Exemption, for life, at the supplication of the king’s uncle, Thomas, earl of Buckingham, of Thomas Manndeveil, knight, from being put on assizes, juries, attaints or recognisances, and from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, justice of the peace or of labourers, commissioner, collector or assessor of tenths, fifteenths, or other subsidy, arrayer, trier or leader of men-at-arms, hobblers or archers, or other minister of the king against his will.

Vacated because otherwise on the Patent Roll of the fourth year.

\[ \text{Membranes 2 and 1.} \]

\[ \text{Inspeximus} \] and confirmation of the following visitation:

The visitation of the hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower of London, made Thursday 6 August 1377 by us Adam Houton, bishop of St. Davids, chancellor, to whose office it belongs, by advice and assent of the Great Council, in the late king’s hands by the death of queen Philippa, the last patroness, Sir William Burstall, clerk of the rolls of Chancery, Sir Richard de Ravenser, archdeacon of Lincoln, Thomas de Newenham, Richard de Tissington and Peter de Barton, clerks of Chancery, assisting.

At which day Sir John de Hermesthorp, master of the hospital, appeared with three brethren chaplains in the habit of the hospital, celebrants of divine service in its church (one professed), and three sisters in like habit (all professed), and, on the reason of the visitation being explained, exhibited a charter (which is recited) dated 5 July 1273, of queen Eleanor who founded the hospital [Monasticon: vol. vii., p. 696], and also letters patent (also recited) dated Chertsey, 30 November, 25 Edward III. of queen Philippa for the regulation of the hospital [Ducare’s History of the Hospital, &c. pp. 38–42.]

On reading the same and examining the master, brethren and sisters, viz. William Bulge, Edmund James and John Compyn, chaplains, Katharine Frere, Alice Cone and Giulimata de Bologne, touching the state, possessions and charges of the hospital, they upon oath declared its whole estate consisted of the manor of Roed, co. Hertford, value 8l., the manor of Renham and Hertelep, co. Kent, value 20l., a rent in London, value 24l., and rent of 73s. 4d. which they receive yearly at the Exchequer, total 55L 13s. 4d.

As to the charges, they say that from the foundation there have been a master, three brethren, three sisters, six poor clerks, and eighteen poor women; each brother and each sister receives 6 lbs. weight of bread daily, value 30s. yearly, and 3½d. daily; each poor clerk and poor woman ½d. daily; each brother for clothing (vestura) 40s. yearly, and each sister for her garments (indumentis) 20s. yearly.

As to the distribution of ½d. each to a thousand poor persons on St. Edmund’s day, they say that the master and others before him—by consent of the brethren and sisters, because the poor clerks and women had nothing assigned to them but the said ½d. daily, and could not live on that—have paid 20s. from the aforesaid sum, distributable as above, to the said poor women, and the residue thereof to the said poor clerks for maintenance, clothing and salary (salario discipline seu), which sums amount to 70l. 7s. 10d. yearly, leaving a deficiency of 14l. 14s. 6d., without providing for the support of the master, the repair of the church and other possessions of the hospital, or maintenance of its rights except from alms, which are very casual, or from what the master’s industry may gain from the premises or other sources. By these means the