

Leprosy and local leper hospitals / by Henry Barnes.

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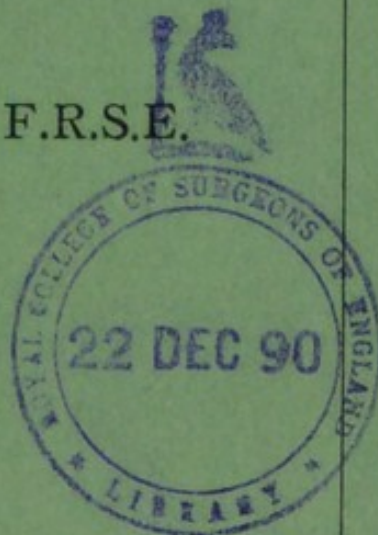




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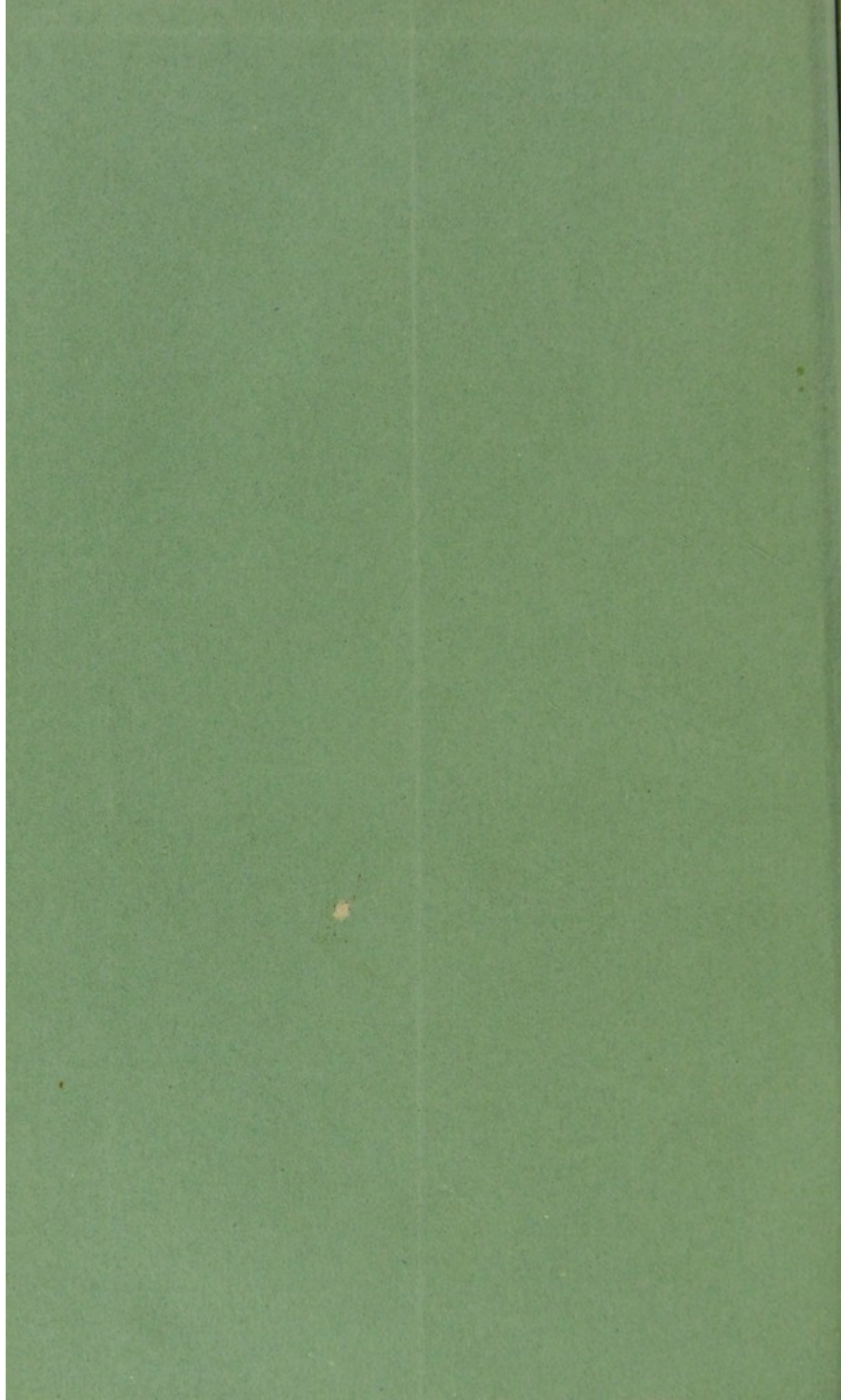
Leprosy and Local Leper
Hospitals. //

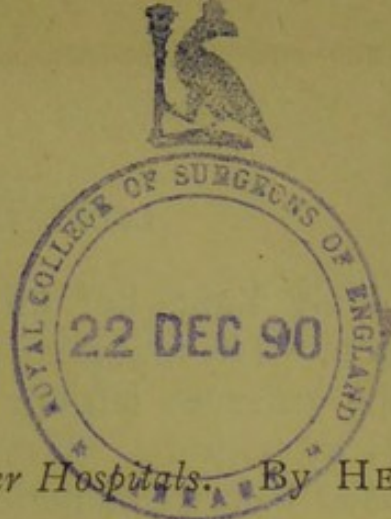
BY HENRY BARNES, M.D., F.R.S.E.



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ART. V. *Leprosy and Local Leper Hospitals.* By HENRY BARNES, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Read at Carlisle, September 13th, 1888.

WHILE on a visit to Norway last year I had the opportunity of visiting some of the leper hospitals of that country, and I made some enquiries into the history of the disease for which these institutions* were founded, its prevalence in different countries both in ancient and modern times, and other questions of more purely medical interest in connection with the disease. The results of my enquiries and observations I have elsewhere made use of,† but as in the course of investigation, I found some references to the existence of leprosy in former times in this district, as well as some scattered notes on the leper hospitals of Cumberland and Westmorland, it occurred to me that these might be of interest to the members of this society.

Leprosy is now unknown as a native endemic disease in the British Isles, but still extensively prevails in many of our colonies. From the 10th to the 16th century it prevailed in almost every country of Europe. Laws were enacted by kings and princes to arrest its diffusion; papal edicts were issued with regard to the ecclesiastical separation of the infected; a particular order of knighthood was instituted to watch over the sick; and leper hospitals and lazar houses, as they were called, were everywhere established to relieve the victims of the disease. It is not certain at what period the disease was introduced into England. Many writers affirm that it was brought here by the Crusaders on their return from

* The first hospital at Bergen was founded A.D. 1268.

† Presidential Address. Carlisle Medical Society, 1887.

the Holy Land, but this is obviously an erroneous conclusion. The first relay of Englishmen who were engaged in the crusades left our shores in 1096, and returned two years afterwards. Several English leper hospitals were founded before this period. Lanfranc, Bishop of Canterbury, died in 1089; he founded two hospitals at Canterbury, one for general diseases and one for lepers.

The disease had become so prevalent before this period that it had become the subject for legislation. Among the earliest codes of laws enacted in any part of Britain are those of the Welsh king, Hoel Dha, or Hoel the Good, who died about the year 950. In one of the codes* relating to married women, it is enacted that there are three grounds on which a wife shall not lose her dower, even if she should leave her husband, and the first is on the ground of the leprosy of the husband.

Tres sunt causæ ob quas mulier dotem non amittet etiamsi virum dereliqueret. 1. Prima est, si leprosus fuerit. 2. Altera si mariti officio fungi non potuerit. 3. Tertia est si anhelitum tetrum habuerit.

These references are sufficient to show that the disease existed in Britain before the time of the Crusades. It is certain however, that shortly after this period, leprosy became much more prevalent, and hospitals for the segregation of the affected became established in different parts of the country. As an evidence of the frequent occurrence of the disease in the Border Counties it may be mentioned that before the year 1200, there existed several hospitals for the exclusive reception of lepers in the adjoining counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland. Of these three provided accommodation for 91 lepers, a very considerable number, when the sparsely populated character of the district in these times

* *Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ et civiles Hoeli Boni.* Translated into Latin by Will. Wotton, London, 1730, 4th Bk. Sec. 7.

is considered. The hospital at Sherburn near Durham* was the largest, and had accommodation for 65 patients; St. Nicholas at Carlisle had 13, and the hospital at Bolton in Northumberland had also 13 patients.

These hospitals were intended merely as institutions to seclude the infected, and not as places in which a cure was to be attempted. Indeed, so strong was the belief that the disease set at defiance the resources of medical skill, that in a trial for witchcraft at Edinburgh, so late as 1597, among the gravest accusations against the prisoner was this† :—

She affirmit she could haill leprosie, quihilk the maist expert men in medecine are not abil to do.

Her remedy sounds strangely to modern ears.

She took a reid cock, slew it, baked a bannock with the blude of it, and gaf the samyn to the leper to eat.

All classes of the community were liable to be attacked with this dread disease, and even kings were not exempt from it. In the Chronicle of Lanercost, speaking of the invasion of England in 1326, it is stated that the Scottish Army was not led by Bruce in person, because he had become a leper. *Chronicon de Lanercost*, p. 259.

Dominus autem Robertus de Brus, quia factus fuerat leprosus, illa vice cum eis non intravit.

and a few pages further on, p. 264, in recording Bruce's death, it says—

Mortuus est Dominus Robertus Brus, Rex Scotiæ leprosus.

The fact of Bruce's leprosy is attested by several authors. Hemingford,‡ a contemporary of Bruce's, de-

* Surtees Antiquities of Durham, vol. 1, p. 127. Nicolson & Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland, Vol. II, p. 250.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials in Scotland. Vol. II, p. 29.

‡ Heminfordii Chronicon (Hearne's Ed., 1731) Tom II, p. 270.

scribes him as "lepra percussus," and Walsingham uses the same language both in his *Chronica* and in *Ypodigna Neustriæ*. Buchanan (*Scotorum Historia*, Paris Ed. 1574, p. 308) says "Nam in Elephantiam incederat.

There is a further interesting reference to leprosy in the *Chronicle of Lanercost*. At p. 241. A.D. 1321.

Fuerunt omnes leprosi combusti, qui potuerunt inveniri in omnibus fere partibus transmarinis usque Roman. Fuerunt enim clam, mercede maxima, conducti a paganis ad intoxicandum aquas Christianorum, et ad eos per consequens occidendum.

In commenting upon this notice Sir James Simpson, in his *Antiquarian Notes on Leprosy*, says that in France some of the hospitals had become so amply endowed by the commencement of the 14th century, that they at last excited the avarice of Philip V, who subjected many of the inmates to the flames. The historian Mezeray says*—

They were burned alive in order that the fire might purify at one and the same time the infection of the body and that of the soul.

The ostensible cause for this act of fiendish barbarity, was the absurd allegation that (as the original ordinance of Philip bears) the lepers of France and other parts had been bribed to commit the detestable sin and horrible crime (*detestabile flagitium et crimen horrendum*) of poisoning the wells, waters, &c., used by the Christians. The real cause, there is little doubt, was to obtain possession of the endowment of the richer hospitals.

Even in England the lot of the leper was not a happy one. In the register of writs, there is one entitled "De leproso amovendo." By the laws of this country they were looked upon as legally and politically dead, and were

* *Histoire de France*. Mezeray, Tome II, p. 72.

† *Ordonnance des Roys de France de la Troisieme Race* 1723. Tome 1 p. 114.

classed with idiots, madmen, and outlaws. The Church also looked upon the leper as dead, and performed the solemn ceremonials of the funeral service over him on the day he was separated from his fellow-creatures, and consigned to a lazar house. From an edict issued by Henry II, during the height of his quarrel with Archbishop Becket, it would appear that the dignitaries of the Church did, or at least might, employ lepers in the high character of nuncios, for in order to prevent Becket putting England under an ecclesiastical interdict, the king took the precaution that no official letters should be conveyed to Britain, and to secure this object more effectually he enacted that if any individual did carry letters of interdict from the Pope or Archbishop he should be punished

by the amputation of his feet if a regular; by the loss of his eyes and by castration if a secular clergyman; he should be hanged if he were a layman and burned if he were a leper. Lord Lyttleton's *Life of Henry II*, (1767).

In the restoration of many of the churches of Cumberland, low north-side windows, sometimes called "leper windows," have been discovered. Some years ago, one was found in Kirkbampton Church, and quite recently one has been discovered in the restoration of Beaumont Church. By some writers these windows are supposed to have been formed for the purpose of enabling the unfortunate leper to obtain the privilege of religious ministrations without the risk of spreading disease to the other worshippers.

There are many places which bear the name of Spital, the common contraction of Hospital. There is a "spital" near Wigton, another near Templesowerby, and a third near Kirkby Lonsdale. So far as I have been able to ascertain, none of these "spitals" mark the spot where a hospital for lepers has existed, but I have found references to three hospitals solely intended for the reception
of

of lepers in the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. Two of these are dedicated to St. Nicholas, one at Carlisle, and the other at Appleby. The third hospital was situated at Kendal and dedicated to St. Leonard. Out of a list of 112 leper hospitals in England which I have seen, there were only five dedicated to St. Nicholas, viz., Canterbury, York, Lynne Regis (King's Lynn) Appleby, and Carlisle. There were eight to St. Leonard, viz., Chesterfield, Lancaster, Leicester, Lowcrosse (Yks). Northampton, Peterborough, Towcester, and Kirkby nigh Kendal.

The hospital at Appleby seems to have been a small one. Nicolson and Burn (*Hist. of Westmorland*, p. 343) say

Advancing further towards the north-west, in the way to Crackenthorpe, we come to the ground called St. Nicholas, which belonged of old to a little hospital of that name. It stood where the farm house now stands. John de Veteripont gave this hospital to the Abbey of Shap. Walter, Bp. of Carlisle, confirmed this donation upon condition that the convent should maintain here three lepers for ever.* In the 5th Ric. 2, Roger de Clifford gave licence to the monks of Hep to inclose a piece of ground in the fields of St. Nicholas. After the dissolution in the 36th Henry VIII, the site was granted to Thomas, Lord Wharton, together with the possessions and all the revenues thereto belonging. In the 12th year of King James, Philip Lord Wharton and Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt., his son and heir apparent, for the consideration of £700 sold to Israel Fielding, of Starforth, in the county of York, gentleman, all that the late dissolved hospital, farm, or grange of St. Nicholas, near Appleby, late belonging to the monastery of Shap, and all the messuages and lands thereto belonging or enjoyed therewith for 40 years next before. In the year 1632, Anne Countess of Pembroke, purchased the said farm of William Fielding, Esquire, and settled the same upon her hospital at Appleby.

Little seems to be known of the Kendal Hospital. Nicholson in his *Annals of Kendal*, p. 80, says—

* The confirmation of this grant, which dates probably about 1240, will be found in the 5th vol. Machell MSS. p. 269.

the place called "Spital" is about a mile from the town on the road to Grayrigg and Appleby. It is now a good farm house connected with a farm of 300 acres, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. The hospital of monachal times stood close upon the site of the present farm house.

According to Dugdale, the patronage was given as early as the reign of Henry II, by William de Lancastre, Baron of Kendal, to Conishead Priory in Lancashire. William de Lancastre (the first) Baron of Kendal, who flourished in the time of Henry II, was the founder of Conishead Priory,* and a great benefactor to the religious houses of St. Bees, Furness, and St. Leonard's near Kendal. It appears to have been William de Lancastre (the third), who gave the patronage of the Hospital to the Priory. This will be seen by reference to Inq. post mortem 31, Henry III, No. 45, when among other things occurs the following :--

Idem Will'ms dedit advocacionem et custodiam Hospitalis Sci Leonardii priori de Congesheved.

By the time of 29 Edwd. I, according to Dugdale, but on what authority is not stated, the patronage had passed to Margaret de Ros. At an Inquisition taken before William de Crackenthorpe, escheator of our lord the king in the county of Westmorland, in the 6th year of Henry IV. (1404) on William del Parr, knight, whose wife was Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heir of Thomas de Ros, who died 14, Rich. II, the Jury found that—

the said William Parr died seized in form aforesaid of the advowson of the Hospital of St. Leonard, near Kirkby in Kendall, which is worth as much as 40s. per annum.

This Inquisition is given in *Duchetiana*, p. 160. Tanner says the yearly revenues of the Hospital were valued (26th Henry VIII) at £11 4s. 3d. in the whole, and

* Vide *Duchetiana* p. 140.

£6 4s. 5d. clear, but these with the hospital itself were granted 38th Henry VIII to Alan Bellingham and Alan Wilson. Nicolson and Burn, after giving some of the above particulars, state that the property is called the Spittle, and belongs to Sir John Lowther, Bart. The valuation above given is evidently taken from the Valor Ecclesiasticus, where it appears, vol. v, p. 268.

Hospitale sive domus leprosor' jux^a Kendall.

Willms Harryngton custos.

Hospitali pdca valet in mansione cu divs' claus'	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
et terr' arrabilis eidem annexat' p annu .				xlviij	iiiiij	
Redd' & firmis ibm in tenur' divs' tenenc' p annu viij xvj xj						
						xj iiiij iij

Repris' viz in

Denar' an ^{ti} solut' p sustentac' paupu' et leprosor'						
diatim existenc' infra dcm hospitale & ibm						c
rem						£ s. d.
Et valet clare						vj iiiij iij
Xma ps inde						xij v q'

The Hospital of St. Nicholas at Carlisle was the largest and most important of the local leper hospitals. It had an eventful history, and many notices of it occur. It is very doubtful whether any part of the ancient buildings now exist. Near to the street called after the hospital, situated at the south end of Botchergate, there are some very old buildings.* Mr. Cartmell, who from his family connections, is likely to be well informed on the point, informs me that these buildings form no part of the ancient hospital, but that it was situated in an adjoining field, called Well Close. There is no field of that name now, and the site is now crossed by the Newcastle and Carlisle rail-

* One of these buildings is an old barn which local tradition states was used for storing and thrashing the corn, of which, as will be seen later on, the hospital had considerable stores forwarded to it each autumn.

way. In confirmation of Mr. Cartmell's opinion, I may mention that Jefferson, in his history of Carlisle, states that the place was supposed to have been destroyed in the Civil Wars, about the year 1646. Todd concludes his notice of the Hospital by stating that it was overthrown from its foundations and buried in its ruins when the city was besieged by the Scots in 1645.

Domus Hospitalis A.D. MDCXLV Cum Urbs Carlioli a Scotis obsessa erat, belli impetu funditiis eversa est, et suis rudentibus sepulta jacet.

The Parliamentary Survey for 1650, says,

the tenement was altogether ruynated in the time of the leager before Carlisle.

As the disease for which the institution was originally founded had ceased to prevail to any extent in this country before this period, and as we shall see later on, the revenues had been diverted to other purposes, there could be no object in repairing the ruins, and one can readily understand how it is that no part of the original buildings now exist. Jefferson, who has given the fullest account of the Hospital I can find, states that when the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was being made, the workmen when excavating near the site of the Hospital, found a considerable amount of human bones and some urns. A stone coffin containing a chalice of pewter was dug up a few years before. This final destruction of the Hospital by the Scots, to which I have just referred, was not the only time it received damage at their hands. It is said to have been destroyed in 1296, and after being rebuilt, was again destroyed by the Scots, when an inquisition "ad quod damnum" was directed, This will be found, 9, Edw. III, (1326) No. 6. Inq. ad quod damnum.

Sancti Nicholai Karlioli. Combustum fuit et totaliter destructum per Scotos.

Again,

Again, in 1337, it was burnt by the Scots, who in the same day did much damage by fire in the district, and also destroyed Rose Castle, because they held the Bishop* in the greatest hatred. The Chronicle of Lanercost p. 292, gives the following account of this.

A.D. MCCCXXXVII. De quibus tamen illi non curantes circuierunt villam et combusto Hospitale Sancti Nicholai in suburbio villæ, eodem die usque ad manerium de Rose diverterunt, quia dominum Episcopvm Karlioli, cujus erat illud manerium, summo odio habuerunt, quia contra eos processerat in bellum, sicut superius est narratum; illud autem locum et omnia per quæ transierunt incendio vastaverunt.

The early history of the Hospital is involved in obscurity. No one has been able to find out by whom, or at what time it was founded, although the records of it make it pretty clear that it had a royal foundation. The earliest records I have been able to find takes its history back to 1180. In Bp. Nicolson's MSS. vol. III, p. 65, it is stated, referring to this period—

About this time Bernard being Bp. of Carlisle a moiety of the Tithes of Little Bampton were given to the Hospital by Adam Fitz Roberts; "on condition to have alwaies two almesmen from yt. parish." R. K. 482.

According to an Inquisition under writ dated 13 July, 31 Henry III, 1247, the "*custos* of the Hospital held three acres of the lands farmed by John De Boulton of the King." (Inq. post mortem 31 Henry III, No. 23) and by another Inq. dated May 23rd, 125, the brothers of the Hospital held four acres valued at 4s. (Inq. post mortem 34 Henry III, No. 46).

In 1270, one Symon is mentioned as Master of this Hospital. R. de Wederhal, fol. 54, a. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ Auctoritate P. Nicholai*

* Bp. John Kirby.

IV circa A.D. 1291, p. 332, the share (porcio) of the Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas is put down at £1 os. od.

At an ordination held in Carlisle Cathedral by Bishop Halton (R. p. 66) "Quatuor temporum mense Junii 1303," amongst the deacons ordained was "Andreas de Wytseby, prebendus Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai extra Karleolum per dimissorias domini Eboracencis."

About this time (Edward I) a dispute seems to have arisen as to the patronage of the Hospital, and an inquest was held. The result is given in "Placita de quo Warranto" p. 122. As it throws some light upon the history and revenues of the Hospital and does not appear to have been noticed in any of the local histories, I append a full translation.

The king (Edw. I) by the mouth of William Inge who appears as plaintiff against the Bishop of Carlisle, claimed the patronage of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in the suburb of Carlisle. Inasmuch as king John, grandfather of the king was [not]* seized thereof in fee of right, in time of peace, and conferred it upon Robert Fitz Ralph, his clerk, who held it on his presentation, and drew revenue therefrom as from land etc. to the value of etc. and he offers to verify his right. And the Bp. by his attorney comes and defends his case when, etc. And says he claims nothing in the patronage of the aforesaid Hospital, but says that when it happens that the Hospital is vacant, the brethren, inasmuch as they have the right of election from their own body, chose a fit person, and present him to the Bishop as the Diocesan of the place, and he institutes him and he claims nothing else in the said Hospital. And William Inge says the brethren of the Hospital have not the right of election from their own body, nor the Bishop any jurisdiction in the said Hospital for the institution of any master, but that the said king John and his predecessors the Kings of England, were wont to confer the said Hospital when it was vacant; and demanded an inquest to be held for the king. And the Bishop demands an inquest. Therefore let an inquest be held.

*"Nec," which appears in the original must surely be a misprint.

The Jury finds upon their oath that the patronage of the Hospital belongs to the king and that his ancestors always conferred it up till the time of king Henry, his father, and not the predecessors of the Bishop. And Ralph, lately Bp. of Carlisle, did confer it on the present master. Moreover the brethren were never in the habit of electing anyone. Let the king therefore recover the patronage of the Hospital, and let the Bishop be in forfeiture because he hath contravened the king's right. The Jury further finds concerning the value of the Hospital, and how many brethren can be maintained that the premises of the Hospital are of the annual value after all outgoings of £35 13s. 4d., and twelve sick men can be maintained there, and the master and chaplain to perform services and a clerk to assist the latter.

The next incident in the history of the Hospital which claims attention occurred in 1336. It appears probable that certain irregularities in the management of the Hospital had attracted the notice of the Bishop, inasmuch as he intimated his intention to formally visit the Institution. The Master of the Hospital, Thomas de Goldyngton, then brought a prohibition against the Bishop, on the ground that the Hospital was a Royal foundation, and therefore, only visitable by the King's Chancellors or his Commissioners R. K. 329. This succeeded for a time, but five years later, in 1341, we find that the said Bishop with R. Eaglesfield, Rector of Burgh, and others was commissioned by the King to visit the Hospital. The history of this enquiry is given in the Patent Roll, 15, Edw. III, and as this seemed an important enquiry, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A., who was at that time making some investigations in the Record Office, and he, having reported that the Roll contained an interesting account of the Hospital, I had it copied. It contains the details of an inspeximus before John, Bishop of Carlisle and others regarding the statutes, founders, management, and decadence of the Hospital of St. Nicholas. It occupies membranes 48 and 49, and extends to 51 folios. The Master in his evidence states
that

that long before he was appointed, all the memoranda and muniments were destroyed by fire, but that afterwards in the 21st year of the reign of the grandfather of the king, Hugo de Cressingham, a judge on circuit at York, established several decrees and regulations to be kept by the master, brethren and sisters dwelling in the Hospital. These observances are duly set forth, and then it is shown how successive masters appropriated the revenues to their own use. The story is an interesting one, and seems worthy of being printed in detail.* The finding of the jury records that the Hospital was founded by a King of England "before the time of memory" for thirteen lepers men and women. The endowments of the Hospital seem to have been considerable. The first recorded entry of an endowment dates, as I have before shown, from the time of Henry II, and Dr. Todd, in his account of the Hospital states that "William II founded the Hospital as it is lawful to conjecture because about his time it is certain that the Priory of Wederhal held lands of this house." In 31, Edw. III (1358) in accordance with writ dated at Westminster, 16 July, an inquisition was held at Carlisle before Thomas of Seton and John Mowbray with regard to certain thraves† of corn owing to the Hospital.‡ The jury found that for eight years past thraves had been detained from the aforesaid Hospital by no fewer than 178 persons whose names are given, and each trave was of the value of 2½d. I obtained a copy of this Inquisition from the Record Office, and it will be found in the Appendix. Among the parishes from which thraves were due may be mentioned Brydekirk, Uldayle, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, Wigton, Dereham, Crosseby, Edenhall, Soureby, Brampton, Hayton, Kirkoswald, Kirke-

* Vide Appendix.

† A thrave is a variable quantity. It may mean 12 or 24 sheaves of corn. The word is not now in use in Cumberland, being replaced by "stooks."

‡ Vide Appendix.

land, Dalston, Skelton, Penrith, &c., &c. There are many names of well-known Border families in the list such as Milner, Stele, Blamire, Stamper, &c., and perhaps the most notable, but not at present recognised as a Cumberland name, is one Henry Shakespeare, of the parish of Kirkeland. In spite of this enquiry, further difficulties with regard to the thraves occurred, and in 1371, on a complaint made by the master with the brethren and sisters that the house was cheated and defrauded of a great part of their necessary sustenance, the Bishop* issued out a monition to all rectors and vicars in the neighbourhood requiring them to give notice to their parishioners that all such unjust detainers of thraves of corn or other goods belonging to the Hospital shall make full payment or restitution within the space of ten days, on pain of the greater excommunication. (R. H. 212).

By an inq. p. m. 22 Ric. II, No. 18, (1399) it appears that William de Dacree, chivalier, had "Corredium in the Hospital." I looked up this inq. in the Record Office. It is very long, and covered over all with a brown wash, which renders it almost illegible. At the end is the following:—

Item habuit donationem trium corrodiorum tribus pauperibus in Hospitali Sancti Nicholai in Karlioli capiend, victum est vestitum et alia asiamenta in dicto hospitale de quibus idem Willielmus obiit seizitus in feodo et in iure quorum quodlibet (?) valet per annum xs.

In 1477, a petition was sent from the prior and convent of St. Mary's, Carlisle, to the king (Edw. IV). A copy of this will be found in Bp. Nicolson's MSS., extracted from the original preserved in the Records in the Tower. It shows how, and on what considerations the Hospital of St. Nicholas and its revenues came to be settled on the prior and convent of St. Mary's at Carlisle.

* Bp. Thomas Appleby—consecrated 1363, died 1395.

To the king oure liege lord most humbly besechith your highness your true subjects and continuel oratours the priour and convent of your monastery of Our Lady Carliol that whereas within the west bordours of thys your reame opyn upon the Scottys by whom they daily abiden in grete jeoperde of lesynge of their godes and often-times destruction of their pore lyvelode wherethrough they be sore empoverysed, and without your most gracious almesse to them shewed at thys time Dvyne servyce can not there be well contynued That therefore it would please your said Highnesse the premisses considered into their Relief to graunte unto them your gracious Lettres patentes to be made in due fourme after the Tenur that ensueth. And they shall ever pray to God for ye preservation of your most noble Astate.

In response to this most extraordinary petition, the king granted them the Hospital and its revenues, the grants to take effect upon the death of John Thorpe at that time Master of the Hospital, or when the next vacancy in the office occurred from whatever cause. The grant gives not merely the Hospital, but all lands, buildings, rights, liberties, franchises, goods, and emoluments belonging to the Hospital. The grant will be found in the appendix. The charter of Rich. III confirms the said grant by *Inspeximus*, and at the Reformation these with other possessions of that house passed to the Dean and Chapter. Among the payments charged upon the Dean and Chapter by King Henry's grant are £2 6s. 8d. to the chaplain of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and £5 17s. to three poor bedesmen there. This latter payment is still continued, and the Dean and Chapter have always on their list three almsmen, called St. Nicholas' Almsmen who receive 40s. per annum each. The history of this Hospital is similar in its decadence to other hospitals of the kind. The leper hospital of Hugh Pudsey, at Sherborne, Durham, which was founded in 1180 for 65 lepers, was reduced in 1434, to 15 persons, of which two should be lepers, "if such can be found." During the reign of Edward the VI (1547 to 1653) it is reported by a commission for suppressing colleges, hospitals, &c., that most
of

of the leper hospitals in England were empty. It was later before the disease disappeared from Scotland and it was not until 1742, when the last leper having died, a public thanksgiving was held in Shetland to commemorate the disappearance of the disease from the country.

Besides the founder, who according to Dr. Todd, is supposed to have been William II, the names of some notable benefactors of the Hospital of St. Nicholas have been handed down to us. Dr. Todd in his MSS. says,

Hugo de Moreville qui dedit unam carrucatam terrae in villa de Hass juxta Apulby, Richardum de Burgo Vassalum suum cum sequela, et terras et redditus in Burgo super Sabulonibus. Chartam in Reg. Epis Carliol.

In the Patent Roll, 15 Edw. III, this Hugo de Moreville is said to have given "possessiones quamplurimas." Gilbertus de Dundraw miles, who gave "Gill Martyne Ridding pro Crofton" in the time of king John is also mentioned by Todd on authority of MSS. D.

Hutchinson contains the following reference—

Pat. 21, Edw. I. M. Rex recuperat advocacionem hujus hosp. versus Epis. Carliol. et dedit custodi quasdam decimas extraparochiales in Foresta de Englewood.

The reference is not sufficiently precise. I examined the whole of the Roll but failed to find the particulars named. The first part of the extract evidently refers to the enquiry referred to in the "Placita de quo warranto."

For the amount given by the Community of the City of Carlisle see Patent Roll 15 Edw. III in the appendix.

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon* vol. VII, p. 757, says the following names of Masters of the Hospital occur upon the patent rolls.

Hugh de Cressingham 21 Edw. I.
Hen. de Graystock 31 Edw. I.

Thom.

Thom. de Goldyngton 7 Edw. III.
 John de Appleby 42 Edw. III.
 Will de Cotyngham (resigned) II Ric. II.
 Wic de Ledall (succeeded in the same year).

In conclusion I have to express my obligations to Chancellor Ferguson, to Mr. H. Dodsworth Ford, of Wadham College, Oxford, and to Mr. E. Bell, of the Dean and Chapter Registry, for many interesting references relating to these local leper hospitals. The accounts of them are fragmentary, but I have endeavoured to make them as complete as the material at my disposal allowed me.

APPENDIX I.

Inquisitio Post Mortem 31 Edw. 3. (2 nrs) No. 53.

Writ dated at Westminster xvi day of July 31 Edw. 3.

Inquisicio capta apud Karlium coram Thoma de Seton et Johanne Mowbray die Jovis in festo Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum tricesimo primo, virtute commissionis ejusdem Regis huic Inquisicioni consute per sacramentum Normanni de Rodemane, Willielmi de Haldclo, Johannis de Bromfeld, Willielmi de Hoton John, Willielmi de Laton, Thome Hudson, Willielmi Waleys, Ade de Birkynside Johannis de Mulcastre, Johannis de la More junioris, Walteri de Mulcastre et Johannis de la More senioris Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod una Trava gabarum avene debetur hospitali sancti Nicolai extra Karlium de qualibet caruca arante in Comitatu Cumbrie a tempore cujus contrarii non exstat memoria. Et dicunt quod hujus Trave detinentur a predicto hospitali per viij annos elapsos per Simonem Arnaldson, Willielmum de Croston, Wiillelmum Fox, Willielmum Galeway, Ricardum Hyne, Thomam Fabrum, Nicolaum de Kirklande, Johannem filium Galfridi, Radulphum de Yreland, Johannem Sydes, Thomam Topsale, Johannem filium Rogeri, Adam Wylknave, Robertum Dowe, Willielmum Dynewele, Johannem Prestmagh, de parochia de Brydekirke, Adam Adynet, Willielmum Ryot de parochia de Bolton, Johannem Godeday, Adam del Halle de parochia de Uldayle, Willielmum de London, Willielmum de Slegh, Walterum Slegh, Gilbertum Taynterelle, Johannem de Yarum, Robertum Tybaye de parochiis

parochiis beate Marie et Sancti Cutberti Karlioli, Adam Lightfote Johannem de Braunthwayte, Gilbertum de Whiceby, Thomam filium Hugoni de Ulveton, Johannem Barker de Waverton, Willielmum Wyghtman, Alanum Wodeward, Johannem filium Alani Wodewarde, Willielmum del Selywra Willielmum Nelleson, Johannem filium Ricardi, Robertum filium Willielmi, Adam filium Ade, Adam Milner, Henricum filium Willielmi, Johannem de Arleskes, Adam Maryman, Johannem Halpeny, Robertum de Clyfford, Johannem Coldhirde de parochia de Wygton, Willielmum del Parke, Thomam Isaac, Robertum Lyttster de parochia de Ysall, Cuthbertum Milner, Willielmum Spirtalowe, Walterum filium Ede de parochia de Aspatrike, Adam del Rawe, Adam del Rijg de parochia de Dereham, Thomas Pateson, Adam Withfuredhorn, Robertum Theker de parochia de Crosseby, Willielmum de Wilton, Petrum filium Willielmi, Dominum Robertum de Blencarum capellanum, Johannem del Loft, Adam Iveson, Willielmum Iveson, Adam filium Gregorii, Johannem Maresshall, Johannem de Lovesdale, Ricardum filium Beatrice, Adam filium Henrici, Johannem Milner, Johannem de Wilton, Thomam filium Willielmi, Johannem Remyson, Thomam filium Ricardi Tayllor, Robertum Alman, Johannem filium Elyot, Willielmum filium Anabelle, Johannem de Wyndscales, Michaelum Boucle, Henricum Shakespere, Thomam filium Johannis, Johannem filium Roberti, Robertum del Halle de parochia de Kirkland, Riccardum del Gylle, Adam filium Ricardi, Johannem (?) de Thornheved, Johannem Stace, Adam Hoghirde, Adam Hunter, Johannem filium Alexandri, Rscardum Milner, de parochia de Ullesby, Willielmum de Stapleton, Johannem Werkman—Welshman, Robertum Karter, Robertum Steele, Johannem de Stirkland, Johannem Milner, Henricum Sutorem, Johannem filium Alicie, Johannem de Haycon, Johannem filium Simonis, Johannem filium Johannis de parochia de Edenhall, Willielmum Scowery, Johannem Stamper, de parochia de Roucliffes, Willielmum Whiteheved, Simonem Yong-Wilkynson, Ricardum de Beaulion, Thomam filium Alani de Sowreby, Walterum Addysone de Soureby, Michaelum de Stokdale et Ricardum Milner de parochia de Soureby, Thomam filium Johannis, Adam filium Ricardi, Johannem filium Willielmi de parochia de Loventon, Willielmum filium Hugonis, Henricum filium Nicolai de parochia de Brampton, Thomam Prestesone, Hugonem Taillor de parochia de Hayton, Adam——de Alanby, Adam de Burton, Thomam filium Henrici, Adam Russell de parochia de Kirkeoswalde, Thomam Beauchampp, Johannem Proctor, Johannem filium Willielmi clerici, Thomam filium Ricardi, Rogerum del Garth, Ricardum Pye. Willielmum clericum de parochia de Laysyngeby. Rogerum Randeson, Willielmum Toppynge, Johannem del Bake-
 hous

hous, Johannem Shele Johannem Cater, Willielmum Cowyke, Thomam Pate, Henricum filium Stephani, Johannem Colman, Ricardum Hunter, Johannem Hunter de parochia de Salkeld Regis, Stephanum de Levenwode, Alanum de ffansyde, Thomam Whyte de Heventon de parochia de Artrede, Johannem de Wampole de parochia de Downesse, Johannem de Dalston, Johannem dei Cote, Johannem del Blamyre, Willielmum Brysewode, Robertum Tynknye, Robertum filium Anote, Willielmum filium Johannis, Johannem Redeheved, Thomam Begetee de parochia de Dalston, Robertum del Halle—Dominum Willielmum Thrilkell, Adam Bovevill, Thomam Hunter, Johannem filium Stephani, Adam del Garthous, Petrum Milner, Johannem de Wilton de parochia de Greystokes, Willielmum Brochre Gilbertum Thomson, Gilbertum Heved, Willielmum Magotson, Thomam Addyson, Ricardum Lambeknave, Thomam Whitelokes, Lambertum Loweson, Johannem Loweson de parochia de Skelton, Johannem de Carleton, Walterum de Duresme, Petrum Wright, Johannem Thomson, Johannem Addyson, Johannem de Helton, Willielmum del Brigge, Johannem Godale, et Thomam Panlyn de parochia de Penrith. Et dicunt quod quelibet Thrava valet iid ob. juxta verum valorem earumdem, Et dicunt quod hujusmodi Thrave debent liberari procuratori dicti hospitalis in autumpno. In cujus rei testimonium Juratores predicti huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt, Datum apud Karliolum die et anno supradictis.

APPENDIX II. *

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. Salutem Sciatis quod cum magister Johannes Thorp habeat per literas nostras patentes ex Concessione nostra Hospitalem Sancti *Nicholai* juxta civitatem nostram Carleoli, sub certa forma in literis nostris specificata, prout in eisdem literis plenius continetur; nos, certis considerationibus nos specialiter moventibus, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ob internam devotionem quam ad gloriosam Virginem Mariam gerimus et habemus, dedimus et concessimus priori et conventui beatæ Mariæ prælibatæ Carliol. (in cujus honorem monasterium illud dedicatur) dictum Hospitalem Sancti *Nicholai* juxta dictam Civitatem nostram Carliol. ac omnia terras, tenementa, jura, libertates franchisesias commoditates et emolumenta quæcunque eidem hospitali qualitercunque pertinentia Habendum et Tenendum Hospitale prædictum ac cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis præfatis priori et conventui et successoribus suis immediatam post mortem prædicti magistri Johannis Thorp vel quam cito Hospitale illud ob quamcunque causam proximo vacare et ad nostram donationem

donationem accedere contigerit Ea Intentione quod ijdem prior et conventus et successores sui imperpetuum invenient unum canonicum presbyterum loci prædicti ad Missas et alia Divina in monasterio dicto pro salubri statu nostro et carissimæ consortis nostræ Elizabethæ Reginæ Angliæ liberorumque nostrorum, dum vixerimus, et pro anima nostra et animabus prædictæ consortis nostræ liberorumque nostrorum prædictorum cum ab hac lucè migraverimus, et pro animabus omnium progenitorum nostrorum celebrandum juxta ordinationem nostram in hac parte faciendum quem quidem canonicum capellanum nostrum imperpetuum appellari volumus. Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo præmissorum seu alicujus eorum aut de alijs donis sive concessionibus eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis in aliquibus prædecessorum suorum et successoribus suis, per nos ut aliquem progenitorum seu prædecessorum nostrorum ante hæc tempora factis in præsentibus minime facta existit ut aliquo statuto, actu sive ordinatione; inde in contrarium factis, editis sive ordinatis, non obstantibus salvo jure cujus libet In cujus &c Teste &c.

Memorandum quod 10^{mo} die Maij anno Regni R Edwardi 4^t 17 ista Billa Liberata fuit Domino Cancellario Angliæ apud Westm. Exequendum

APPENDIX III.

Patent Roll 15 Edw. III, part I.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem Inspeximus Pro Magistro Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai extra Karliol. } recordum et processum coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Johanne Episcopo Karlioli Priore ecclesie beate Marie Karlioli Roberto Parnyng et Roberto de Eglesfeld parsona ecclesie de Burgh subtus Staynesmore quos nuper ad Hospitalem nostrum Sancti Nicholai Karlioli visitandum assignavimus habita in hec verba. Dominus Rex mandavit brevem suum patens venerabili in Christo patri Johanni dei gratio Episcopo Karlioli, Priori ecclesie beate Marie Karlioli, Roberto Parnyng et Roberto de Eglesfield parsona ecclesie de Burgh subtus Staynesmore in hec verba. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie dilectis et fidelibus suis venerabile in Christo patri Johanni eadem gratia Karlioli Episcopo, Priori ecclesie beate Marie Karlioli Roberto Parnyng et Roberto de Eglesfeld parsona ecclesie de Burgh subtus Staynesmore salutem. Quid datum est nobis intelligi quod in hospitali nostro sancti Nicholai Karlioli quamplures defectus hiis diebus pro defectu boni regiminis repariuntur et bona et possessiones ejusdem

ejusdem Hospitalis tam per magistrum quam fratres et sorores et alios ministros ejusdem hospitalis diversimode dissipantur et vastantur, necnon terre et tenementa ad idem hospitale per progenitores nostros et alios dudum collata ad manus diversorum hominum per alienaciones diversorum magistrorum loci illius sunt devoluta in dampnum et depauperacionem hospitalis illius ac diminucionem cultus divini et pietatis operum que ibidem fieri deberent et abolivi stabilita fuerunt subtractionem manifestam. Nos statum ejusdem hospitalis volentes illesum observari et excessus predictos corrigi prout decet, assignavimus vos tres et duos vestrum ad supervidendum statum predicti hospitalis, et ad magistrum fratres sorores et alios ministros hospitalis illius visitandum necnon ad informandum vos tres et duos vestrum tam per examinacionem quam per inquisitionem per sacramentum ministrorum dicti hospitalis et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum partium illarum per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit capiendum super omnibus defectibus et alienacionibus supradictis, et que terre et que tenementa eidem hospitali pertinencia aliquibus hominibus sunt alienata et cui vel quibus per quem vel per quos magistrum vel magistros quo tempore qualiter et quo modo et ad defectus predictos emendandum et corrigendum necnon ad omnes illos quos culpabiles inveniri contigerit in premissis puniendum et castigandum prout secundum ordinaciones et statuta hospitalis illius et alias racionabiliter fuerit faciendum et ad omnia alia et singula faciendum et excercendum que pro reformatione et emendacione status predicti hospitalis necessaria fuerint vel eciam oportuna. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies quos vos tres vel duo vestrum ad hoc provideritis ad hospitale illud personaliter attendentes premissa omnia et singula faciatis et expleatis in forma predicta. Et nos de toto facto vestro in hac parte reddatis sub sigillis vestris, trium vel duorum vestrum distincte et aperte dicto negocio expedito certiores. Mandavimus enim vicomite nostro Cumbrie quod ad certos dies quos vos tres vel duo vestrum ei scire faciatis venire faceat coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum apud hospitale predictum tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliva sua per quos rei veritas in premissis melius scire poterit et inquiri vobisque in premissis pareat et intendat, necnon magistroatribus sororibus ac ministris supradictis quod vobis tribus et duobus vestrum in omnibus et singulis premissorum pareant et intendant ac respondeant in forma supradicta. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste—Edwardo Duce Cornubie et Comite Cestrie filio nostro carissimo Custode Anglie apud Kenyngton—xxv die Julij anno regni nostris Anglie quartodecimo regni vero nostri Francie primo. Pretextu cujus brevis prefati Episcopus
 Prior

Prior Robertus et Robertus mandaverunt vicecomiti Cumbrie quod venire faceret coram eis tribus vel duobus eorum apud Karliolum in hospitali Sancti Nicholai Karlioli die martis proximo ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie virginis viginti et quatuor tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de balliva sua per quos rei veritas in diversis in dicto brevi contentis melius scire poterunt et inquiri. Et quod premunire faceret magistrum ac fratres et sorores hospitalis predicti quod tunc essent ibidem ad informandum eosdem Episcopum et socios suos predictos super quibusdam predictum hospitem contingentibus si sibi viderint expedire etc. Et vicecomes fecit inde execucionem. Ad quem diem apud Karliolum in hospitali predicto venerunt prefati Prior et Robertus Parnyng ad premissa facienda assignati etc. Et similiter Robertus de Tybay Nicholaus le Spenser Gilbertus de Kirkandres Thomas le Sadler, Edmundus de Bolton, Johannes filius Martini de Karliolo Robertus Grout, Willielmus filius Gilberti Thomas Malemayus, Henricus le Tailliour Johannes filius Thome et Johannes de Tybay Juratores venerunt.—Et Thomas de Goldyngton magister hospitalis predicti per vicecomitem premunitus venit.—Et quesitum est ab eodem magistro per prefatos Priorem et Robertum Parnyng si ipse habeat aliqua munimenta sive memoranda fundacionem hospitalis predicti sive regulas ejusdem hospitalis tangencia. Et si que etc. quod ea ostendat eis etc. Qui dicit quod diu antequam ipse fuit magister hospitalis predicti omnia —memoranda et munimenta ejusdem hospitalis fuerunt combusta Posteaque tempore Regis Edwardi avi domini Regis nunc anno regni ejusdem avi etc. vicesimo primo quidam Hugo de Cressingham Justiciarius ipsius avi etc. Itinerans apud Eborum plures constitutiones et observancias per magistrum fratres et sorores in dicto hospitali extunc moraturos stabiliri et observari precepit. Videlicet quod omnes fratres et sorores in primo ingressu suo in hospitali predicto jurarent tactis sacrosanctis et facerent obedientiam et fidelitatem magistro qui pro tempore fuerit. Et quod viverent caste et honeste infra claustrum et extra claustrum ubi fuerunt missi per magistrum fratres et sorores circa negocia communia hospitalis predicti expedienda. Et quod omnes et singuli mane in pulsacione campane surgerent et venirent personaliter ad ecclesiam seu capellam ad orandum pro fidelibus dei defunctis et omnibus benefactoribus dicti hospitalis et specialiter pro Rege et Regina et suis pueris nisi major infirmitas aliquem eorum excusaret. Et quod haberent claustrum et quod omnes porte claustrum die ac nocte et maxime de nocte cum seruris clauderentur. Et quod haberetur ibi janitor generalis ad hoc specialiter depictatus de communi domus et Juratus qui diligenter et firmiter fontem Baptistери et Curiam infra claustrum et extra claustrum ab omni inmundicia

inmundicia custodiret et defenderet pro posse suo. Et quod omnes fratres infra claustrum dormirent communiter sub uno tecto et una domo simul. Et quod omnes sorores similiter infra claustrum dormirent communiter simul sub uno alio tecto per se. Et quod nullus fratrum vel sororum exiret claustrum vagando per patriam vel civitatem absque speciali licencia magistri seu vices ejus gerentis et hoc non nisi pro ardua causa et necessaria seu negocia communi expedienda et quod foret ad hoc specialiter deputatus vel deputata sub pena subscripta. Et quod omnes fratres et sorores quamdiu possent laborarent ad communem utilitatem hospitalis predicti secundum dispositionem magistri et bona communia specialiter preceteris procurarent et facerent cum effectum. Et quod aliquis vel aliqua non exiret claustrum dicti hospitalis de nocte per muros vel per portam vel die a pulsacione campane in aula usque ad pulsacionem campane in ecclesia sub pena subscripta. Et quod omnes fratres et sorores essent obedientes et inclinantes preceptis magistri hospitalis seu vices ejus gerentis in omnibus licitis et honestis dictam domum et ejus utilitatem contingentibus, fideles laborantes et benivolentes magistro et fratribus et sororibus advinice paciencia caritatem et amorem fratrum inter se firmiter in Christo domino habentes prout decet talibus communiter cohabitantibus et viventibus habere. Et si aliquis fratrum vel sororum in dicto hospitali inveniretur rebellis malivolis inobediens impaciens vel quocumque modo in aliquo articulo seu precepto antedictis culpabilis primo amitteret liberacionem suam et moneretur quod se corrigeret, secundo amitteret duas liberaciones proximo tempore capiendas et moneretur quod se corrigeret alioquin tercio a claustrum expellatur et suo corrodio totaliter privetur sine spe revertendi. Et quod ne aliquis conjugatus vel aliqua conjugata maneis infra claustrum pernoctarit ibidem cum uxore sua vel viro suo nec aliquis alius frater vel aliqua soror infra claustrum fornicacionem committeret vel aliud peccatum enorme carnale quod si fecerit et super hoc convictus esset secundum discrecionem magistri vel vices ejus gerentis graviter puniretur secundum qualitatem vel quantitatem delicti et si tunc monitus se non correxerit set pocius iterato super tali delicto convictus esset corrodium suum amitteret et extra dictum hospitale expelleretur. Et quod si aliquis fratrum vel sororum rixam fecisset contra aliquem fratrem suum vel sororem inter se maliciose vel crimen sibi impossuisset vel convicium aliquod unde scandalum posset oriri in populo vel in domo, et hoc injuste fecisset et super hoc convictus fuisset primo et secundo puniretur prout supradictum est et tercio totaliter a domo expelleretur. Et quod aliquis fratrum vel sororum in hospitali predicto aliquod officium vel potestatem parvam vel majorem sibi non usurperet proprio motu absque

absque assensu magistri vel ejus vices gerentis et majoris sanioris partis capituli. Et dicit quod constitutiones et observancie predicte postea per aliquos magistros in eodem hospitali existentes abutebantur et male tenebantur per quod scandala de hospitali predicto exinde multipliciter oriebantur. Et super hoc exinde et aliis articulis in predicto brevi contentis in presencia ipsius magistri habita inquisitione per predictos Juratores Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod omnes constitutiones et observancie predicte et plures alie in dicto hospitali per magistrum fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitalis observari et teneri solebant ut supradictum est. Et quod illud hospitale die ante tempus memorie fundatum fuit per quendam quondam Regem Anglie cujus nomen ignorant pro sustentacionem tresdecim leprosorum tam hominum quam mulierum unius magistri existentis capellani ac residentis et cantantis missam ad voluntatem suam et unius capellani cantantis missam cotidie pro ejusdem hospitalis benefactoribus, qui quidem Rex tunc dedit eisdem magistro et leprosis ut fratribus et sororibus et successoribus suis magnas possessiones terrarum et tenementorum pro elemosina predicta imperpetuum manutendum et constituit eis capitulum et sigillum commune in dicto hospitali semper habere, quod quidem sigillum moraretur in custodia magistri qui pro tempore fuerit et duorum trium vel quatuor predictorum leprosorum, et ordinavit eosdem fratres et sorores de pannis de russetto semper vestiri et regulis prenominais perfrui imperpetuum. Et dicunt quod constitutiones ille toto tempore per magistros fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitalis qui pro tempore fuerunt use fuerunt et observate quousque postea per longum tempus maxima pars eorundem leprosorum obiit. Ita quod loco eorum usque ad numerum predictum positi fuerunt ibidem alii pauperes debiles et impotentes et per communem assensum magistri fratrum et sororum ejusdem hospitalis, qui de elemosina dicti hospitalis sustentati fuerunt eidem modo sicut leprosi antea et tunc fuerunt sustentati, et regulas et constitutiones predictas in omnibus cum leprosis ejusdem hospitalis observaverunt. Et dicunt quod postmodum quidem Hugo de Morvill quondam dominus de Burgh super sabulones dedit et concessit eisdem magistro leprosis ac pauperibus predictis ibidem deo servientibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum possessiones quamplurimas in auxilio sustentacionis eorum ac pro statu dicti hospitalis relevando. Ita quod ipse et heredes sui haberent ibidem tres pauperes tam leprosos quam alios impotentes suorum corporum ex presentatione sua imperpetuum et quod quilibet eorum preciperet et haberet de dicto hospitali annuatim ad terminum vite sue tantum quantum aliquis fratrum seu sororum ejusdem hospitalis percepit annuatim ad terminum vite sue, et quod haberent moram suam ibidem et regularentur

regularentur in forma secundum quod prius constitutum fuit pro fratribus et sororibus ejusdem hospitalis quod iidem magister fratres et sorores ac pauperes tunc ibidem existentes unanimi assensu concesserunt eidem Hugoni ut ipse et successores sui extunc reciperent ex presentacione sua et heredum suorum tres pauperes tam leprosos quam alios suorum corporum impotentes. Ita quod viverent et morarent in eodem hospitali et quilibet eorum tantum perciperet inde quantum unus fratrum vel sororum percipit et quod semper essent obedientes et intendentes magistris qui ibidem forent in omnibus sicut superius dictum est de fratribus et sororibus predictis sub periculo predicto. Dicunt eciam quod communitas Civitatis Karlioli diu ante tempus memorie concessit eidem magistro fratribus sororibus ac pauperibus ibidem deo servientibus percipiendum quolibet die dominico imperpetuum de qualibet braciatrice ejusdem Civitatis unum potellum cervisie et de quolibet pistore ponente panem ad vendicionem die sabbati unum panem precii quadrantis pro sustentacionem leprosorum ibidem commorantium imperpetuum. Et pro hac concessione magister tunc temporis ac fratres et sorores concesserunt predicte communitati quod ipse extunc imperpetuum reciperent ad presentacionem Majoris et communitatis ejusdem Civitatis omnes leprosos de dicta Civitate in dicto hospitali in forma predicta moraturos quolibet eorum percipiente inde annuatim tantum in omnibus quantum aliquis predictorum fratrum vel sororum leprosorum habere consuevit virtute quarum concessionum tam predictus Hugo et heredes sui quam predicta communitas in dicto hospitali ex presentacione sua in forma predicta tam leprosos quam alios pauperes predictos hucusque possiderunt. Dicunt eciam quod a toto tempore in hospitali predicto usitatum fuit per magistris fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitalis quod cum aliquis dare vellet bona seu catalla sua pro sustentacione eidem habenda videlicet percipienda tantum quantum aliquis fratrum vel sororum ejusdem hospitalis percipit, et hoc unanimi assensu esset concessum quod ipse esset ut frater aut soror et faceret in omnibus prout fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitalis fecerunt seu quod haberent mansionem per se in eodem hospitali et ibidem moraret divinis precibus et oracionibus intendens et quod hujusmodi bona seu catalla sic recepta cederent ad communem utilitatem hospitalis predicti. Et si aliquis in dicto hospitali alio modo reciperetur aut alia sustentacio alicui in eodem hospitali esset concessa penitus pro nulla haberetur. Et dicunt quod constitutum fuit tempore fundacionis ejusdem hospitalis quod tam magister quam fratres et sorores commorarent simul infra precinctum dicti hospitalis in forma supradicta Salvo hoc quod si magister aliquid alibi haberet faciendum pro statu ejusdem hospitalis quod liceret ei aliquem alium

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loco suo vices ejus gerentem pro tempore quo habuerit faciendum apponere. Et dicunt quod predictum hospitale a tempore fundacionis ejusdem semper per magistros qui pro tempore fuerunt usque tempus incipii guerre inter regna Anglie et Scocie secundum forma regularum et constitucionum predictarum bene et sufficienter custoditum fuit quo tempore dictum hospitale per guerram in parte destructum fuit et depauperabatur per quod inter quendam Ricardum Orielle tunc ibidem magistrum et fratres et sorores suos talis fiebat ordinatio et constitucio scilicet quod quilibet fratrum et sororum predictorum perciperet annuatim de dicto hospitali per manus magistri pro sustentacione sua nomine tocuis commodi quod usi fuerunt percipere et habere in commune secundam primam fundacionem ejusdem hospitalis duas eskeppas ordri duas eskeppas avene duas eskeppas farine avene tres estriks frumenti si quilibet eorum tantum dicti frumenti habere poterit de Waynagio dicti hospitalis, et si tantum habere non poterit tunc tantum quantum habere poterit rationabiliter secundum porcionem suam ei inde contingentem duas carrettas et duo plaustrata bosci et porcionem suam panis et cervisie receptorum de communitate Karliol, et quatuor solidos argenti de redditibus dicti hospitalis pro vesturis et aliis necessariis suis quousque predicta domus relevaretur, qui quidem magister dictas constituciones toto tempore suo et regulas prime fundacionis constitutas in omnibus sicut superius dictum est fecit observare per quod dictum hospitale de bonis et catallis in multum divitebatur et plures pauperes alii quam fratres et sorores ejusdem domus ultra numerum predictum inde tempore ejusdem magistri sustentati fuerunt. Et dicunt quod predictus Ricardus et omnes predecessores sui post primam fundacionem ejusdem hospitalis residenciam ibidem fecerunt et potsea idem magister Ricardus obiit post cujus mortem dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie avus domini Regis nunc contulit custodiam ejusdem hospitalis cuidam Johanni de Crosseby qui eodem modo quo predictus Ricardus predictum hospitale tempore suo observavit toto tempore ipsius Johannis manutentus fuit vel in meliori. Hoc salvo quod non fecit residenciam in hospitali predicto. Et dicunt quod idem Johannes de Crosseby resignavit hospitale predictum cujus resignacionem dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie pater domini Regis nunc contulit custodiam hospitalis predicti cuidam Thome de Wederhale capellano non existenti qui illud hospitale secundum constituciones post primam fundacionem hujus modi editas per magistrum fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitalis non custodivit, sed bona et catalla ejusdem multimode devastavit et sigillum commune ejusdem hospitalis in custodia sua tantum penes se retenuit et dictum hospitale diversis hominibus jam mortuis
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exceptis Adam le Colier et uxore sua sigillo communi ejusdem hospitalis in custodia sua sic existenti de diversis corrodiis oneravit quod fuit sine assensu fratrum et sororum eo quod nulli fuerunt ibidem fratres et sorores aut capitulum vel unquam postea. Ita quod in tempore suo post mortem aliquorum fratrum vel sororum ibidem nullus alius loco eorum in dicto hospitali moraturus secundum formam prime fundacionis per ipsum Thomam admissus fuit exceptus hüs ibidem non residentibus qui ad presentacionem heredum Hugonis de Morvill et communitatis Karlioli post mortem aliquorum suorum presentatorum per ipsum fuerunt recepti per quod numerus eorundum tresdecim leprosorum ac pauperum tempore suo abremabatur et cultus divini et pietatis opera qui ibidem fieri deberent in toto subtrahebantur, hoc salvo quod retinuit ibidem unum capellanum totidie missam cantentem et octo pauperes admissos in eadem domo qui per predecessores suos et per ipsum ex presentacione heredum predicti Hugonis et communitatis Karlioli alibi in patria commorantes et de bonis ejusdem hospitalis viventes. Et dicunt quod predictus Thomas pecunie summas quas pro predictis corrodiis recepit penes se ad usum suum proprium retinuit nichil inde faciendo ad utilitatem hospitalis predicti qui quidem Thomas postea obiit per cujus mortem idem dominus Rex pater etc. contulit custodiam ejusdem hospitalis cuidam Radulpho — Chivaler qui bona et catalla ejusdem hospitalis percepit ad usum suum proprium nichil faciendo communi proficuo ejusdem hospitalis salvo quod ibi retinuit unum capellanum ad divina celebrandum qui ibidem nichil aliud fecit nisi quod ipse firmas et redditus ejusdem hospitalis ad usum magistri sui levavit. Ita quod in tempore illius magistri frater vel soror ibidem residens non fuit. Et dicunt quod sigillum commune ejusdem hospitalis toto tempore suo in custodie sua morabatur tantum et quod oneravit idem hospitale diversis hominibus videlicet Stephano de Akton et Amie uxore ejus, Willielmo de Morlay et Johanne uxori ejus et multis aliis de diversis corrodiis et diversis pecuniarum summis quas penes se pro usu suo proprio tantum retinuit qui quidem Radulphus dictum hospitale postea resignavit per cujus resignacionem dominus Rex nunc contulit custodiam ejusdem hospitalis cuidam Willielmo de Northwell qui tantum inde levavit et percipit quantum potuit hospitale predictum nichil levando aut aliquid boni inde faciendo. Et dicunt quod idem Willielmus habuit commune sigillum ejusdem hospitalis penes se absque hoc quod sigillum illud in custodia aliquorum fratrum vel sororum ejusdem hospitalis devenit qui quidem Willielmus quoddam factum nomine Johannis de Crosseby predecessoris sui factum cuidam Roberto de Staynwigges videlicet percipiendo annuatim unum corrodium de dicto hospitali pro termino vite sue predicto sigillo commune consignavit,
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virtute cujus facti dictus Robertus a tempore sigillacionis predicte usque nunc predictum corrodium percepit de hospitali predicto. Et dicunt quod predictus Willielmus postea resignavit hospitale predictum per cujus resignacionem dominus Rex nunc contulit custodiam ejusdem hospitalis cuidam Thome de Goldyngton nunc magistro ibidem qui corrodia superius concessa de bonis ejusdem hospitalis toto tempore suo liberavit et soluit predictis Stephano de Akton et Amie uxori ejus, Willielmo de Morlay et Johanne uxori ejus, Ade le Colier et uxori ejus et Roberto de Staynwigges ac quibusdam Alicia la Norice, Johanne Herice et Laurencio de Bruscogh qui quidem Alicia, Johanna et Laurencius ididem non residentes set in comitiva Margarete qui fuit uxor Ranulphi de Dacre commorantes et non secundum regulas predictas in aliquo viventis presentati fuerunt hospitali predicto ad sustentacionem etc. per ipsos Ranulphum et Margaretam ut de jure ipsius Margarete heredis predicti Hugonis de Morvill Liberavit eciam et soluit duo corrodia quibusdam Ade le Barbour et Edmundo de Staynwigges pro quibus dominus Rex nunc mandavit per litteras suas de privato sigilla eidem magistro Thome directas quod reciperet eos ut fratres in hospitali predicto et quod quolibet eorum perciperet annuatim de eodem hospitali ad vitam eorum tantum quantum aliquis fratrum ejusdem loci percepit qui neque ibidem moram aliquam faciunt seu unquam fecerunt nec regulas predictas in aliquo observaverunt. Ita quod in tempore ejusdem Thome bona et catalla ac redditus ejusdem hospitalis per ipsum Thomam talibus corrodioribus nullum jus in corrodiiis suis predictis ex causa predicta habentibus distribuuntur et soluuntur et non leprosis ac pauperibus secundum ordinacionem fundacionis hospitalis predicti. Ita quod cultus divini et pietatis opera totaliter subtrahuntur. Et quia compertum est per predictam inquisitionem quod predicta corrodia fuerunt concessa predictis Stephano et Amie Willielmo de Morlay et Johanne Ade le Colier et uxori sue et Roberto de Staynwigges per magistros hospitalis predicti qui commune sigillum ejusdem hospitalis habuerunt in eorum custodia tantum absque hoc quod sigillum illud fuit in custodia magistrorum qui pro tempore fuerunt et fratrum ejusdem hospitalis secundum constituciones predictas. Et iidem magistri pecuniarum summas quas receperunt pro corrodiiis illis ad eorum usum tantum preciperunt. Ita quod ad usum communem ejusdem hospitalis non devenerunt. Et eciam quod predicti Alicia Johanna et Laurencius per predictos Ranulphum et Margaretam presentati etc. non sunt ibidem residentes nec divinis operacionibus ibidem intendentes secundum regulas et constituciones predictas set abinde commorantes, et quod predicti Adam le Barbour et Edmundo pro quibus dominus Rex mandavit etc. ut reciperentur
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in eodem hospitali ut fratres etc. nullam moram ibi faciunt seu fecerunt, nec regulas nec constitutiones predictas in aliquo observaverunt. Ideo dictum est eidem magistro quod predictis Stephano et Amie Willielmo et Johanne uxori ejus Ade le Colier et uxori ejus et Roberto corrodia sua decetero omnimodo subtrahat, et eciam predictis Alicie Johanne Herice et Laurencio Ade le Barbour et Edmundo sustentationes suas omnimodo subtrahat quousque veniant et faciant obedienciam et residenciam et ibidem vivant secundum regulas supradictas. Et quia eciam compertum est per examinacionem predicti magistri quod sigillum commune ejusdem hospitalis fuit et est in custodia Stephani de Akton et Roberti de Staynwigges corrodiorum etc. sine quibus idem magister sigillo illi venire non potest, et quod nulli fratres aut sorores sunt ibidem commorantes nec aliquam residenciam facientes nec unquam tempore suo fecerunt prout secundum constitutiones predictas facere deberent, dictum est eidem magistro quod sit coram domino Rege in Cancellaria apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Michaelis in xv dies ad faciendum etc. quod consilium domini Regis consideraverit in premissis. Et predictum sigillum commune sumitur de predictis magistro et corrodioribus ad tradendum predicto Priori Karlioli sub sigillo predicti magistri salvo custodiendum quousque dominus Rex per consilium suum aliud duxerit inde ordinandum etc. Nos autem tenorem recordi et processus predictorum tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium. xxvj die Januarii.

