1267.
Membrane 9d—cont.

The like of N. de Turri to enquire by jurors of the county of Surrey whether Henry le Engleys killed Thomas de la Wyk in self defence.

Membrane 8d.

Aug. 28. To Llewelin son of Griffin. The king understands by his letters and messengers that he is about to send certain of his secretaries and magnates to treat of his peace and to obtain the good will of the king on condition that the king send one of his faithful to conduct them safely; and according to his request, the king is sending Hamo Lestrange to give safe conduct to the said Llewelin or his secretaries, counsellors, in coming to the king and returning, in their persons goods or households: until the octaves of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist.

Sept 2.

Shrewsbury.

Whereas the king understands that certain of his enemies purpose to invade the land of England to the damage and destruction of the realm and of the king and his heirs and the disturbance and attacking of the realm; and the isle of Wight, the land of Isabel de Fortibus, countess of Albemarle and Lady of the Isle, is situated near the sea where the king's enemies might easily land unless it should be strongly guarded, the king by his common council has required the countess that with her good will he should appoint keepers together with her keepership and her bailiffs there; and the countess, at the king's request and for the utility of the whole realm has acquiesced herein, to wit, that the said keepers shall stay there to defend the said land, from Sunday before the feast of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, 51 Henry III until All Saints. And the king, by his son Edward, has appointed the following to be such keepers, to wit, Matthew de Columbers, Ralph de Gorges, Alan de Plogenet, and Reynold de Molis, who have done fealty to the king and the said countess and made oath before the said Edward and John de Warenna, earl of Surrey and Sussex, and other faithful then in the said island being, that they will keep the said land faithfully for the utility of the king, the realm and his heirs and the said countess, and that they will permit the bailiffs of the countess to have plenary administration of all her lands and goods, movable and immovable, as well of liberties as of other things affecting the countess, as she was accustomed to have before, notwithstanding any claim (reclamazione) of the king or his heirs or the said keepers or others: and that the said keepers shall make no waste or diminution (vastum vel extilium) or other thing which may be to the prejudice of the liberty of the said countess or of her men in the said island during the said time. The king grants also that after the said time, the said keepers on the warning and at the will of the countess shall leave the said island without contradiction of the king or his heirs or the said keepers; and that neither he nor his heirs, at the end of that time can claim any right in the said island by reason of the said keeping, except what was competent to him before of his royal dignity: also that at the end of that time the king will not exclude her or her heirs in any way from the said island or from entry into it by the pretext of any suspicion had of the countess or her men heretofore, but the king will cause it to be restored to her or her heirs in the said manner. For the greater security of this matter the king has found as mainperners for him and his heirs to the countess,