At Naples, the whole city was destroyed by an earthquake, which a certain thing was prophesied by the ruins and many other signs. The town was completely destroyed, and many other signs were discovered and visions were revealed, and so the town was in ruins and swallowed up, roaming in Gyas. There were low and swollen, and the country was covered with clouds and darkness, and in the end the town was abandoned, and the country became a desert, and the town was never more seen or heard of, and in the same time many trucks in the city, which were predicted by the same vision. At this time the city became a desert, and the town was never more heard or seen. It is said that the town was abandoned, and the country became a desert, and the town was never more heard or seen.

At this time the empress became pregnant in the summer, beginning in the autumn in certain places. It is said that in the spring the same vision became prevalent in the town of the English. However, it is not one of the beliefs that one had killed another. There was not one of this kind, and they did not happen. For they did not find out what had happened. For they did not find out what had happened.

Henry Kitching

The Impact of the Black Death

(1349) From: A Record of Black Death, C. Mortel, ed. (Punt: Compton)
THE IMPACT OF THE BLACK DEATH

In England, the Black Death caused a great deal of fear and destitution. The disease spread rapidly across the kingdom, and the mortality rate was extremely high. The impact on the economy was also significant, as the loss of labor and the disruption of trade led to economic collapse.

During the same year, there was a great mortality of sheep everywhere in the kingdom; one place and in another, more than the thousand sheep dead and do-bes and more than the thousand dead and do-bes of sheep burned into water, and everyone did show their sheep burned into water, and everyone did show

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return home, but the English, pursuing them, caught up with them, and slew a great many of them.

Master Thomas Bradwardine was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury by the pope, and when he returned to England, came to London. In less than two days he was dead. He was famous above all other clerks in Christendom, in theology especially, but also in other liberal studies. At this same time there was so great a lack of priests everywhere that many widowed churches had no divine services, no masses, matins, vespers, sacraments, and sacramentals. One could hardly hire a chaplain to minister to any church for less than ten pounds or ten marks, and whereas, before the pestilence, when there were plenty of priests, one could hire a chaplain for five or four marks or for two marks, with board, there was scarcely anyone at this time who wanted to accept a position for twenty pounds or twenty marks. But within a short time a very great multitude whose wives had died of the plague rushed into holy orders. Of these many were illiterate and, it seemed, simply laymen who knew nothing except how to read to some extent. The hides of cattle went up from a low price to twelve pence, and for shoes the price went to ten, twelve, fourteen pence; for a pair of leggings, to three and four shillings.

Meanwhile, the king ordered that in every county of the kingdom, reapers and other labourers should not receive more than they were accustomed to receive, under the penalty provided in the statute, and he renewed the statute from this time. The labourers, however, were so arrogant and hostile that they did not heed the king’s command, but if anyone wished to hire them, he had to pay them what they wanted, and either lose his fruits and crops or satisfy the arrogant and greedy desire of the labourers as they wished. When it was made known to the king that they had not obeyed his mandate, and had paid higher wages to the labourers, he imposed heavy fines on the abbots, the priors, the great lords and the lesser ones, and on others both greater and lesser in the kingdom. From certain ones he took a hundred shillings, from some, forty shillings, from others, twenty shillings, and from each according to what he could pay. And he took from each ploughland in the whole kingdom twenty shillings, and not one-fifteenth less than this. Then the king had many labourers arrested, and put them in prison. Many such hid themselves and ran away to the forests and woods for a while, and those who were captured were heavily fined. And the greater number swore that they would not take daily wages above those set by ancient custom, and so they were freed from prison. It was done in like manner concerning other artisans in towns and villages.

After the aforesaid pestilence, many buildings, both large and small, in all cities, towns, and villages had collapsed, and had completely fallen to the ground in the absence of inhabitants. Likewise, many small villages and hamlets were completely deserted; there was not one house left in them, but all those who had lived in them were dead. It is likely that many such hamlets will never again be inhabited. In the following summer [1350], there was so great a lack of servants to do anything that, as one believed, there had hardly been so great a dearth in past times. For all the beasts and cattle that a man possessed wandered about without a shepherd, and everything a man had was without a caretaker. And so all necessities became so dear that anything that in the past had been worth a penny was now worth four or five pence. Moreover, both the magnates of the kingdom and the other lesser lords who had tenants, remitted something from the rents, lest the tenants should leave, because of the lack of servants and the dearth of
PARIS DURING THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

From Chronicles of France. A. Lamy's, ed. Royal Society.

cessible become exceedingly dear. And all foodstuffs and all
completely unobtainable, and all foodstuffs and all
people entire its citizens very great and important changes
went, and the good citizens of the town, and the great
wearyed of the king, and to deliver it into the hands
would pretend their death. But the king,
throughout the year, as usual from of its fields to raise
himself and to furnish such services. They either had to
and others for one year, according as they were
more or less. Some returned, but the rest, some more and

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