that native merchants may buy wool where they will within the said realm at all places, 'uppeland' and elsewhere where wools are sold for export, and shall convey the same to the staples, there to remain until sold; that no merchant stranger, or aliens, may buy at abbeys or elsewhere 'uppeland' but only at the staples, and at fairs and markets, carrying all that they buy in fairs and markets to be sold at the staples, as the native merchants do; that any merchants, native as well as strangers, may export beyond seas and elsewhere, at will, what they buy at the staples, on payment of the customs due, provided that they hold no staple beyond sea; that merchant strangers buying contrary to this agreement shall forfeit the merchandise; that any merchants, native or stranger, who shall make covine and practice between them to lower the price of wools, shall forfeit any purchase made by such covine, shall be imprisoned during pleasure, and whosoever will may prosecute them before the chief justices or those whom the king shall appoint for the purpose; that merchants and others of the duchy of Guienne are to be considered native in this matter; that no merchant, native or stranger, shall buy wool in fairs and markets or 'uppeland' save by the accustomed weights and at the usual price, on pain of forfeit; that at the staples no wool for export shall be sold by bale and in gross (par bonde ne en gros) without being weighed, on like pain; and that at each staple the standard weight of London be kept. All persons buying wools, hides, and wool-fells between any place of staple and the sea, and wishing to carry the same to the staple by water shall make an indenture with the bailiffs of the town at which they ship the same, and the latter, after taking an oath of the mariners that they will carry the merchandise direct to the staple, shall send by them one part of such indenture to the collector of customs at the staple in question, whence the merchants may export the merchandise at will when the cocket has been obtained; that any merchant stranger willing to come to the staples with silver in sheets or other merchandise may come in safety; also that contracts made between merchant and merchant at the staples shall be executed forthwith according to the statute of merchants; that lawful gold money and large coins of Tours shall be current money there, and that, in view of the decay of the art of weaving, no person, for two years from Christmas next, shall use or wear cloth not made in the realm, if he have not 100 marks of land or rent, it being understood that the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, or other men of holy church, and the earls, barons, and nobles may clothe themselves and their households with cloth from beyond seas, as the king may do with cloth made within the said realm. This agreement is to take effect in England and Wales at Candlemas, and in Ireland at Easter.

French. By K. & C.

The like to the mayor and bailiffs of each of the cities and towns wherein a staple is to be held.
The like to all sheriffs for public proclamation.
Also to the following:—
The justice of Chester.
The justice of North Wales.
The bishop of Durham, mutatis mutandis.
The justice of South Wales.

Memorandum.—Afterwards, in the next Parliament, holden at York, it was ordained that staples be held in the king's cities and towns only, and for this reason Gilbert Talbot, justice of South Wales, or his deputy, was commanded to cause proclamation to be made that the staples for Wales are at Shrewsbury and Kaermerdyn, and not in the said town of Kaerdyl, which is not one of the king's towes.