

NOTES

ON THE

Port and Trade of Cromer alias Shipden.

COMMUNICATED BY

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THE first time we hear of Shipden in connection with trade is in 1285, when Edward the First, by Charter¹ dated at Westminster, 12th May, 13 Edward I., granted to Nicholas de Weylond, then lord of the manor, a weekly market to be held on Fridays, and a yearly fair to last for eight days, beginning with the Vigils of the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward.²

By 1337, the sea had made great inroads on the coast by Shipden, the greater part of the churchyard had been for twenty years wasted by the sea, and the church threatened to fall into ruin from the same cause.³ This however could not have injured the trade of the place much, for the Subsidy Roll taken for Norfolk in 1333,⁴ shows that Shipden was then inhabited by no inconsiderable number of men rich in personal estate, the total rating being 49s. 11*d.*, of which Alan fil' Galfridi paid 6*s.*, Isabel Tebald 3*s.*, Clement Hervey 3*s.*, Robert Mosse 2*s.* 6*d.*, John Waryn 2*s.* 6*d.*,

¹ Vide Charter Roll, 13 Ed. I., No. 102, and Patent Roll, 4 H. VI., (2nd part) *m* 13 printed in *Appendix*.

² The only fair now held is a pleasure fair on Whit Monday.

³ Inq. ad quod damn. 10 Ed. III., No. 29, (2nd number) and Patent Roll, 10 Ed. III., (1st part) *m* 26.

⁴ Subsidy Roll, Norfolk, 6 Ed. III., ¹⁴³/₃ printed in *Appendix*.

Thomas Draper 2*s.* 2*d.*, Alan Reymund 2*s.* 2*d.*, William Smith 2*s.*, William Leman 2*s.*, and twenty-seven others lesser sums.

A few years later, (1358) the merchants of Cromer were considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned with those of Snyterle,⁵ Wyveton, Clay, Salthouse, and Shiringham, in a Patent of Edward I.,⁶ directed to the bailiffs of Blakeney, then apparently the head quarters of the fishery on the north coast of Norfolk; which gives the merchants of these six towns who traded in fish but did not own ships, free license to buy fish (apparently at Blakeney,) provided that the other (Blakeney?) merchants should not be disturbed or the price of fish raised.

These Letters Patent recite some ordinances formerly made by the King and the Council about the fish trade, and are altogether so curious that I perhaps may be pardoned for my digression if I refer to their purport, though they do not directly relate to Shipden, or Cromer.

It seems it had formerly been ordained that no fish should be delivered or carried out of ships to any house, &c., until the masters of the ships had settled its price with the merchants, and that no master of a ship, mariner, &c., should keep any fish in their houses for sale, by wholesale or retail; the object of these provisions being, as it is said, that the fish should be sold at a reasonable price within the bounds and at the fairs mentioned therein. But it seems afterwards to have struck the legislators that though they had provided for the protection of the merchants against the fishermen, the latter were unprotected against any combination of the former, who, "by conniving among themselves, might seek

⁵ Snitterley is said to have been the old name for Blakeney. I fancy it bore the same relation to it as Shipden did to Cromer, and was probably lost in the sea.

⁶ Pat. Roll, 31 Edw. III., recited at length in Pat. Roll, 11 Hy. IV., (1st part) m 5, printed in *Appendix*.

to drive the fish to too low a price which the fishermen could agree to take without too great a loss," and who might, by simply refusing to treat for purchase, have kept the mariners riding at anchor till their cargoes rotted under them, and they were driven to take inadequate prices. Another blunder of the previous regulation seems to have been, that if the fishermen had any surplus stock left after "the King's Purveyors, Noblemen's Purveyors, and the Merchants of Cities and other good Towns had made their great purchases," they were restrained from retailing it by parcels to the people, and it often remained so long on their hands that it putrified.

To remedy these defects these Letters Patent give the fishermen license—if they could not agree on a price within six days after the ship came into port—to bring their fish ashore and sell it as best they might, and after the King's purveyors, &c., had made their great purchases, to carry the rest about to fairs and markets, and sell it there.

In 1363, the Blakeney merchants certainly seem by their conduct to have proved that this alteration was needed for the protection of the fishermen, for I find that in the 37th Edward III., William de Witchingham and John de Berney were assigned⁷ to see the ordinance as to the sale of salt (?) fish duly kept at Blakeney, and by commission to enquire as to who had broken it, as it was alleged on petition that "*jademeins les Marchantz Hostillers Regraters Forstallers ¶ autre tielx si bien en Portz come en Villes marchandes ¶ aillours parmi la Terre engrossent toutes maneres de Marchandises ¶ Vitailles si bien storkfish saltfish vins cire ¶ spicerie come autres*"—and sell them for such price as they like to put, and what they buy for 12*d.* they sell for 3*s.* or half a mark, &c.⁸

⁷ Parliament Rolls, 17 Edw. I., Petitions No. 15.

⁸ For further particulars of Fishing Statutes see Palmer's *Manship*, vol. ii. p. 81, &c.

About 1380, it seems the fishermen of Blakeney and other adjacent towns and places in Norfolk, were often taken and arrested with their boats by the King's commissioners assigned to provide ships for voyages, (I presume for warlike purposes) and they petitioned to Parliament, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 3 Ric. 2, alleging the great injury it did to them, and indirectly to the country, by spoiling the fisheries, and praying to be allowed to pursue their business quietly, especially as they knew nothing of navigation, but only lived by the art of fishing.

A favourable answer was given, which the King confirmed by his Letters Patent⁹ dated at Westminster, 23 Feb., 3 Ric. 2.

In the following February, the King further protected them against this serious oppression by other Letters Patent,¹ dated at Westminster 12 Feb., whereby he directs that the fishermen of the Ports of Blakeneye, Cleye, and *Croumere*, and other villages and places adjoining, as their vessels and ships were fit for their business only, and not in any way for transporting horses or warlike stores, &c., should not be interfered with unless on urgent occasion or necessity.

Shortly before 1391, the inroads of the sea, which had fifty years before swallowed up the church and churchyard, rendered the navigation so dangerous that a pier was commenced for the safety and defence of ships and (fishing) boats in the market or port called *Croumere*, as we are told in the preamble to certain Letters Patent dated at Westminster 2nd Dec., 14 Ric. 2,¹⁰ whereby the King granted to the men of Shipden the right of levying for five years certain duties on all merchandize coming to their port, in aid of making such pier. The list of articles, which is a curious one, will be found in the Appendix; the chief imports apparently being

⁹ Pat. Roll, 3 Ric. 2., 2nd part m 18.

¹ Pat. Roll, 4 Ric. 2, 2nd part m 22.

¹⁰ Pat. R. 14 Ric. 2, (2nd part) m 44, printed in *Appendix*.

herrings, salt, rygolds, (? Riga boards), waynscot, and tunhot, (all by the hundred), pitch and turpentine (in barrel,) oil (in barrel), fir spars (by the hundred), dascells (by the thousand), ferri (nails? by the thousand), corn and malt, sea coal, (by the chaldron,) fish called "orgoys," lob, ling, and cod. Everything worth five shillings was liable to this duty, except wool, leather, skins covered with wool, lead, tin, and wine.

This pier was long a sore expense to the men of Shipden and Cromer, and for a series of years it would be hard to find a will made by an inhabitant of either place that does not contain a bequest to it.¹ I do not know when it was finally destroyed.

¹ Among others are the wills of *John Bound*, of Crowmer, dated 1453, leaving to the "sustentaco'i fretisfragii als' voc' le per' viij'."

Richard Chylde, of Shypdenne, 1459, leaving to the fabric of the pier, 13s. 4d.

John Couper, of Crowmer, 1462, leaving to "emend' le pere," 3s. 4d.

Robert Jakkyson, of Shipden, 1467, leaving to "sustent le pere," 3s. 4d.

William Rome, of Shypden, 1469, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 6s. 8d.

Roger Reed, of Shipden, al's Crowm', 1470, leaving to "rep'aco'i le pere," 3s. 4d.

Richard Arnold, of Shypden, 1472, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 5 marks.

Nicholas Hemyng, of Crowmer, 1482, leaving to "emendaco'i le peer," 12d.

John Aldwen, of Shypden, 1483, "le per," 12d.

Matilda Coye, of Cromer, 1483, leaving to "rep'ac' le per'," 3s. 4d.

Wm. Brymyngye, of Crowmer, 1486, "reparation of pier," 12d.

John Mason, of Cromer, 1487, "rep'aco'i le pere ea condicione q' p'visores ejusdem michi remittant o'ia debit' que a me petunt p' dict le pere," 6s. 8d.

Richard Fenne, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "emend' le peer," 3s. 4d.

Rich. Fulstowe, of Cromer, 1487, leaving to the "fabrice le pere," 8d.

William Atffen, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "le peer," 20d.

Rob. Chestanye, of Crowmer, 1491, "the reparation of the peer,"

Rob. Draper, of Crowmere, 1491, "sustent le pere," 20d.

Robert Stronge, of Crowmer, 1498, leaving "to the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Martyn, of Crom', 1499, leaving to "the peer," 12d.

Nich. Browne, of Cromer, 1505, leaving to "the rep'acion of the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Anderson, of Cromer, 1514, leaving to "rep'aco'n of the pere," 6d.

Henry Shelle, of Cromer, 1514, leaving "to the pere," 20d.

On the 30th March, 1405, Robert Bacon, a mariner of Cromer, is said to have captured² James, the younger son of King Robert of Scotland, who, while on a voyage from Scotland to France, was driven ashore near here by stress of weather and sent to London, where he remained a prisoner for nearly twenty years, becoming on his release James the First of Scotland.

This Robert Bacon must have been a mariner of mark, for to him is ascribed the discovery of Iceland.

In 1410, the merchants of Cromer and the five other towns before named, obtained fresh Letters Patent³ from Henry IV., dated at Westminster 12th February 11 Hen. 4, setting out and confirming the former Letters of 1358, granting them certain privileges.

William Crowmere, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1423, though said to have been of Kentish family (see *Norf. Arch.*, vol. ii. p. 35) must have been of this town, as there is no other place of the name in England, as was probably Robert Crowmer, bailiff of Yarmouth seven times between 1470 and 1497.

On the 2nd July, 1426, Sir William Paston, the Lord of the Manor of Shippedene, and Thomas Poye, (his trustee?) obtained a confirmation by Letters Patent of that date⁴ of the market and fair granted in 1285 to Nicholas de Weylond.

It has generally been stated that Cromer "was a chartered town, but that for a very long time the charter has been lost;" and although I can find no trace of such a charter, it is noteworthy that, in 1443, circular letters,⁵ directing certain vessels to hasten to Portsmouth, were sent by the

² The honour of the capture is said by the men of Cley to belong to them.

³ Pat. Roll, 11 H. 4, (1st pt.) m 5, printed in *Appendix*.

⁴ Pat. Roll, 4 Hen. 6, (2nd pt.) m 13, printed in *Appendix*.

⁵ Proceedings and Orders of the Privy Council, (Nicolas) vol. v. p. 279, 21 Hy. 6.

Privy Council to "the maire and bailliffs of Lynne, Yermouth and Crownle," but this is the only corroborative evidence of the fact I can find.

Of the individual histories of the Cromer merchants, not much can now be found out. Stray glimpses of their lives we may pick up from their wills; in fact, hardly any other source is open to us. Two or three of these wills will serve as samples.

Richard Chylde, of Shypdenne, by his will⁶ dated 17th Aug., 1459, directs his body to be buried in the Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Shipden, before the image of the Holy Trinity, and leaves, among other bequests: To the High Altar for tithes forgotten, 30^s.; To the emendation of the Church, 20^s.; To St. Peter's light, 40^d.; To the Plough light, 2^s.; To the fabric of the pier, 13^s. 4^d.; For the stipends of two chaplains to celebrate daily for a year, for his soul and the souls of his relations and benefactors, 16 marks; For a trental of St. Gregory, 10^s.; To his son Thomas in money, 40^s.; To the Guild of the Holy Trinity, 3^s. 4^d.; To the light of the Blessed Mary, 2^s.; To the light of Salvator, 12^d.; To each of his sons and daughters, 20^d.; and, To the poor in the almshouse at Shypden, 6^s. 8^d., to be distributed during four years.

He also directs that his wife Katherine should have his half-share of a ship called "The Margaret," with all the apparatus belonging thereto. She was also to have all his nets, with their cords, floats, and other necessaries.

If his ships well and prosperously return from sea, by the Divine grace, he will have a chaplain to make a pilgrimage for the good of his soul to Rome, in Lent.

Roger Reed, of Shipden alias Crowmer, the father of that Bartholomew Reed, the celebrated goldsmith, who was Lord

⁶ Reg. Betynys f^o 51 b.

Mayor of London in 1502, made his will the 18th Nov., 1470.

He too will be buried in the church, to the reparation and the high altar of which he leaves 20^d. and 2^s. respectively. To the reparation of the pier he gives 3^s. 4^d., and, like Chylde, will have a trental of St. Gregory, and a priest to celebrate for the good of his soul. After a few bequests to his wife Katherine, his daughter Agnes the wife of John Carre, and his five sons, Richard, William, *Bartholomew*, John, and Simon, he leaves the whole of his residue to pious uses.

Robert Stronge, of Crowmer, whose will is dated 17th July, 1498, is more retiring than his two predecessors, desiring to be buried in the south porch, to the reparation of which he leaves 6^s. 8^d., and half as much to the reparation of the church. The guild of St. George and the Plough light get 12^d. each, and the pier 3^s. 4^d. The following directions are curious.

“Also I will y^t if William Rugge wol by the on halfe of my Shyppe called the marye w^t all ye apperell pertis longyng he (is) to have yt for xv^{li} to be payd to myne Execut^s w^tin ij yere or ellç to be sold to as good a pryce as y^t may be brought to Also I wolle y^t Richard Stronge my brodyr and Wat^r Stronge myn sonne have my boote namyd the fortune w^t all y^e apperell p^r to longyng be a lefull pryce made be Robt Warde my supvisor Also I woll that my lytyll boote named y^e Jorge be solde for as good a pryce as it may be brought to by myne execut^s.”

APPENDIX.

Subsidy Roll for Norfolk, relating to the collection of a 1stth and 1stth in the 6th Edw. III. (14⁹)

D. villa ⁷ de Shipeden.	
D. Johno Waryn ij ^s vj ^d	D. Johño Aliot (?) xij ^d
Tho ^m Draper ij ^s ij ^d	Ida Atlebur ⁷ viij ^d
Alano Reymūd ij ^s ij ^d	Witts Maran (?) ij ^s
Nicho Munk 7 x ^d	Ricō Le Monye viij ^d
Cristia Mosse viij ^d	Witto Passhelen x ^d
Barth Grune (?) viij ^d	Ste ⁷ pho Le Clerk xx ^d
Johñe Told xij ^d	Cleñto Hūy ij ^s
Johñe Colman xij ^d	Robto de Egemere ij ^s
Robto Mosse ij ^s vj ^d	Riço Lom ^s viij ^d
Nicho fil Barthi xx ^d	Witts Leman ij ^s
Willño Smijth ij ^s	Riço Wataille xvij ^d
Robto Le Moyne xv ^d	Walto' Ka ⁷ tine ij ^s
Witts Rust viij ^d	Hu ⁷ g fil Hu ⁷ g ix ^d
Alano fil Galf ⁷ vj ^s	Tho ^m Hūy xij ^d
Isabell Tebald ij ^s	Hu ⁷ g Le Clark xij ^d

Patent Roll, 14 Ric. II., 2nd pt., mem. 44.

p hoibz } R. dilcis sibi pbis hoibz ville de Shipden in
 Shipden in } com Norff. saltm Sciatis qd de gra nra spali t
 com Norff. } de avisamente consilij nri in p⁷senti pliameto
 nro,—concessim⁷ vob, in auxiliū cōstruccōis
 cujusdam pere p vos jam novit⁷ p salva⁷coe t defensione
 naviū t battelloz in comcio vocato Crowemere applican⁷cm
 incepte t inchoate, consuetudines subscriptas de rebz

⁷ *Vide Feet of Fines, Norf., 21 Ed. 3, No. 23.*

⁸ *Vide Feet of Fines, Norf., 25 Ed. 3, No. 117.*

venalibꝫ ad p̄deā villam ꝫ com̄sum venientibꝫ levandꝫ ꝫ colligendꝫ p̄ manus illoꝝ quos ad hoc deputav̄itis a data p̄sentīū usqꝫ ad finem quinqꝫ annoꝝ p̄x sequēn̄ plenāꝫ completōꝝ, vidēlt, de quālt lasta allecis venalis octō denarios, de quālt vaga salis venalis duos denarios, de quālt centena de Rygoldꝫ venat tres denarios, de quālt centena de Waynscoꝫ venat unū denariū, de quālt centena de Tunholt venat unū obolum, de quōlt barello picis ꝫ terebinti venat unū obolū, de quōlt barello olei venat duos denarios, de quōlt centena sparroꝝ de fyr venat unū denariū, de quōlt millenari dascētt venat unū denariū, de quōlt millenā ferri venat quatuor denarios, de quōlt quartio cujuscunqꝫ gen̄is bladi ꝫ brasei venat unū obolū, de quālt chaldra carbonū maritimoꝝ venat unū denariū, de quālt centena piscis vocati Orgeys⁹ venat computat p̄ decies viginti duodecim denarios, de quālt centena de lob¹⁰ linge ꝫ cod venat sex denariꝫ de quālt carcata rebꝫ venalibꝫ carcata unū denariū, de quōlt equo rebꝫ venalibꝫ carcato unū obolū, de quālt navis m̄candisis infra com̄sum p̄dem̄ applicante quatuor denariꝫ, de quōlt batelle vocato fisser carcato mercandisis ibidem applicante unū denariū ꝫ quālt re alia venali sup̄ius non specificata ad p̄deā villam ꝫ com̄sū venientē valoris quinqꝫ solidōꝝ, exceptis lanis coriis ꝫ pellibꝫ lanutis plumbo stanno ꝫ vino unū quadrantem; Ita qd̄ denarij inde p̄venientes circa constructōem pere p̄dce ꝫ non in alios usus ponant: ꝫ fidelitꝫ expendant: Et ideo vob̄ mandamꝫ qd̄ consuetudines p̄dceas p̄ ctos p̄bos ꝫ leḡ

⁹ "And in case that no Orgeys, that is to say, fish greater than Lob, be found in a ship called a *Lode-ship*, in the hundred of Lob, Ling, and Cod, the masters and mariners shall have of every hundred of Lob, Ling, and Cod (the hundred accounted to six score) twenty Orgeys, if there be so many, and if there be less, the masters and mariners shall have all the Orgeys."—*Stat. at Large*, 31 Ed. 3. *Stat.* 3 Cap. 2.

¹⁰ Lobbe, a large North sea fish.—*Bailey*.

hoies p vos ad hoc deputand ꝛ assignand de hiꝛ rebꝫ
 venalibꝫ honestiori ꝛ quietiori modo quo potitis p dꝛm
 quinquenniũ in forma pꝛdea capiatis, et sup peram pꝛdꝛam
 bene ꝛ fidelitꝛ expendi ꝛ apponi facꝫ completo autem
 dꝛo tmino quinqꝫ annoꝝ dcẽ consuetudines peniteꝛ cessent
 ꝛ deleant: In cuꝫ ꝛc p dꝛm quinquenniũ duraturꝫ.
 T R apud westmꝫ scdo diẽ Decembꝫ.

p peticoẽm in pliamento

Patent Roll, 11th Henry IV., 1st part, mem. 5.

D.) R omibꝫ ad quos te saltm Inspecimus irrotu-
 exemplificacoe) lamentum cujusdam bꝛis patentis Et nup
 Regis Angl avi nꝛi in rotulis Cancellarꝫ sue
 in hec vba.

Edward p la grace de dieu Roi dengleterre ꝛ de France
 ꝛ seignꝛ dirlande au Bailifs de nꝛe ville de Blakeneye
 saluz Coment q nadgaus sꝛ la vente de pesson sale
 eussieus p nous ꝛ nꝛe conseil entre autres choses ordine
 q nul pesson ne serroit live ne porte hors de niefs a nulli
 maison naillors avant q le seignꝛ du nief en quele le dit
 pesson feust charge ꝛ le marchant qi le pesson achaꝛoit
 serroient du pris dicel et q nul fr de nief mariner nautre
 ne herbgiroit neve ferront herbger en leur maisons en
 prive neu apt pesson en la modde ne pesson sek pꝛ
 revendre autre fortz a retail emz serroit tout tien pesson
 vendu resonablement deinz leo bound ꝛ ad fevr ꝛ pris
 contenuz en la dite ordinance Nous iadumenis con-
 siderantz les meschiefs q purroient avenir en celle partie
 cest assovoir si les marchantz p conive entre eux
 vorroient mettre le pesson a trop petit pris a quel les
 pescheurs ne purroient accorder sanz trop gꝛnt pte ꝛ
 auxiut si les frs ne niefs mariners ꝛ pescheure aps le
 gros acatz faitz p noz pꝛveours ꝛ acators ꝛ les pꝛveous
 ꝛ acato's des frs ꝛ p marchants des cites ꝛ autres bones

villes s'roient restreintz de herbger en maison et de
 vendre p pcelles a singuliers psones du people le person
 q demorroit nient vendu, le person p cas serroit sovent
 p celle cause si longement en mains de pescheurs qui
 devendroit purri et issuit s'roit le person et la seconde
 saison de pescherie a celle fortz p auz queu chose s'roit
 mlt damageuse as frs de niefs marins et pescheurs et a
 tout le poeple. Si volons et ordinons qen cas q les
 pescheurs vendeurs et les acato's ne purront s' les pris
 de person accorder deinz sis jours aps ce q la nief en
 quele la person est, soit venue aut port q bien lise ap
 frs du niefs marins et pescheurs aps le sisure jo' ensi
 passe de treer hors de niefs et herbger en maisons et del
 vendre a resonable pris selonc ce q les acatour et vendours
 purroit accorder. Et en cas q les ditz pescheurs
 vendours et les acatours accordent s' le pris de person
 issiut q la vente se face deinz niefs q lors aps ceo q noz
 acato's et p'veours et les acato's et p'veours de frs et les
 marchantz des cites et autres bones villes avont faitz
 leur gros acatz et p'voiances bien lise au frs de niefs
 mariners et pescheurs de herberger en maisons le person
 qi demorra nient vendu aps les ditz acatz et p'voiances a
 vendre au poeple en gros ou p pcelles et de le carier a
 feires et marchees p' faire ent leur pfit selonc ce qils
 verront meltz exploiter. Et q les marchantz des villes
 de Snyterle Wyveton Claye Salthous Shiryngham et
 Crowemere qi usent tiele marchandise de person qi ne
 sont frs de niefs mariners ne pescheurs puissent franche-
 ment entre autres marchantz et acato's achater person
 selonc ce q leur estat demande en man'e et as feor et prio
 avant ditz. issiut toute foitz q pmy leur acatz les autres
 marchantz acato's et p'veo's ne soient restreintz ne
 destourbez de faire leur marchandises et p'voiances
 selore le p'port de l'ordinance avant dite ne les pris
 de person eneru en nulle man'e. Et p' ce vous mandons

q̄ toutes les choses dessuscites facez publier en la dite ville de Blakeneye et aillours ou mestier serra et fermement tenir et garder en la manere avant dite et ce ne lessez en nulle manere. Don a Westm̄ le sisme jour doctobre de nre regne dengleterre trent primer et de France disoytisme.

Nos autem tenorem irrotulamenti predicti ad requisicoem piscatoꝝ et marinatoꝝ naviu villaz de Snyterle Wyveton Clay Salthous Shiryngham et Crowemere tenore presentium duximus exemplificand: In cuius tenore T R apud Westm̄ xiiij die Februarij.

Patent Roll 4 Henry VI., 2nd part. mem. 13.

De confirmacōe) R om̄ibz ad quos tenore Saltm̄ Inspeximꝯ cartam
Paston) dñi Ed̄ quondam Regis Angl̄ pgenitoris nri
f̄cam in hec v̄ba.

Edwardus dei gra Reg Angl̄ Dñs Hib̄ et Dux Aquitani Archeep̄s Ep̄s Abb̄z Prioribz Comitibz Baronibz Justic̄ Vicecomitibz Prepositis Ministris et om̄ibz Ballivis et fidelibz suis Saltm̄ Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nra confirmasse dilec̄o et fideli nro Nicho de Weylond qd ip̄e et heredes sui imp̄m heant unū meatum singulis septimanis p̄ diem Ven̄is apud man̄m suū de Sheppedene in com̄ Norff et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis p̄ octo dies annuatim videlt in vigilia et in die et in crastino festi t̄nslac̄ois S̄ci Edwardi et p̄ quinque dies sequentes Et unam aliam feriam singulis annis p̄ duos dies duraturū videlt in vigilia et in die festi Assump̄cois b̄e Marie apud man̄ium suū de Oxeburgh in com̄ p̄dco Et unam aliam feriam similiter ibidem singulis annis p̄ octo duratura videlt in vigilia et in die et in crastino festi Annunciacois b̄e Marie et p̄ quinque dies sequentes Nisi meatum illud et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorū meatoꝝ et vicinarū feriaz. Concessimꝯ

etiam p̄fato Nichō qđ ip̄e ⁊ hēdes sui imp̄p̄m heānt libām
 warennam in om̄ibz d̄m̄cis ⁊ suis man̄ioz p̄deoz ⁊ om̄ibz
 d̄m̄cis ūris suis de Charssend ⁊ Westersend in com̄
 Suff: dumtamen ūre ille non sint infra metas foreste
 mē. Ita qđ nullus intret ūras illas ad fugand̄ in eis
 vel ad aliquod capiend̄ quod ad warrenam p̄tineat sine
 licencia ⁊ voluntate ip̄ius Nichi vel heredum suoz sup
 forisscuram n̄ram decem libraz. Quare volum̄ ⁊ firmit̄
 p̄cipim̄ p̄ nob̄ ⁊ heredibz n̄ris qđ p̄dcus Nichūs ⁊
 heredes sui imp̄p̄m heānt p̄dea m̄catum ⁊ ferias apud
 man̄ia sua p̄dea de Sheppedene ⁊ Oxeburgh cum om̄ibz
 lib̄tatibz ⁊ lib̄is consuetudinibz ad hujusmodi m̄catum
 ⁊ ferias p̄tinentibz nisi m̄catum illud ⁊ ferie ille sint
 ad nocumentum ⁊ vicinaz m̄catoz ⁊ vicinaz feriaz. Et
 qđ imp̄p̄m heānt libām warennam om̄ibz d̄m̄cis ūris suis
 p̄dcis dumtamen ūre ille non sint infra metas foreste
 n̄re. Ita qđ nullus intret ūras illas ad fugand̄ in eis
 vel ad aliquid capiend̄ qđ ad warennam p̄tineat sine
 licencia ⁊ voluntate ip̄ius Nichi vel heredum suoz sup
 forisscuram n̄ram decem libraz sicut p̄d̄m̄ est Hijs
 testibz ven̄abilis p̄ribz R. Bathon̄ ⁊ Welleñ ⁊ A. Dunelm
 Epī's Edmundo fr̄e n̄ro Edmundo comite Cornub̄ Gilbto
 de Clare Comite Glouc̄ ⁊ Hereford Rogo Bigod Comite
 Norff ⁊ Marescallo Angl̄ Henr̄o de Lacy comite Lincoln
 Johe de Warrena comite Surr̄o Johe de Vesci Reginaldo
 de Grei Robto fil Johis ⁊ alijs. Dat̄o p̄ manū n̄ram
 apud Westm̄o duodecimo die Maij anno regni n̄ri ūcio
 decimo.

Nos autem concessionem confirmacōem voluntatem ⁊ p̄cep-
 tum ip̄ius p̄genitoris n̄ri p̄dea quo ad deā m̄catum ⁊ feriam
 apud p̄d̄cum man̄m de Sheppedene ac hui⁹ warennam in
 om̄ibz ūris d̄m̄cis ejusdem man̄ij hend̄ rata heñtes, ⁊ grā ea
 p̄ nob̄ ⁊ heredibz n̄ris quantū in nob̄ est acceptam̄ approbam̄
 ⁊ ea diteis nob̄ Willō Paston ⁊ Thome Poye cl̄ico nunc
 tenentibz ejusdem man̄ij de Shippedene ut dicit̄ tenore

p̄sentiū confirmameꝫ p̄t carta p̄dca rōnabilit̄ testat̄ et p̄t
 iidem Will̄s ⁊ Thomas ea hēre debent ipiq; ac alij nup
 tenentes d̄ci man̄ij de Sheppedene ⁊ antecessores sui huiꝫ
 m̄catum feriam ⁊ warennam ibidem a tempore confec̄ōis
 carte p̄dce semp ha . . . s rōnabilit̄ hēre consueverunt In
 eujus ꝛc T. R apud Westm̄ s̄do die Julij.

p̄ dimid̄ marca soluta in hanapio.