it cannot lightly be lessened and that there are many deceits in the making and sale of it, as, by false dippers (moilliours) and clippers, drapery of half grain sold for scarlet, and that the dyers, weavers and fullers who used to labour out their own mistery are become makers of drapery and will not labour on drapery except at excessive salaries and none the less make many frauds in their work which cannot well be four out except by drapers having full knowledge of such work, and what worse the dyers often change the wool, the weavers the thread, all the fullers the drapery, and the dyers, weavers and fullers, by color of being makers of drapery, buy other drapery by way of forestallers and sell it to the drapers and so it is twice bought before it comes to the common sale whereby the drapery is so often bought and sold necessarily much dearer than drapery sold once by a merchant draper and the king, because these things are contrary to the ordinance of Parliament, ordains, with the assent of the council, that none shall use the mistery of drapery in the city or suburbs unless he has been apprenticed in the mistery or received by other due manner by assent of the mistery, that each of the said misteries of dyers, weavers and fullers shall keep their own office and not meddle with the making, buying or selling of drapery, on pain of imprisonment and loss of the drapery, and that the drapers, freemen of the mistery may elect yearly four persons of their mistery who shall be sworn once a year before the mayor to survey and rule the mistery of drapery with the aid of the mayor and sheriffs when necessary, and the king empowers the said four persons to enforce the ordinances aforesaid saving to the prior of Smythefeld and other lords who have fairs in the suburbs by royal grants their franchises and free customs, and saving the franchises of the merchants vintners of England and Gascony. French.

By K. & C

July 10. Whereas it was ordained in the last Parliament (as above), it has now been shewn to the king and council that because all manner of people, foreigners and strangers, as well as denizens of other misteries knowing nothing of the mistery of the fishmongers, making use of the fairs throughout the realm where fish is sold, often embrace most of the fish found in those fairs, and make the fairs dear, so that the fishmongers cannot make reasonable market of the fish bought; and whereas of ancient time whereof there runneth not memory it was used that no fish shall be sold in London except by fishmongers and this in certain places, that is to say Bruggestrete, Oldfisshstrete and a place called 'Les Stokkes,' except 'stokfissh' which pertains to the mistery of stokfishmongers, and this because great plenty could be viewed at each of those places, to the end that the best market could be there; and, because fish is now sold all over the city where man sees no quantity, it cannot be viewed in any certain place and there are deceits in the purchases, and also because the fishmongers have, by grants of the king's progenitors, of ancient time and it is entered on record in the Gildhall of the city, that the fishmongers should elect year by year certain of their mistery, sworn at their 'Leyhalymod,' twice a year, in the presence of the mayor or sheriffs or their deputies to rule the mistery; which election the fishmongers cannot now make for the multitude of folk who know nothing of but use the said trade over whom they have no jurisdiction; the king by assent of the council, ordains that no man, foreign or denizen,