



Major Acquisitions of Property, 1251-1512



1251: Appropriated livings of Calthorpe, Costessey, Cringleford, Hardley, Seething and South Walsham St Mary, with appurtenances; the manor of Erpingham

1252: Land in Hethel and East Carleton

1261: The appropriated living of Repps with the free chapel of Bastwick

1272: By this date William Dunwich had settled on the hospital there messuages and rents worth £12 a year in Norwich, as well as meadowland near the precinct, which was then expanding fast along the north of Holme Street

1280: By this date an arc of hospital properties to the north and east of Norwich comprised woods in Sprowston, the Lathes (outside St Augustine's gate) and meadows in Thrope and at Carrow

1284: Gildencroft in Coslany, Norwich

During this decade the hospital also acquired land in Gantley, Catton, Horstead and Intwood, and more property in Cringleford, including a fishery and mill.

1318: Land in Earlham

1321: Land in Reedham and unspecified 'land and marsh'

1331: More land in Cringleford, Hardley, Hethel, Seething and Repps; fresh acquisitions in Limpenhow and Wickmere.
About this date a substantial estate in Rollesby (perhaps the manor itself) was purchased.

1334: More land in Cringleford, Seething and Repps; fresh acquisitions in Sisland and Thwaite; the appropriated livings of Mundham St Peter, with other property there, and of Thurlton.
Although the countess of Norfolk secured a royal licence to settle the advowson of South Walsham St Lawrence upon St Giles's her title was successfully challenged.

1381: More land in Calthorpe, Harley, Loddon, Mundham, Repps and Sisland.

1385: By this date the hospital held over 50 acres of arable and marshland in Salhouse and Wroxham.

1410: The manor of Cringleford (Berford's).

Despite the award of a royal licence, the hospital's efforts to secure the appropriated living of Wickmere failed.

1450: The appropriated living of Mundham St Ethelbert and the manor of Mundham.

1455: More land (288 acres) and rents in Hethel and East Carleton (settled in trust on St Giles's in c. 1279 for 80 years in the hope of acquiring a permanent title in mortmain)

1461: The manor of Heylesdon's in Cringleford with appurtenances in Colney, Eaton and Hethersett (likewise settled in trust)

1465: The appropriated living of Coltishall (surrendered in 1522)

1489: More land (63 acres) in Coltishall and the manor of Rollesby (settled in trust on St Giles's in c. 1489 for 80 years in the hope of acquiring a permanent title in mortmain)

1498: The manor of 'Rokelles' in Trowse and other land to the south-east of Norwich.

1500: At about this time the hospital took possession of 'Skypwyth's' in Conisford, Norwich

1510: By this date the hospital had also acquired land in Horsford, Newton and Swannington, as well as two large areas of marshland in Fobbing (Essex). 'New' acquisitions in Salhouse and Wroxham may, however, have simply been confirmations of those made in 1385.

1512. Tenements in Conisford, Norwich.

[English translation of foundation charter taken from, C. Rawcliffe, *Medicine for the Soul: The Life, Death and Resurrection of and English Medieval Hospital. St Giles's, Norwich, c. 1249-1550* (Stroud, 1999), Appendix 1]