

THESIS FOR M.D. DEGREE,  
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

# LEPROSY IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

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A LIST OF CHIEF DATES.

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BY

GEORGE NEWMAN, M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh),

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE ENDELL STREET DISPENSARY.  
STUDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, &c.



## Prefatory Note.

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THIS list of the chief dates of the history of Endemic Leprosy in the British Islands has been compiled from a very large number of records. The page on the left hand relates to Leprosy in the British Islands ; and though entitled by the shorter term "England," it is to be understood that it includes Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands. Where only the name of a place appears, followed by a date, it signifies that at that place and time (approximately) a House or Hospital set apart for Lepers was established. Those Hospitals whose date of foundation is not obtainable are printed in the List at the end. The thirteenth century has been supposed by Liveing and others to have witnessed the zenith of Leprosy in this country. It may have been earlier. Even during the twelfth century more Leper Houses were instituted, though this is not a fair criterion of the rise and fall of the disease. By the end of the thirteenth century there can be little doubt that Leprosy was beginning to decline (with a few local exceptions, *e.g.*, Devon and Cornwall).

With a few exceptions, authorities have not been printed, for want of space ; but no date has been inserted for which there is not some more or less reliable authority. It will be readily understood that authenticity 1,000 years ago is occasionally rather doubtful.

On the right-hand side have been placed any events which are landmarks in history, or have had, in the opinion of various writers, a direct or indirect effect upon the disease.

Obviously there is no original work here ; it is merely a compilation from a large number of sources to accompany a Thesis ; but I trust it is a graphic and also accurate representation of a mediæval disease at one time endemic in these islands.

G. N.

20, Queen Square, London, W.C., December, 1894.

Period.

## LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

B.C.

60 B.C. Leprosy first "brought to England" (Parton ; Burton).

## Characteristics of Period, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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- Before 4000 B.C. Egyptian civilisation ; Memphis founded. In Europe, polished Stone Age (Neolithic) begun.
- 3500 B.C. Husapti (?) : Leprosy in Egypt.
- 2500-2000 B.C. First migration from the Aryan centre : Celts moving Westward, Indo-Persic tribes Southward. Chinese civilisation.
- 1600 B.C. Phoenician cities and Damascus flourishing. Colonisation round the Mediterranean. Trade for tin with Cornwall.
- 1320 B.C. The Exodus ; probably during Meneptah's time.
- 1000-900 B.C. Celts already in England, with bronze in use.
- 600-400 B.C. Leprosy common in Hindostan (Susruta) and China. Leprosy common in Greece, and called Elephantiasis.
- 460 B.C. Hippocrates described Leprosy.
- 260 B.C. Manetho testified to presence of Leprosy among the Jews (90,000).
- 100 B.C. Leprosy became known in Italy at this period.
- 95 B.C. "There is a disease called Elephas, which has its rise on the river Nile, in the middle of Egypt" (Lucretius).
- 60 B.C. Leprosy first in Spain.

Period.

## LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

A.D.

### FIRST TO NINTH CENTURIES.

432. First notice of Leprosy in Ireland (Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*).
550. Pestilence of Leprosy in Ireland (*Chronicon Scotorum*).
603. St. Kentigern, of Glasgow, died ; "mundabat leprosos."
606. Increase of Leprosy during a Roman invasion in the time of Heraclius (Lanigan, *Eccles. Hist.*).
654. Death of Fechin of Fore (Co. Westmeath), who saw much Leprosy in Ireland.
695. Death of St. Finian, a Munster Leper (Lanigan, *Eccles. Hist.*).
869. Leper Hospitals existed in Ireland. The Hospital at Armagh burned by Arlaf.

## Characteristics of Centuries, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### FIRST TO NINTH CENTURIES.

81. Aretæus.
97. Archigenes.
128. Claudius Galen born ; died about 200.  
Aretæus wrote on Leprosy (second century ?)  
Leprosy became prevalent in Europe in second century.
360. Oribazius.  
Order of St. Lazarus founded in Palestine (366).  
Theodoret mentions Lazarettoes for Lepers in fourth century.  
Christianity introduced into Ireland during fifth century.
500. Charaka wrote on Leprosy.  
Aetius wrote on Leprosy (about the beginning of sixth century ?)  
A plague desolates Europe and Asia during sixth century.
541. Aetius.
549. Council of Orleans Leprosy Decree.
583. Council of Lyons Leprosy Decree.
597. Conversion of English to Christianity.  
Gregory of Tours speaks of Lazarettoes in sixth century.  
Hospital of St. John founded for Lepers in seventh century, on Lake Constance.
- 661-664. A pestilence depopulated Britain and Ireland. Leprosy in Brittany.  
Rothar, King of the Lombards, made laws to prevent the marriage of Lepers.  
St. Boniface (eighth century) ; "mundabat leprosos."  
Hospital of St. Lazarus founded at St. Gallen, Lake Constance.
720. Lazaretto added to cloister of St. Gall (Othmar).  
St. Othmar founded Leper Houses in Germany. He died 758.
757. Pepin provided an Act that Leprosy in a husband or wife should be sufficient cause for separation or divorce (Parliament at Campiegne).
789. Charlemagne re-enacted similar laws. He also enforced sequestration.  
St. Nicolaus, of Corbie, founded Leper Houses in France (eighth century ; Virchow says seventh).
- Isidore, of Spain, alludes to Leprosy in Spain in eighth century.
868. Council of Worms Leprosy Decree.
874. Iceland peopled from Norway.
897. Fatal plague in England.

Sovereigns.

## LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

### TENTH CENTURY.

Edward  
succeeded  
Alfred,  
901.

Athelstan.  
925.

Edmund.  
940.

Leprosy prevalent in England.

Edred.  
946.

950. Hoel Dha, or Howell the Good (a Welsh king who died about 950),  
enacted a code of Laws relative to Leprosy (*Celtic General Repository*,  
vol. iii. 199).

Eadwig.  
955.

Venedotian and Dimetian Codes (Leper Laws).

Edgar.  
959.

A Law was passed making Leprosy a valid cause for divorce.

Edward.  
975.

Ethelred.  
978.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### TENTH CENTURY.

Leprosy prevalent in Europe.

923. Truela, son of King Alfonso of Spain, died of Leprosy.

The School of Salerno existed in this century.

936. Hospital at York (may have been partly Leprous, probably not) founded by Athelstan; first endowed hospital in England. (206 patients.)

(Leper Houses had existed in Palestine for nearly 1,000 years.)

Christianity advances in England and also in Northern Europe.

The Normans were now established in France.

The Danes in England.

Fast Days observed more strictly.

958. Leprosy mortality excessive; considerable suffering and misery throughout Europe.

The year 1000 marks the end of the Dark Ages.

Sovereigns.

## LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

### ELEVENTH CENTURY.

Ethelred.

Edmund  
Ironside.  
1016.

Canute.  
1017.

Harold  
Hardi-  
canute

Edward the  
Confessor.  
1042.

Harold  
(son of  
Godwin).  
1066.

Beverley (before the Conquest, Tanner).

London (Westminster), before the Conquest (Speed, Stowe, &c.).

William I.  
1066.

Northampton, during reign of William I.

1075. Hugh d'Orivalle, Bishop of London, had Leprosy.

Chatham (St. Bartholomew), 1078.

1084. Leper Hospital founded at Canterbury by Lanfranc (Archbishop of Canterbury), who died 1089.

William II.  
1087.

Several Leper Houses founded in England previous to the first Crusade.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1007. Leprosy prevalent in Spain.

It was at this time that the first hospitals and pest-houses were built. We must not necessarily assume that Leper Houses implied a new or increasing disease.

1066. The Norman Conquest.

1067. First Leper Hospital in Spain—Valencia.

The Jews arrived in England.

Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII., 1073-1085.

1086. Domesday Book. Population probably under two millions (mostly in Southern and Eastern Counties—very thin north of York); six towns with population over 5,000.

1087. Death of Constantius of Carthage, founder of the Salernian School, who studied Leprosy, and originated various theories regarding it.

1095. First Crusade was begun by Peter the Hermit.

Low condition of English agriculture; much misery, famine, and pestilence.

1098. Return of the first Crusaders. [See Kaposi.]

## TWELFTH CENTURY.

- Henry I.  
1100. The writ "De Leproso Amovendo" in force at this period.  
The earliest mention of Leper Houses in Scotland.  
Knights of St. Lazarus acquired a footing in England (Stephen).  
Lincoln (Holy Innocents), founded by Remegius, Bishop of London, 1100.  
Wilton, 1100.  
London (St. Giles), founded by Queen Matilda, 1101.  
York (St. Nicholas), about 1110. Newcastle, 1112.  
Norwich (St. Mary Magdalene), before 1119.  
Oxford (St. Bartholomew's), during Henry I.'s reign.  
Bury St. Edmunds, 1135.
- Stephen.  
1135. Colchester (St. Mary Magdalene), founded by Eudo during Henry I.'s reign.  
Aylesbury (St. John's and St. Leonard's) 1135.  
Gloucester, Tilton, Tweedmouth, Careton (all four in twelfth century).  
Bristol (St. John's and St. Laurence's), 1135 (?). Harehope (David I.).  
Maiden Bradley, Wilts, before 1145.  
St. Alban's (St. Julian's), founded by Jeffrey, Abbot of St. Alban's, 1135.  
Reading, 1134. Warwick, 1135. Shrewsbury, 1136. Canterbury (St. Lawrence), 1137.  
Burton Lazars, Leicester, during reign of Stephen. Ripon, 1139.  
Dover, 1141. Lynn, Norfolk (2), before 1145. Wymondham, 1146.  
Huntingdon (by David of Scotland), 1165. Aldcambus (twelfth century).  
Ilford (Henry II.). Somerton, Norfolk (Henry II.).  
Coventry (Henry II.). Derby (Henry II.).  
Havering, 1154. Herbaldowne, 1154. Peterborough, 1150. Seaford, 1171.  
1163. Will of Bishop Iscanus respecting Market Tolls for Lepers in and around Exeter.  
Exeter, 1163. Aldnestun, 1177. Southampton, 1179. Reading (another), 1180. Carlisle, 1180.  
1166. Death of St. Aelred, of Rievaulx, who assisted Lepers in Galloway.  
Sherburn, founded by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in 1181. Ilford, 1183 (?).
- Richard I.  
1189. Waterford, 1185. Tannington, 1189. Racheness, 1189. Romney 1190 (?).  
Lancaster, 1190. Badele, 1195. Pilton, 1197.  
Chichester, 1173. Herting, 1189. Kilbixy, 1192. Dunwich, 1199.
- John.  
1199. Chesterfield, 1199. Leicester, 1199. Berrington, 1199.  
Berkhampstead, 1200.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### TWELFTH CENTURY.

It was a custom during and before this century to burn and otherwise persecute Lepers in Europe. Henry II. in an edict threatens it in England.

The Church of Rome gained much power in England during Stephen's reign.

1154. Amalgamation between English and Normans in commerce, social life, and intercourse.

The Council of Lateran, 1179 : famous Leprosy Decree.

The Carthusians settled in England, 1181.

Leprosy prevalent in Denmark (Gislasen).

The third Crusade, under Richard I.

Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem, himself became a Leper, and ten years later resigned his crown because of disablement (1184).

1181. Pope Lucius III., Leprous Decree.

1190. Pope Clement III., Leprous Decree.

1192. Grain very scarce in England ; serious famine in 1194.

Approximate time of appearance of Leprosy in Iceland.

## THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

- John.  
1199. Leprosy reached its zenith during this century (Liveing) (?).  
1200. Leprosy Decree of Provincial Synod at Westminster; Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Ipswich (about 1200). Chester (in thirteenth century).  
Towcester, 1200. Devizes, 1207. Chesterfield, before 1200. Hexham, 1210. Sturbridge, 1205. Selwood, 1212. Aldcambus, before 1214.  
Linlithgow, 1214 (?). Banbury, 1216. Hedon, before 1216. Windsor, 1216.
- Henry III.  
1216. Henry III. visited Lepers every Holy Thursday.  
Thetford (St. John Baptist and St. Mary Magdalene), before 1216.  
Dublin (Lazar's Hill), 1220. Grimsbury (John), Bridgnorth, 1224.  
Bolton (Robert de Roos), 1225 (?). Rothfan, 1226.  
Wycomb, 1229. Otford, 1229.  
Dunstable (in thirteenth century). Rochester (Henry III.).  
Catterick (Henry III.). Dunstane (Henry III.).  
Conyngesheved (thirteenth century). Cotes, 1230. Ospring, 1235.  
1242. Leprosy Canons of Scotch Church, separating them from society.  
Newport Pagnell, 1240. Mere, Lincolnshire, 1246. Lechlade, 1246.  
Crowmarsh, 1248. Kendal (thirteenth century).  
Norwich (St. Giles), 1249. Stamford, Lincoln, 1250 (?).  
Baldock (Henry III.). Winchester, 1259.  
1269. Leprosy Segregation Canons of Scotch Church.  
Pope Alexander IV. sent a Bull to confirm estates and status of St. Giles' Hospital. Henry III. rebuilt St. James' Hospital, Westminster.
- Edward I.  
1272. Bebington, 1272. Doncaster, 1272. Chosell, 1272.  
York (St. Giles), 1274. Taunton, 1280. Lincoln (St. Giles), 1280.  
Brackley, 1280. Long Blandford, 1282. Berwick-on-Tweed, 1283.  
1283. Statutes of Society of Merchants at Berwick ordered that Lepers should not come into the burgh.  
Pontefract, 1286. Brentwood, 1292. Sedburbrook, 1292.  
Brook Street, near Brentwood, 1292. Cork, 1295.  
Ickborough, Norfolk (Edward I.).  
1296. Leprosy in Edinburgh.  
Leprosy prevalent, but probably declining.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Period of Returning Crusades.

French Invasion of England.

Magna Charta, 1215.

Orders of Dominican (1221) and Franciscan (1224) Friars founded in England.

Louis VIII's Code of French Leper Laws. 2,000 Leper Hospitals in France; and, according to Heren, these figures were not smaller in the middle of fifteenth century.

1242. Straw first used for the King's bed (Henry III.).

Franciscan missionaries laboured in China.

1248. Ferdinand III. founded Leper Hospital at Seville.

1250. Leprosy existed in Japan.

1253. Fine linen first made in England.

1257. Severe famine in England.

1263. Norwegians invaded Scotland (unsuccessfully).

1266. First mention of Leper Houses at Bergen, in Norway.

1270. St. Louis of France on the last Crusade. Many of his soldiers became Leprous (Joinville).

Time of Dante.

1290. Council of Nogaro exempted Lepers from the jurisdiction of secular justices, prohibited their entrance into markets or towns, and insisted on their wearing some distinguishing badge.

## FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- Edward I. 1272. Chester (before fourteenth century).  
Kingscase, Ayr (before 1306).
- Edward II. 1307. Kendal (before 1307).  
1307. Bishop Button willed Legacies for Lepers in Thirty-nine districts in the Diocese of Exeter.  
Langport, 1310.  
Boughton, near Chester, 1310.  
Rochester, 1316. Kingston, Surrey, 1316.  
Langwade, 1320.  
Little Maldon, 1323. Ilchester (fourteenth century).
- Edward III. 1327. Hardwick, 1327. Otteley, 1327.  
1329. Death of Robert Bruce from Leprosy (*Chronicon de Lanercost*, 264).  
Beccles, 1327. Dartford, 1330. Eye, 1329. Ospring, 1325.  
Lynn, Dorset, 1336.  
Hythe, 1336.  
Bridgwater (Edward III.). Gild Martyn (fourteenth century).  
A Leprosy "visitation" in the West of England (Somerset, &c.).  
Dublin, 1344.  
1346. Baldock, Bishop of London, made rules for the Leper Hospital at Ilford.  
1346. Edward III.'s Proclamation issued (Expulsion of Lepers from the City of London).  
Glasgow, 1350 (Robertson says 1494). Govan (fourteenth century).  
Edward III. annexed St. Giles' to Burton Lazars by Charter.  
1350. Lepers getting scarce at St. Albans and Aylesbury.  
1365. There were now four Leper Houses at York, and they remained for just 100 years (Robertson).  
Norwich (4), 1370. Plympton, 1370.  
Gorlestone, 1372. Honiton (fourteenth century?). Mewbridge, 1373.  
Plymouth, 1374. Yarmouth, 1374. Thetford (Richard II.).  
1375. Regulations against Lepers entering the City of London; the taking of the oath by John Gardener.
- Richard II. 1377. Broughton-under-Blean, 1380. Snoring Parva, 1380.  
Wisbech, 1380. Kilchief (Co. Down), 1387.  
1389. Special exemptions of Lazar overseers from judicial duties.  
Thetford (St. Margaret), 1390.  
Hoddesdon, 1391.  
Cambridge (2), (Richard II.?). Henry IV., a Leper (according to Gascoigne).  
1398. John of Gaunt's will, bequeathing to London Lepers.
- Henry IV. 1399.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Commencing decline of Leprosy throughout Europe during this century.

1303. Nogaró Council (xvii.) proclaimed excommunication upon any who levied taxes upon Lepers.

1315-1316. Famine in England ; much disease and general misery.

Various " Violent Plagues " ravaged Europe.

Norfolk the richest county in England after Middlesex (including London).

The Black Death in Europe ; in England, 1349.

1357. Laws passed in England protecting fisheries and the supply of fresh fish instead of dried (31 Edw. III., c. i. ii. iii.); also to prevent secret storage of dried fish (31 Edw. III., St. iii., c. i.).

First Sanitary Act in England against water pollution.

1377. Population of England between two and three millions ; London, 35,000 ; York, 11,000 ; Bristol, 9,000 ; Coventry, 7,000 ; Norwich, 6,000 ; Lincoln, 5,000. No town in Lancashire worthy of a separate return (Rogers).

1384. Death of Wiclif (born 1324).

1389. Royal Proclamation with regard to cleansing the streets of London. Guy de Chauliac, Glanville, John of Gaddesdon, Bernhard Gordon, and Gilbert wrote on Leprosy.

## FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

- Henry IV.  
Liskeard (before 1400).  
Wexford, 1408. Downpatrick, 1415.  
Dartford, in Kent (fifteenth century).  
Edinburgh (Greenside), fifteenth century (Robertson says 1589).  
Henry IV. granted the custody of Wexford to son of William Rochford.
- Henry V.  
1413. 1413. St. Mary Magdalene Hospital at Reading closed because no Lepers forthcoming.  
1414. Leper Hospitals in England "for the most part decayed, and the goods thereof spent in other use" (2 Hy. V., c. i.).
- Henry VI.  
1422. 1427. Scottish Parliament compelled to legislate for Lepers (1427, c. 8, II., 16).  
Classification of Leper Hospitals (Rastall St., fol. 228).  
1429. A legacy left to Lepers in Newcastle.  
Lynn, Norfolk (3), 1432.  
The Leper House at Sherburn reduced from 65 beds to 13, and of the latter, two are to be kept for Lepers "if such can be found." 1434.  
1454. The Leper Mayor of Exeter (Richard Orange).  
1457. Lincoln Leper Hospital annexed to Burton Lazars.
- Edward IV.  
1461. 1463. The "Fair" of St. Mary Magdalene granted to Exeter Corporation. Stirling, 1463.  
Lismore, Limerick, 1467.  
1468. The Leprosy certificate of the Court physicians of Edward IV.  
1470. A Royal Commission, appointed by Edward IV., reported marked decrease of Leprosy.  
London (Highgate), 1472.
- Edward V.  
1483. 1485. Lepers still in London, and a number of legacies left to them (*Calendar of Wills*, vol. ii.).
- Richard III.  
1483.
- Henry VII.  
1485. Walsingham, Norfolk. 1486.  
Leprosy by no means rare in Lincolnshire.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1400. Importation of corn into England from the Baltic necessary.

1407. Great plague in London.

Formation of modern "middle classes."

Numerous Leper Houses were provided in Switzerland and Spain.

1440. Invention of Printing.

1453. Turks take Constantinople.

Discovery and colonisation advanced.

1478. Segregation Decree of Ferdinand of Spain (relaxed 1508).

1485. First visitation of the Sweating Sickness to England.

Leprosy was now almost entirely extinct in Italy.

1488. An edict ordering all Lepers to leave Paris.

1490. Suppression of Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Innocent VIII., because of decrease of Leprosy.

1492. Discovery of America (Columbus).

1496. Epidemic of syphilis in England ; Scotland, 1497.

1497. Vasco di Gama rounds the Cape.

End of the Middle Ages.

Henry VII.

## SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Henry VIII.

1509.

1512. Lepers at Stirling (Robertson).

Aberdeen, 1519 (1363 according to *Regist' Episcop. Aberdeen*, vol. ii., 283 ; probably exclusively for Lepers, 1519).

1529. Donations granted to the Lepers in Glasgow. Honiton, 1530.

Newton Bushell, 1538. Charter mentions "grete number" of Lepers in the district.

1536-1540. Suppression of the Monasteries and many of the existing Leper Houses ; but the larger ones were spared by 1 Edward VI., c. 3, "to prevent the contagion spreading."

Galway, 1543.

Edward VI.

1547.

A Royal Commission (Edward VI.) reported most of the Leper Hospitals in England empty, 1547.

1547. Eight Lepers in Totnes Hospital.

Mary.

1553.

1569. Leprosy still in Norfolk.

Elizabeth.

1558.

Leprosy was frequent in Cornwall in the time of Elizabeth (Polwhele). Perth, 1571.

1574. Herbaldowne Hospital providing relief for more than thirty. Leper Laws made in Scotland ; repealed, 1579.

1582. Refoundation of Bodmin Hospital by Elizabeth : "A great company of Lazar people." Glasgow Lepers allowed free access to burgh (Robertson) till 1593.

1548. Magistrates of Edinburgh issued orders relative to Lepers.

1586. Similar orders issued in Glasgow.

1589. Six Lepers in Hospital at Glasgow ; none in the Ilford Hospital.

1585. Sherburn Leper Hospital diverted from its original purpose (because no Lepers forthcoming), became a general hospital.

1591. Five Lepers consigned to Hospital in Edinburgh. Lepers still at Aberdeen. Apparent outbreak of Leprosy in Scotland.

Haddington, 1593.

1593. Glasgow Lepers banished from the burgh by Kirk session.

1597. An Act for suppression of Lazarite Proctors.

1598. Heutzner, travelling through England, remarks on the frequency of Leprosy.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Leper Hospitals still being founded in the Netherlands and parts of Germany and Spain.

1509. Art of gardening introduced into England.

1517. The Reformation (Luther).

Immense development of new life in Europe.

Terrible plague in England.

1525. Hops first brought into England.

1534. Reformation established in England.

1539. Greater Monasteries suppressed.

Salads, carrots, and turnips became more common. Henry VII., on account of decline in the use of fish, passed a law compelling its use.

1542. Leper Hospital built on Canary Islands.

1544. Law passed in England for the protection of fisheries and the sale of fish at the fairs of Sturbridge, St. Ives, and Ely.

1546. Fracastor enunciated the Doctrine of Contagion.

1555. Leprosy very prevalent in Iceland (Ehlers).

One-fifteenth part of England consisted of unreclaimed marshy land (Defoe).

Many edicts in Elizabeth's time for reclaiming large areas of marsh land in Durham, East Anglia, Sussex, Kent, Huntingdon, Northampton, &c.

1560. Lominus said Leprosy spread by contagion and hereditary transmission.

1564. Shakespeare born.

1565. Protestantism seemed likely to triumph throughout Europe, Spain and Italy excepted.

1565-85. Antwerp's ruin, London's gain.

Potatoes introduced into England in this century. Also tobacco, tea, watches, carpets, and chimneys.

Alpinus wrote on Leprosy.

Final extinction of Leprosy in Denmark (Gislason).

Population of England five millions (Froude).

## LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

Sovereigns.

Elizabeth.

### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1604. There was a Leper in the Lazar House at Aberdeen, and one in Kingcase Hospital.

James I.  
1603.

Thirty-nine Lepers in Bodmin Hospital in James I.'s reign, who were largely patronised by the King.

1610. A Leper at Aberdeen, in addition to the one in 1604 ; another, 1612.

Charles I.  
1625.

1642. One Leper at Honiton (four others up till 1807).

Common-  
wealth.

1652. For "many years Ireland hath been almost quite freed" from Leprosy (Boate).

Cromwell.  
1649.

1657. An order made to dismantle the Lazar House at Greenside, Edinburgh.

Charles II.  
1660.

1661. Leper House at Aberdeen razed to the ground.

1674. The Ripon Hospital repaired by Richard Hooke.

St. Kilda, 1684.

James II.  
1685.

Leprosy was prevalent in the Faroe and Shetland Islands.

William and  
Mary.  
1689.

1693. Records of Lepers at Kingcase.

1699. Leper endowment of St. Mary Magdalene, Southampton, charitably distributed, on account of marked decrease of Leprosy "for many years."

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Rise of modern science and philosophy. Kepler, Galileo, Cervantes, Bacon, Spinoza, Pascal, Shakespeare, Milton, Newton.

1601. The Poor Law.

1609. Rise of Holland, foremost trading country of Europe.

1618. Harvey discovers circulation of the blood.

1620. The Pilgrim Fathers. Bacon's *Novum Organum*.

Settlements made in East, 1620; and West Indies and Barbadoes, 1625.

1634. The fens of East Anglia reclaimed.

1650. The Dutch began a colony at the Cape.

1651. Four Leper Hospitals built in Iceland (Ehlers).

1656. Leper Hospital built on Madeira.

1665. Plague in London.

1666. Fire of London. Great sanitary improvements.

1676. Leprosy very prevalent in the Faroe Islands.

Fernelius and Forestus first called in question the contagiousness of Leprosy

Population doubled during the century (Rogers); ten millions.

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- Anne.  
1702. 1712. Legacy left to Lepers at Bath.
- George I.  
1714.
- George II.  
1727. 1730. Leprosy prevalent in Ireland (Von Triol).  
1736. Five Lepers (females) at Papastour (Robertson).  
1737. Leprosy at Bath.  
Papastour, Shetland, 1740, whither it was customary to export Lepers (Liveing).  
1742. Public thanksgiving in Shetland on account of disappearance of Leprosy. A few cases continue to appear.  
1753. Several Lepers in St. Kilda.
- George III.  
1760. 1775. Last endemic case of Leprosy in Ireland at Waterford.  
1778. A Leper existed in the Shetlands.  
1778. "A Leper is now a rare sight" (White of Selborne).  
1798. A man, John Berns, a Shetland Leper, descended from a Leprous family, admitted into the Edinburgh Infirmary.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Astounding growth of the British Empire.

1707. Severe smallpox epidemic in Iceland killed one-third of the population, including many Lepers.

1643-1715. Louis XIV.

First undoubted case of Ergotism belongs to this century (Creighton).

Leprosy still in France (Upper Auvergne, &c. ; Bell Isle still used as a Leper refuge).

1757. British Empire in India founded ; Clive at Plassey.

1759. One hundred and fifty Lepers in Norway (three hospitals).

1762. Two hundred and eighty Lepers in Iceland (four hospitals).

Brindley, Watt, and Arkwright.

The Factory system begins.

1769. Captain Cook landed in New Zealand ; Leprosy present.

1787. Leprosy endemic in Auvergne.

1792. Gas first used for lighting.

Population nearly doubled during the century (Rogers).

## NINETEENTH CENTURY.

- George III. A few isolated cases of supposed indigenous Leprosy occur in the present century in the British Islands.
1809. Supposed case of indigenous Leprosy in Edinburgh ; another in the Shetlands (Edmonston).
1810. Leprosy endowment in Cornwall transferred to general Infirmary because no Lepers needing assistance (Brown's *Cases in Chancery*, 166 n.).
- George IV.  
1820.
- William IV.  
1830.
- Victoria.  
1837.
- The Truro Infirmary received the revenues of the Leper Hospital formerly there, and bound itself to take in Lepers should such be forthcoming.
1855. Supposed indigenous case in the Hebrides (Broadbent).
1877. Supposed case of Leprosy in Ireland.
- Leprosy unknown as an indigenous disease throughout the British Islands.
1889. Since 1882 twenty cases of Leprosy have been brought before the Dermatological Society (probably none indigenous).
1891. Supposed indigenous case of Leprosy in Ulster.

## Characteristics of Century, and Leprosy in other Countries.

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### NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Continued rapid advance of science, inventions, and discoveries.

1807. Slave trade abolished in British Empire.

1811. First Leper Hospital at Calcutta.

1815. Waterloo.

Population of United Kingdom nineteen to twenty millions.

1836. Many Lepers still in Norway and Iceland ; some in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Crete, New Zealand, &c. ; very prevalent in India, China, Japan, and the West Indies.

1848. The Chinese arrive in Hawaiian Islands.

1853. First case of Leprosy in Hawaiian Islands (?).

1863. Leprosy still common in Iceland.

1867. Royal College of Physicians' Report.

1874. Hansen's *Bacillus of Leprosy*.

1885. Norway contained 1,377 Lepers.

1889. Death of Father Damien. Six hundred Lepers at the Cape.

1890. Leprosy Commission in India (the Prince of Wales). The disease practically extinct in New Zealand. 18,000 Lepers in Columbia.

1892. Lepers in Spain, 1,200 ; in Norway, 1,200 ; from 600 to 700 others elsewhere in Europe (Arning).

Lepers in India, 100,000 ; in Japan, 150,000.

1894. Lepers in Iceland, 140 (Ehlers).

## Note.

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THIS list of Leper Houses is appended as a matter of interest, and not with the intention of arguing therefrom the exact prevalency of the disease. It has been drawn up with considerable care, and in order to add to its authenticity, at least one authority has been given for each place. It would have been an easy but unnecessary task to have given more than one standard authority for most of them. Where an authority appears more than once, and the author only is given, it is to be understood that the same work as previously mentioned is indicated. The number placed after the town indicates the number of Hospitals; the figures after the name of the Hospital refers to the number of inmates. The word "Fair" denotes that part or all of the revenues were secured by means of an annual or more frequent Fair. An asterisk distinguishes those which were undoubtedly in possession of Charters, or were supported by the active patronage of Royalty. In the fourth column the approximate or actual date has been placed, and if more than one has been discovered, the one supported by apparently the highest authority has been printed.

G. N.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands during the Middle Ages.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
ANDOVER, <sup>a</sup> Hants.	St. Mary Magdalene.		
APPLEBY, <sup>b</sup> Westmorland.	St. Nicholas.		
ATHELINGTON, <sup>c</sup> Dorset.	St. Mary Magdalene.	Founded by the Chidlocks (Coker).	
AYLESBURY, <sup>d</sup> Bucks, 2.	St. John's and St. Leonard's.		1135.
BADELE, <sup>e</sup> Darlington.			1195.
BALDOCK, <sup>f</sup> Hertfordshire.			XIII.
BATH. <sup>g</sup>		Richard, xix. Bp. of Bath.	
BANBURY, <sup>h</sup> Oxfordshire.	St. John's.		1216.
BEBINGTON, <sup>i</sup> Cheshire.			1272.
BAWTRY, <sup>j</sup>	St. Mary Magdalene.		
BECCLES, <sup>k</sup> Suffolk.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1327.
BERKHAMPSTEAD, <sup>l</sup> Herts.	St. John the Evangelist. St. John the Baptist.		John.
BERINGTON. <sup>m</sup>	(13 beds.)		1199.
BRACKLEY, <sup>n</sup> Northampton.			1280.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED. <sup>o</sup>	St. Mary Magdalene.		1283.
BEVERLEY, <sup>p</sup> Yorkshire.	St. Giles.		1066.
BLYTHE, <sup>q</sup> Notts.	St. Mary Magdalene.	William de Cressi.	Pope Honorius.
*BODMIN, <sup>r</sup> Cornwall.	St. Lawrence (39).	Elizabeth refounded it in 1882.	
BOLTON, <sup>s</sup> Northumberland.	Holy Trinity (13).	Robert de Roos.	1225.
BOUGHTON, <sup>t</sup> Cheshire.			1310.
*BRISTOL, <sup>u</sup> 3.	St. Mary Magd., St. John's, and St. Lawrence.		XII. John.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> T. W. Shore, *Hist. of Hampshire*. <sup>b</sup> H. Barnes, *Leper Houses of Cumberland*. <sup>c</sup> Tanner, *Nostitia Monastica*. <sup>d</sup> Sir Wm. Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicorum*, 81. <sup>e</sup> Robertson, *App. Arch. Essays*, vol. ii. <sup>f</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 762. <sup>g</sup> Camden Soc., 1863. <sup>h</sup> Thos. Dugdale, *England and Wales*, vol. i. <sup>i</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 756. <sup>j</sup> H. P. Wright, *Leprosy and Segregation*. <sup>k</sup> Sir J. Y. Simpson, *Archeolog. Essays*, vol. ii. <sup>l</sup> Pettigrew, *Arch. Assn. Journal*, vol. ii., 95. <sup>m</sup> Robertson. <sup>n</sup> Baker, *Hist. of Northampton*, 584. <sup>o</sup> T. Dugdale, vol. i. <sup>p</sup> Tanner. <sup>q</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>r</sup> *Monastic. Dioc. Ewon*. <sup>s</sup> Thomas Dugdale. <sup>t</sup> Tanner. <sup>u</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 670.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
*BRIDGNORTH, <sup>a</sup> Salop.	St. James.		1224.
BRIDGWATER, <sup>b</sup> Somerset.	St. Giles.		XIV.
BRENTWOOD, <sup>c</sup> Essex.			1292.
BROUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, <sup>d</sup> Kent.	St. Nicholas.	Thomas of Hurst.	1380.
*BURTON, <sup>e</sup> Leicestershire.		Roger de Mowbray, and public subscription.	XII.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, <sup>f</sup> 4.	[St. Saviour ?], St. John, St. Nich., St. Stephen, St. Peter.		1135.
*CARLISLE. <sup>g</sup>	St. Nicholas (13).		1180.
*COLCHESTER, <sup>h</sup> Essex. (Fair).	St. Mary Magdalene.	Eudo Dapifer.	1100.
COTES, <sup>i</sup> Northampton.			1230.
CARETON. <sup>j</sup>			XII.
*CAMBRIDGE, <sup>k</sup> 2. (Fair.)	St. Anthony and St. Anne's.		XIV.
COVENTRY. <sup>l</sup>	St. Mary Magdalene.		XII.
CANTERBURY, <sup>m</sup> 2.	St. Nicholas, St. Lawrence.	Lanfranc.	1137.
CATTERICK. <sup>n</sup>	St. Giles.		XIII.
CHRISTCHURCH, <sup>o</sup> Hants.			
*CHATHAM, <sup>p</sup> Kent.	St. Bartholomew.	Bp. Gundulph.	1078.
CHOSELL, <sup>q</sup> Norfolk.			1272.
CHICHESTER, <sup>r</sup> Sussex.	St. James.	Leodg. de Hampton.	1173.
*CHESTER. <sup>s</sup>	St. Giles.	Earl Blaudeville.	XIII.
CHESTERFIELD, <sup>t</sup> Derbyshire.	St. Leonard's.		1199.
CONYNGESHEVED, <sup>u</sup> Lancashire.			XIII.
CROWMARSH, <sup>v</sup> Oxfordshire.			1248.
DERBY, <sup>w</sup> 2.	Maison Dieu, St. Leonard's.		XII.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> Eyton, *History of Salop.* <sup>b</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 773. <sup>c</sup> Simpson. <sup>d</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>e</sup> Nichol's *Leicestershire.*  
<sup>f</sup> Thomas Dugdale, 55. <sup>g</sup> Lysons, *Magna Britannica*, vol. iv. <sup>h</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 631. <sup>i</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>j</sup> Burton's  
*Leicestershire.* <sup>k</sup> Lysons, vol. i. <sup>l</sup> Tanner. <sup>m</sup> Somner, *Antiq. of Canterbury*, 80. <sup>n</sup> Tanner. <sup>o</sup> T. W. Shore. <sup>p</sup> Tanner, 211.  
<sup>q</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>r</sup> Sussex, *Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxi. <sup>s</sup> Ormerod, *Hist. of Chester*, vol. i., 352. <sup>t</sup> Tanner's *Baronage.*  
<sup>u</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 162. <sup>v</sup> Simpson. <sup>w</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 758.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

## ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
*DARTFORD, <sup>a</sup> Kent, 1.	Trinity or St. Mary Magd.	Henry VI.	1330.
DEVIZES, <sup>b</sup> Wilts.			1207.
DORCHESTER. <sup>c</sup>	(10 beds.)		
DONCASTER, <sup>d</sup> Yorkshire.	St. James.		1272.
DUNWICH, <sup>e</sup> Suffolk.	St. James.		1199.
DUNSTABLE, <sup>f</sup> Bedfordshire.		Prior of Dunstable.	XIII.
DOVER. <sup>g</sup>	St. Bartholomew.		1141.
DUNSTANE, <sup>h</sup> Lincolnshire.			XIII.
* † EXETER, <sup>i</sup> (Fair.)	St. Mary Magdalene (13).		1163.
EAST HARNHAM, <sup>j</sup> Wilts.			
EYE, <sup>k</sup> Suffolk.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1329.
GILD MARTYN, <sup>l</sup> Devonshire.	St. Leonard.		XIV.
* GLOUCESTER, <sup>m</sup> 2.	St. Margaret, St. Mary Magd.	Prior of Llanthony.	XII.
GRIMSBURY, <sup>n</sup> Northampton.	St. Leonard's.		John.
GORLESTON <sup>o</sup> , Suffolk.			1372.
HARDWICK, <sup>p</sup> Norfolk.	St. Lawrence.		1327.
HEDON, <sup>q</sup> Yorkshire.	St. Sepulchre.		1200.
* HAVERING, <sup>r</sup> Essex.			1154.
HEREFORD. <sup>s</sup>	St. Giles (? Duncomb).		
HERTING, <sup>t</sup> Sussex.	St. John the Baptist.		1189.
* HERBALDOUNE, <sup>u</sup> Kent.	(30 beds.)	Archbp. of Canterbury.	1154.
HEXHAM, <sup>v</sup> Northumberland.			1210.
HONITON, <sup>w</sup> Devonshire, 2	St. Martin, St. Margaret.	Thomas Charde.	1530.
HYTHE, <sup>x</sup> Kent, 2.	St. Bartholomew's, St. John's.		1336.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

† There were many smaller houses for lepers within the Diocese of Exeter (*Arch. Ass. Journal, Monastic. Dioc. Econ.*).

<sup>a</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 763. <sup>b</sup> Simpson. <sup>c</sup> Tanner. <sup>d</sup> Miller, *Hist. of Doncaster*, 40. <sup>e</sup> Thos. Dugdale, vol. iii. / Lysons, 76. <sup>f</sup> Tanner. <sup>g</sup> Tanner. <sup>h</sup> Hals, MSS., Brice, 548. <sup>i</sup> Hoares, *Wiltshire*. <sup>k</sup> *Index Monas. Dioc. Norwich*. <sup>l</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 85. <sup>m</sup> Bigland, *Hist. of Gloucester*. <sup>n</sup> Baker, 584. <sup>o</sup> Simpson. <sup>p</sup> Simpson. <sup>q</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 654. <sup>r</sup> *Monastic. Anglican.*, 162. <sup>s</sup> Duncomb, *Hist. of Hereford*. <sup>t</sup> Simpson. <sup>u</sup> Somner, 80. <sup>v</sup> Tanner. <sup>w</sup> Lysons, vol. vi., 283. <sup>x</sup> Thomas Dugdale, vol. v.

## List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

*ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).*

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
HUNTINGDON. <sup>a</sup>	St. Margaret's.		1165.
HODDESDON. <sup>b</sup> 1.	St. Landus and St. Anthony.		1391.
ICKBOROUGH, <sup>c</sup> Norfolk.	St. Mary.		XIII.
IPSWICH, <sup>d</sup> Suffolk.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1199.
ILCHESTER. <sup>e</sup>			XIV.
*ILFORD, <sup>f</sup> Essex.	St. Thomas (13).	Adelicia.	XII.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, <sup>g</sup> Middlesex.			
KIRKBY, <sup>h</sup> Westmorland.	St. Leonard's.		
KINGSTON, <sup>i</sup> Surrey.			1316.
*KENDAL. <sup>j</sup>			XIII.
LANCASTER. <sup>k</sup>	St. Leonard's.		1190.
LANGWADE, <sup>l</sup> Norfolk.			1320.
LANGPORT, <sup>m</sup> Somersetshire.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1310.
LAUNCESTON, <sup>n</sup> Cornwall, 2.	St. Leonard's, St. Thomas.		
LEICESTER. <sup>o</sup>	St. Leonard's.	William Blanckmains.	1199.
LECKLADE, <sup>p</sup> Gloucestershire.			1246.
*LITTLE MALDON, <sup>q</sup> Essex.	St. Giles.	Edward II.	1323.
*LINCOLN. <sup>r</sup> 2.	Holy Innocents, St. Giles (10).	Remegius, Bp. of London, and Henry I.	1100.
*LONDON. <sup>s</sup> 7.	St. Giles (40). Highgate. Stratford. Kingsland. Shoreditch. Southwark. Westminster (14) (Fair).	Matilda, Q. of Henry I.	1101. 1472.
LONG BLANDFORD, <sup>t</sup> Dorsets.			1282.
LOKHAY, <sup>u</sup> Derbyshire.	St. Mary Magdalene.		

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> H. D. Traill, *Social England*, 367. <sup>b</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 762. <sup>c</sup> *Index Monast. Dioc. Norwich*. <sup>d</sup> *Index Monast. Dioc. Norwich*. <sup>e</sup> H. D. Traill. <sup>f</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 628. <sup>g</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 766. <sup>h</sup> Simpson. <sup>i</sup> Manning and Bray, *History and Antiq. of Surrey*. <sup>j</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 162. <sup>k</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 765. <sup>l</sup> Simpson. <sup>m</sup> Simpson. <sup>n</sup> Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, 186. <sup>o</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 636. <sup>p</sup> Tanner. <sup>q</sup> *Monastic Anglic.*, vol. iii., pt. i., 93. <sup>r</sup> Cookson, *Lincoln Topog. Society*. <sup>s</sup> Parton, *History of St. Giles*; Speed, *History of Great Britain*, &c. <sup>t</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 759. <sup>u</sup> Tanner.

## List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

*ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).*

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
LOW CROSS, <sup>a</sup> Yorkshire.	St. Leonard's.		
LYNNE, <sup>b</sup> Dorset.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1336.
*LYNN, <sup>c</sup> Norfolk, 5.	St. Mary Magdalene. St. John's. West Lynn. Cowgate. Stetch-hithe.	Petrus Capellanus.	1145. 1432. 1432. 1482.
MERE, <sup>d</sup> Lincolnshire.			1246.
MINEHEAD, <sup>e</sup> near Liskeard.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1400.
*MAIDEN BRADLEY, <sup>f</sup> Wiltshire.	Virgin Mary.	Manser Biset.	1145.
NANTWICH, <sup>g</sup> Cheshire.	St. Lawrence.		
NEWPORT, <sup>h</sup> Hampshire.	St. Augustine.		
*NORWICH, <sup>i</sup> 6. (Fair.)	St. Mary Magdalene. St. Mary and St. Clement. St. Giles' Gate. Without St. Magdalen's Gate. Without St. Bennet's Gate. Without St. Stephen's Gate.		1119. 1370. 1249. 1370. 1370. 1370.
NEWPORT, <sup>j</sup> near Launceston.	St. Thomas.		
NORTHAMPTON, <sup>k</sup>	St. Leonard's.		XI.
*NEWTON BUSHELL, <sup>l</sup>			1538.
NEWBRIDGE, <sup>m</sup>	St. Mary and St. Lawrence.		1373.
NEWCASTLE, <sup>n</sup>	St. Mary Magdalene.		1112.
NEWPORT PAGNELL, <sup>o</sup>			1240.
OTTFORD, <sup>p</sup> Kent.			1229.
OSPRING, <sup>q</sup> Kent.	Maison Dieu.		1335.
OTLEY, <sup>r</sup> Yorkshire.			1327.
*OXFORD, <sup>s</sup>	St. Bartholomew, 12.	Henry I.	XII.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>b</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 759. <sup>c</sup> Mackenell, *History of Lynn*. <sup>d</sup> Tanner. <sup>e</sup> Carew. <sup>f</sup> Hoare's *Wiltshire*. <sup>g</sup> *Lichfield Register*. <sup>h</sup> T. W. Shore. <sup>i</sup> Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*. <sup>j</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 757. <sup>k</sup> Briggs, *History of Northampton*. <sup>l</sup> Camden, *Leicestershire*. <sup>m</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>n</sup> Sykes, *Historical Register*. <sup>o</sup> Tanner. <sup>p</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 763. <sup>q</sup> Philpot, *History of Ospring*. <sup>r</sup> Simpson. <sup>s</sup> Gardner, *History of Oxford*.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

## ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
ONGAR. <sup>a</sup>	St. Oliver.		
PETERBOROUGH, Northampton.	St. Leonard's.		1150.
PILTON, <sup>b</sup> Devon.	St. Margaret.		1197.
PLYMOUTH, <sup>c</sup> Devon.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1374.
PLYMPTON, <sup>d</sup> Devon.			1370.
PONTEFRAC <sup>t</sup> , <sup>e</sup> Yorkshire.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1286.
RACHENESS, <sup>f</sup> Norfolk.	St. Bartholomew.		1189.
READING, <sup>g</sup> 2.	St. Mary Magdalene. "The Leper Hospital" (13).	[Reading. Aucherius, ii. Abbot of Hugh, Bp. of Reading.	1134. 1180.
*RIPON, <sup>h</sup> Yorkshire.	St. Mary Magdalene (18).	Archbp. Thurston.	1139.
*ROCHESTER, <sup>i</sup> Kent, 2.	St. Catherine's. St. Bartholomew.	Simon Potyn.	1316. 1216.
ROMNEY, <sup>j</sup> Kent.	St. Stephen and St. Thomas.	Adam de Cheryng.	Baldwin, Archbp. of Canterbury. 1190?
RUDDLAU, <sup>k</sup> South Wales.			
Seaford, <sup>l</sup> Sussex.	St. James.	Rogerus de Fraxeto. Walter de Lucy.	1171.
SEDBURBROOK, <sup>m</sup> Essex.	St. John the Baptist.		1292.
SELWOOD, <sup>n</sup> Somerset.	The "Domus Leprosorum."		1212.
SUDBURY. <sup>o</sup>	"Jesus Christ and the Virgin."		xiii.
*SHERBURN, <sup>p</sup> Durham.	The Virgins (65).	Hugh Pudsey, Bp. Durham.	1181.
STRATTON-IN-LEVINGTON. <sup>q</sup>			
STURBRIDGE, <sup>r</sup> Camb. (Fair.)	St. Mary Magdalene.		1205.
*SHREWSBURY. <sup>s</sup>	St. Giles.		1136.
SOMERTON, <sup>t</sup> Norfolk.			xii.
SOUTHAMPTON, <sup>u</sup> Hants.	St. Mary Magdalene.		1179.
*ST. ALBANS. <sup>v</sup> 2.	St. Julian's (6). De la Praye (for leprous women).	Jeffreys, vi. Abbot of St. Albans. (Annexed.)	1135. 1528.
ST. ROCHE, Cornwall.			

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> H. P. Wright. <sup>b</sup> *Soc. of Antiquit.*, Incedon. <sup>c</sup> Lysons, vol. vi. <sup>d</sup> Lysons, vol. vi. <sup>e</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 781. <sup>f</sup> Simpson. <sup>g</sup> Lysons, p. 348. <sup>h</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 620. <sup>i</sup> Speed. <sup>j</sup> *Archæolog. Cent.*, vol. xiii., 247. <sup>k</sup> H. P. Wright. <sup>l</sup> Sussex, *Arch. Soc.* vol. xxi. <sup>m</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 95. <sup>n</sup> Simpson. <sup>o</sup> Simpson. <sup>p</sup> Surtees, *Hist. of Durham*, vol. i. 127. <sup>q</sup> Pettigrew, vol. ii., 59. <sup>r</sup> Lysons. <sup>s</sup> Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. of Shrewsbury*. <sup>t</sup> *Index Monas. Dioc. Norwich*. <sup>u</sup> T. W. Shore. <sup>v</sup> Speed, 1060.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

ENGLAND and WALES (Continued).

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
STAMFORD, <sup>a</sup> Lincolnshire.		(Grosteste?), Bp. of Lincoln.	XIII.
SNORING PARVA, <sup>b</sup> Norfolk.			1380.
STRATTAN, <sup>c</sup> Norfolk.			
*TANNINGTON, <sup>d</sup> Kent.	St. James (25).	Henry II.	1189.
TAVISTOCK, <sup>e</sup> Devon.	St. Mary Magdalene.		
TAUNTON, <sup>f</sup> Somersetshire.	St. Margaret's.		1280.
TENBY, <sup>g</sup> Pembrokeshire.	St. Mary Magdalene.		
TEWKESBURY, <sup>h</sup> Gloucestershire.			
TOTES, <sup>i</sup> Devon.	St. Mary Magdalene (11).		
TILTON, <sup>j</sup> Leicestershire.			XII.
*THETFORD, <sup>k</sup> Norfolk, 4.	St. John's. St. John the Baptist. St. Mary Magdalene. St. Margaret.	Earl of Warren.	XIV. 1216. 1216. 1390.
TOWCESTER, <sup>l</sup> Northampton.	St. Leonard's.		1200.
TWEEDMOUTH, <sup>m</sup> Durham.	St. Bartholomew's.		XII.
WALSINGHAM, <sup>n</sup> Norfolk.			1486.
*WILTON, <sup>o</sup> Wiltshire.	St. Giles.	Q. of Henry I.	1100.
WARWICK. <sup>p</sup>	St. Michael.		XII.
WINCHESTER, <sup>q</sup> Hants.	(On Magdalen Hill.)		1259.
WISBECH. <sup>r</sup>			1380.
WIGTON, <sup>s</sup> Cumberland.	St. Leonard's.		
WYCOMB, <sup>t</sup> Bucks.	St. Giles.		1229.
WINDSOR. <sup>u</sup>	St. Peter.		1216.
WYMONDHAM, <sup>v</sup> Norfolk.			1146.
YARMOUTH, <sup>w</sup> Norfolk.	(Outside the North Gate.)		1374.
*YORK. <sup>x</sup> 4.	St. Giles. St. Nicholas. Monkbridge.	Maud, daug. of Henry I.	1274. 1110.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

<sup>a</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 766. <sup>b</sup> Blomefield. <sup>c</sup> *Index Monastic. Dioc. Norwich.* <sup>d</sup> Somner. <sup>e</sup> Brice, p. 548. <sup>f</sup> Simpson. <sup>g</sup> Simpson. <sup>h</sup> Simpson. <sup>i</sup> Leland, *Itinerary*, vol. iii. 49. <sup>j</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 766. <sup>k</sup> Thomas Martin, *History of Thetford*: Worth, MSS., fol. vi. <sup>l</sup> Simpson. <sup>m</sup> Raine, *History of North Durham.* <sup>n</sup> Tanner. <sup>o</sup> Tanner. <sup>p</sup> Simpson. <sup>q</sup> T. W. Shore. <sup>r</sup> Watson, *History of Wisbech*, 139. <sup>s</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 758. <sup>t</sup> Lipscomb, *Hist. of Buckinghamshire.* <sup>u</sup> Pettigrew. <sup>v</sup> Sir W. Dugdale, 749. <sup>w</sup> Thomas Dugdale, vol. viii. <sup>x</sup> *Test. Ebor.*, vol. i., ii.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

## SCOTLAND.

M. Walcott, *Anc. Church of Scotland*. Spottiswoode, *Leper Hospitals in Scotland at the Reformation*. *Historic Ayrshire*, William Robertson. Sir James Simpson, *Arch. Essays*, vol. ii. George Chalmers, F.R.S., *Caledonia*, 4 vols. Sir John Sinclair, *Statistics*, 1798. *Voyage to St. Kilda*, Martin, 41. *Sheriff's Register, Perth*. *Antiq. of Aberdeen*, ii., 142.

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
ABERDEEN.			1519.
ALDCAMBUS, Berwick.	St. Anne's.	Corporation of City.	XII.
ALDNESTUN, Berwick.			1170.
*EDINBURGH, Midlothian.	Greenside. Dingwall Castle.	Corporation of City.	xv. Previously.
GOVAN.	St. Ninian's.	Lady Lochow.	XIV.
*GLASGOW.	St. Ninian's.	W. Steward.	1350.
HADDINGTON.			1592.
*HAREHOPE, Peebles.		David I.	XII.
*KINGCASE, Ayr.	St. Ninian's (8).	Robert Bruce (?).	1306.
LERWICK, Shetlands.			
Ligerswood, Lauderdale.		William Alan.	
*LINLITHGOW. (Fair.)	St. Mary Magdalene.		1214.
PAPASTOUR, Shetlands.			1740.
PERTH.			1571.
ROTHFAN, Elgin.	(7 beds.)	John Byseth.	1226.
ST. KILDA.			1684.
STIRLING.	St. James.		1463.

\* Indicates Charter or Royal Patronage.

# List of Leper Houses Established in the British Islands.

## IRELAND.

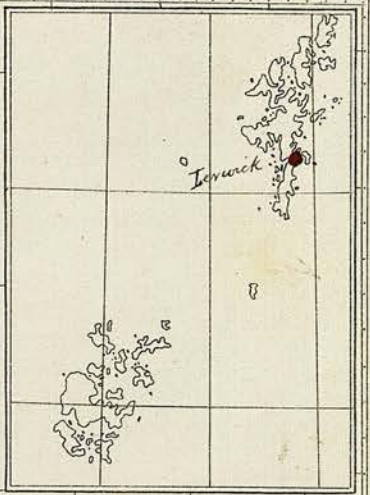
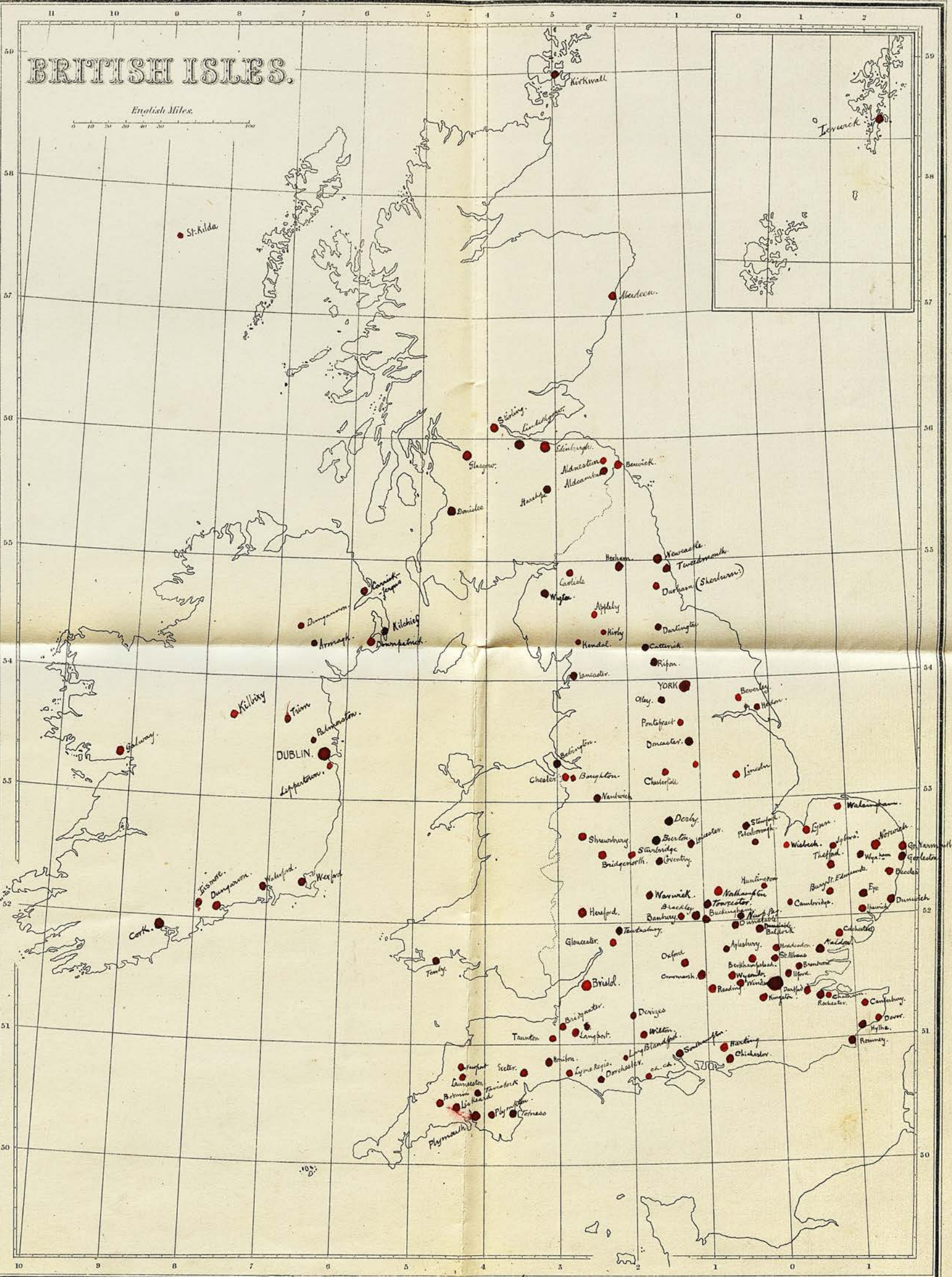
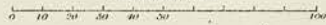
Ledwich, *History of Ireland*. T. W. Belcher, M.D., *Medieval Leper Hospitals in Ireland*. Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicon*, 1786. Boate's *Natural History of Ireland*. Simpson, *Archæolog. Essays*, vol. ii., &c. *Waterford, Ancient and Present State*, Charles Smith, 1745. *History of County Down*.

PLACE.	NAME.	FOUNDER.	DATE.
DUBLIN. 3.	St. Stephen's.		1344.
ARMAGH.			869.
*WATERFORD.	St. Stephen's.		1185.
KILBIXY, W. Meath.	St. Bridget.		1192.
DUBLIN.	Lazar's Hill.		1220.
WEXFORD. 2.	St. Mary Magdalene. David Le Latimer's Hospital.		1408.
*LISMORE, Limerick.	St. Bridget.		1467.
GALWAY.	St. Bridget.		1543.
DUNGARVON, Co. Waterford.	St. Bridget.		
DOWNPATRICK.	St. Nicholas.		1415.
KILCLIEF, Co. Down.	St. Peter's.		1387.
CORK. 4.	St. Stephen's. St. Mary Magdalene. St. Dominic. St. Brandon.		1295.
CLOYNE.			
TRIM.			1440.
LEPERSTOWNE, near Dublin.			
PALMERSTOWN.			

\* Royal Patronage or Charter.

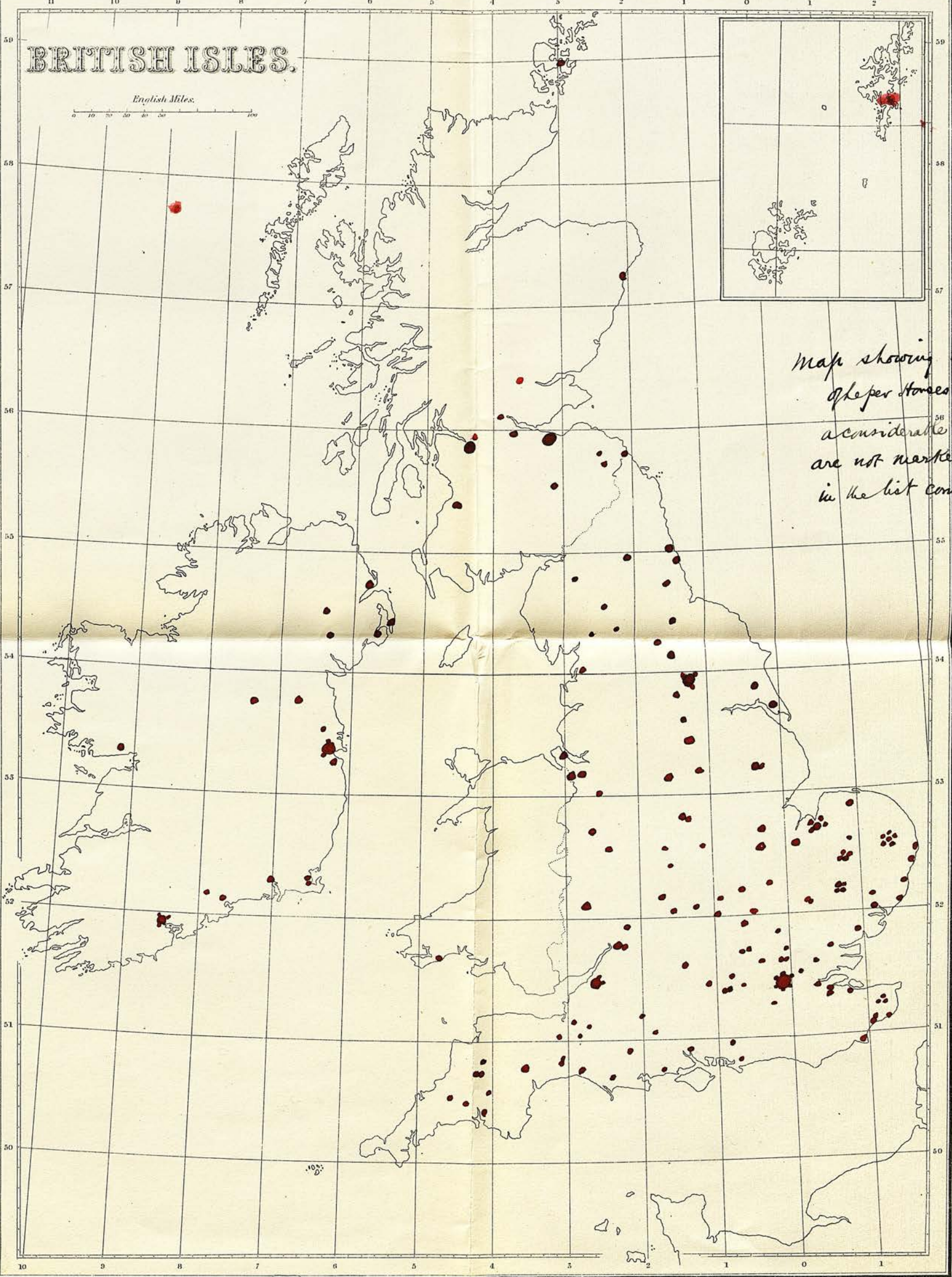
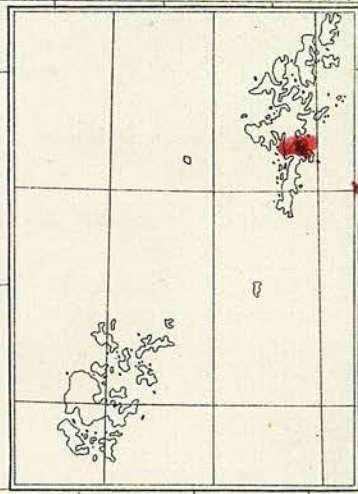
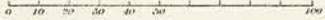
# BRITISH ISLES.

English Miles.



# BRITISH ISLES.

English Miles.



Map showing number  
of per horses diagrammatically.  
a considerable number  
are not marked but appear  
in the list complete.