

NAMES of the Grand-Masters.	When elected.	Place of their Birth.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	Dates.	Observations.
1. Peter Gerard.	1099	Provence, in France.	<p>be freely elected by common consent of the Brothers.</p> <p>Pope Calixtus II. issued another bull on the 19th of June: which gives reason to believe he was still alive at that time, though he was generally supposed to have died in 1118. In the ancient bulls and charters he is entitled Provost and Guardian of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.</p>	1120	Art de vérifier les Dates.
2. Raymond du Puis, or del Push, or de Podio.	from 1120 to 1121	Dauphiné, in France.	<p>Some authors insist that he was an Italian, born at Florence. A modern writer declares the place of his birth to be Lucca. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, he certainly was the immediate successor of Gerard, and not Fra. Broyant Roger.</p> <p>The Order became military, and took the oaths to the patriarch of Jerusalem.</p> <p>An act passed the 9th of December between the brothers of the Hospital and the chapter of the church of Tripoli, in which Raymond was entitled Master and Father of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Raymond was the first who took the title of <i>Master of the Sacred Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem</i>. He bestowed a particular habit on the members of the Order, and made the first regulations, not in a general chapter, but in a particular assembly held in the convent. In these first statutes, two classes of brothers are alone mentioned, viz. the Clerks and the Laicks. The distinction between knights of arms and servants of arms did not take place till the pontificate of Anastasius IV. in 1153.</p> <p>Pope Innocent II. ordained, that the banner of St. John should bear a white cross on a red field</p>	1121 1125 1130	<p>Cod. del Sac.</p> <p>At the latest. Art de vérifier les Dates.</p> <p>Vertot. (<i>Error.</i>)</p> <p>Art de vérifier les Dates.</p> <p>Art de vérifier les Dates.</p>

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2. Raymond du Puis.	from 1120 to 1121	Dauphiné, in France.	<p>The same pope, by a bull, took the Order under the immediate protection of the apostolical see</p> <p>The Order divided into seven languages, viz. Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, and England. The priories, bailiwicks, and commanderies were at that time in common.</p> <p>Alphonso, king of Arragon, leaves by will his dominions to be divided between the Hospitallers, the Knights Templars, and the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre</p> <p>Brompton, and Roger Hoveden, contemporary English historians, call Raymond <i>Grand-Master</i>: but the only title given hitherto by the popes was that of <i>Master</i>.</p> <p>Bonnier was mistaken in saying that Raymond took upon himself the name of <i>Grand-Master</i></p> <p>Raymond and his knights distinguished themselves on different occasions.</p> <p>1st. Against Doldekuven, or Doldeguin, called <i>Il-Gazi</i>, king of Maridin.....</p> <p>2d. They forced the enemy to raise the siege of Jaffa</p> <p>3d. They contributed to the capture of Tyre.</p> <p>4th. They put a stop to the progress of Borsequin, who came from the furthest parts of the Persian Gulf, and ravaged the whole of Cælosyria.</p> <p>5th. They took prisoners a body of Turks, who were marching to the relief of Damascus.</p> <p>6th. They took fort Besabec, since called Gebelet.</p> <p>7th. They forced the sultan Kildige Arslan to quit Phœnicia.</p> <p>8th. They assisted in the capture of Ascalon</p>	<p>1134</p> <p>1131</p> <p>1123</p> <p>1124</p> <p>1153</p>	<p>Baudoin places this event in 1137. (An error.)</p> <p>Recherches sur l'Ordre.</p>

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3. Auger de Balben.	1160	Dauphiné, in France.	Baldwin III. in a diploma calls him Otteger. According to Naberat, nothing remains of the reign of this prince, but his name. Sebastian Paoli says he supported pope Alexander II. against the anti-pope <i>Victor</i> . The time of his death is not known	Cod. del Sac.
4. Arnaud de Comps.	1160 or 1162	Dauphiné, in France.	A supposititious grand-master (see <i>l'Art de vérifier les Dates</i>), notwithstanding the testimony of all modern historians who have written on Malta, excepting father Pacciandi .....	.....	Vertot fixes the time of his death in 1167. (<i>An error.</i>)
5. Gerbert d'Assaly, or Gilbert de Sally.	1162	Tyre.	The place of his birth was only known from the declaration he made in an act for the purchase of an estate, which is thus dated: <i>Regnante Balduino Rege et Regina Milisanda ejus Madre</i> : to which are added the following words, <i>Gilbertus de Tyre</i> . De Vaisette, who has written the History of Languedoc, confounds this grand-master with Gauceline or Gaucelin d'Assilan, and places him before Gerbert d'Assaly. <i>L'Art de vérifier les Dates</i> proves the identity of these two names; which, in fact, make only one. He accompanied the king of Jerusalem to Egypt .....	..... 1168	Seb. Paol.
			This grand-master resigned his authority	1169	
			Died on his passage from Dieppe to England, on the 19th of September	1183	See Roger Hoveden, who gives him the title of <i>Magnus Magister</i> .
			Some letters of his to Louis VII., king of France, are still in exist-		

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			ence; in one of which he calls himself <i>Magister</i> ; and in another, <i>Custos Hospitalis</i> .		
6. Gastus, or Castus.	1169	.....	Great disputes arose concerning his election; and several of the knights were of opinion that the abdication of his predecessor could not be valid without the approbation of the pope. The king of Jerusalem, and the patriarch, in conjunction with the bishops, appeased the disputants, and it was agreed to have recourse to the sovereign pontiff; but whether or not Gastus received his bull of election is unknown; as indeed are the time and place of his birth. He only reigned one year and a few months; and not four years, as asserted by some authors. It is a matter of doubt, whether he abdicated or died in office. His election, it is thought, took place in.....	1173	See bull of election.
7. Joubert, or Josbert.	1170	Syria.	Was named regent of the kingdom of Jerusalem Acquisition of Castle Margat Death of the grand-master Baudoin and other historians say that his death happened in either 1178 or 1179; but Sebastian Paoli quotes charters which clearly prove that he died in October 1177. During this reign, Salahedin or Saladin Youssouf, the son of Nodgemeddir Aioub, by birth a Curd, took upon himself the title of Soudan of Egypt.	1172	See Universal History. Vertot places this event in 1178. (<i>Error.</i>)
8. Roger de Moulins.	from 1173 to 1177	Normandy in France.	He was named grand-master in the diplomas; which can only be explained by supposing that he was named to the mastership of the Hos-	1173	Sebastian Paoli.

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8. Roger de Moulins.	from 1173 to 1177	Normandy in France.	<p>pital during the time which passed between the sending to the pope, and the arrival of the bull confirming the election of Gastus.</p> <p>Disputes between the Hospitallers and Templars decided in favour of the former by the pope, who insisted that the Orders should make peace</p> <p>The grand-master sent to Europe to solicit assistance against Saladin -</p> <p>The grand-master, and the knights who accompanied him on the expedition, killed by the troops of Assdal, the son of Saladin</p>	1179 1184 1187	See Brompton, an English historian.
9. Garnier	1187	Naplouse, in Syria, the ancient Sichen.	<p>Different authors have asserted, that this grand-master was killed at the battle of Tiberias; but he escaped, and took refuge at Ascalon.</p> <p>According to Baudoin, and many other writers, he only reigned two months: but, in a charter of Guy of Jerusalem, it appears he was still alive, and grand-master, on the 1st of February, 1191.</p> <p>Capture of Ascalon the 4th of September</p> <p>Of Jerusalem, the 2d of October...</p> <p>Of St. John d'Acree, the 13th of July, after a siege of two years</p>	1189 1187 1187 1191	Baudoin. (Error.)
10. Ermangerd or Emengard Daps.	1191	.....	<p>Was grand-master for a very short time. Modern authors place his death in</p>	1192	Vertot. (Error.)
11. Godefroi de Duisson, or Gausfred de Donium.	1191	<p>The majority of modern historians assert that he only reigned two years; but there exists a charter which proves he was grand-master in the month of May 1201</p> <p>Quarrel between the Hospitallers and Templars, adjudged in favour of the former by pope Innocent III. ...</p> 1199	Sebastian Paoli, vol. I. page 98.

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12. Alphonso of Portugal, or Prince of Portugal. (See Vertot.)	1202	Could not possibly have been elected before 1202, though the generality of historians make him grand-master in 1194	Baudoin. Vertot. (Errors.)
			The grand-master abdicated the same year.....	1202	
			A general chapter held at Margat. Many of the statutes made at that time are still existing. After his abdication, the grand-master retired into Portugal	1202	
13. Geofroi le Rat.	1202	France.	Vertot erroneously states that the above-mentioned disputes between the Hospitallers and the Templars took place in this mastership.		
14. Guerin de Montaigu.	1208	Auvergne, in France.	The Hospitallers possessed at that time in Christendom 19,000 manors, whilst the Templars had only 9,000. The term manor, or manre, meant the tillage of a plough and two oxen. Guerin, according to some authors, was elected in .....	.....	See Matthew Paris, a contemporary historian, in the year 1224.
			He, together with his knights, performed distinguished acts of valour at the siege of Damietta	1206	See Baudoin. (Error.)
			Andrew, king of Hungary, entered into the Order of Hospitallers	1218	
			The grand-master went to Europe, and refused, equally with the Templars, to obey the orders of the emperor Frederic II., that prince being excommunicated.....	1222	
				1228	
15. Bertrand de Taxis.	1230	.....	This grand-master did not live later than the year 1231; notwithstanding a variety of authors have advanced the contrary .....	.....	1231 See Baudoin. (Error.)
16. Guerin or Gerin.	1231	According to a charter of the 26th of October. It was to this prince, and not to his successors, that pope	See Sebastian Paoli.

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16. Guerin or Gerin.	1231	Gregory recommended the interests of Frederic II. It is said that the grand-master, with twenty-six of his knights, were slain in battle, fighting against the Kharismians: but the barbarians did not enter Palestine till 1244.	See Vertot. (Error.) Bertrand. (Error.) See Vertot. (Error.)
17. Bertrand de Comps.	1236	Dauphiné, in France.	At the end of this mastership, the Order had in different places 3500 chapels The grand-master, in a letter relative to the equipment of a vessel for the Holy Land, forbade any jewels, gold, or silver, being taken, except laced-hats. This grand-master died in though some authors pretend he lived till 1248.	..... 1237 1241	See Alderic. See Sebastian Paoli. Bertrand. (Error.) Vertot. (Error.)
18. Pierre de Villebride.	1241	.....	The Kharismians entered Palestine at the request of Nogemadin, sultan of Egypt They took Jerusalem. A bloody battle, which lasted two days, the 17th and 18th of October, 1244. The grand-master was slain, and only sixteen Hospitallers escaped the sword of the Infidels. Sebastian Paoli places the death of the grand-master in 1243, according to a charter of his successor: but there was certainly a mistake in the date of that writing.....	..... 1244	See Matthew Paris. In a letter written by the grand-master, Châteauneuf, Bertrand. (Error.) Sebastian Paoli. (Error.)
19. Guillaume de Châteauneuf.	1244	France.	The grand-master joined the king of France, St. Louis, at Damietta ... He was taken prisoner on the 5th of April, and remained in captivity eighteen months. He arrived at St. John d'Acre on the 17th of October The Hospitallers contributed towards the ransom of St. Louis. The Kharismians made a new ir- 1249 1250 1251	See Matthew Paris.

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19. Guillaume de Châteauneuf.	1244	France.	<p>ruption: their chief dignified with the title of Emperor of the Persians, by the name of Barka-Kan.</p> <p>The grand-master entered into a league with the soudan of Aleppo. They were defeated, and Châteauneuf taken prisoner.</p> <p>Fresh disputes between the Hospitallers and the Templars.</p> <p>A dreadful action took place between these two Orders, and scarcely a Templar remained to give an account of the affair to his Order.</p> <p>Till that time there was no distinction between the Knights Hospitallers and the Serving Brothers: pope Alexander IV., in a bull of the ides of August, issued orders, that the Knights should wear a black cloak, <i>clamydes nigras</i>, to distinguish them from the Serving Brothers; and when in battle, a kind of red petticoat, with other ornaments of the same colour; and a white cross embroidered on them, in the same style as on the banners</p> <p>Whether Châteauneuf, or his successor, received this bull, remains doubtful.</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>1259</p> <p>1259</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>See Joinville.</p> <p>Seb. Paoli.</p>
20. Hugues de Revel.	1259	Auvergne, in France.	<p>Ninety knights were slain in defending the Castle of Assur against Bibars, or Bondochars, sultan of Egypt</p> <p>Till the reign of Hugues de Revel, the chief of the Hospitaller Order was only termed <i>Master</i> of the Order by the popes. Clement IV. was the first who gave him the title of <i>Grand Master</i>, in a brief, dated the 18th of November, 1267.....</p> <p>The Hospitallers being shut up in the fortress of Krae, defended themselves most valorously against Bon-</p>	<p>1265</p> <p>1267</p>	<p>The name of Hugues is changed to that of William in the Acts of the Council of Lyons, which confound it with that of his predecessor.</p>

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20. Hugues de Revel.	1259	Auvergne, in France.	dochars; notwithstanding which, they every one perished	1269	
			The grand-master travelled westward, and assisted at the council of Lyons, where he took place of all the ambassadors and peers of France.	1273	Seb. Paol.
			A general chapter held at Cesareo. Fresh taxes laid on each house belonging to the Order, to go towards the expenses of the war. The money raised by these taxes was to be paid every year into the treasury of the Order.	1278	
			All letters of commission having the expression—"We recommend to you, <i>Domino Commendamus</i> ," Vertot concludes that the titles of Commanderies and Commanders came from thence: but these titles are of a more ancient date. There is still in existence a charter of Henry count of Champagne, given on the 4th of June, 1194, in which there appear among the witnesses, <i>Frater Robertus Anglicus, tunc Commendator Domus Hospitalis acconensis</i> . It is, however, a fact, that in former times commanders were most commonly called Preceptors, and their benefices Preceptories.	.....	Vertot. (<i>Error.</i>)
			The grand-master died in Palestine	1278	
21. Nicholas de Lorgue.	1278	.....	Mausour, soudan of Egypt, declared war against the Christians.—Siege and capture of the fortress Margat, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers.....	1284	
			The grand-master went to Europe, and died when he returned.....	1289	
22. Jean de Villiers.	1289	Beauvais, in France.	Siege of Acre by Acraf, or Seraf, sultan of Egypt. The place taken in	1291	

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22. Jean de Villiers.	1289	Beauvais, in France.	<p>The Order went to Limisso, in the kingdom of Cyprus. The grand-master convened a general chapter in that place, which was attended by a considerable number of persons.</p> <p>The kings of England and Portugal, imagining the Order abolished, sequestered its possessions.</p> <p>Pope Boniface VIII. took off the sequestration.</p> <p>The king of Cyprus insisted that the Knights Hospitallers should pay the poll-tax: the pope in vain endeavoured to procure them an exemption from it.</p> <p>The exact time of the death of this grand-master is unknown, though it is ascertained that he was still living in September</p> <p>According to Vertot, the ceremony of electing a grand-master, as observed at present, was first established during the reign of Villiers.</p>	1297	
23. Odo de Pins.	1297	Provence, in France.	<p>On a complaint made by the convent, the grand-master was summoned to appear at Rome by pope Benedict VIII. His death happened on his journey thither</p>	1300	
24. Guillaume de Villaret.	1300	Languedoc in France.	<p>He planned the conquest of Rhodes, at that time in the possession of some Greek rebels and Mahometan corsairs.</p> <p>He died in the beginning of the year 1307, and was succeeded by his brother.</p>	1307	
25. Foulques de Villaret.	1307	Languedoc in France.	<p>Conquered Rhodes on the 5th of August.....</p>	1310	

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25. Foulques de Villaret.	1307	Languedoc in France.	<p>He was assisted in his enterprise by a crusade, which he obtained from pope Clement V.</p> <p>The Order of Knights Templars abolished in.....</p> <p>The greatest part of their possessions became the property of the Order of Hospitallers.</p> <p>Othman, sultan of the Turks, besieged Rhodes. Amadeus, count of Savoy, compelled him to retreat from before the place.</p> <p>The knights, assembled in a chapter, deposed the grand-master, and named Maurice de Pagnac in his place.</p> <p>Villaret appealed to the court of Rome. The pope appointed Gerard de Pins vicar-general of the Order, until such time as sentence should be passed. Villaret gave in his resignation in</p> <p>and not in 1321, as is asserted by several authors. The pope bestowed on him the priory of Capone; after which he returned to Languedoc, and remained with his sister till his death, which took place in</p> <p>His body was interred in St. John's church, at Montpellier.</p>	<p>1312</p> <p>1315</p> <p>1319</p> <p>.....</p> <p>1327</p>	<p>Vertot. (<i>Error.</i>)</p> <p>Baudoin. (<i>Error.</i>)</p>
26. Eliou or Helion de Ville-neuve.	1319	Provence, in France.	<p>Was chosen grand-master whilst at the court of pope John XXII. The brief which notified to him his election is still in existence.</p> <p>He held a chapter at Montpellier, in which he divided the body of the Order into languages. Being afterwards in France, he commanded the third French battalion, together with the Sieur de Beaujeu, at the battle of Mount Cassel, on the 23d or 24th of August</p>	<p>1328</p>	

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26. Elion or Helion de Villeneuve.	1319	Provence, in France.	The knights of Rhodes took the Castle of Smyrna in.....	1344	
			The grand-master died	1346	
27. Deodato de Gozon.	1346	Languedoc in France.	Those historians are guilty of an error who state that this grand-master was one of the electors for naming Villeneuve's successor, and that he gave a vote in favour of himself. Pope Clement VIth's brief, dated the 18th of June, 1346, attests, that, so far from being anxious to obtain the grand-mastership, he was with difficulty induced to accept that dignity.	.....	Vertot. (Error.)
			The knights went to the assistance of the king of Armenia, who was attacked by the Saracens of Egypt, and forced the infidels to restore the places they had taken from that prince.	1347	
			Gozon demanded permission of the pope to abdicate his dignity, but was refused. The grand-master repeated his request, which was at last granted; but he died, before he received the intelligence, on the 3d of December	1353	
			The history of the dragon slain by this grand-master is a mere fable, and may be ranked among the wonderful exploits of the heroes in Ariosto and Tasso. There is still some old tapestry in existence, in which this history is represented, together with some equally romantic deeds of the archbishop Turpin.	.....	See Vertot.
28. Pierre de Cornillan, or de Corneillan.	1354	Pope Innocent VI. wished to force the knights of Rhodes to quit that island, and establish themselves on the continent of Europe.		

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28. Pierre de Cornillan, or de Corneillan.	1354	The grand-master died at the moment when a general chapter had been convened to discuss this subject. His reign only lasted eighteen months.	1355	
29. Roger de Pins.	1355	Languedoc in France.	It was proposed in a general chapter to attempt the conquest of the Morea, and there to fix the residence of the Order: but the death of pope Innocent, the author of the plan, put an end to the project. In a general chapter held in 1364, it was enacted, that the servants-of-arms should not be permitted to wear the cross. At the same time receivers were appointed in each priory for the responsions and taxes paid by every commandery to the Order. The grand-master died on the 28th of May	1364 1365	
30. Raymond Berenger.	1365	Dauphiné, in France.	The navy of the Order, together with that of Peter I., king of Cyprus, sailed on an expedition into Egypt, under the command of Berenger. Alexandria taken; but evacuated in a few days. A great assembly of the Order held at Avignon The grand-master died the same year	1374 1374	Vertot, 1343. (Error.)

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31. Robert de Juliac.	1374	France.	Died on the 10th of August and not on the 29th of June, as affirmed by different historians.....	1376	Seb. Paoli. See Bosio. (Error.) Bertrand. (Error.)
32. Juan Fernandes de Heredia.	1376	.....	This grand-master conducted pope Gregory XI. from Avignon, by sea, to Civita Vecchia He, together with the Venetians, took possession of the city of Patras. He likewise, assisted by the same power, attempted the conquest of the Morea; but was surprised by the Turks, and taken prisoner He was ransomed by his family, and returned to Rhodes in During the schism of Urban VI. and Clement VII. the grand-master declared himself in favour of the latter; upon which Urban named Richard Caraccioli grand-master; and he was acknowledged as such by the languages of Italy and England. Caraccioli died at Rome on the 18th of March Heredia died in March	1377 1378 1381 1381 1395 1396	
33. Philibert de Naillac.	1396	France.	Entered into a league with the Christian princes against Bajazet, and fought at the head of his knights at the fatal battle of Nicopoli. He purchased the Morea from Thomas Palæologus; but so great was the hatred which subsisted between the Greeks and Latins, that the bargain could not possibly be carried into effect. Tamerlane took Smyrna by storm, notwithstanding the brave defence made by the knights	1400	

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33. Philibert de Naillac.	1396	France.	The grand-master was nearly ten years in Europe; and attended at the council of Pisa. Returned to Rhodes and died	1419 1421	
34. Antonio Fluvian, or De la Riviere.	1421	Spain.	Acted as mediator in making peace between Boursbai, sultan of Egypt, and Janus, king of Cyprus, his prisoner A general chapter held, at which very useful regulations were made, for maintaining an exact military discipline His death happened on the 12th of October	1426 1428 1437	
35. Jean de Lastic.	1437	France.	Abousaid-Jacmac, sultan of Egypt, sent a fleet to attack Rhodes, which appeared before the capital the 15th of September The marshal of the Order defeated this fleet. The Egyptians made a new attempt on Rhodes in August and landed eighteen thousand men; but, after a siege of forty days, the infidel general was forced to disembark his troops. Mahomet II. summoned Rhodes to acknowledge itself his vassal, and to pay a tribute accordingly. The grand-master died in According to father Antonio Paoli, the title of grand-master was	1440 1444 1454 1454	

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35. Jean de Lastic.	1437	France.	never <i>really</i> admitted as a necessary matter of etiquette for the chief of the knights of St. John, till the reign of Lastic.		
36. Jacques or Jobert Milly.	1454	France.	The Turks made an unsuccessful descent on the island of Lango, or Cos, the property of the Order. They landed in the island of Rhodes, where they pillaged and ravaged the country. According to Bosio, the grand-master died the 17th of August.....	1457 1461	
37. Pierre Raymond Zaccosta.	1461	Castille, in Spain.	A general chapter held at Rome the 23d of March An eighth language was instituted in this reign, that of Castille, Leon, and Portugal. The grand-master died at Rome the 21st of February	1462 1464	
38. John Baptist Ursini, or des Ursins.	1464	Rome.	Sent assistance to the Venetians, who were attacked by the Turks ... Died the 8th of June	1490 1496	

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43. Philippe Vil- liers, de L'Isle Adam.	1521	France.	L'Isle Adam was in France at the time of his election. He paid the greatest attention to supplying Rhodes with provisions, ammunition, &c., the Turks threatening to besiege that place. He vainly implored assistance from different Christian princes. Pope Adrian VI. gave him nothing but prayers and blessings. The Turks appeared before Rhodes on the 26th of June: and it is at this period I commence my History of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which I continue to the time when the English took possession of Malta.	1522	

