 1836.

KINGHORN (FIFE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kinghorn in 1611.

KINTORE (ABERDEEN)
Gild Merchant. There was a Gildry in Kintore.

1663. Watt, Alexander
THE EARLY HISTORY OF KINTORE;
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES BELONGING TO THE HERITORS AND
COMMUNITY OF THE BURGH; EXTRACTED FROM OLD RECORDS AND CHARTERS.
1865;

KIRKCALDY (FIFE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kirkaldy in 1644.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (KIRCUDBRIGHT)
Gilds. The Incorporated Trades of Kirkcudbright (1681) comprised the Clothiers (1739), the Weavers, the
Tailors, the Hammermen and Glovers, the Squaremen, and the Shoemakers.

KIRKWALL (ORKNEY)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Kirkwall in 1712.
1664. Mackintosh, W. R.
GLIMPSES OF KIRKWALL.
1887;

1665. Mackintosh, W. R.
CURIOUS INCIDENTS FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF KIRKWALL (TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE BURGH).
Kirkwall 1892;
[Extracts include craft incorporations, mainly in the 17th and 18th centuries.]
LANARK (LANARKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lanark in 1631.
Convenery. There was a Convenery in Lanark.

1666. Davidson, W.
HISTORY OF LANARK
Lanark 1828;

1667. Renwick, R. (Editor)
EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF LANARK.
1893;

LEITH
Convenery. There was a Convenery in Leith.
Guilds. Trinity House.

TRINITY HOUSE
1668. *Mason, [Dr.] John
THE HISTORY OF TRINITY HOUSE OF LEITH.
McKenzie Vincent & Co, Glasgow 1957; ix+194 pages.

LINLITHGOW (LINLITHGOWSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Linlithgow in 1709.

1669. [Anon]
A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF LINLITHGOW.
Linlithgow. Second Edition 1845;

1670. Waldie, G.
A HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF LINLITHGOW.
1858;

LOCHMABEN
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lochmabin in 1612.

1671. Neilson, G.
ANNAN AND LOCHMABEN,
Transactions and Journal of the Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Volume XXXIV, pp. 57-76.

1672. Rae, E. B.
RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LOCHMABEN,
MAYBOLE (AYRSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Maybole in 1589.

MONTROSE (FORFARSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Montrose in 1372.
Guilds. The Montrose Smiths’ and Hammermen’s Incorporation.

1673. [Anon]
BOOK OF THE MONTROSE SMITHS’ AND HAMMERMEN’S INCORPORATION 1725-64.
Manuscript in the Angus Council Archives, Montrose Library, Montrose.

1674. Davidson, D. P.
HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF MONTROSE.
1879;

1675. Mitchell, D.
THE HISTORY OF MONTROSE.
1866;

MUSSELBURGH (MIDLOTHIAN)
NAIRN
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Nairn in 1589.

NEWHAVEN
FREE FISHERMEN
1676. *Black, Robin (Editor)
SOCIETY OF FREE FISHERMEN OF NEWHAVEN.
A Short History compiled from Records made by James Wilson.
The Society of Free Fishermen, Newhaven, Edinburgh 1951; 112 pages.
PEEBLES
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Peebles in 1621.

PERTH

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant or Gildry was established in Perth in 1165. King William granted in 1210, to the Burgesses of Perth, the privileges of a Merchant Guild. This was the second incorporation in the town. The privileges of the Guild were enjoyed by craftsmen who were burgesses as well as by merchants. In the Guild “Lockit Book”, which dates from 1452, the names of workers in gold, brass, iron, as well as bakers and tailors and other tradesmen, are entered as Guild brethren. Only weavers and waulkers were excluded, by the Charter, from the Perth Guild. In addition to the Civic Guild, there were the Incorporations of Craftsmen.

Convenery. There was also a Convenery in Perth.

Guilds. There were eight Incorporations in Perth. These were: the Hammermen (including Goldsmiths, Sword Slippers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, workers in different metals, and Watchmakers), the Glovers (1165), the Bakers, the Shoemakers, the Tailors, the Flesher, the Wrights (including Masons, Glaziers, Bookbinders, and Barbers), and the Weavers.

BREWERS
1678. Fergusson, James, of Kilkerran
DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1738 TO THE YEAR 1752...
Burgh of Perth v. Clunie and others, 1752, pp. 113-115.
Edinburgh 1775;
[Concerned the privileges of Brewers.]

COOPERS
1679. Fergusson, James, of Kilkerran
DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1738 TO THE YEAR 1752...
Coopers of Perth v. Davidson and others, 1752, pp. 112-113.
Edinburgh 1775;
[Concerned the rights of the Coopers.]

GLOVERS
1680. Fittis, R. S.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF PERTHSHIRE.
Perth 1874;
[Simon Glover and his craftsmen of Perth pp. 299-371; contains a substantial amount about the history of the Glovers.]

1681. Wilson, George (Lord Provost of Perth)
THE ANNALS OF THE GLOVER INCORPORATION (OF PERTH) 1300-1905.
Hay, Perth 1905; iv+63 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: 338/6]

HAMMERMEN
1682. *Hunt, Colin A.
THE PERTH HAMMERMEN BOOK (1518-1568), WITH AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.
The Incorporation, Perth 1889; cxxii+106 pages. Illustrated.

GENERAL
1683. [Anon]
MEMORABILIA OF THE CITY OF PERTH
Perth 1806;

1684. Cant, James
THE MUSES THRENODIE : OR MIRTHFUL MOURNINGS ON THE DEATH OF MR. GALL...BY MR. H. ADAMSON. PRINTED AT EDINBURGH...1638. TO THIS NEW EDITION ARE ADDED EXPLANATORY NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS; KING JAMES’S CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION [1600]; AN ACCOUNT OF GOWRIE’S CONSPIRACY; A LIST OF THE MAGISTRATES OF PERTH, WITH NOTES...BY JAMES CANT.
2 Volumes
Perth 1774;
[Volume II consists of the additions by Cant relating to Perth, including a translation of the Charter granted by Queen Mary to the trades of Perth in 1556 and King James’s Charter to the crafts in 1581.]

1685. Cowan, S.
THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND.
2 Volumes.
1904;

1686. #MacGregor,
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PERTH
1983; 8 pages.

1687. Marshall, T.H.
THE HISTORY OF PERTH
Perth 1849;

1688. Penny, George
TRADITIONS OF PERTH : CONTAINING SKETCHES OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITANTS...INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS...
Perth 1836;
[Contains an account of the incorporated trades, etc.]
RENFREW
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Renfrew in 1703.

ROSEHEARTY
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Rosehearty in 1681.

RUTHERGLEN (LANARKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Rutherglen in 1617.
Guilds. The Incorporation of Trades in Rutherglen originally included the following crafts: the Tailors (1657); the Smiths; the Weavers; and the Masons and Wrights. The Incorporation of Tailors of Rutherglen still exists.

1689. Brown, J.T.T.
THE ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN.
Scottish Historical Review, Volume XXIII;

1690. Ure, David
THE HISTORY OF RUTHERGLEN.
Glasgow 1793; viii+334+xxii pages.

1691. *Ure, David
THE HISTORY OF RUTHERGLEN AND EAST KILBRIDE.
Glasgow 1793.
SANQUHAR (DUMFRIESSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Sanquhar in 1598.

1692. Brown, J.
THE HISTORY OF SANQUHAR.
1891;

SELRK (SELKIRKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Selkirk in 1694.

1693. Brown, T. Craig
THE HISTORY OF SELKIRKSHIRE
2 Volumes
Edinburgh 1886;

ST. ANDREWS
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in St. Andrews in 1591.
Convenery. There was a Convenery in St. Andrews.
Gilds. There was an Incorporation of Bakers of St. Andrews in existence from 1548 to 1861.

BAXTERS or BAKERS
1694. *Macadam, J.H.
THE BAXTER BOOKS OF ST. ANDREWS.
A RECORD OF THREE CENTURIES.
The Scotish Association of Master Bakers, Leith 1903; ciii+338 pages.

GENERAL
1695. Carstairs, A. M.
THE CONVENER’S COURT BOOK OF THE SEVEN INCORPORATED TRADES IN ST. ANDREWS.
Scottish Historical Review 1955; Volume XXXIV, p. 32.
[SofA Lib.]

STANRAER
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Stanraer in 1617.

STEWARTON
Gilds. The Stewarton Bonnet Guild was originally instituted as a craft in 1590. In 1933 it was reinstituted as the Bonnet Guild Festival Committee, limited to 45 members.

STIRLING
Gild Merchant. There is a Merchant Guild or Gildry of Sterling, which was granted its Charter in 1226 by King Alexander II.
Gilds. In Stirling there are seven Incorporated Crafts or Trades, three “tolerated communities,” and an “omnium gatherum.” The Seven Incorporated Trades of Sterling are the Hammermen (which is the senior trade), the Tailors, the Weavers, the Skinners, the Fleshers (Butchers), the Shoemakers, and the Baxters (Bakers). The three
tolerated communities are the Maltmen, the Mechanics, and the Barbers. The “omnium gatherum” is an association similar to the Aberdeen Pynours or Shore Porters.

**GUILDRY**

1696. *Cook, W. B. and Morris, David B. (Editors)*
THE STIRLING GUILDRY BOOK.
Glasgow Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society, Stirling 1916; vii+297 pages.
[GL: Store 18 (Scottish burgh r s (with))]

1697. *Cook, W. B.*
THE GUILDRY RING.
Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society [ ]; Volume V, p. 46.

1698. #Irvine-Robertson, Alistair
THE GUILDRY OF STIRLING
1986; 7 pages.

1699. *Morris, David B[uchan]*
THE STIRLING MERCHANT GUILD AND LIFE OF JOHN COWANE, FOUNDER OF COWANE'S HOSPITAL IN STIRLING.
Jamieson & Munro, Stirling 1919; 367 pages.
[GL: S 338/6; BL: 8248.bb.11.; SofA Lib.]

1700. *Whitbread, Harold*
THE GUILDRY OF STIRLING :
BEING THE STORY OF THE GILD BRETHHER AND TOUN COUNSELLORS OF STIRLINE.
Robert Cunningham & Sons, Alva, Scotland 1966; xiii+281 pages. Illustrated.
[GL: T/S 861; BL: X.809/3091.]

**GENERAL**

1701. [Anon]
A GENERAL HISTORY OF STIRLING
Stirling 1794;

1702. Renwick, R. (Editor)
CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ROYAL BURGH OF STIRLING,
1124-1705.
Glasgow 1884;

**STONEHAVEN (KINCARDINESHIRE)**
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Stonehaven in 1836.
TAIN (ROSS AND CROMARTY)
Gild Merchant. A Gildry was established in Tain in 1671.

1703. Breguet, G.A.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF TAIN.

THURSO (CAITHNESS)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Thurso in 1633.
WICK (CAITHNESS)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Wick in 1589.
SCOTLAND - GENERAL

1704. [Anon] ROTULI SCOTIAE.

1705. [Anon] REGISTRUM MAGNI SIGILII REGUM SCOTORUM IN ARCHIVIS PUBLICIS ASSERVATUM.
Record Commission 1814;

1706. [Anon] CONSTITUTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
FROM THEIR CHARTERS, ETC.
Glasgow 1818;

1707. [Anon] MISCELLANY OF THE SCOTTISH BOROUGH RECORDS SOCIETY.
Edinburgh 1881; ci+295 pages.
[Includes a Register containing the State and Condition of every Burgh within the Kingdom of Scotland, in the
year 1692.]

1708. [Anon] MR. GROSS ON SCOTTISH GILDS.
Scottish Review 1898; Volume 32, pp. 61-81.

1709. [Anon] EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE “FIVE TREADS” OF DUN.
EXTRACT FROM MINUTE BOOK OF HAMMERMEN.
Taken from MS Notes by the late A. A. Falconer.
Berwickshire Nat. Club; Volume XXXI, p. 120.
[SofA Lib.]

1710. *Black, William* THE PRIVILEGES OF THE ROYAL BURROWS.
AS CONTAINED IN THEIR PARTICULAR RIGHTS; AND THE ANCIENT LAWS AND RECORDS OF PARLIAMENT, AND THEIR GENERAL CONVENTION;
WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE PRIVILEGES AND JURISDICTIONS OF THE CITIES OF EDINBURGH AND ABERDEEN.
Edinburgh, 1707; viii+172+43 pages.

1711. *Cunningham, William* THE GUILDRY AND TRADE INCORPORATIONS IN SCOTTISH TOWNS.


1713. *Davidson, John and Gray, Alexander*
THE SCOTTISH STAPLE AT VEERE.
A STUDY IN THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
Longmans, Green, and Co, London 1909; xii+ 453 pages.

1714. *Dobson, David
SCOTTISH GOLDSMITHS 1600-1800.
Willow Bend Books, USA 1998; 52 pages. No illustrations.

1715. Elder, John R.
THE ROYAL FISHERY COMPANIES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Glasgow 1912; 136 pages.

1716. Ewan, Elizabeth
TOWNLIFE IN FOURTEENTH-CENTURY SCOTLAND
Edinburgh University Press 1990;

1717. *Grant, I.F.
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCOTLAND BEFORE 1603
Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh and London 1930; xii+594 pages.

1718. Hannay, Robert Kerr
SHIPPING AND THE STAPLE, 1515-1531.
Book of the Old Edinburgh Club 1916; Volume 9, pp 49-77.

1719. Innes, Cosmo (Editor)
ANCIENT LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BURGHS OF SCOTLAND
Scottish Burgh Records Society, Edinburgh 1868;

1720. Irving, Joseph
ON THE ORIGIN AND INFLUENCES OF BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.

1721. Keith, Theodora
THE TRADING PRIVILEGES OF THE ROYAL BURRGHS OF SCOTLAND.
English Historical Review 1913; Volume 28, pp. 454-471, 678-690.

1722. Lawrie, Sir Archibald C.
EARLY SCOTTISH CHARTERS.

1723. Lamond, Robert
THE SCOTTISH CRAFT GILD AS A RELIGIOUS FRATERNITY.
Scottish Historical Review 1918-1919; Volume 16, pp. 191-211.
[SofA Lib.]

1724. *Mackenzie, W.M.
THE SCOTTISH BURGHS
Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh 1949; xi+194 pages.

1725. Marwick, [Sir] James [D.](Town Clerk of Glasgow)
OBSERVATIONS ON EARLY GUILDS OF MERCHANTS AND CRAFTSMEN WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO THE RELATION IN WHICH THE SCOTTISH TOWNS STAND TO THOSE OF OTHER
COUNTRIES IN BYGONE TIMES.
Glasgow 1886; 25 pages.

1726. Murray, D.
EARLY BURGH ORGANISATION IN SCOTLAND AS ILLUSTRATED IN
THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW AND OF SOME NEIGHBOURING BURGHS
1924-1932;

1727.  Nicholson, R.
SCOTLAND IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES
Edinburgh 1974;

1728.  Reid, J.E.
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF BUTE.
1864;

1729.  Rooseboom, Matthijs Pieter
THE SCOTTISH STAPLE IN THE NETHERLANDS:
AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND THE LOW COUNTRIES
FROM 1292 TILL 1676, WITH A CALENDAR OF ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.
The Hague, Netherlands 1910; xiv+238+ccxlvi pages.

1730.  Smout, Thomas Christopher
SCOTTISH TRADE ON THE EVE OF UNION, 1660-1707.
Edinburgh 1963; xvi+320 pages.

1731.  Thomson, Thomas and Innes, Cosmo (Editors)
THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, 1124-1707.
Record Com.
12 Volumes
London 1814-1875;
[Volume I contains, inter alia, Statuta Gilde pp. 429-438.]

1732.  Todd, James
SCOTTISH GILDS.
Transactions of the Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society for 1897-1898, 1898; pp.20-37.
WALES
THE GUILDS OF WELSH CITIES AND TOWNS

ABERCONWY

1733. Williams, Robert
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ABERCONWY
Denbigh 1835;

ABERYSTWITH (CARDIGANSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Aberystwith in 1277.
Freemen. Aberystwith no longer admits freemen.
BALA (MERIONETH)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Bala in 1324.

BEAMARIS (ANGLESEY)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Beaumaris in 1296. Freemen. Beamaris no longer admits freemen.

BRECKNOCK (BRECKNOCKSHIRE)
1734. Jones, Theophilus
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK
2 Volumes
Brecknock 1805-1809;

BUILTH (BRECKNOCKSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Builth in 1278. In 1383 the Charter of the Gild was confirmed, but as Builth was such a small place it was expressly provided that the Gild was not to forbid outsiders from trading in the town.
CAERNARVON (CAERNARVONSHIRE now GWYND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Caernarvon in 1284.
Freemen. Caernarvon no longer admits freemen.

CAERWYS (FLINTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Caerwys in 1290.

1735. Owen, E.
THE PLACE OF CAERWYS IN WELSH HISTORY.

CARDIFF (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cardiff in 1341.
Guilds. The Cordwainers of Cardiff existed up to 1806.
Freemen. Cardiff still admits freemen.

1736. Mathews, J. Hobson (Editor)
RECORDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.
6 Volumes

1737. Rees, Prof.
CARDIFF, A HISTORY OF THE CITY
1969;

CARDIGAN (CARDIGANSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Cardigan in 1249.

1738. Banks, R.W.
EARLY CHARTERS TO TOWNS IN SOUTH WALES.
Archaeologia Cambrensis, Fourth Series, Volume IX, p. 93.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

1739. Lewis, Thomas Harris
CARMARTHENSHIRE UNDER THE TUDORS.
West Wales Historical Records 11921; Volume 8, 1919-1920, pp. 1-19.
[Includes information on gilds.]

CONWAY (CAERNARVONSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Conway in 1284.
Freemen Conway no longer admits freemen.

CRICCIETH (CAERNARVONSHIRE now GWYND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Criccieth in 1284.
DENBIGH (DENBIGHSHIRE)

Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Denbigh in 1333 and this was evidenced by a Charter in 1401.

Guilds. In Denbigh the five principal guilds were the Mercers, the Blacksmiths and Hammermen, the Glovers, the Shoemakers, Corvisors or Cordwainers (1598), and the Weavers. There also existed a Company of Taylors (which included Breeches-makers)

CORDWAINERS

“It is also probable that there was a company of tanners, at one time, distinct from the Skinners’ Guild,” which included curriers. In after times, the tanners, curriers, and saddlers, became identified with the “Corvisors’ Companye”...In 1777 the following resolution was passed:- “It is agreed by us the said Company of Cordwainers, that no one is to be admitted to the said Brotherhood, unless they carry on the trade in their own name, and own benefit. Clickers for Curriers, or Tanners, are to be excluded from our Society, Company, or Brotherhood.” (J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” pp. 126-127)

“The Cordwainers’ Company was in existence until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act (1835), if not later...Their muniments and records are [1856] still kept at the Star Inn, in a small oak chest or desk, bearing date 1656...It contains two orders, or charters, granted to them by the aldermen, bailiffs, and Town Council; the earliest dated “8 September, 40th Elizth, 1598” (Ibid p. 131)...This instrument was further confirmed by the judges of the Great Sessions [on] the 15th day of October 1606.” (Ibid p. 134)

“Nearly a hundred years elapsed before the Corvisors obtained another charter...[in] 1692” (Ibid p. 136)

GLOVERS

“Denbigh was for ages celebrated for the manufacture of gloves, but since the admission of French and other foreign gloves, the trade has dwindled away to nothing...The operative glovers, or more properly skinners, formerly kept their anniversary procession, and grand “field-day,” on the Feast of St. Clement. It was their custom to meet St. Clement at the Lower Cross; that is, one personating the saint, mounted on a stately charger. They still meet yearly for convivial purposes, on that day, although they have now no club-house, or funds, except for the relief of “tramps”...The Shaws were the most celebrated of the Denbigh glovers.”

(J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” pp. 129-130)

HAMMERMEN

“The Company of Hammermen is believed to have included blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailers, tinmen, braziers, and all master-artificers in metal, if not wrights, cooper, masons, &c.” (J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” p. 129)

MERCERS

“It also appears that there was a great number of Mercers, judging from the numerous inscriptions on their tombs, and the frequent mention made of the trade in the corporation records. In remote times a mercer meant any dealer in smallwares, but as the commerce of the country became more extended, the operations of mercers assumed a more important character; and the words mercer and merchant became nearly synonymous. In 1364, the mercers had become extensive dealers in woollen cloths, the manufacture of which was introduced into this country from Flanders, by Edward III, and, in 1393, they became incorporated. Their existence as a company may be traced as far back as 1172...Among the mercers of Denbigh we find Myddeltons, Salusburys, and other highly respected names. The fact that Denbigh was then so distant from every other town of any importance, may account for its many mercers, as well as for its numerous guilds of weavers, fullers, and dyers; tanners, skinners, glovers, curriers, cordwainers, smiths, hammermen, &c who monopolized all the trade of the country from the Dee to the Conway, and far into the interior of Merioneth and Caernarvon.” (J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” p. 127)

TAYLORS

“The Companye of Taylors”... included breeches-makers. Breeches-making was once a great trade here. Persons now living recollect orders being executed here to supply “nether-garments” for whole regiments.” (J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” p. 126)

WEAVERS

GENERAL
1740. *Williams, John
ANCIENT AND MODERN DENBIGH: A DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE, BOROUGH, AND
LIBERTIES; WITH SKETCHES OF THE LIVES, CHARACTER, AND EXPLOITS OF THE FEUDAL
LORDS AND MILITARY GOVERNORS OF THE FORTRESS, TO ITS FINAL SIEGE AND REDUCTION;
NOTICES OF ANCIENT LOCAL FAMILIES AND EMINENT NATIVES, MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND
CORPORATE RECORDS, ANCIENT GUILDS, MILITARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS &c., &c.,
&c.
J. Williams, Denbigh 1856; 362 pages.
FLINT (FLINTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Flint in 1284.

1741. Taylor, Henry
HISTORIC NOTICES OF THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY TOWN OF FLINT
London 1883;
HARLECH (MERIONETH)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Harlech in 1284.

HAVERFORDWEST (PEMBROKESHIRE)

1742. [Anon]
NOTE ON THE MERCHANTS OF HAVERFORDWEST. TEMP. HENRY III.

HOPE (FLINTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was estalished in Hope and evidenced by a Charter of 1351.
KENFIG (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Kenfig in 1360.

1743. [Anon]
KENFIG CHARTERS.
Archaeologia Cambrensis, Fourth Series, ii, pp. 172-190, 243-256, 313-319.
LAMPETER (DYFED)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Lampeter in 1332.

LAUGHARNE (DYFED)
Freemen. Laugharne still admits freemen.

1744. Williams, E.V.
THE HISTORY OF LAUGHARNE CORPORATION
1953;

LLANFYLLIN (MONTGOMERYSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was granted to Llanfyllin by Edward II.

LLANTRISSANT (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Llantrissant in 1346.
Freemen. Llantrisant still admits freemen.

FREEMEN
1745. *Davies, J. Barry
THE FREEMEN OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF LLANTRISSANT.
Llantrisant & District Local History Society, Llantrisant 1989; x+266 pages. [BL: YC.1990.a.2480]

GENERAL
1747. Morgan, Taliesin
HISTORY OF LLANTRISSANT
1898;
MONTGOMERY (MONTGOMERYSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Montgomery in 1227.
Freemen. Montgomery still admits freemen.
NEATH (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Neath in 1359.

1748. Francis, G.G.
ORIGINAL CHARTERS AND MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF NEATH
Swansea 1845;

NEVIN (CAERNARVONSHIRE now GWYND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Nevin in 1343.

NEWBOROUGH (GWYND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newborough in 1303.

NEWPORT (PEMBROKESHIRE)
Freemen. Newport still admits freemen.

1749. [Anon]
HISTORICAL TRADITIONS AND FACTS RELATING TO NEWPORT AND CAERLEON
5 Parts
Newport 1880-1885;

1750. Jones, Revd Evan
A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NEWPORT, PEMBROKESHIRE
1890;

1751. Miles, Dillwyn
NEWPORT IN PEMBROKESHIRE
1967;

NEWTON (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Newton in 1363.
OVERTON (FLINTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Overton in 1291.
PEMBROKE (PEMBROKESHIRE)
Freemen. Pembroke still admits freemen.

PWLLHELI (CAERNARVONSHIRE now GWYND)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Pwllheli in 1355.
RHUDDLAN (FLINTSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Rhuddlan in 1278.

RUTHIN (DENBIGHSHIRE)
Guilds. A Guild of Corvesors used to exist in Ruthin.

CORDWAINERS
“In old times, the guilds, or their representatives, attended the “plygain,” or matins, every Sunday morning. The warners carrying torches before them in winter, especially on Christmas-day. This was a custom of the cordwainers of Ruthin as late as 1834, if not afterwards.” (J. Williams: “Ancient and Modern Denbigh” p. 138)

GENERAL
1752. Newcome, Richard
AN ACCOUNT OF RUTHIN
Ruthin. Second Edition 1836;
SWANSEA (GLAMORGAN)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Swansea in 1655. Freemen. Swansea still admits freemen.

1753. Alban, J. R.
CALENDAR OF SWANSEA FREEMEN’S RECORDS FROM 1760.
Town Clerk’s Department, Guildhall, Swansea 1982;
[BL: X.525/6315]

1754. Francis, G. G.
CHARTERS GRANTED TO SWANSEA
London 1867;

1755. Jones, W. H.
HISTORY OF SWANSEA
1920;
TENBY (PEMBROKESHIRE)
Freemen. Tenby no longer admits freemen.
WELSHPOOL (MONTGOMERYSHIRE)
Gild Merchant. A Gild Merchant was established in Welshpool in 1241.
Freemen. Welshpool no longer admits freemen.
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