Membrane 12d—cont.

France, and his adherents and their lands and fees, from the feast of St. Benedict the abbot in March until five years after next Michaelmas. The king names amongst his adherents Peter Ogeri, Oliver de Chaleis and Berard de Mundlider: the king of France names amongst his, the count of Toulouse, the count of La Marche, the count William of Auvergne, William Lerceuvesque (archiepiscopo), Geoffrey de Lezina, Reginald de Pontibus, Geoffrey de Talneo, Geoffrey and Benedict de Mauritania, Poncius de Mirebel, Fulc de Mastac lord of Mornac, Elias de Talemont, Elias Gumbaudi de Cosmac, William de Rupe lord of Boyan (Bovento), Iter de Berbezi (sic), Peter Reimundi, Peter Bechet, Gawain (Wawon) de Talneo, Geoffrey de Rupe Forti, Raymond de Montaud, Elias Ridelli the younger, Boudin de Grignol, Peter Ais, Fulc de Archiac, Emery de Rupe Chivardi and Emery his son, Emery de Rupe lord of Blenzac, Ralph de Bello Monte lord of Bressuire (Beceriar'), Drew de Monte Ausyer, William de Saneto Quintino, Ebulo de Rupe Forti, Elias de la Vern'.

The king will leave the island of Re in the truce on the part of the king of France in the same way that it was in the last truce.

All interceptions during the truce shall be reported to the arbitrators of the truce, for amends to be made, who are, on the king's side, Booz de Mastac count of Bigorre, Geoffrey Rydelli of Blaye and Peter de Burdegala, and on the side of the king of France, the seneschal of Poitou, Geoffrey de Rauncon and Reginald de Pontibus, and if amends are not made by these within two months, the offended party may make an incursion against the offender until he receives amends, and the king may assist his man, and in like manner the king of France, but the lord of the offender may not assist him.

If any fortress, or castle, or any noble be taken or furtively withdrawn during the truce by the king of France, or his men, and kept in the power of that king, if upon demand he do not give full satisfaction without delay, the king may forthwith give his help, and also the lord of the castle, fortress or noble may make war against the captor or detainer until full amends are made, and vice versa with regard to the king of France.

The king shall, during the truce, remain in the same seisin as he was on the day of the truce, except so far as is expressed above touching the isle of Re and his adherents named above.

The king has caused the following to swear to the king of France to observe the truce, to wit, Ralph son of Nicholas, Peter Chaceporc, king's clerk, and Emery de Lacy, and the king binds his heirs hereby to observe the truce. [Fader.] Memorandum that, on Wednesday before Palm Sunday, the king of France's letters of truce were delivered to Peter Chaceporc, keeper of the wardrobe, by the hand of Geoffrey de Walward, in the chapel of the archbishop of Bordeaux, at Bordeaux. [Fader.] Notification by Poncius de Agonaco, Peter de Turri, Emery de la Braunde and Elias de Burdella that when the king of England stayed for some time at Saintes, about the feast of St. Mary Magdalen in the twenty-sixth year, they came to his fealty and service and did homage to him for the benefits received from his liberality and to be hereafter received, and by these presents they protest that they are his liege men and that they will be faithful to him and his heirs in truce or in war, and that they will not withdraw from his service in any contingency. In witness whereof the said Emery and Elias, for themselves and Poncius and Peter, have set their seals to this.

And it is commanded to the arbitrators of the truce, appointed for the king, that they protect them as his liege men.