

CORRODIES OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

BY IAN KEIL

Several historians have examined the nature of corrodies, but none of them has made a survey of the recipients in one monastery over an extended period of time. Originally a corrody had in its nature overtones of charity, and was an allowance of food, drink, clothing, and shelter within a religious house. By the early fourteenth century there had emerged at Glastonbury, as elsewhere, various qualities of corrody, the great majority of which had some cash element in them. This change may have occurred simultaneously with the substitution of money for certain of the goods and services in the monk's portion.¹

Glastonbury Abbey granted corrodies for three purposes in the later middle ages. In the first place, a number were made available for the patron or at the behest of some extraordinarily influential person. Secondly, some served as convenient payments to professional servants of the abbey. Thirdly, some were sold or exchanged speculatively for land or money — forerunners of the modern annuity, although the economic significance of these transactions does not emerge because insufficient information exists about the longevity of corrodies, values of property acquired, or sums paid into the abbey treasury.

The amounts of cash allowance for the six grades of corrody which existed at Glastonbury in 1322 are shown in the table below.² The king's escheator compiled the accounts which reveal these figures during the vacancy of the abbacy following the death of Geoffrey Fromond (1303-1322) — a unique view of the domestic economy of the abbey. The first class corrody corresponded to the prior's portion, or double that of a monk; at the other end of the scale were the corrodies worth about three halfpence a day, equivalent in value to the wages of servants or to the pittances paid to the twenty inferior brethren of the convent (novices and lay brothers). Variations within one grade are revealed by a comparison of the grants to two of the £10 corrodies, John de la Fosse (no. 28 in the list below) and Sir Richard de Lugteburgh (no. 44). The former, a justice in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury,

¹ Discussed in I. Keil, "The Chamberer of Glastonbury Abbey in the fourteenth century", *Proc. S.A.S.* vol. 107 (1963), pp. 79-92.

² H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, "Glastonbury Abbey in 1322" in *Collectanea*. I. Somerset Rec. Soc., vol. XXXIX (1924), pp. 19-26.

acted as agent in legal business on behalf of the abbey; and so his corrody provided maintenance for himself, two grooms, and a pair of horses, an arrangement appropriate for one who might need to travel extensively. Lugteburgh had served as rector of Mells, and obtained his corrody in return for a lump sum paid to help the abbey in the reduction of its debts. He had only one groom from the abbot's hall, but his allowance in food and clothing seems to have been more generous than that of de la Fosse. It seems, therefore, that corrodies varied with the individual needs and status of recipients.

TABLE OF CORRODIES IN 1322 BY GRADE

Size of Cash Allowance		Number of Grants	Cost of each Group in a Year
Yearly	Daily		
£ s. d.	(In Pence)		£ s. d.
10 0 0	6½	5	50 0 0
8 0 0	5½	1	8 0 0
6 13 4	4½	1	6 13 4
5 0 0	3½	8	40 0 0
3 6 8	2½	2	6 13 4
2 0 0	1½	2	4 0 0
		Total 19	Total 115 6 6

The names of the nineteen corrodaries of this winter of 1322-3 are shown in capitals in the list below. Of these people, nine held corrodies in return for sums of money (one of £10, one of 10 marks, and seven of £5), and two others were granted them in return for landed property (each of £10). The abbey paid two officials by corrody (one of £10 and one of 12 marks). The King nominated four corrodaries (one of £10, one of £5, one of 5 marks, and one of £2). Two others received corrodies on the Queen's recommendation (one of 5 marks and one of £2). The vacancy following Fromond's death lasted from 21st November 1322 until 12th March 1323, and in this period expenditure on the maintenance of monks, corrodaries, and their servants within the abbey amounted to £460 13s. 6d., of which the corrodies absorbed £35 12s. 3d. (7½%).

During the two centuries following 1323 the rate of granting corrodies appears to have declined: according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 Glastonbury set aside only £5 for this purpose from

a total income of £3,642.³ This figure ignored the method of payment, resembling a corrody, of the organist and choirmaster (no. 94). Three factors produced this reduction in numbers. Firstly, the abbey ceased to obtain much property after the mid-fourteenth century and so made few exchanges of corrody for land and rights.⁴ Secondly, the practice of selling corrodies for the purpose of obtaining ready cash may have become too uncertain a source of gain, besides being contrary to the exhortations made by visitors to many religious houses.⁵ Thirdly, the abbey, in common with most monasteries similarly affected, resisted special nominations by the King, as its patron and lord, although a fixed number of corrodies were normally available at Glastonbury for the King's nominees.⁶

It is not possible to demonstrate the process of reduction of the number of royal corrodies, although reluctance on the part of the abbey to accept them clearly existed by the middle of the fourteenth century. For example, Stephen de Prestaton (no. 63) received a corrody in 1348 on condition that the grant did not serve as a precedent. Even more positive displays of resentment occurred nearly a decade later. Rankyn Trumper (no. 69) was recommended by the Black Prince in 1357, but not accepted by the abbey until nearly two years later, and then only after the King had intervened. In the case

³ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, edited by J. Caley and J. Hunter (Record Commission 1810-34). For comparison see I. Keil, "Some Taxation Assessments of the Income of Glastonbury Abbey", in *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* for 1964, where the income of Glastonbury in the early 1330s in cash (making no allowances for payments in kind) is shown to have been over £3,000 a year, of which corrodies may have taken as much as £115, as in 1322.

⁴ The present writer hopes to publish a survey of the evidence of the acquisition of land and rights after the making of the Great Chartulary of Glastonbury about 1340.

⁵ Archbishop Peckham condemned in 1281 the practice of selling corrodies at Glastonbury in order to pay off debts, but as the list of corrodies shows, the abbey found it hard to obey the injunction for some years. *Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis* (ed. C. T. Martin, Rolls Series, 1882), vol. I, 216.

⁶ The rights of the King as patron and as feudal lord at Glastonbury changed during the later middle ages, but in general did not depart far from the principles evolved by the end of the thirteenth century. See Susan Wood, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

At Glastonbury the King by custom, perhaps by patronal right, had two corrodies without question, and apparently the right to nominate an additional person at the election of an abbot to a living in the abbey's gift, in which case the abbey had to provide a corrody until a benefice fell vacant (no. 54 in the list). As sovereign lord, the King imposed corrodies such as those for wounded soldiers.

of John de Odiham (no. 68), provided with letters of nomination by the King on 21st July 1357, the corrody was not granted until the following November. The abbot (Walter de Monyngton 1342-1375) alleged that the delay resulted from Odiham's failure to present his letters, but Edward III believed that an attempt was being made to frustrate his plans. To avert the royal displeasure, the wily abbot wrote to Queen Philippa, beseeching her to intercede with the King. This is a less celebrated testimony to the Queen's reputation as an advocate of mercy, usually noted in connection with the burghers of Calais.⁷ In the mid-fifteenth century Henry VI wished to give the income of one corrody of £5 to Merton College, Oxford, issuing letters patent to this effect in 1448.⁸ Abbot Nicholas Frome (1420-1456) appears to have delayed the transfer, since the transaction was not enrolled by parliament until 1450. By 1452 the abbey owed the college £22 10s. 0d., and made the excuse that it could ill afford the money. For the period between this episode and the dissolution in 1538 few names of corrodies are known, but the absence of names for the last quarter of the fifteenth century probably reflects the defective nature of the sources rather than the actual position.

In the *Calendar of Close Rolls* are several entries relating to royal nominees (listed below) whose letters include the phrase 'sent to the abbot and convent of Glastonbury'. This seems to mean that the person had the right to maintenance by either a corrody or a pension. The distinction between the terms 'corrody' and 'pension' was blurred in the later middle ages. It is not clear whether a corrody had always to be accepted in the form of residence (with its elements of payment in kind and service to the grantee), or whether a cash dole, sometimes called a pension, could be substituted by agreement between the abbey and the nominee, and so paid to a non-resident. From the number of instances of a corrodies (e.g. John Maudeleyn, no. 75) having corrodies in widely separated religious houses it would appear that the latter case was the most likely. Grants by the abbey to its professional servants indicate that a corrody could be a conditional arrangement and that its content could be varied. The doctor, John Penpons (no. 66) received a corrody in 1357 whereby he was to have food, shelter, a servant, a horse, and a cash allowance of £2 a year,

⁷ M. McKisak, *The Fourteenth Century* (Oxford, 1959), 137.

⁸ *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1446-52*, 172, 524; *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. V, 186. a.

provided that he gave satisfactory service. In contrast, the contract made in 1534 between the abbey and its organist and choirmaster, James Remyng (no. 94), stipulated that he was to have £10 a year, but if the abbot chose, some allowances in food and clothing might be substituted for part of the money. Interchangeability of terms is demonstrated by the documents of the mid-fifteenth century relating to Merton College's grant: the Letters Patent refer to a 'pension' whilst the Rolls of Parliament speak of a 'corrody'.

By examination of the list of the royal nominees to corrodies, some interesting light can be thrown upon Professor T. F. Tout's statement that 'the best he (a chancery clerk if lay) could expect on his retirement was a modest pension from the exchequer; the worst a corrody in some monastery'.⁹ Tout is referring to the fourteenth century, and cites no examples of corrodies granted to eminent civil servants. Glastonbury had to provide for a number of members of the royal household, some having administrative functions. In 1322 two corrodies had worked in the royal kitchens and, if size of corrody indicates status of holder, two others must have served in more exalted offices. Subsequently in the fourteenth century, at any one time there were at Glastonbury at least one corrody from the royal kitchens and one from an administrative office. The latter usually received direct from the crown an allowance in kind or a pension, and sometimes corrodies in other places in addition to the one from Glastonbury (*e.g.* Thomas de Tettebury, no. 65, and John Ludwyke, no. 76). It is perhaps of greater interest that Glastonbury had to find corrodies for John Stopyndon (no. 81) and George Assheby (no. 88) in the fifteenth century, and Sir Thomas More (no. 91) in the sixteenth century, instances of the augmentation of the incomes of senior civil servants (King's secretaries and a future chancellor) still in government service.

Certain royal corrodies (listed below) not in the King's household had unusual connections with the crown. The soldiers mentioned as holding corrodies between 1340 and 1452 had all served in campaigns in France during the Hundred Years War. Odiham (no. 68) and Trumper (no. 69) are examples of the crown rewarding faithful service at other people's expense, a practice common at this time.¹⁰ The appearance in the list of de Leygrave (no. 14), and the Queen's

⁹ Tout, *op. cit.*, vol. III, 449.

¹⁰ H. J. Hewitt, *The Black Prince's Expedition of 1355* (Manchester, 1958), *passim*.

other nominee, St. Blimont (no. 32), suggests that Edward II yielded to pressure even in the allocation of corrodies, and that in de Leygrave's case the influence of the King's foster-mother, Alice de Leygrave, may have been considerable.

Certain of the Glastonbury monks themselves obtained corrodies; but it is impossible to trace the origins of the practice of making such grants. Perhaps it arose from the custom of providing dignified quarters for abbots who resigned office, such as Michael of Amesbury in 1252.¹¹ The prior, Thomas Coffyn (no. 78), was granted a corrody on his forced retirement from office in 1408; the monks holding corrodies in 1445 (nos. 84 and 85) received them for 'good service', a very different reason.

The granting of corrodies had become in the later middle ages a method of rewarding servants, pleasing patrons and powerful interests, and for a time, a way of raising capital or buying land. The people who held the grants for maintenance form an interesting cross-section of crown officials and domestic servants. For Glastonbury, the history of corrodies is the illustration of an institution, intended originally for helping the poor, which became the means of providing comfort for the wealthy. In this respect, the administration of Glastonbury Abbey may well be typical.

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The most useful studies mentioning corrodies are:

R. H. Snape, *English Monastic Finances in the Later Middle Ages* (Cambridge, 1925), pp. 19, 139-47; J. A. Raftis, *The Estates of Ramsey Abbey* (Toronto, 1957), pp. 239n, 320, 329; A. Savine, 'The English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution' in *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History* (ed. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Oxford, 1909), vol. I, pp. 240-2; T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Mediaeval England* (Manchester, 1924), vol. III, p. 449; vol. IV, pp. 181, 332, 384 n.5, 390, 458 n.2; vol. V, pp. 95, 109, 166; Susan Wood, *English Monasteries and their Patrons in the Thirteenth Century* (Oxford, 1955), pp. 3, 90-2, 107-11, 114-15; *Two Cartularies of Bath Priory* (ed. William Hunt, Somerset Rec. Soc. vol. VII, 1893), pp. xxiii *et seq.*; J. M. Wilson and B. C. Jones, *Corrodies at Worcester in the Fourteenth Century* (Worcs. Hist. Soc., 1917); A. Hamilton Thompson, 'A Corrody from Leicester Abbey, A.D. 1393-4, with some notes on corrodies' *Trans. Leics. Arch. Soc.* vol. XIV (1931-2), pp. 114-34; and see the references in the introductory note and list which follow.

¹¹ Adam de Domerham, *Historia de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus* (Oxford, 1727), 522.

LIST OF CORRODIARIES OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY IN THE
LATER MIDDLE AGES

This list can be regarded only as tentative, as there may be other sources which could be explored. The author would be pleased to receive additional names (with references), and any further information by way of elaboration or qualification of the biographical details given in the list.

Names, spelt according to their first appearance in connection with Glastonbury, are followed by date of grant, name of nominator, and annual value of corrody in cash, if stated. The biographical information does not pretend to be complete in all cases, but serves where possible to show the status of the recipient and the reason for the grant.

Names in capitals are those appearing in the list of corrodiaries made during the vacancy following the death of Abbot Geoffrey Fromond in 1322.

An asterisk (*) before a name indicates that the date given refers to the grant as then in being.

A dagger (†) before a name indicates that the latest possible date of death or termination of holding the corrody is given.

Abbreviations used in these biographies to show sources are:

- C.C.R.* *Calendar of Close Rolls.*
C.P.R. *Calendar of Patent Rolls.*
Col. I *Collectanea I*, H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, 'Glastonbury Abbey in 1322' (Somerset Rec. Soc., vol. XXXIX, 1925).
G.Ch. *The Glastonbury Chartulary*, edited by A. Watkin (Somerset Rec. Soc., vols. LIX, LXIII, LXIV, 1944, 1948, 1949-50).
C.C.W. *Calendar of Chancery Warrants.*
L. Longleat manuscript.
L.P.H.VIII *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*

No. Corrodiaries

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|----|
| 1. RICHARD LE MYNOUR | 24th April 1281 | Abbey | £5 |
| In exchange for a lump sum. (<i>Col. I</i> , 24). | | | |
| 2. ADAM DE LA WYLE | 1st February 1295 | Abbey | £5 |
| In exchange for a lump sum. (<i>Col. I</i> , 24). | | | |

No. Corrodiaries

3. John de Yatingden 17th May 1303 King
King's serjeant. He was "sent to" Derley [now Darley] Abbey (Derbyshire) on 19th April 1303 and also to Wynchecumbe [now Winchcombe] Abbey (Gloucestershire) on 21st May 1303 where he was to have a horse and groom. (*C.C.R.* 1302-7, 85, 86, 88).
4. Philip de Lewes 25th July 1303 King
King's yeoman. (*C.C.R.* 1302-7, 217).
5. Richard St. Barbe 11th September 1304 Abbey
Part of a land settlement, probably reiterated or possibly varied slightly on 20th June 1317. (*L.* 10591, fos. 3, 15; *G.Ch.*, 279).
6. [MS. damaged] 1st February 1305 Abbey
(*L.* 10593, fo. 13).
7. Muriel Pasturel 24th February 1305 Abbey
Part of a land settlement. (*G.Ch.*, 280).
8. Richard Knolton 1306 Abbey
Part of a land settlement. (*L.* 10593, fo. 15).
9. WILLIAM PASTUREL 10th April 1307 Abbey £10
A member of the family of hereditary bakers whose lands in and about Glastonbury were being bought back by the Abbey. These transactions led to grants of corrody to William, and to William and his wife on 30th June 1317 (*see* no. 40). His corrody of 23rd January 1317 was in exchange for a lump sum, and this is the grant in the list of November 1322. (*L.* 10591, fos. 13, 15; *Col. I.*, 25; *G.Ch.*, 283, 287, 288, 289).
10. Richard Broun de
 Bartcomb May 1307 Abbey
Possibly for a lump sum. (*L.* 10593, fo. 13).
11. GEOFFREY HAKENEYE
 (Hackenesse) after 1307 before 1322 King 5 marks
King's clerk. He held the King's free chapel in Shrewsbury Castle (21st July 1313) and had a life grant for each year of 10 quarters of wheat from the King's manor of Isleworth, Middlesex, to be delivered by the bailiff to Geoffrey's house, and also 3 tuns of wine from the King's butler in London (11th May 1317). As late as 3rd June 1320 he served the King in Ireland. (*Col. I.*, 26; *C.P.R.* 1313-17, 2, 652; *ibid.* 1317-21, 447).

No. Corrodiaries

12. William Selton 29th October 1307 Abbey
Rector of Marnhull, Dorset, acted as a legal agent for the abbey as late as the 1330s. The same name appears in two other grants by the abbot once on the King's order (30th November 1315) and again as successor to Robert Fromund (no. 26) on 14th June 1322, but his name is absent from the list of November 1322. (L. 10593, fos. 13, 20, 22; *G.Ch.*, *passim*).
13. Nicholas de Cheltenham 29th January 1309 Abbey
Member of abbot's council; witness to various legal documents. (L. 10593, fo. 13; *G.Ch.*, 555-7, 559-61).
14. JOHN DE LEYGRAVE February 1309 Queen 5 marks
A relative of the King's foster-mother, administering Horsington (Somerset) for her (Alice de Leygrave) on 10th November 1312. (Her niece received a corrody of a nun's portion at St. Mary's, Winchester, 6th May 1313). (L. 10593, fo. 14; *Col. I.*, 26. *See also C.P.R.* 1307-13, 510; *C.C.R.* 1307-13, 581).
15. ROBERT LENGYNOUR 15th May 1309 Abbey 12 marks
Architect to the abbey — see his biography in John Harvey, *Dictionary of English Mediaeval Architects* (London, 1954). (*Col. I.*, 22).
16. GEOFFREY SOWY 8th October 1309 Abbey £10
Part of a land settlement, reiteration or variation of the grant on 6th October 1316. (L. 10593, fo. 15; *Col. I.*, 25).
17. Thomas Bartcombe 29th October 1309 Abbey
Part of a land settlement or in return for a lump sum. (L. 10593, fo. 13).
18. Hugh de la More 29th October 1309 Abbey
Part of a land settlement. (L. 10593, fo. 13).
19. †William le Messenger 26th January 1310 King £2
Mentioned in the grant to no. 20.
20. WILLIAM DE HODECOTE
(Hodycote) 26th January 1310 King £2
Yeoman of the kitchen. (L. 10593, fo. 14; *also C.C.W.* I, 310).
21. Sir William de Pouton 17th August 1310 King
Knight, for military services; a regrant on 2nd October 1310. He died before 16th June 1316. (*See no.* 33). (L. 10593, fo. 14; *C.C.W.* I., 321).

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No. Corrodiaries

22. ROBERT DE STANEDICH
 (Stanelich, Stanedig) 31st October 1310 Abbey £5
 In exchange for a lump sum, with regrants or modifications on
 2nd November 1318 and 8th April 1321. (L. 10593, fo. 14, 20;
Col. I., 23).
23. Philip de la Nye 31st October 1310 Abbey
 Part of a land settlement. (L. 10593, fo. 14).
24. Robert de Cannington 20th November 1310 Abbey
 Part of a land settlement. (L. 10593, fo. 14).
25. John de Brockeke 28th December 1310 King
 Soldier maimed in Gascony; had a grant at Tavistock Abbey
 (Devonshire). Possibly the man who acted as an attorney for the
 King's chamberlain in Scotland in provisioning Berwick-on-Tweed.
 (*C.C.R.* 1307-13, 339, 434, 562).
26. Robert Fromund 14th October 1311 Abbey
 Rector of Butleigh (Somerset) and a justice for the abbey. He
 may have been a relative of Abbot Geoffrey Fromond (1303-22)
 and was succeeded by William Selton (no. 12) on 14th June 1322.
 (L. 10593, fo. 15; *G.Ch.*, 359).
27. Sir William Champion 10th August 1313 Abbey
 For a lump sum. (L. 10593, fo. 16).
28. JOHN DE LA FOSSE 3rd January 1314 Abbey £10
 Councillor to the abbot and justice in the Twelve Hides. (L.10593
 fo. 10; *Col. I.*, 24; *G.Ch.*, esp. 359 and 360).
29. Richard de Rodenye 8th March 1315 Abbey
 Son of the steward. Corrody granted perhaps to reward the father.
 (L. 10593, fo. 21).
30. †Simon Kentus 24th June 1315 King
 "Le chareter" (? the carter); succeeded by Robert le Ussher (no.
 31).
31. ROBERT LE USSHER 24th June 1315 King £5
 Yeoman of kitchen. Several references owing to the delay in
 admitting him (20th September and 24th October 1315). He was
 dead before 2nd March 1340 (*See* no. 59). (*C.C.R.* 1313-18, 233;
C.C.W. I., 423, 432).
32. ISAMBERT DE ST. BLIMONT 31st October 1315 Queen £2
 Possibly from Queen's household. (*Col. I.*, 26).

No. Corrodaries

33. THOMAS COCKEREL 16th June 1316 King £10
 In royal service, succeeded Sir William de Pouton (no. 21) and followed by Nicholas de Wyghton 2nd November 1331 (no. 52). (*Col. I.*, 23. *See also C.C.R.* 1313-18, 343; *L.* 10593, fo. 21, dated 5th August).
34. Richard Polrewayner 26th March 1317 Abbey
 Burgess of Taunton. For a lump sum. (*L.* 10593, fo. 20).
35. Wife of Richard Polrewayner (no. 34).
36. John de Pederton 8th April 1317 Abbey
 Justice of the abbey; but a Pederton (grant to no. 55) and a Peterton (grant to no. 53), which may be the same person, had a corrody at Glastonbury on the King's nomination. (*L.* 10593, fo. 10; *G.Ch.*, 360).
37. Richard Pasturel 30th June 1317 Abbey
 Part of a land settlement, and he is a son of William Pasturel (no. 9). (*L.* 10591, fo. 15; *G.Ch.*, 288).
38. Wife of William Pasturel 30th June 1317 Abbey
 (*See* no. 9).
39. †Hugh le Leng 23rd May 1318 King
 Succeeded by Roger de la Beche (no. 40).
40. Roger de la Beche 23rd May 1318 King
 In royal service: grant repeated 8th April 1321. (*L.* 10593, fo. 20; *C.C.R.* 1313-18, 613).
41. John de Depinge 21st June 1319 Abbey £5
 In exchange for a lump sum. (*L.* 10593, fo. 20).
42. RICHARD POLRUWAN 21st June 1319 Abbey 10 marks
 In exchange for a lump sum. (*Col. I.*, 23).
43. Peter Bisshop 3rd October 1320 Abbey
 In exchange for a lump sum or perhaps in a land settlement. (*L.* 10593, fo. 20).
44. SIR RICHARD DE
 LUGHTEBURGH 23rd November 1321 Abbey £10
 Rector of Mells. In exchange for a lump sum. (*L.* 10593, fo. 10; *Col. I.*, 24).
45. PETER PRYNCE 25th November 1321 Abbey £5
 In exchange for a lump sum. (*Col. I.*, 24).
46. THOMAS REYMES 25th April 1322 Abbey £5
 In exchange for a lump sum. (*L.* 10593, fo. 19; *Col. I.*, 25).

No. Corrodiaries

47. Richard de Ford 14th June 1322 King
Not in the list of November 1322. (L. 10593, fo. 21).
48. HENRY ATTE OKE 7th July 1322 Abbey £5
In exchange for a lump sum, there being perhaps more than one gift. £200 formed the basis of a corrody for Oke's wife, Hilary, on 27th July 1322 (no. 49) whilst John, their son, had a grant on the same day as his father (no. 50). (L. 10593, fo. 21; *Col. I.*, 23).
49. Hilary atte Oke (*see* no. 48). Abbey
50. JOHN ATTE OKE (*see* no. 48). Abbey £5
51. Joan Pasturel 16th August 1331 Abbey 1 mark
Widow of William Pasturel (no. 9): main payment was in food. (*G.Ch.*, 290).
52. Nicholas de Wyght 2nd November 1331 King
King's tailor. He took up the deceased Cockerel's corrody (no. 33). He held corrodies at Waltham Abbey in place of Emma Priour (2nd July 1332) and at Cornel Abbey (*date of grant unknown*). He is recorded as being dead by 23rd February 1363. (*C.C.R.* 1330-33, 402, 571; *C.P.R.* 1361-64, 311).
53. Richard de Bromlegh 20th May 1332 King
Office of the Butlery. He succeeded John de Peterton (no. 36). In consideration of "his long service" he received a pension of 3d. a day from the exchequer. (*C.C.R.* 1330-33, 568; *C.P.R.* 1338-40, 347).
54. Henry de Ichyngton 6th December 1334 King
Clerk. He was sent to Glastonbury "to obtain a yearly pension from them by reason of the new creation of the said abbot (John of Breinton 1334-42) until they shall provide him with a competent ecclesiastical benefice". (*C.C.R.* 1333-37, 365).
55. John de Stretford 7th June 1338 King
King's serjeant and cook. He was entitled to receive such maintenance as John de Pedreton had there (Glastonbury) at the late King's request. This may mean that Bromlegh failed to take up his award or his name was lost from the records, but possibly there were two beneficiaries called Pedreton or Peterton (*see* nos. 36 and 53). Stretford held property in Cumberland (26th April 1340) and corrodies at Holy Trinity Priory, Norwich (14th July 1340) and St. Benet's Hulme (15th October 1343) and also he received a pension of 10 marks a year from St. Augustine's Canterbury (3rd September 1342). (*C.C.R.* 1337-39, 508; *C.P.R.* 1340-43, 11, 469, 520; *ibid* 1343-45, 135).

No. *Corrodiaries*

56. *Richard le Messenger 23rd January 1340 Abbey
Part of a land settlement involving his wife (no. 57) and William le Keu (no. 58). It is possible that Thomas de la Hay and his wife also received a corrody or pension at the same time. (*G.Ch.*, 351).
57. *Wife of Richard le Messenger (no. 56).
58. *William le Keu (? hereditary cook) (*see* no. 56).
59. Thomas Colley

(Colle, Colloy) 2nd March 1340 King

King's yeoman. He succeeded Robert le Ussher (no. 31). Possibly he was a merchant of Reading who traded in wool and acted for the King in selling his wool and collecting taxes. A Thomas Colley received a grant of the lands of the hermitage of Stratfeldsay in Berkshire belonging to Valmont Abbey (Normandy) and worth £30 a year (20th April 1348), but on 18th October 1349 the farmer of the property was instructed to pay him 100s. 0d. a year until Colley could take over. Among Colley's privileges was a grant of 28th August 1350 which compensated him for the office of controller of customs in the port of Hull, recently granted, but surrendered; in place he took £20 yearly, of which 20 marks were to come from the Sheriff of London payable from the render of the weavers of London, from their guild to the King, and 10 marks from the farm of taxes of Middlesex. He was followed in the corrody at Glastonbury on 23rd February by Robert Chaundler (no. 64). (*C.C.R.* 1339-41, 454; *C.P.R.* 1340-43, 46, 59, 103, 159, 160; *ibid.* 1343-45, 526; *ibid.* 1348-50, 209, 415, 540, 572).

60. †Thomas Geveyli (Geveyli,

or Govely, or Ganely) 17th April 1346 King

He was succeeded by John Marreis (no. 61) and then by Richard de Sarnesfeld (no. 62). Possibly the Thomas de Geveyli who had a pardon for a rape on account of his good service in Scotland in 1311. (*C.P.R.* 1307-13, 344).

61. John Marreis (Marreys) 17th April 1346 King
King's yeoman. Probably the deputy alnager appointed on 1st May 1346 and alnager on 20th May 1346. He may have relinquished the corrody on acquiring more profitable offices. He was often at the King's side. His successor at Glastonbury was Richard de Sarnesfeld (no. 62). (*C.C.R.* 1346-49, 63; *C.P.R.* 1345-58, 79, 80, 130, 265, 353).

No. Corrodiaries

62. Richard de Sarnesfeld 10th May 1346 King
Maimed in royal service in the Isle of Wight. He had been granted previously the right to the first corrody befitting his estate in the King's gift falling vacant at Glastonbury — 27th December 1344. (*C.C.R.* 1346-49, 79; *C.P.R.* 1343-5, 374; *ibid.* 1345-48, 80).
63. Stephen de Prestaton 7th April 1348 King
Wounded soldier. (*C.C.R.* 1346-49, 359).
64. Robert de Chaundler 23rd February 1353 King
(Chaundeller or ? Chaundos)
Possibly de Chaundos, a King's yeoman, who was granted the office of measures on 1st August 1351. Chaundler, called 'Master', was sent to replace the now dead Thomas de Colley (no. 59), but he died before 3rd July 1355 (*see* no. 65). (*C.C.R.* 1349-54, 588; *see also C.P.R.* 1350-53, 123).
65. Thomas de Tettebury 3rd July 1355 King £5
King's clerk. He replaced Chaundler (no. 64). Perhaps he is the same Thomas de Tettebury who was a clerk of Queen Philippa's great wardrobe during the period 1349-1360, and who received from her Stratton in Wiltshire, whose rents amounted to £23 6s. 8d. on 20th April 1356. His successor to the Glastonbury corrody was Walter de Wyght (no. 70). (*C.C.R.* 1354-60, 225; British Museum MSS. Arundel 2, fo. 27; *also see C.P.R.* 1348-50, 284, 393, 570; *ibid.* 1354-58, 278; *ibid.* 1358-61, 412.)
66. John Penpons 7th May 1357 Abbey £2
Doctor to the Abbey. (B.M. Arundel 2, fo. 30).
67. †Thomas Keville 21st July 1357 King
His successor was John de Odiham (no. 68), which *see*.
68. John de Odiham 21st July 1357 King
Soldier of the Black Prince. Although nominated on the day stated, his grant only became effective on 8th November 1357 for reasons discussed in the text of the article. (*C.C.R.* 1354-60, 424; B.M. Arundel 2, fo. 62).
69. Rankyn Trumper 13th August 1357 Black Prince
(Rankin le Trompour)
Valet in the prince's service. The abbey delayed making the grant effective. After the king intervened, he received the corrody (from 10th June 1359). B.M. Arundel 2, fos. 32, 47).

No. Corrodiaries

70. Walter de Wyght 20th September 1361 King
Soldier and king's yeoman. He was appointed keeper of the bailiwick of Brixstock, Gedyngtonwodes, and Bulax in the forest of Rockingham (25th July 1362). He also received some other profitable grants including wardship of some lands in Berkshire (16th August 1370). His successor at Glastonbury was William Archbaud (no. 73). (*C.C.R.* 1360-64, 289; *C.P.R.* 1361-64, 242; *ibid.* 1367-70, 348).
71. †Robert Twyford 4th February 1371 King
His successor was William Percival (no. 72).
72. William Percival 4th February 1371 King
King's serjeant. (*C.C.R.* 1369-74, 278).
73. William Archbaud 27th October 1375 King
(Erchebauld)
King's serjeant and assewator (sewer or assewer). His duties were concerned with setting the King's dining table. Evidently he had the King's goodwill, for, besides succeeding to Walter de Wyght's corrody at Glastonbury (no. 70), he received other marks of favour. On 13th April 1369 he had a grant (for life or 'until other order') of 10 marks per annum for "such time as he shall make stay within the household" and if he retired with royal licence, a yearly pension of £10 thereafter. This award was replaced by the right to £16 16s. 10½d. which the Abbey of Hayles rendered for the fee farm of Pynnokshire at the royal exchequer (18th December 1373). Within six months (16th May 1374) Archbaud became forester of Braden and surveyor of Fastern park. The following year (18th May 1375) he had the keepership of the manor of Eyscote (Gloucestershire) and Bibury. Finally on 24th October 1376 Edward III ordered that a tun of Gascon wine yearly from the royal prise of wines in the port of Bristol should be delivered to this William. All these rights were confirmed by Richard II on 20th October 1377. Archebaud died before 6th November 1379 (*see* no. 74). (*C.C.R.* 1374-77, 258, 393; *C.P.R.* 1367-70, 238; *ibid.* 1370-74, 388, 448; *ibid.* 1374-77, 100, 349, 364).
74. John Petit Johan 6th November 1379 King
King's yeoman in the kitchen. He succeeded William Archbaud (no. 73) and was followed at his death by John Maudeleyn (no. 75) on 13th March 1393. (*C.C.R.* 1377-81, 337).

No. Corrodiaries

88. George Assheby 8th October 1452 King
 He followed John Welles (no. 87) and seems to have been clerk of the signet of the Queen (1446) before working for the King in a similar capacity (1452). For the Queen's service he received a life grant of £10 (18th October 1446) and the King appointed him constable of Dennevor Castle, South Wales, 26th January 1452. (*C.C.R.* 1447-54, 451; *C.P.R.* 1446-52, 20, 515).
89. Ralph Pudsey 30th April 1514 King
 He received the corrody for good service (*L.P.H. VIII*, vol. 1, no. 2863 (14)).
90. †Edward Posawell 1st June 1519 King
 He preceded Sir Thomas More (no. 91).
91. Sir Thomas More 1st June 1519 King
 Chancellor of England; succeeded to the vacancy at the death of Edward Posawell (no. 90). Perhaps Richard Snell (no. 95) had More's place after the latter's execution. (*L.P.H. VIII*, vol. 3, no. 280).
92. †John Lloid 4th May 1522 King
 Predecessor of William Buryman (no. 93).
93. William Buryman 4th May 1522 King
 King's cook. He succeeded John Lloid (no. 92). (*L.P.H. VIII*, vol. 3, no. 3062).
94. James Renynge 10th August 1534 Abbey
 Organist and Choirmaster. (Aelred Watkin, "Last Glimpses of Glastonbury" in *Downside Review* vol. LXII (1949).
95. Richard Snell 16th December 1534 King
 King's yeoman. (*L.P.H. VIII*, vol. 7, no. 1601 (32)).
96. [? Nominee] 1537 Thomas Cromwell
 (*Original Letters, Illustrative of English History*, ed. H. Ellis, 1846, 3rd Series, vol. II, 349).