APPENDIX 1

Ports that Supplied Ships to the Fleets[1]

Northern Fleet	Southern Fleet	Foreign Ports
Northumberland	*Kent*	*Ireland*
Bamburgh	Aylesford	Cork
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Canterbury	Drogheda
Gosforth	Dover	Dublin
Hartlepool	Faversham	Rosse
Haswell	Greenhithe	Waterford
Newcastle	Hyam	Yoghul
Walerich[2]	Hythe	
	Maidstone	*Low Countries*
Yorkshire	Malhithe	Bruges
Bridlington	Margate	Dunkirk
Doncaster	Medway	Gravelines
Drax	Morne (?)	Middleburgh
Ferriby	New Hythe	Sluys
Fishlake	Northfleet	
Hedon	Puchelseye (?)	*Duchy of Aquitaine*
Kingston-upon-Hull	Romney	Bayonne
Paull	Sandwich	Bordeaux
Ravensere	Small Hythe	
Ravenserodde	Stonor	*Spanish*
		Catalonia

[1] In this period the admiralty was divided into two parts. The northern admiralty included all the ports that were located north of the Thames on the east coast. As such any port situated from Canvey Island/Southend-on-Sea to Berwick is classified as part of the northern admiralty. The south and western admiralty included all the ports located from Kent to Cumbria. The counties in the table are organised geographically north to south around the coast, or east to west. The ports are organised in alphabetical order within the county demarcations. A question mark next to a port records that the location of the town is difficult to ascertain. However, in the final accounts submitted to the Exchequer the clerks normally listed the ports in geographical order so if an unknown port is listed with towns that are known to be in a particular county then the unknown port is also assigned to that county. It is important to stress that this is the minimum number of ports that supplied ships to the fourteenth-century. In the 1370s many other ports not listed in the sources concerning 1320–60 provided ships. For example, Langton, Roding, Fobbing, Faxfleet, Emsworth, Padstowe and St Ives all supplied ships to expeditions, whilst the duchy of Aquitaine contributed more vessels in this period that it had done in the 1330s and 1340s, in particular the Gironde River ports provided ships, see BL, Add MS 37494, fols 17v–36v. Interestingly St Ives was called Lanantra which seems a Cornish derivative of Lelant.

[2] This probably relates to a well known shelter for ships at the mouth of the River Aln. St Waleric was a local saint.

Ravenspur
Roucliff
Scarborough
Stockhithe
Swinefleet
Swinhumber
Thorne
Walkerith (?)
Whitby
Withernsea
Woodhouse[3]
York

Lincolnshire
Anderby
Barton-upon-Humber
Boston
Grimsby
Hirnefleet
Horncastle
Lincoln
Saltfleet
Spalding
Surfleet
Wainfleet-all-Saints
Wyleford (?)

Nottinghamshire
Gerenthorpe (?)
Nottingham
Radcliffe-on-Trent
Wolverton[4]

Cambridgeshire
Wisbech[5]

London/River Thames
Brimham
Greenwich
King's ships/Tower of London
Mulbrok
Wandsworth
Westminster

Sussex
Eastbourne
Endleford
Hastings
Hooe
Hope
Pevensey
Rye
Saltcote
Seaford
Shoreham-by-Sea
Winchelsea

Hampshire
Calcheford
Cauchesworth
Codelowe (?)
Hamele
Hannelhoke (Hammelhoke)
Hooke
Keyhaven
Lymington
Millbrook (Mulbrok)
Milford-on-Sea
Newmouthe
Portchester
Puchelsey
Southampton
Totton
Weseworth (?)

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[3] There are several places with this name, some being manors and some being hundreds. However, this port appears on the list of northern ships that participated in the Crécy expedition. Further, it is sandwiched in-between York, Stockhithe and Barton, which suggest that it was in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire, see BL, Harleian MS 3968, fol. 132r.

[4] Wolverton is close to the River Ouse and although it is in Buckinghamshire it appears on a list of ships arrested from the northern ports (C47/2/30, m.2) so it is presumed that this ship was a river craft that sailed through Nottinghamshire. The Ouse was one of the four great rivers of England and had a vibrant river transport system, see J. F. Willard, 'Inland transportation in England during the fourteenth century', *Speculum*, vol. 1, no. 4 (1926), pp. 361–74, pp. 371–72.

[5] Wisbech is in Cambridgeshire but is near King's Lynn and in medieval times was only some four miles from the sea. It is now located eleven miles from open water.

Norfolk
Birhale (?)
Cleye
Cromer
Finnes (?)
Great Yarmouth
Guston
Heacham
Holme
King's Lynn
Little Yarmouth
Mainstre (?)
Mimsele (?)
Munisele
Salthouse
Sheringham
Synterle (?)
Waleton
Wiverton
Whitlowenes (?)
Wiggenhall St Germain
Wiggenhall St Mary
Magdalene
Wrangel

Suffolk
Denatre
Dunwich
Felixstowe
Hadleigh
Holtham (?)
Ipswich
Kirkley
Lowestoft
Orford
Thornham

Essex
Blackneye
Brightlingsea
Colchester
Derwen (?)
Fobbing
Fordham
Gosford
Maldon
Millefleet (?)

Isle of Wight
Freshwater
Quarr Abbey
St Helens

Dorset
Lyme Regis
Melcombe Regis
Poole
Wareham
Weymouth

Devon
Barnstaple
Dartmouth
Exeter
Exmouth
Ilfracombe
Kingswere
Ottermouth
Plymouth
Seaton
Sidemouth
Teignmouth
Totnes

Cornwall
Falmouth
Fowey
Looe
Mousehole
Mount (?)[6]
Polruan
Yalme[7]
Waderoth

Somerset
Bristol
Bridgwater
Burnham-on-Sea

Gloucestershire
Stroud

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[6]   This could be St Michael's Mount, a place which would have possessed ships in this period.
[7]   This was located near Padstow.

Mersea
Salcott
Whithanes (?)

*Unknown ports from the
northern fleet*
Fenele (E101/27/22)
Galdey (E101/19/38)
Gettonsthorpe (E101/27/22)
Powelflete (E101/27/22)
Saltburgh (C47/2/30)
Tychefeld (E101/17/3)
Wulfrestan[8]

Welsh Ports
Cardiff
Cardigan (Ceredigion)
Carmarthen
Chepstow
Haverford
Monmouth
Swansea
Tenby
Tessercoombe (?)
Herwyt (?)

Cheshire
Chester

Lancashire
Liverpool

Cumbria
Skinburness

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[8]   This was likely to be the priory of Wolfreston. It is difficult to pinpoint from where they provided their ships owing to the fact that this priory held lands in various places.