

## APPENDIX.

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No. I.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVINGS,

WITH

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THEM.

THE same sentiments of sincerity which induced me to make known to the reader the different authors from whom I have collected my materials for this work, oblige me likewise to state whence I have taken the plates by which it is illustrated.

PLATE I. *Greek and Roman Monuments.*

Fig. 1.—Greek and Roman medals.—I preferred these medals to those in La Borde's Travels, on account of the original style being better preserved than in the superior manner of engraving of Mons. de St. Aubin.

Fig. 2.—Greek medals. The greatest part of them are tolerably engraved in *Les Recherches Historiques et Politiques sur Malthe*. They are here delineated of the

the original size, and express the roughness of the mould in which they were cast.

Fig. 3.—A Greek altar, engraved in Abela, Houël (intermixed with other monuments), and *Le Voyage d'un François à Malthe*.

Fig. 4.—Engraved from one in *Malthe, par un Voyageur François*. Monument unknown.

Fig. 5.—Sepuchral lamp, which may be supposed with much probability to be Roman. It has frequently been engraved.

PLATE II. *Phœnician and Carthaginian Monuments.*

Fig. 1.—Phœnician and Carthaginian medals: frequently engraved. See the above-mentioned works.

Fig. 2.—Vase and Patera, with characters, supposed to be Phœnician. See *Malthe, par un Voyageur François*.

Fig. 3.—Base of a candelabrum, with Punic and Greek characters. The same figure, but of a larger size, is given in *Les Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*.

Fig. 4.—Characters of the inscription on the base of fig. 3.

PLATE III. *Greek and Latin Inscriptions and Monuments of the Lower Empire.*

Fig. 1.—Greek inscription. See *Malthe, par un Voyageur François*.

Fig. 2.—Latin inscription. See ditto.

Fig. 3.—Bronze statue, with Greek, Etruscan, and unknown characters, and the monogram of the word Christ. See *Malthe, par un Voyageur François*. This is the only work in which I have found this extraordinary antique.

Fig. 4.—Characters inscribed on the above statue.

Fig. 5.—Coin of count Roger, count of Malta.

PLATE IV. *Different Monuments.*

Fig. 1.—Basso-relievo, thirty-nine inches by twenty-two. There is a fine engraving of this in Houël, with two others of Penthesilia and Zenobia; but I have given the preference to the first, on account of its having preserved the true Gothic style of these stone monuments. See *Malthe, par un Voyageur François*.

Fig. 2.—Bust of Penthesilia, in basso-relievo. See ditto.

Fig. 3.—Bust of Zenobia, in basso-relievo. See ditto.

Fig. 4.—Statue of Hercules. See ditto.

Fig. 5.—Bust of Antinous. See ditto.

Fig. 6.—Head of Augustus, basso-relievo. See ditto.

Fig. 7.—She-wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus.  
See ditto.

PLATE V. *Plans of the Interior of the Tombs in the Benjemma Mountains. See Houël.*

Fig. 1.—A kind of small anti-chamber communicating with the tombs.

Fig. 2.—Interior of the place in which it is supposed the corpse was deposited.

Fig. 3.—A large anti-chamber, in which are the passages into the tombs E F, through which the corpse was brought in to be buried.

Fig. 4.—D the entrance. G small niches, capable of containing two or three corpses. B large anti-chamber, in which the preparations for the funeral were most probably made. C D large tombs.

Fig. 5.—The smallest of these subterraneous passages, containing only two tombs. H and B mark the same places as E F, fig. 3.

PLATE VI. *View of the Remains of a House in the Grecian Style of Architecture, at Casal Zurick. Houël.*

- Fig. 1.—A The entrance door.  
 B A window, with a woman in the back ground.  
 C A plan of the dimensions of the house.  
 D A side view of the cornice on the walls.

PLATE VI. *Bird's-eye View of the Rock in which is the Grotto and Apartments supposed to have been formerly inhabited by the Nymph Calypso. Houël.*

- Fig. 2.—A First story.  
 B Second ditto.  
 C Entrance into the grotto.

- D Large chamber.
- E Stairs conducting to the different stories.
- F Cisterns.
- H Apartments on the second story.
- I Tombs, or grottoes serving for burying places.

PLATE VII. *View of the extraordinary Fountain occasioned by the  
Clockmaker's Saltworks.*

- Fig. 1.—A Mouth of the well.  
B Apparatus employed for drawing up the water.  
D The fountain.

PLATE VII. *Plan of an ancient Building in a circular form,  
called Tadar Nadar Iszira. Houël.*

- Fig. 2.—A The entrance.  
BB Upright stones.  
BC Horizontal stones.

PLATE VII. *Form and particular Parts of the above-mentioned  
Building, which give reason to believe it was for-  
merly a Temple. Houël.*

- Fig. 3.—A The entrance.  
B The nave of a temple.  
C The sanctuary.  
D A kind of sacristy.  
E A retired part of the building: use unknown.

PLATE VIII. *Remains of an ancient edifice, commonly called the Giant's Tower.* Houël.

A A Stones placed lengthwise on the rock.

B B B Stones in a contrary direction.

PLATE IX. *View of the Mushroom Shelve.* Houël.

A A Ropes fastened to the rock.

B The machine, with pulleys at the corners, by which means the persons employed to gather the mushrooms are conveyed backwards and forwards.

PLATE X. *Dress of the Maltese.* Houël.

A The tomb mentioned in Chap. IV.

B Maltese dog, or *bichon*, taken from an engraving in Buffon.

C A Maltese woman in the dress of a citizen.

D A child walking out.

E Maltese baroness in full dress.

F Remains of the Cotoner, near the Old City.

PLATE XI. *Representation of the Fungus Melitensis, from Michelé.* For explanation of references, see p. 157.

PLATE XII. *Portrait of Raymond du Puis, as he is depicted in ancient Paintings.* See Heliot.

PLATE XIII. *A professed Knight, in the Habit worn at his Reception.*

PLATE XIV. *A Nun of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

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VIEWS.

*Bird's-eye View of the City and Port of Malta.*

*Bird's-eye View of the City and Port of Messina.*

PORTRAITS.

*Portrait of the Grand-Master La Valette.*

*Portrait of the Grand-Master Aloff de Vignacourt, taken from the original Picture by Michael-Angelo Caravaggio. The drawing by Berton, a pupil of the French painter David.*

*Portrait of the Grand-Master Emanuel de Rohan, taken from an original picture.*

*Portrait of His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the brother of Frederick the Grand. This drawing was taken from life, by his highness's permission, for the author of this work.*

## No. II.

## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

## MAP OF MALTA AND GOZA.

*Remarks on the Canal of Malta.*

THE sea which divides Malta from Sicily is only eighty fathoms deep in the middle, and generally very shallow in other parts. The bottom is sandy.

The sea, particularly in winter, is almost always extremely rough.

The current at the entrance of the canal on the west-north-west side generally runs towards the east-south-east, and on the east-south-east side to the east.

The sea is very much agitated, and the waves so short, that the navigation for large vessels is very fatiguing. The galleys of the order have been known to anchor in the middle; and the English vessels remained there a whole winter in very bad weather, which before had always been thought impossible.



## No. III.

*Explanation of the Abbreviations in the Map.*

Batt.	. . .	Batteries.
Ca <sup>l</sup> .	. . .	Casal.
Ca.	. . .	Cannon.
Cas.	. . .	Castle.
Cha.	. . .	Chapel.
Gar.	. . .	Garden.
Int.	. . .	Intrenchment.
H.	. . .	House.
P <sup>r</sup> .	. . .	Port.
P.	. . .	Point.
Red.	. . .	Redoubt.
Rui.	. . .	Ruins.
T.	. . .	Tower.

*Signification of Maltese Words.*


<i>Aain</i>	. . .	Fountain.
<i>Calle</i>	. . .	Port.
<i>Casal</i>	. . .	Burgh, or village.
<i>Còla, or Kola</i>		Hill.
<i>Gebel</i>	. . .	Mountain.
<i>Ras</i>	. . .	Cape.
<i>Redum</i>	. . .	Precipice.
<i>Viad or Wiet</i>		Valley

*Interpretation of the Marks.*

⊕ Grappling-irons, or double anchors, generally intended to point out the *calles* or ports into which galleys may enter.

A line of dots . . . . . barring the ports, denotes how far ships may venture into the said ports.

⊕ This anchor shews, that ships or galleys may enter into the places where they are marked.

The small dots thus marked  along the coast, denote the places where a landing may be made good.

The most remarkable places described in this work are marked on the map in the following manner:

- A Remains of a Greek edifice.
- B Remains of a Phœnician ditto.
- C Old tower, called *Giaurd*.
- D Ruins of an ancient edifice and cistern.
- E Remains of ancient walls.
- F Ruins of several Phœnician edifices.
- G Arch and grotto in the rock.
- H Ruins of *Girgenti*, or *del Pelegrino*.
- I Benjemma mountain, and tombs.
- K Ruins of the temple of Proserpine.

- L Calypso's grotto.
- M Giant's tower.
- N Ancient edifices.
- O Other ruins.
- P Cassia.
- Q Clockmaker's grotto and well.

## No. IV.

## A T A B L E,

*Pointing out—First, the most convenient Places for Anchorage and the Disembarkation of Troops—Second, the greatest and least Depth of Water in the Ports, Creeks, and Coves—Third, the Nature of the Watering-places—Fourth, the Style of Fortifications erected to defend them—Fifth, the Number of Guns with which they were mounted.*

	Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
		Deep.	Shallow.		
1.	Between l'Isola di Folia † . . . }	.	.	.	A passage for ships.
2.	At the point of Benisa . . . }	.	7	.	Called by the Maltese Binrisa and Ta Sicca. To the right of this point, at the distance of a mile and a half, are sands four or six fathoms deep.
	I. Tower of Benisa . . . }	.	.	4	

\* Independently of the intrenchments, batteries, &c. which defend the ports of the coast where a landing may be effected, *fougaces* are placed for the same purpose. These are a kind of mortars cut in the rock, the mouths of which are pointed towards the above-mentioned places. The manner in which they are employed is as follows:—A barrel of gunpowder is placed at the bottom, and a board put over the barrel which covers the whole of the cavity. A great quantity of stones are spread over this board, which reaches to the very top of the *fougace*; and the powder being set fire to by a match properly prepared, the stones are thrown to the distance of many hundred fathoms. These stones have the effect of hail, and are not only capable of killing men, but of breaking to pieces and sinking boats. The impossibility indeed of directing them, renders their effect less certain: but the mouth of the mortar being usually turned to the weakest part of the coast, they are capable of injuring the enemy most essentially; and even if they miss their aim, they inspire great terror, from the apprehension that a second attempt may be more successful.

† Four miles from Pietra Nera. *Folfa* means *pepper*, for which reason some authors have called this island *Piper*.

Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
	Deep.	Shallow.		
II. Int. at the Point	.	.	.	
III. Battery of Benisa .	.	.	8	or Balbani.
IV. Redoubt of La Cala Franca . . . . .	.	.	.	or Frenoi.
V. Battery of Elminiech .	.	.	8	or Figuetta.
VI. Redoubt Spinola .	.	.	.	
VII. Battery Pinto .	.	.	8	
VIII. Redoubt St. George .	.	.	.	
IX. Battery Feretti .	.	.	10	
X. Tower Marsa Sirocco .	.	.	6	and fort St. Julian.
3. . . . Redoubt de Vendome .	.	.	.	
The centre of the port } Marsa Sirocco . . . . . }	23	22	.	D <sup>r</sup> . At the furthest end. The anchorage is spacious and tolerably good, tho' dangerous when the wind blows strong from the east.
4. . . . Small creek in a straight line from St. George's chapel	6	5	.	
XI. Redoubt del Fango .	.	.	.	or of de Vami.
XII. Battery de Vielgra, or Vulgia . . . . .	.	.	8	or of Zondodari.
5. . . . Between point Delimara and the small island Ittacha, which is behind the tower at the entrance .	.	.	8	Good anchorage.
6. . . . St. Thomas's port, or calle . . . . . }	5	2	.	Dangerous at the point de la Segra, owing to sand-banks three, four, and five fathoms below the surface of the water. The coast is also unsafe.

	Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
		Deep.	Shallow.		
XIII.	St. Thomas's tower	.	.	6	
XIV.	Battery below the tower	.	.	12	
XV.	Int. at St. Thomas's Flat shore	.	.	.	
XVI.	Battery Ducluseaux	.	.	7	
7.	Marsa Scala	6	5	.	Anchorage at the point Ezoncol. Anchorage towards Marsa Scala.
8.	At the point Ezoncol	13	10	.	
XVII.	Tower at Marsa Scala, B <sup>e</sup> . underneath.	.	.	12	
XVIII.	Int. at the flat shore of Marsa Scala	.	.	.	or Brissonet.
9.	Tower Blada, or Zaida	8	5	.	From point Ezoncol to Ricasoli, at the entrance of the grand port, there is safe anchorage in fine weather at a league from land. It is also possible to anchor at the same distance the whole length of the coast as far as point Hanac or Harach, as well as on the coast of Goza. The bottom is almost always sandy, though in some places rocky.
10.	Point Ricasoli	30	25	.	

Names of the different Places,	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
	Deep.	Shallow.		
11. . . . Entrance of the Grand Port . . . . }	30			A north-east wind blows directly into the port, and in bad weather, when the sea runs high, pushes the vessels towards the point of the Slaves' Barracks. The bottom is in some places of broken rocks, in others smooth, unequal, & covered with soapy slime. The anchorage before the storehouses, Lascaris and Pinto, has a black slimy bottom, and is very safe; but beyond point Coradin, in the smaller Marsa, it is dangerous to anchor, because the vessel would sink into the mud.
12. . . . Between St. Elmo and Ricasoli . . . .	20			
13. . . . Opposite the Renello	15			Anchorage between six and three fathoms. Black slimy bottom.
14. . . . Point St. Salvador .	12			
15. . . . English port . . .	8	2		AN. between five and four fathoms. Black slimy bottom.
16. . . . Near the point of fort St. Angelo . . . .	13	9		
17. . . . Entrance of the port of the Galleys . . . }	7	4		

	Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
		Deep.	Shallow.		
18.	Entrance of the French port . . . . .	6	5	.	{ An. between six and five fathoms. Black slimy bottom.
19.	Near the heights of Coradin . . . . .	2	.	.	
20.	The length of fort St. Elmo . . . . .	25	.	.	
21.	Entrance of the port Marsa Musceit . . . . .	15	.	.	{ Muscetto, or a good wintering place. An east wind blows di- rectly in, and in bad weather the sea runs high.
22.	Near point Dragut and fort Tigné . . . . .	10	.	.	
23.	Between fort Manuel and fort Tigné . . . . .	8	2	.	
24.	Between La Valetta and the isle of Man- uel . . . . .	6	2	.	Anchorage five fath.
25.	Point Dragut towards the sea . . . . .	20	.	.	
26.	Port or calle St. Julian	4	2	.	{ D <sup>r</sup> . in two places. An. at the entrance, four fathoms.
	XIX. Tower of St. Julian	.	.	6	
	XX. Battery at the foot of the tower . . . . .	.	.	12	
27.	Port or calle St. George	3	.	.	{ An. at the entrance { D <sup>r</sup> .
	XXI. Redoubt St. George	.	.	.	
	XXII. Tower St. George	.	.	4	
28.	As far as the first point of land . . . . .	6	.	.	
29.	From thence the length of the coast, as far as the calle Magda- len . . . . .	5	2	.	



	Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
		Deep.	Shallow.		
30.	Port or calle Magdalen . . . .	7	8	.	D <sup>s</sup> .
	XXIII. Magdalen tower . . . .	.	.	.	
	XXIV. Redoubt of the Magdalen . . . .	.	.	.	
	XXV. Tower Marco or Marcu . . . .	.	.	2	
	XXVI. Battery Marco . . . .	.	.	6	
	XXVII. Redoubt Marco . . . .	.	.	.	or Vendome.
	XXVIII. Battery de Gallis . . . .	.	.	6	or Pondéves.
31.	Calle St. Mark . . . .	.	.	.	D <sup>s</sup> .
32.	Calle of the Saltworks, or port Benhouarrat . . . .	6	5	.	or Benouazrat D <sup>s</sup> .
	XXIX. Redoubt of the Saltworks . . . .	.	.	.	
	XXX. Intrenched house, serving for a redoubt . . . .	.	.	.	
	XXXI. Tower at the point of Kaura . . . .	.	.	2	B <sup>s</sup> . of the university.
33.	Calle, or port St. Paul . . . .	6	2	.	{ An. between six and three fath. Good bottom. D <sup>s</sup> . in five places.
	XXXII. Battery of Butjubba . . . .	.	.	8	or Elbene.
	XXXIII. Tower St. Paul . . . .	.	.	2	
	XXXIV. Battery below the tower . . . .	.	.	6	
	XXXV. Battery to the right of the flat shore . . . .	.	.	4	
	XXXVI. Battery to the left of do. . . .	.	.	4	or Vendome.
	XXXVII. Battery della Maistra . . . .	.	.	6	{ Mestra, Mistra, Misbra, or Despirasse.
34.	Calle della Maistra . . . .	4	2	.	{ D <sup>s</sup> . Dangerous in a south wind.
35.	Between the isle Salmon* and Malta . . . .	.	.	.	D <sup>s</sup> .

\* This island is called Gezir Ta Selmun by the Maltese, from the name of a Sicilian family.

	Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
		Deep.	Shallow.		
36.	Beyond the tower Hanadi . . .	6	5	.	or Hadi. D <sup>r</sup> .
37.	Calle of Melleha, or the old Saltworks	18	3	.	{ Anchor. between 10 & 5 fath. Many D <sup>r</sup> .
XXXVIII.	Tower Melleha . . .	.	.	.	
XXXIX.	Battery to the right of the calle . . .	.	.	8	or Vestrem.
XL.	Redoubt della Melleha . . .	.	.	.	or Fedeau.
XLI.	Battery to the left of the calle . . .	.	.	8	or Vendome.
38.	The length of the coast of Malta in the Freghi, as far as Carkerva . . .	6	3	.	{ Freghi or Freo, from Fretum. Several D <sup>r</sup> .
XLII.	Tower of Harach . . .	.	.	2	
XLIII.	Battery below the tower . . .	.	.	8	or Despinasse.
XLIV.	Redoubt of the grand flat shore . . .	.	.	.	or Louviers.
XLV.	Redoubt of La Can- niere. . . .	.	.	.	or Crivelli.
XLVI.	Battery of Vendome . . .	.	.	16	
XLVII.	Redoubt of Hossiliet . . .	.	.	.	or d'Escalar.
XLVIII.	R. of the flat shore Tu Wied Mussa . . .	.	.	.	or Spada.
XLIX.	Battery of Wied Mussa . . .	.	.	.	or Stevin Baudeville.
39.	Calle Carkeva or Car- kava . . . .	5	.	.	D <sup>r</sup> .
40.	Point Carmieche, or Camea . . . .	4	.	.	{ D <sup>r</sup> . There are several as far as the point or port Miggiari il Bahari*.

\* The Turks dropped anchor on the 13th of May, 1565, in this port, which is a mile and a half from Pelegrino.

Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
	Deep.	Shallow.		
<i>Island Comino, Cumin, or Comingo.</i>				
41.	Freghi, between Malta and Cumin, near the latter	from 20 to 30	12 to 15	.
42.	Freghi, between Cumin and Goza	16	9	.
	L. Tower of the fort of Cumin	.	.	6
	LI. Battery of Kemuna	.	.	;
43.	Calle St. Mary	} 10	9	.
	LII. R. St. Mary			
<i>Island of Goza.</i>				
44.	P. Miggiaro on the Cumin side	.	.	D <sup>e</sup> . for very small vessels.
45.	Two creeks, near fort Gorzas	.	.	D <sup>e</sup> . ditto.
	LIII. Tower Miggiar	.	.	.
	LIV. Tower of port Miggiaro	.	.	6 or Magiario.
	LV. Battery of the calle Mugiario	.	.	11
	LVI. Tower Garzas	.	.	6
	LVII. New tower	.	.	2
46.	Calle St. Biago, or St. Blas	.	.	D <sup>e</sup> .
47.	Calle della Ramla	.	.	or Reimla. D <sup>e</sup> .
	LVIII. Battery to the right della Ramla	.	.	6 or Sciarra.
	LXIX. R. and Int. della Ramla	.	.	5

Names of the different Places.	Depth of Water.		Numb. of Cannon.	Observations.
	Deep.	Shallow.		
LX. B <sup>e</sup> . to the left della Ramla . . . . .	.	.	6	or Nadun.
LXI. Tower of Marsal Forno . . . . .	.	.	.	
LXII. Redoubt and battery of St. Paul . . . . .	.	.	.	
LXIII. Battery of Cola Saffra . . . . .	.	.	.	
LXIV. Battery El Cola Balda . . . . .	.	.	.	
LXV. Redoubt Sciani . . . . .	.	.	.	
LXVI. Tower Silendi . . . . .	.	.	.	
48. . . . Calle Silendi . . . . .	.	.	4	In the middle a dangerous rock just below the surface of the water.

## No. V.

## COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ACT OF DONATION

OF THE

*Islands of MALTA and GOZA, and the City of TRIPOLY,*

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

BY CHARLES THE FIFTH.

FRATER PHILIPPUS DE VILLERS L'ISLE D'ADAM, Sacrae Domus Hospitalis Sancti Joannis Hierosolimitani Magnus Magister humilis, pauperumque Jesu Christi Custos, et nos Conventus Domus ejusdem, venerandis Religiosis, in Christo nobis praecarissimis, Fratri Hugoni de Copons nostri Conventus Draperio, nostrarumque tiremium Capitaneo, et Joanni Boniface bajulivatus nostri Manuascae bajulivo, ac nostri Ordinis receptori generali; Salutem in Domino, et diligentiam in commissis. Cum Caesarea, et Catholica Majestas sua munificentia nobis, Religionique nostrae concesserit privilegium, cujus tenor sequitur: talis est, NOS CAROLUS QUINTUS, divina favente clementia Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus, Joanna ejus Mater, et idem Carolus Dei gratia Reges Castellae, Aragonum, utriusque Siciliae, Hierusalem, Legionis, Navarrae, Granatae, Toleti, Valentiae, Galitiae, Majoricarum, Hispalis, Sardiniae, Cordubae, Corsicae, Mursicae, Giennis, Algargii, Algerini, Gibraltarris, Insularum Canariae, nec non Insularum Indiarum et terrae firmae, maris Oceani, Arciduces Austriae, Duces Bur-

gundiae et Bravantis, &c. Comites Barchionae, Flandriae, et Tiroli, &c. Domini Viscajae et Molinae, &c. Duces Athenarum, et Neopatria, Comites Rossillionis et Ceritaniae, Marchionis Oristaniae et Gociani; Cum pro restaurandis, et stabiliendis Conventu, Ordine, et Religione Hospitalis Sti. Joannis Hierosolimitani, et ut admodum Reverendi, Venerabiles, et religiosi nobis plurimum dilecti M. Magister, Priores, Bajulivi, Praeceptores et milites dicti Ordinis, qui amissa Rhedo Insula a Turcis longissima et acerrima obsidione violenter occupata, pluribus jam annis vagantes, firmam tandem sedem obtinere, et ea, quae ad ipsam religionem pertinent, in Christianae Reipublicae beneficium retorquere valeant; eorumque vires, et arma contra perfidos Christianae Religionis hostes viriliter exercere; devotione moti, ac pro eo animi affectu, quo eidem Religioni devincimur, praefatis Magno Magistro, et Ordini sedem quietam, ne ulterius per orbem vagari cogantur, ultro concedere decrevimus, tenore praesentis chartae nostrae cunctis futuris temporibus firmiter valiturae, de certa scientia, Regiaeque auctoritate nostra, et consulto, ac motu proprio per Nos et nostros heredes, et Regnis successores quoscumque praedicto admodum Rev. Magno Magistro, Religioni et Ordini Sancti Joannis Hierosolimitani in feudum perpetuum, nobile, liberum et francum civitates, castra, loca, et Insulas nostras Tripolis, Melibeti, et Gaudisii cum omnibus ipsarum civitatum, castrorum, locorum, et Insularum territoriis, jurisdictionibus mero et mixto imperio, jure et proprietate utilis dominii, ac gladii potestate hominibus, et foeminis in eis, et earum terminis habitantibus, et habi-

taturis cujuscumque legis, status, et conditionis, existant, omnibusque aliis juribus et pertinentiis, exemptionibus, privilegiis, proventibus, aliisque immunitatibus, concedimus et liberaliter elargimur; ita ut hujusmodi feudum deinceps teneant, et cognoscant a nobis tanquam Regibus Siciliae ulterioris, et a successoribus nostris in eodem Regno pro tempore regnantibus, sub censu dumtaxat unius Accipitris seu Falconis, quolibet anno in die festi Omnium Sanctorum praesentandi per personam, seu personas ad id sufficienti mandato suffultas in manibus Viceregis, seu Praesidentis, qui tunc temporis ipsius Regni administrationem et regimen obtinebit, in signum verae recognitionis dicti feudi; et eo censu mediante, immunes ac exempti remaneant a quocumque alio meliori servitio de jure debito, et per vassallos prestari solito. Cujus tamen feudi investitura in omnem casum novae successionis renovari, et expediri debeat juxta juris communis dispositionem, teneaturque ipse Magnus Magister qui pro tempore fuerit, pro se, et universo Ordine praedicto in hujusmodi recognitione, et investitura juramentum praestare, quod ex dictis civitatibus, castris, locis, et insulis non patientur, nec permittent fieri damnum, aut praesudicium, vel offensam, nobis, Statuique, Regnis, Dominiis, et subditis nostris, nostrorumque ac in dicto Regno successorum, per mare seu per terram, nec auxilium seu favorem praestabunt cuicumque his damnum inferenti, seu inferre volenti, sed potius omni conatu idipsum avertere curabunt. Et si quispiam ex subditis Regni Siciliae praedicti reus criminis capitalis,

seu de delictis hujusmodi inculpatus, se absentaverit, et in hujusmodi insulas, et loca infeudata confugerit, dum pro parte Viceregis, seu Præsidentis, vel Magistri justitiarii dicti Regni pro tempore existentis requisiti fuerint, teneantur taliter confugientem, seu profugos expellere, ac inde penitus profligare, exceptis tamen illis, qui aut sacræ Majestatis, aut hæresis rei decernentur, quos non ejicere, sed ad omnem ipsius Viceregis, aut locumtenentis requisitionem capere, et captivos eidem Viceregi, seu Præsidenti remittere teneantur. Præterea, quod jus patronatus episcopatus Melibetani remaneat, prout est, dispositioni, et præsentationi nostræ, ac successorum nostrorum Regni prædicti Siciliæ; ita tamen quod post obitum Reverendi et dilecti Consilarii nostri Balthassaris de Vualtkirk imperialis Vicecancellarii ad ipsam Ecclesiam novissime per nos præsentati, seu in quemcumque casum alium vacationis deinceps secuturum, dictus Magnus Magister, et conventus dicti Ordinis habeant nominare Viceregi Siciliæ tres personas ejusdem Ordinis, quarum una saltem sit, et esse debeat, ex subditis nostris, nostrorum aut in dicto Regno successorum, idoneas et sufficientes ad ipsam pastorem Dignitatem exercendam; ex quibus tribus sic nominandis Nos, nostrique successores in regno prædicto, præsentemus, et præsentent, ac præsentare debeamus et debeant, ad dictum episcopatum, eum quem idoneum, seu idoneiorem judicaverimus, aut judicaverint. Cui quidem præsentato sic ad dictum episcopatum promotum teneatur Magister prædictus magnam Crucem concedere, eum-



que ad concilium dicti Ordinis cum Prioribus et Bajulivis admittere. Item cum Admiratus dictæ Religionis ex Lingua et Natione Italica esse debeat, congruumque censeatur ut is, qui ejus vices geret, dum absentia seu impedimenti locus occurrerit, si æque idoneus reperiatur ejusdem Linguae, et Nationis existat, habeatur deinceps ratio, ut data paritate idoneitatis is potius ad id munus eligi debeat, qui ejusdem Nationis et Linguae idoneus judicabitur, aut alias talis sit, qui officium suum exerceat, nullique suspectus censeatur. Et quod de omnibus contentis in his tribus articulis præcedentibus fiant statuta, et stabilimenta perpetua in dicto Ordine juxta stylum et morem solitum, cum debita sanctissimi Domini nostri, ac Sedis Apostolicæ approbatione, et auctoritate; et quod dictus Magnus Magister Ordinis præfati, qui nunc est, et pro tempore fuerit, teneatur hujusmodi statutorum, seu stabilimentorum observantiam solemniter jurare, et eam perpetuo et inviolabiliter observare. Ulterius si contigerit ipsam Religionem recuperare Insulam Rhodum, et ea ratione, aut alia ex causa, ipsam Religionem ab hujusmodi Insulis, et locis infeudatis discedere, et alibi mansionem, et sedem eorum stabilire, non liceat ipsis hujusmodi infeudata in aliam quamvis personam quovis titulo sine expresso mandato ipsius dicti Domini et feudalis transferre, seu alienare; sed potius, si sine licentia et consensu alienare præsumpserit, ad nos, nostrosque successores pleno jure revertantur. Item quod tormenta et machinæ quæ in ipsis castro et civitate Tripolis nunc existunt

sub debita inventarii descriptione, ibidem jure commodati per triennium retineri possint ad ipsius civitatis et arcis custodiam ; obligatione tamen valida accedente de hujusmodi tormentis et machinis restituendis ipso triennio lapso, nisi id tempus ex nostra gratia, imminente forsitan necessitate, prorogandum videretur, quo tutius ipsius civitatis et arcis defensionis provideri possit. Et demum vero quod munera, et gratiæ temporales sive perpetuæ, particularibus personis in hujusmodi locis infeudatis factæ, quæ ratione meritorum aut alterius obligationis fuerint concessæ, cujuscumque qualitatis existant, quæ juste non auferri possent sine debita recompensa, tamdiu firmæ maneat, quoad dicto Magno Magistro Conventuique visum fuerit pro eis æquas paresve possessoribus recompensas dare. Et ut in hujusmodi recompensæ æstimatione omnis controversia, quæ suboriri posset, ac litigandi fastidium et impensa auferatur, ubi Magno Magistro Conventuique prædictis commodum visum fuerit cuiuspiam recompensam dare, eligantur duo iudices, unus nostro nomine a Vicerege dicti Regni Siciliae ulterioris tunc existente, alter ab ipso Magno Magistro Conventuique, qui summatim et præcise perlectis concessionum privilegiis utriusque partis rationibus, sine alia forma iudicii vel processus definiant, quid inter utramque partem jure fieri conveniat: ac si recompensa danda est, statuant qualis esse jure debeat. Quod si forte duo iudices diversæ repugnantisque inter se sententiæ essent, ex utriusque partis consensu assumatur tertius iudex ; ac dum iudicatur, inquire-

tur, et recompensa statuitur, possessores prædicti in gratiarum possessione maneant, privilegiisque tamdiu fruantur, quoad satis ipsis factum æque fuerit. Sub quibus quidem conditionibus supra contentis, et descriptis, et non aliter nec alias, præmissa omnia et singula præfatis Magno Magistro, et Conventui, in pheudum prædictum, ut præmittitur, concedentes, sicut melius, plenius, et utilius dici potest et scribi, ad illorum commodum et salvamentum, bonumque sanum et favorabilem intellectum, eadem in dicti Magni Magistri, Conventus, et Religionis jus, dominium utile et posse mittimus atque transferimus, irrevocabiliter pleno jure ad habendum, tenendum, dominandum, omnimodam jurisdictionem exercendum, perpetuoque ac pacifice possidendum. Et ex causa hujusmodi concessionis, et alias prout melius, plenius, et firmiter, de jure valere poterit et tenere, damus, cedimus, et donamus dicto Magno Magistro, Conventui, et Religioni, omnia jura, omnesque actiones reales et personales alias quascunque, quæ nobis competunt, et competere possunt et debent, in prædictis, quæ illis in pheudum sub dictis conditionibus concedimus, ut est dictum, et in aliis ratione et occasione eorundem; quibus juribus et actionibus perpetuo uti possint, et experiri agendo, scilicet defendendo, et alia omnia et singula faciendo et libere exercendo in judicio, et extra quæcumque, et quemadmodum nos facere possemus, nunc et etiam postea quandocumque; et ponentes dictum Magnum Magistrum, Conventum, et Religionem, in prædictis omnibus et

singulis, in locum et vices nostras, constituimus eos veros Dominos, utiles et potentes actores et procuratores, in rem suam propriam; nullo jure, nullaque actione utili in prædictis, quæ illis concedimus, præter superius reservata, nobis aut curiæ nostræ modo aliquo retentis, seu reservatis. Mandantes serie cum præsentis eadem auctoritate nostra, universis et singulis hominibus masculis et fœminis, cujuscumque legis aut conditionis fuerint, in dictis insulis, civitatibus, terris, locis et castris, eorumque territoriis habitantibus et habitaturis quodam modo, dictum Magnum Magistrum Conventumque, et Religionem Sancti Joannis Hierosolimitani, pro eorum Domino utili et pœudali, ac vero possessore omnium prædictorum, habeant et reputent, suisque mandatis pareant et obediant, prout boni et fideles vassalli eorum Dominis obedire tenentur. Necnon eidem Magno Magistro et Conventui faciant et præstent homagium et fidelitatem, etiam juramentum in similibus præstari solitum; nos etiam nunc pro tunc postquam illi juramenta et homagia ipsa præstiterint, absolvimus et liberamus eos ab omni juramento et homagio, quod nobis, nostrisve prædecessoribus, aut aliis personis nomine nostro, fecerint et præstiterint, obligatique fuerint. Illustrissimo propterea Philippo Asturiarum, Gerundæ, &c. filio primogenito et nepoti nostri carissimo, ac, post felices et longævos dies nostros, in omnibus Regnis et Dominiis nostris, Deo propitio, immediato hæredi, legitimoque successoris, intentum aperiens nostrum sub paternæ benedictionis obtentu dicimus;

illustrissimis quibusque Magistris dilectis consiliariis, et fidelibus nostris Proregi, et Capitaneo Generali nostro in dicto ulterioris Siciliae Regno, Magistro judiciario, ejusque in officio locum tenenti, Judicibus nostrae magnae Curiae, Magistris rationabilibus, Magistro portulano, Magistro secreto, Thesaurario, et Conservatori nostri Regii patrimonii, fiscique nostri patrono, Capitaneis arcium, praefectis et custodibus, portulanis, portulanotis, secretis, caeterisque demum universis, et singulis officialibus et subditis nostris in dicto Regno ulterioris Siciliae, et praesertim dictarum Insularum ac civitatis et castri Tripolis, tam praesentibus, quam futuris eadem auctoritate praecipimus et jubemus, ad incursum nostrae indignationis et irae, poenasque untiarum decem millium a bonis secus agentis exigendarum, et nostris inferendarum aeriis; quatenus nostram hujusmodi concessionem et gratiam, omniaque et singula praecontenta, teneant, firmitent, et observent, tenerique et observari faciant inviolabiliter per quoscumque: nec non in possessionem realem et corporalem, seu quasi vacuum, et expeditam, praedictorum omnium quae eidem Magno Magistro et Conventui, ut praedicitur, concedimus, illum aut procuratorem suum illico immitti, et imponi faciat, dictus Prorex noster, per se, aut Commissarium seu Commissarios quos ad id nostro nomine duxerit eligendos; cui, seu quibus, nos omnimodam, serie cum praesenti, quod haec, et quoad stipulationem et executionem, eorumque pro parte dicti Magni Magistri et Conventus supra, complenda et agenda sunt, conferimus potestatem,

vicesque nostras plenarie committimus : et postquam possessio ipsa tradita fuerit, in ea dictum Magnum Magistrum et Conventum manu teneant, et defendant viriliter contra cunctos ; neque fructibus, introitibus, proventibus, Gabellis, et aliis redditibus et juribus quibuscumque prædictorum, quæ supra in pheudum concedimus, responderi faciant per quoscumque. Nos enim ad effectum præsentium, si et quatenus opus sit, supplemus omnes defectus, nullitatem aut vicium, solemnitatumque omissiones, si qui vel quæ possent forsân præmissis apponi, aut suboriri, vel quomodolibet allegari ; super quibus, ex nostræ regiæ potestatis plenitudine, dispensamus. In cujus rei testimonium præsens fieri jussimus nostro communi negotiorum Siciliae ulterioris sigillo impendenti munitum. Datum in Castello Franco, die XXIII. mensis Martii, tertiæ indictionis, anno a Nativitate Domini MDXXX. Regnorumque nostrorum, videlicet Imperii anno decimo, Castellæ, Legionis, Granatæ, &c. vigesimo septimo, Navarræ decimo sexto, Aragonum, utriusque Siciliae, Hierusalem, et aliorum decimo quinto ; Regnorum vero omnium decimo quinto. NOS, ut privilegium prædictum et omnia in eo contenta illibata permaneant, et perpetuo observentur, fecimus tria stabilimenta supra contentis in dicto privilegio, prout litteris super inde sub Bulla nostra communi plumbea die xxv. Aprilis proxime præteriti emanatis latius constat, et apparet ; quæ quidem stabilimenta, pro eorum perpetuo et firmiori robore, per Sedem apostolicam approbata et confirmata fuerunt, quemadmodum Litteris

Apostolicis, legitime more solito super id expeditis, sub data Romæ vii. Kal. Maji, 1530 ab incarnatione, Pontificatus Sanctissimi Domini nostri Clementis anno sexto, etiam latissime apparet. Hinc est quod nos Magister, Bajulivi, Priores, Præceptores, et Fratres, Consilium completum in vim Capituli Generalis legitime celebrantes, cupientes juxta mentem præfatae Cæs. majestatis, et tenorem privilegii, possessionem dictorum locorum in eodem privilegio contentorum, ac executorias ad id requisitas et opportunas, consequi, et habere confidentes de fidei probitate, exactissima sedulitate, cura, et sufficientia nostra, invicem maturo et deliberato consilio de nostra certa scientia, omni meliori via, modo, jure, et forma, quibus melius et validius facere possumus et debemus; vos, venerandos confratres nostros, Hugonem de Copons, et Joannem Boniface, præsentis, et onus hujusmodi suscipientes, facimus, creamus, constituimus, et solemniter ordinamus, nostros, nostræque Religionis, et totius Conventus, procuratores, actores, factores, et negotiorum nostrorum gestores, et nuntios generales et speciales, ita quod generalitas specialitati non deroget, nec e contra; videlicet, specialiter et expresse, ad nostro, nostræque Religionis et Conventus, nomine, pro nobis et successoribus nostris promittendum, et efficaciter obligandum cum juramento solenni et requisito, juxta continentiam dicti privilegii, ad observandum, tenendum, et perpetuo custodiendum, omnia et singula in dicto præinserto privilegio contenta; et præsertim ad præstandum sacramentum in manibus Illustrissimi Domini Don.

Hectoris Pignatelli, Ducis Montis Leonis, ac Regni Siciliae dignissimi Proregis, et armorum Capitanei Generalis, in hac parte representantis personam suae praefatae Caesar. et Cathol. Majestatis Regis Siciliae et Insularum adjacentium; nec non ad faciendum stipulationem et obligationem, de restituendo omnia tormenta, quae mediante inventario habebimus, et nobis consignata fuerint, in Arce seu Fortalitio praedicto Tripolis, in termino in dicto privilegio contento, et juxta formam ejusdem. Item ad petendum et obtinendum dictas executorias, ac Commissarios deputandos et destinandos, ad realem, corporalem, civilem et naturalem, pacificam et quietam, possessionem dictorum locorum nobis tradendam et concedendam, et per nos consequendam et adipiscendam, juxta formam et tenorem dicti privilegii imperialis nobis et Religioni nostrae in perpetuum concessi. Dantes et concedentes vobis procuratoribus nostris in praemissis, et circa praemissa, plenissimam et liberam postestatem, totaliterque vices nostras, quarum vigore ea facere et adimplere valeatis, quae nosmet facere et adimplere possemus si praesentes adessemus; etiam si talia essent, quae magis speciale mandatum requirerent quam praesentibus sit expressum. Promittentes et convenientes bona fide habere ratum, gratum, et firmum, omni futuro tempore, quicquid per vos nostros procuratores in praemissis omnibus, et eorum singulis, actum, factum, promissum, obligatum, juratum, gestumve fuerit. Sub hypotheca et obligatione bonorum nostrorum, nostraeque Religionis, praesentium et futurorum, ubi-



que existentium, mandantes, in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, universis et singulis dictæ domus nostræ, fratribus quacun- que auctoritate, dignitate, officioque fungentibus, præsentibus et futuris, ne contra præsentis nostras procuratorii et mandati litteras aliquatenus facere vel venire præsumant, sed ea inviolabiliter studeant observare. In cujus rei testimonium Bulla nostra communis plumbea præsentibus est appensa. Datum Siracusi, &c. die xxiv. mensis Maji mdcxxx.

## No. VI.

FORM of the OATH taken to the VICEROY of SICILY by the  
AMBASSADORS from MALTA, on the 29th of May, 1530.

WE, brother Hugues de Copons, ensign and captain-general of the galleys belonging to the holy order of Jerusalem, and brother John Boniface, bailiff of Manosca, and receiver-general for the said order, procurators and ambassadors from the most illustrious, most venerable lord, brother Philip de Villiers l'Isle Adam, grand-master of the sacred house of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and of the convent of the order, as well for ourselves, as for all those who shall succeed to that charge, for the whole of the said order, and for ourselves,—Most excellent lord don Hector Pignatello duke of Monteleone, viceroy and captain-general in the present kingdom of Upper Sicily and the adjacent islands, as representative of his Imperial and Catholic majesty Charles, and of the queen Jane, his mother, most serene sovereigns of Sicily;—we swear before you, and take the usual oath, promising you before God, by the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and on the book of the Gospel, in the name of those whose ambassadors we are, as well as for ourselves, to hold, and to acknowledge that we hold, as a feudal tenure, conformably to the conditions contained in the act of donation of his Imperial majesty, the most serene sovereigns, and their suc-

cessors in the said kingdoms, the islands of Malta and Goza, together with the city and castle of Tripoly, which have been lately ceded to the said grand-master ; and to observe and keep every thing more fully described in the said donation and privilege, concluded in presence of the lord Francis Delbose, baron Balida, the king's lieutenant exercising the office of chief justice in this kingdom, of the magnificent don Antonio di Bologna ; Girolamo di Pamia, judge in the high court ; Jaques Bonanns, master of accounts ; Jerome de Rocca, king's lieutenant in the treasury ; and many others. By order of the most illustrious and most excellent lord the viceroy, I, Louis Sanches, have drawn up the present act, in my own handwriting.

## No. VII.

## POSSESSIONS OF THE ORDER

IN

## ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

WITH THE NAMES OF THE GRAND-PRIORS.

THOSE who wish to be particularly informed what the knights of St. John of Jerusalem formerly possessed in England may consult the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. page 541, and the following work—*De Nominibus Fundatorum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia ac Datorum Ecclesiarum Bonorum, &c. &c. Liber Fratris Johannis Stillingfleet.*

There is a very curious manuscript in the British Museum;—a *court roll* of the possessions of the order, which is acknowledged as authentic, and several tribunals have decided according to its contents. There is likewise in the same collection another valuable work on the same subject, entitled “*Notitia Monastica*, or an Account of all the Abbeys, Priories, and Friaries heretofore in England and Wales, founded before the year 1540, by the Rev. Thomas Tanner;” and published by John Tanner, in London, in folio, 1744. In this work it appears, that the revenue of the principal house belonging to the order in London, amounted, at the Reformation, to two thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds, twelve shil-

lings and eight pence, sterling; and that they in the whole possessed forty-eight houses, twenty-eight of which, according to this author, brought in two hundred and eighty-four pounds sterling per annum.

The following is an exact account of the possessions of the order in Ireland.—

*Possessions belonging to the Order of Malta in Ireland, before the Abolition of the Religious Orders, by Henry VIII.*

Counties wherein the Benefices were situated.	Names of the Benefices.	Names of the Founders.	When founded.	Names of the Purchasers, and present Possessors.
County of Dublin.	* † KILMAINHAM, near Dublin; priory of St. John the Baptist.	{ Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke.	{ About 1174.	Several different persons.
	CLONTARF; commandery of St. Congal.	{ King Henry II. for the use of the Templars; after which it fell to the Hospitallers.	{ 12th century.	
County of Kildare.	KILBEGS commandery;	{ Morice Fitzgerald.	13th century.	{ John Allen; now David Sutton.
	KILHEEL commandery;			
County of Wexford.	TULLY commandery.	{ William, marshal, earl of Pembroke.	12th century.	Sir Adam Loftus.
	† WEXFORD; commandery of St. John and St. Bridget. This was the grand priory of the Hospitallers till the suppression of the Templars; at which time the grand-priory was removed to Kilmainham.			
County of Wexford.	KILCLOGAN; commandery, first of the Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitallers.	{ D. Mones.	13th century.	Sir Adam Loftus.
	BALLY-HEWK, or Ballycauk; commandery of St. John the Baptist, subordinate to that of Kilclogan.			

\* The priories and commanderies marked with a †, had the right of sitting in parliament.

Names of the Purchasers

Countries wherein the Benefices were situated.	Names of the Benefices.	Names of the Founders.	When founded.	Names of the Purchasers, and present Possessors.
County of Carlow.	Killergy; commandery of St. John the Baptist. First Templars; since Hospitaliers.	Gilbert de Borard.	13th century.	Sir Gerard Aylmer.
Liberty of Meath.	KILMAINHAM-BEG, near Nobhir commandery.	Walter de Lacy, lord of Midie.	12th century.	Patrick Barnewall, <i>temor</i> , that is to say, tenant on lease.
County of Louth.	KILMAINHAM-WOOD commandery. Prestons. KILSARAN commandery; first Templars, since Hospitaliers.	Maud Lacy.	12th century.	Sir Thomas Plunket.
County of Down.	Territory of ARDES; commandery of St. John the Baptist.	Hugh de Lacy.	12th century.	At present Castle-boy. Thomas earl of Ormond, now Thomas Wading.
County of Waterford.	KILBARRY commandery. KILLARA commandery. Both first belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitaliers. CROOK commandery; ditto.	. . . . .	12th century. 13th century.	Francis Goston; now Laws lord Esmond. Sir John Davis; now Richard Aylworth.
County of Cork.	RIN-CRIOCH, otherwise Temple Michael. MORNE, Mora, or Ballynemony; commandery of St. John the Baptist.	According to tradition, a house belonging to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Alexander de St. Helens founded and adorned it.	13th century.	Sir Walter Raleigh; now earl of Cork. Teague Mac-Carthly, on lease: is now joined to the deanery of St. Matthew.

Counties wherein the Benefices were situated.	Names of the Benefices.	Names of the Founders.	When founded.	Names of the Purchasers, and present Possessors.
County of Lime- rick. . . . .	{ Any commandery of St. John the Baptist.	{ Geoffry de Mariscis.	13th century.	{ Richard Harding, on lease.
County of Tippe- rary. . . . .	{ CLONMEL commandery; first the Templars, since Hospitallers.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
County of Gal- way. . . . .	{ KINALCKIN; commandery of St. John the Baptist.	{ O'Flaherties.	13th century.	
County of Sligo. . . . .	{ TEAGUE - TEMPLE commandery; first Templars, since Hospital- lers.	. . . . .	13th century.	

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No. VIII.

## L I S T

OF THE

P R I O R S

OF THE

*GRAND PRIORIES OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.*

ENGLAND.

1. BROTHER JOHN BUIBRUS, in the year 1327.
2. Br. Robert Dallis, in the year 1380, incurred blame for not paying exactly what he owed to the treasury.
3. Br. Robert Boutil, in the year 1446.
4. Br. Thomas Sequipont, in the year 1410, was commander of Cyprus, and turcopolier.
5. Br. William d'Aunay, turcopolier in the year 1453.
6. Br. Robert Long, in the year 1466, turcopolier.
7. Br. John Weston, in the year 1470, turcopolier and general of the galleys.
8. Br. John Quendal, in the year 1477, turcopolier.
9. Br. Thomas de Newport, in the year 1500, turcopolier.
10. Br. Robert Daniel, in the year 1506, turcopolier.

11. Br. John Bona, one of the four captains who guarded the quarters of the city of Rhodes during the siege in 1522; he also guarded the German and English quarters.
12. Br. N. Weston, in the year 1523.
13. Br. John Ranson, turcopolier, prior of Ireland in the year 1523.
14. Br. N. Babington, turcopolier, commander de *Divemar*, in 1527.
15. Br. Thomas d'Ocroy, died in 1528.
16. Br. William Weston, grand-prior in 1533, acquainted the grand-master with the falsehoods and invectives written by the turcopolier West, to the king of England. He died in 1540.
17. Br. Clement West, turcopolier: being disobedient and of an evil disposition, was deprived of the habit and imprisoned in 1533; and replaced by
18. Br. Roger Boyd, turcopolier in 1533.
19. Br. John de la Roche Andry, turcopolier in 1536, and bailiff of the Morea.
20. Br. Egidius Rosselet, turcopolier 1543.
21. Br. Nicholas Repton, turcopolier, died fighting against the Turks, in 1552.
22. Br. Oswald Massinbert, last turcopolier in 1553.
23. Br. Richard Solci, made grand-prior by cardinal Pole, and was the last possessed of that dignity.

## IRELAND.

1. Br. James Hetting, deprived of his priory for not going to the relief of Rhodes besieged in 1480, and replaced by
2. Br. Marmaduke Lumley, in 1480.
3. Br. John Riquitan, in 1527.
4. Br. John Ransom, died in 1547.
5. Br. Oswald Massinbert.

NOTE.—This list being taken from Goussancourt's Martyrology, it is to be feared the English names are not very correct.

## No. IX.

*A Chronological and Historical TABLE of the principal Hospitals and  
Commanderies belonging to the Hospitaller Dames of the Order of  
St. John of Jerusalem.*

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
St. Mary Magdalen —Jerusalem, in Palestine.	1099.	{ Agnés, a Roman lady.	The institution of hospitaller nuns of the order of St. John of Je- rusalem, is of as ancient date as that of the order itself*. The ho- spital of St. John, under the direc- tion of Gerard, was built at Jeru- salem, near St. Mary the Latin's church, at the same time that another for women was erected near the same church, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The fate of these hospitaller ladies, after the capture of Jerusalem, is entirely unknown.
Buckland—in Eng- land.	1180.	{ Henry II. king of England.	Henry II. assembled together all the hospitaller ladies of the order of St. John, who had before resided in five or six different places in Eng- land, and fixed them all in one spot, where they remained till the reign of Henry VIII. †
			These ladies followed the rules of the order of St. Augustin, modi- fied in some degree by Raymond Berenger, provisor of the order ‡. Pope Clement III. confirmed these rules by a bull in the year 1193.
			They occupied separate apart- ments during the day, but ate at the same table, and slept in the same dormitory.

\* See Father Heliot, *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*; and Baudin, *Vie des Saints de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jerusalem*.  
 † See *Monasticon Anglicanum*.  
 ‡ Vertot. Père Heliot.

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they are situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
Sixene—in Spain, between Saragosa and Lerida.	1187.	Queen Sancha, the daughter of Alphonso, second king of Arragon.	<p>They bestowed the habit on ten priests and a prior, who performed divine service in their church.</p> <p>The superior appeared at all the provincial chapters in the kingdom of Arragon, where she had a vote, and took her place next the castellan of Emposta.</p> <p>In 1470, these ladies withdrew their allegiance from the grand-master, and acknowledged no other superior than the pope; but in 1569 they renewed their oath of obedience to the grand-master, and engaged to send a silver cup to the common treasury at the election of every grand-master.</p> <p>The air of Sixene being unwholesome, pope Gregory XIII. granted permission, in 1575, to all nuns who were indisposed, to quit the monastery, and remain with their relations till their health was perfectly re-established.</p> <p>The rules of the order exacting that all the nuns should be interred in the burying-place at Sixene, the corpse of any one who died out of the convent was always brought thither, and was met in a particular spot by the hospitaller ladies, who went out in procession to receive it. The face of the deceased being uncovered, those who bore the body were obliged to make oath, that it was verily and truly the corpse of the said nun.</p>

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
The Temple of St. John of Carraria— —at Pisa, in the duchy of Tuscany, in Italy.	1200.	.	{ This monastery boasts that Saint Ubaldesque was one of its members.
Algaira—Catalonia in Spain.	1212.	{ Sorin de Torba, and Elsa de la Gardia.	{ The convent is situated on a high mountain, at the foot of which runs a river, called Riva Corea. A lady of the name of Ortat, distinguished for her eminent virtues, took the habit of St. Hugues, commander of that place.
Genoa—in Italy.	1230.	.	{ The city of Antioch being taken by the soudan of Egypt in 1265, the nuns of the order of St. John cut off their noses, to preserve themselves from the brutal attempts of the infidels. They, together with 40,000 Christians, were entirely exterminated.
Antioch—in Syria, Asia.	{ Rather be- { fore 1260.	.	{ The superior was present at the provincial chapter of the order, held in 1298, in the commandery of Tronquière, where the grand-master, Vilaret, was likewise present. He subjected the hospital of Beaulieu and that of Fieux to be visited and corrected by the grand-priors of St. Gilles; and appointed the prioress grand-prioress of all the female convents of that order throughout France. He also ordained that the other monasteries should pay her a year's rent by way of acknowledgment. In a general chapter of the order held at Lemnos, in Cyprus, he confirmed all the above statutes*.
Beaulieu—in Quer- cy, France.	1259.	{ Guibert de Thé- { mines.	

\* 1301.

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
			St. Flora de Villeneuve and the blessed Gourdon Genouillac Vail-lac were nuns in this convent. The latter greatly reformed the Beaulieu monastery, which subsisted but a very few years after her death*.
			Before her time, it had ever been the custom for all men who visited the convent to embrace the nuns on their entrance.
			The hospitallers of Beaulieu who refused to submit to the reforms, passed from under the jurisdiction of the grand-prior of St. Gilles to that of the bishop of Cahors in 1678 and 1703.
Fieux—in Quercy, } France.	1298.	{ The lords of Baras- con and Themines.	{ This hospital was united to that of Beaulieu in the beginning of the seventeenth century.
Verona—in the re- public of Venice, Italy.	{ Towards the year 1330.	{ . . . . .	{ Sainte Tuscany was a nun in this monastery.
Caspe—Spain.	{ About the year 1380.	{ The grand-master Heredia.	
Florence—in the grand duchy of Tuscany, Italy.	1392.	{ The grand-prior, Caraccioli.	{ This hospital was usually called Joamin.
Seville—Spain.	1490.	Isabella of Leon.	{ This princess took the habit, and was prioress of the convent.
Evora—Portugal.	1509.	{ Isabella Fernan- dez.	{ This princess was the first com- mendatory.
Civita de Penna.	1523.	{ Julien Ridolphi, grand-prior of Pisa.	

\* Among forty nuns, six only joined themselves to her, and took the oath of perpetual enclosure.

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
Estremos—Portugal.	1540.	The infant of Portugal, don Lewis, administrator of the grand-priorat of Portugal.	The same infant founded a house or college at Fior de Roses, for thirty chaplains of the order.
St. Ursula—Malta.	.	.	The ladies in this convent were not obliged to produce proofs of nobility. The ladies who had submitted to mother Vaillac's reforms*, being persecuted by those who had refused to adopt them, quitted Beau-lieu. Upon which the grand-master de Paulo built a convent for their reception at his own expence, and allowed out of the common treasury a pension of a hundred crowns to each nun. This the order afterwards redeemed, by funding a certain sum in lieu of the above annuity. The nuns, to the number of six, took possession of their new convent on the 13th of September, 1628; and the grand-master took upon himself the title of their superior. The other houses depended on the grand-priors, in whose jurisdiction they were situated. The nuns wished to establish an hospital, to which the order would not consent, without giving any solid reason for their refusal.

\* Father Bonani is guilty of a mistake in his Catalogue of Religious Orders, when he says, that mother Vaillac founded a particular congregation of poor women in France, under the title of Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; since she only reformed that order in France.



Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
Toulouse—in Lan-guedoc, France.	1612; ap- proved in 1625.	The grand-master, Paulo.	<p>The regulations and constitution of this house were approved by a bull of the grand-master, Lascaris, dated the 14th of June, 1644.</p> <p>These regulations are contained in ten chapters; in the fourth of which, relative to the election of a prioress, it is ordained that, instead of being perpetual, as formerly, a fresh prioress is to be chosen every three years.</p> <p>The sixth treats of the reception of novices, and mentions three kinds of persons who are admissible into the order, with the different conditions on which they are to be received.</p> <p>Those called <i>Sisters of Justice</i> must make their proofs in the same manner as the knights. Those termed <i>Serving Sisters of the Office</i> only require the same proofs as the <i>Serving Brothers of Arms</i>; and the <i>Lay Sisters</i> were employed in the service of the convent.</p> <p>A thousand crowns, or one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling, was the sum required for the <i>passage</i> of an <i>aspirer</i> to a <i>Sister of Justice</i> (that is to say, for a novice to be received a <i>Sister of Justice</i>); and five hundred crowns for a <i>Serving Sister of the Office</i>.</p> <p>Each of the sisters was obliged to furnish her own chamber, and to provide linen; likewise to purchase the habit worn during her noviciate, and the first habit</p>

Names of the Hospitals and Commanderies: Countries in which they were situated.	Year of their Foundations.	Names of the Founders.	Historical Remarks.
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Martel—in Quercy.	{ The begin- ning of the 17th cen- tury. }	Mirandol.
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Canone ss of Malta —Dauphiné, in France.	. . . . .	Queen of France.
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after she was professed. This, according to the constitutions, must consist of a gown or cassock, long enough to cover the feet, but not to hang on the ground, with full sleeves. The prioress wears the grand cross made of fine linen, sewed on the gown close to the breast. The other nuns wear a small one on the left side near the heart; also a large white cross on the cloak or *manteau à bec*.

The prioress, the chapter, or the council, had the privilege of bestowing the small cross, provided the person was arrived at the age of thirty years.

The Hospitallers were established by the Mirandol nuns of the monastery of St. John at Toulouse. They were under the immediate dependence of the grand-master, and followed the same regulations and had the same constitution as the ladies at Toulouse; with this only difference, that the office of superior at Martel was perpetual, whilst at Toulouse the superior was elected once in three years.

This foundation was made under the auspices of the queen of France, and was indeed destroyed before it was entirely completed.

## No. X.

*The CEREMONY of CLOTHING and PROFESSING a HOSPITALER NUN of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

THE priest having said the offertory of the mass, and blessed the habit of the nun who was about to take the vows, the person who was appointed to receive her addressed her in the following terms :

“ Sister, what do you request ?”

To which she answered, “ I request to be admitted into the society of religious sisters of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.”

He then demanded whether she had ever before received that order from any other person; and on her answering in the negative, he thus continued :

“ Although what you request be of the greatest importance, and is not granted to all, your demand may perhaps be complied with, when you shall have promised to observe every thing you shall be ordered by us to perform ; and first, we enjoin you to be diligent in the service of God, and in his religion.—Do you promise this ?”

*Novice.* “ Yes, sir.”

*Receiver.* “ Since you have made this promise, take this rosary in the name of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy

Ghost, and make use of it in your prayers, for the encrease of this holy religion, for the prosperity of the most eminent lord the grand-master, all the brother knights, and other members of our sacred order, and for victory over the Turks and infidels, the persecutors of the church of God. Offer, then, your soul to God, and your body to perform the fatiguing offices of this life, in the service of our Lord Jesus Christ; and God grant you his grace so to do. The purity of this rosary implies that a good nun ought to be pure of heart, free from all vice, and, above all things, honest; since honesty is always accompanied by the four following virtues:—1. *Prudence*, which calls to remembrance the past, regulates the present, and provides for the future. 2. *Justice*, which ensures the safety of the public concerns entrusted to your care. 3. *Courage*, which will enable you to support the pains of this world, in the same manner as St. John the Baptist, under whose name and ensigns you will order your life; that as he overcame the world, the flesh, and the devil, and feared not to preach the doctrine of truth, you, after his example, may constantly follow the Divine will and pleasure, and, in case of need, prove your courage and magnanimity. 4. *Temperance*, which will teach you moderation on all occasions, so that you may merit the title of a perfect nun:—and being thus provided and adorned with all these virtues, you may ever prize them properly, and retain them in your memory. Awake, then, my sister, do not slumber when attacked by vicious inclinations,

but be vigilant in the faith of Christ Jesus, to obtain a good and worthy reputation; and ever remain attentive to good prayers and orisons."

He then presented her a lighted taper, saying, "Take this taper, and with it the grace of the Holy Ghost; go, and listen to the remaining part of the mass."

The priest then proceeded to finish the mass; and the novice, having communicated, returned to the person who was to receive her, when he repeated—"Sister, what do you request?" To which she answered, "I request the society and company of the sisters of the holy order of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem."

The receiver then said: "Your request is of great importance, and not granted to all; but it may not, perhaps, be refused to you, in the confidence that, with love and charity, you will exercise works of mercy for the service of the hospital, and of your order, to which the holy apostolical see, together with other christian princes, have granted immunities and revenues; so that the servants of God and of the order, enflamed by the spirit of true charity, the mother of every virtue, may perform the double duty of hospitality and warfare, in order to defend the holy catholic faith against all its enemies; and by thus serving it with affection and fidelity, they may receive the reward of eternal life: in the same manner as you, having observed the commandments of God, of the church, and of our order, will be clothed in the robe of righteousness,

and be prepared for the joys of Paradise. It would be too tedious to relate all the different pains which must be endured by the sisters of our order; suffice it to say, that they are all comprised in one article, which is, that you must entirely divest yourself of all free will, and subject yourself to the control of her who shall be named your superior, who being a woman like yourself, and very probably in a different situation of life, you may find it difficult to obey.—Are you then resolved to abide by these conditions?"

The novice replied, "Yes, sir, I am resolved."

The receiver then continued: "Since you have thus divested yourself of all free will, we wish to know whether you were at liberty so to do? Take care then to answer truly to all that shall be required and asked of you." On which he enquired whether she had taken the vows in any other order, whether she were married, had bound herself to pay any considerable sums, or had committed homicide. Being answered in the negative, he said, "Be careful, my sister, for if at any time it shall be discovered that you have disguised the truth, you will be stripped of the habit with infamy, and cut off from the society like a rotten member; but if the fact is as you state it, we receive you kindly, according to the form of our statutes, promising you only bread and water, with the most humble vestments."

After this ceremony, the nuns sang the anthem *Veni Sponsa Christi*, and walked in procession round the cloister,

conducting the novice, who held a branch of palm-tree in her hand, and was placed next the prioress. The procession over, the novice, in presence of all who assisted at the ceremony, was stripped of her rich habit, which was generally adorned with precious stones. She had likewise other jewels, which she still continued to keep in her hand after she was undressed. She then stood up, and twice repeated in a loud voice, "*Vanitas vanitatum*;" then speaking in a still higher voice, she again said, "*Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*," and threw the jewels into a basin placed at her feet. The prioress assisted the superior in cutting off her hair, and she took the habit of the order. The novice then pronounced her vows in the following manner, placing her hands on the crucifix which the officiating canon held forth to her, with the missal:

"I, N. promise and vow to Almighty God, to the Virgin Mary, his immaculate mother, and to St. John the Baptist, our patron, to be perfectly obedient to the nun who shall be chosen my superior, to live without any private property, and to preserve my chastity, according to the rules of the said order."

The receiver answered, "I now acknowledge you really received into the community of our holy sisters." To which she replied, "I esteem myself as such."

The receiver then continued: "For the future, we make you and your relations partakers of all the indulgences and favours granted to our order by the holy apostolical see; and as a

proof of your obedience, I command you to place this missal on the altar, and afterwards bring it back to me."

After she had obeyed this order, he added, "We also require that you should be very attentive to the orisons, and for that purpose that you should every day repeat the grand office, according to the order of the holy church, the council of Trent, and the custom observed in this convent, with either a hundred and fifty paternosters, the lesser offices of our lady, or the service for the dead for every brother or sister who shall happen to die." Then pointing to the cloak, or mantle, he said, "This is your habit, the emblem of your penitence; since it represents the hard and cruel life passed by our patron, St. John the Baptist; it also represents his habit, which was of camel's hair, signifying that we must quit the trammels of sin, and follow, without hinderance, the path of virtue." He then pointed to the sleeves, saying, "These sleeves must restrain and bind you to your duty, that is, to the true obedience you owe the superior, to the observance of hospitality, and the other works of charity, in the manner it has already been enjoined you." He next exhibited the cross—"This is the sign and form of the true cross, which I command you to wear constantly on your habit all your life. This white cross shews that all our actions should be pure and innocent. \*These eight points signify the eight beatitudes which are promised us, if we

\* See St. Matthew, chap. v.



wear this sign with real fervour; for this purpose it is placed on the left side, that you may have it always at your heart, and that you may be buried with it." He next shewed the string, saying, "This string should frequently call to remembrance the bitter death and passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ. That which ties the cloak, signifies the cord with which Christ was bound. This is the scourge, the pillar, the sponge, and this the cross on which, out of love to you, he suffered an ignominious death. He then proceeded to tie the string around her neck, adding, "Take then, my sister, the yoke of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is easy and light, and will bring you to eternal life, for ever and ever. So be it." On putting on the black veil, he said, "Receive, my sister, the holy veil of virginity, which will bring you to eternal life, for ever and ever. So be it."

The professed nun then returned to the altar, to receive the priest's blessing, who repeated over her some prayers, after which she embraced the nuns; and before she ate, went to pay obedience in the refectory with bread, water, and salt.

The nuns formerly wore a red robe with a black mantle *à bec*, on which was a white cross with eight points: but since the taking of Rhodes by the Turks, their habit has been entirely black, as a token of mourning.

No. \*X.

## LETTER

OF

CHARLES II. OF ENGLAND,

TO THE

GRAND-MASTER OF MALTA.

Carolus II. Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, et Ibernia, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Eminentissimo Principi Domino Nicolao Cotoner, Magno Ordinis Melitensis Magistro, Consanguineo et Amico nostro Charissimo, salutem.

Eminentissime Princeps, Consanguinee et Amice noster Charissime.

NON solum per litteras Joannis Narbrough Equitis aurati, quem classibus nostris in mari Mediterraneo admirabili jure ac potestate præfecimus, sed aliunde quoque intelleximus, quam benigne Eminentia Vestra, vestroque jussu et exemplo totus Saccer Ordo Melitensis illum, aliosque navium nostrarum bellicarum rectores tractaverit, ita ut domi et in armamentariis nostris melius quam in portu vestri Melitensi haberi non possent. Magnæ quidem hoc est amicitia indicium, eoque majoris, quod regna et maria nostra ab usitata Sacri Ordinis Melitensis navigatione

tam longe distent, ut Eminentia<sup>e</sup> Vestra<sup>e</sup> humanitati in hac parte respondendi, rarissimæ nobis occasiones expectandæ sint. Alius igitur modus exquirendus est, quo gratitudinem nostram et affectum erga Eminentiam vestram suæque sacra<sup>e</sup> Militia<sup>e</sup> socios pro merito notificemus. Quod ut faciamus, omnes opportunitates quandocumque obvenerint, libentissime amplectemur, studiosissime prosequemur. Eminentiam interim vestram totumque Ordinem Melitensem Dei optimi maximi tutelæ exanimo commendamus. Dabantur in Palatio nostro Whitehalli, die 26 Januarii, 1676.

## No. XI.

*Copy of a LETTER from his CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER  
for the Marine Department, to the BAILIFF DE FRESLON,  
General of the Galleys of Malta.*

Most excellent Lord,

THE king my master is most truly satisfied with the zeal, valour, and exactness, with which your excellence, the commanders, officers *caravanists*, and crews of the galleys belonging to the order of St. John, have assisted the combined armament commanded by general Don Antonio Barcelo at the bombarding of Algiers. His majesty has given me orders to express to your excellence, and likewise to the grand-master, as I have already done, his sentiments of such extraordinary merit, which he will not fail to reward; and of this I feel much pleasure in informing your excellence, in answer to your letter of the 27th of last July. At the same time, I beg leave to inform you, that, the expedition being over, your excellence may proceed to fulfil any other commissions given you by the order; but if, without prejudice to their safety, the galleys could remain the rest of the summer on our coast and near our islands, cruising at pleasure against the Algerines, it would be particularly agreeable to his Catholic majesty.

May God take your excellence under his holy protection!  
prays, most excellent lord,

the friend and servant

of your excellence,

FRA. ANT. VALDES.

*St. Ildefonso,  
August the 3d, 1784.*

## No. XII.

## MANIFESTO

OF THE

*GRAND-MASTER OF MALTA,*

DATED THE 1st OF OCTOBER, 1793.

THE court of Naples having notified to the grand-master of the sovereign order of Malta, that, being resolved to have no connection with the French government, it had sent away all those agents who had till then resided near his Sicilian majesty, or in any of his ports; his most eminent highness eagerly embraced this opportunity of shutting the port of Malta against all ships of war. By this authentic act, the grand-master meant to declare, that he would not maintain any connection with France since the dreadful troubles which had taken place in that kingdom, and which had deprived it of a sovereign universally regretted.

The law of nations being in all respects violated in France, and particularly in every thing relative to the order of Malta, those who were not perfectly well acquainted with the fundamental laws of the order were induced to believe, that the grand-master ought to have made reprisals at an earlier period; but the above-mentioned laws compelled him to remain neuter; besides, the grand-master did not wish to place himself in a

situation which would oblige him to acknowledge the pretended French republic. To avoid this inconvenience, his most eminent highness had given orders, on the 15th of March, to the chevalier Seytres-Caumont, residing at Malta as chargé-d'affaires from Lewis XVI. of glorious memory, to continue as before to act for the affairs of France\*. In consequence of which, *the said chevalier was always acknowledged as chargé-d'affaires from France to Malta*; and he still exercised the same functions, under the protection of the grand-master. Things being in this situation, his most eminent highness was not a little surprised to learn, by indirect means, that a person named Eimer was appointed to succeed the chevalier de Seytres-Caumont, and that he was actually on his road to Malta. His most eminent highness therefore declared, *that he would not receive nor admit into his dominions the said person*, nor indeed any other that should be sent to reside in Malta as agent of the pretended French republic; which the grand-master neither ought, could, nor would, acknowledge.

\* According to the title he had received from the late king, and as such to continue to have the arms of France over his door.

## No. XIII.

## M E S S A G E

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY *to the* COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED  
*and that of the* ANCIENTS,

ON THE 13TH MESSIDOR, YEAR 6. (JULY 1, 1798.)

Citizens Representatives,

THE government of Malta has for a long time past dared to manifest the most hostile intentions against France; it has boldly received, and greatly favoured, not only the emigrants who have retired to Malta, but those among the knights who have served in the army of Condé.

The nature of its constitution demands the strictest neutrality; but at the very moment when it publicly professed to preserve it, permission was granted to Spain, while at war with us, to recruit sailors in Malta; and the same permission has since been given to England, though it has constantly been refused to France in the most offensive manner. Whenever any Maltese or French residing in Malta appeared attached to the French cause, they were cruelly persecuted, imprisoned, and treated like the vilest criminals. The hatred of an inconsiderable state towards the French republic could not well be

carried to greater lengths; yet the grand-master has declared, in his manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, that the king of Naples having notified to him his situation in regard to the war, he eagerly embraced the opportunity of shutting his ports against all French vessels. He even went still further; and declared in the same manifesto, that the French agent then residing in Malta should in future be entirely regarded as *chargé-d'affaires* from the king of France; and concluded by saying, that having understood there was a new envoy on the road to Malta, he would neither receive nor admit into his dominions such a person, nor indeed any other as agent from the pretended French republic, which the grand-master (his own words), *neither ought, could, nor would, acknowledge.*

The government of Malta could not certainly, at that period, prove itself more inimical to France; and this state of warfare has never ceased to subsist.

On the 21st Prairial, in the same year, the commander of the French forces in those seas requested permission to take in water at the different watering-places in the island: but this was refused in the most evasive manner; the grand-master alleging, that he could not permit more than two transports to enter at the same time\*, so that it would necessarily have taken up more than three hundred days to have furnished the whole of the French troops with water. What effrontery

\* This is false; four was the number specified which might enter the grand port.



thus to insult an army of the republic, commanded by general Bonaparte!

On the morning of the 22d Prairial the French troops landed on all the different points of the island, and in the course of the same day the place was invested on all sides. The cannon from the city kept up a very brisk fire. The besieged made a sally, when the colours of the order were taken by the chief of brigade Marmont, at the head of the 9th brigade.

On the 24th in the morning the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem gave up the city and the forts of Malta to the French republic; and likewise ceded to the said republic their right of sovereignty and that of proprietors, not only in Malta, but in the islands of Goza and Cumino.

The republic made the acquisition in Malta of two men-of-war, one frigate, four galleys, twelve hundred pieces of cannon, fifteen hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder, forty thousand musquets, and many other articles not yet particularised to the republic.

(Signed)

REWBELL, President.

LA GARDE, General Secretary.

## No. XIV.

## FIRST CAPITULATION

OF

*MALTA.*

ARTICLE I.—The knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem shall give up the city and forts of Malta to the French army; at the same time renouncing in favour of the French republic all right of property and sovereignty over that island, as also over those of Goza and Cumino.

ART. II.—The French republic shall employ all its credit at the congress of Rastadt to procure a principality for the grand-master, equivalent to the one he gives up; and the same republic engages to pay him, in the mean time, an annual pension of three hundred thousand French livres, besides two annats of the pension by way of indemnification for his personals. He shall also be treated with the usual military honours during the whole of his stay in Malta.

ART. III.—The French knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem actually resident at Malta, if acknowledged as such by the commander in chief, shall be permitted to return

to their native country, and their residence in Malta shall be considered in the same light as if they inhabited France. The French republic will likewise use its influence with the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Roman, and Helvetian republics, that this third article may remain in force for the knights of those several nations.

ART. IV.—The French republic shall assign an annual pension of seven hundred French livres to those whose ages exceed sixty years. It shall also endeavour to induce the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Roman, and Helvetian republics, to grant the same pension to the knights of their respective countries.

ART. V.—The French republic shall employ its credit with the different powers, that the knights of each nation may be allowed to exercise their right over the property of the order of Malta situated in their dominions.

ART. VI.—The knights shall not be deprived of their private property either in Malta or Goza.

ART. VII.—The inhabitants of the islands of Malta and Goza shall be allowed, as heretofore, the free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion. Their privileges and property shall likewise remain inviolate, nor shall they be subject to any *extraordinary* taxes.

ART. VIII.—All civil acts passed during the government of the order shall remain valid.

Done and concluded on board the *Orient* before Malta, on the 24th Prairial, the 6th year of the French republic (12th June, 1798).

The commander *Boisredon de Ransijat* (who had forsaken the order).

The bailiff <i>Marie Testa-Ferrata</i> ,	} all Maltese.
Doctor <i>John Nies Muscat</i> ,	
Doctor <i>Benoit Schembri</i> ,	
Counsellor <i>Bonani</i> ,	

The bailiff *de Turin-Frisari*, without prejudice to the right of dominion belonging to my sovereign the king of the Two Sicilies.

Chevalier *Philip Amak*.

## No. XV.

## SECOND CAPITULATION

OF

*MALTA.*

ARTICLE I.—The garrison of Malta and the forts dependent thereon shall march out to be embarked for Marseilles on the day and hour appointed, with all the honours of war, such as drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, having at their head two four-pounders with their carriages, artillery-men to serve them, and a waggon for the infantry. The civil and military officers of the navy, together with every thing belonging to that department, shall equally be conducted to the port of Toulon.

*Ans.*—The garrison shall receive the above-requested honours of war; but subject to the following arrangement, in case it be found impossible to embark the whole of the troops immediately.

As soon as the capitulation shall be signed, the two forts of Ricasoli and Tigné shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic majesty, and the vessels allowed to enter the port. The national gate shall have a guard, composed of an equal number of French and English, till the transports shall

be ready to take on board the first embarkation of troops; when the whole of the garrison shall file off with all the honours of war as far as the sea-shore, where they shall ground their arms. Those who cannot embark in the first transports shall remain in the isle and fort Manuel, with an armed guard, to prevent any one going into the interior of the island. The garrison shall be regarded as prisoners of war, and cannot serve against his Britannic majesty till the exchange shall have taken place; and the respective officers shall give their parole for this purpose. All the artillery, ammunition, and public stores of every description, shall be delivered up to officers appointed for that purpose, together with inventories and public papers.

ART. II.—The general of brigade Chanez, commandant of the city and forts; the general of brigade d'Hannedel, commandant of the artillery and engineers; the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers; the officers, troops, crews, and all others employed in the navy; citizen Pierre Alphonse Guys, general commissary of trade for the French republic in Syria and Palestine (at that time at Malta with his family;) those employed in civil and military capacities; the commissioners of the army and navy, the civil administrators, and members of whatsoever description of the constituent authority; shall take with them their arms, their personals, and all their property.

*Granted.*—Excepting the soldiers grounding their arms,

as mentioned in the first article. The non-commissioned officers shall keep their sabres.

ART. III.—All those who bore arms in the service of the republic during the siege, of whatsoever nation they may happen to be, shall be regarded as making part of the garrison.—  
*Granted.*

ART. IV.—The division shall be embarked at the expense of his Britannic majesty, each person receiving during his passage the pay of his rank, according to the French regulation. The officers and members of the civil administration, with their families, shall also receive a salary in proportion to the pay of the military, and according to the dignity of their office.

*Granted.*—Conformably to the custom of the British navy, which grants the same pay to every individual of whatsoever degree and condition.

ART. V.—A proper number of waggons and shallops shall be provided for transporting and shipping the personals belonging to the generals, their aides-du-camp, commissaries, chiefs of different corps, officers, citizen Guys, civil and military administrators of the army and navy, together with the papers belonging to the councils of the civil and military administrators of the army and navy; also those of the councils of the administrators of the different corps, the commissaries of both army and navy, the paymaster of the division, and all others employed in the civil and military administration. These effects and

papers to be subject to no kind of inspection, being guarantied by the generals as containing neither public nor private property.—*Granted.*

ART. VI.—All vessels belonging to the republic, in sailing condition, shall depart at the same time as the division for a French port, after being properly victualled for the voyage.—*Refused.*

ART. VII.—The sick capable of being removed shall embark with the division, and be provided with medicines, surgical instruments, provisions, and necessary attendants to take care of them during the passage: those whose state of health obliges them to remain in Malta shall be properly treated, and the commander in chief shall leave a French physician and surgeon to attend them. When they shall be able to leave the hospital, they shall be provided with a lodging gratis, until they are sufficiently recovered to return to France; whither they shall be sent, with all their property, equally with the garrison. The commander in chief, on evacuating Malta, will entrust them to the honour and humanity of the English general.—*Granted.*

ART. VIII.—All individuals of whatsoever nation, inhabitants or not of Malta, shall not be molested for their political opinions, nor for any acts committed whilst Malta was in the power of the French government. This arrangement to be principally applied in its fullest extent to those who have taken up arms, or to those who have held any civil, administrative, or



military employments. These are not to be accountable for any thing which has passed, particularly not to be proceeded against for what happened during their administration.

*Ans.*—This article does not appear to come under the terms of a military capitulation ; but all the inhabitants who wish to remain, or who are permitted to remain, may depend on being treated with justice and humanity, and on enjoying the entire protection of the law.

ART. IX.—All the French inhabiting Malta, and those of the Maltese who are desirous of following the French army, and retiring to France with their property, shall have the liberty so to do. Those who possess moveables, and estates impossible to be disposed of immediately, and who intend settling in France, shall be allowed six months from the signature of the present capitulation, for the sale of their estates and other effects. This property shall be respected ; those who remain for the time being shall be allowed to act for themselves, or, if they follow the French division, by their attorney : and, on the termination of their affairs, they shall be furnished with passports for France ; and the remainder of their effects sent on board, together with their capital, either in money or in letters of exchange, as shall best suit their convenience.—*Granted*, with reference to the answer given to the preceding article.

ART. X.—As soon as the capitulation shall be signed, the English general shall permit the commander in chief of the

French forces to dispatch a felucca properly manned, with an officer to carry the capitulation to the French government, who shall be provided with a necessary safeguard.—*Granted.*

ART. XI.—The articles of capitulation being signed, the gate called *des Combes* shall be given up to the English general; and occupied by a guard consisting of an equal number of French and English, with orders to permit neither the soldiers of the besieging army, nor any inhabitant of the island whatsoever, to enter the city until the French troops shall be embarked and out of sight of the port. As soon as the embarkation shall have taken place, the English troops shall occupy the gates, and free entrance be allowed into the city. The English general must perceive that this precaution is absolutely necessary to prevent all disputes, and in order that the articles of the capitulation may be religiously observed.

*Granted*, conformably to what has been already provided against by the answer to the first article: and all precaution shall be taken to prevent the armed Maltese from approaching the gates occupied by the French troops.

ART. XII.—All alienation of property, and sale of estates and effects by the French government, whilst it was in possession of Malta, together with all exchange of property between individuals, shall be maintained inviolable.—*Granted*, as far as justice and law will permit.

ART. XIII.—The agents of the allied powers residing in the city Valetta at the time of its surrender shall not be molested, and their persons and property shall be guaranteed by the present capitulation.—*Granted.*

ART. XIV.—All ships of war and merchant vessels coming from France with the colours of the republic, and appearing before the port, shall not be esteemed prizes, nor the crews made prisoners, during the first twenty days after the date of the present capitulation, but shall be sent back to France with a proper safeguard.—*Refused.*

ART. XV.—The commander in chief, the other generals, their aides-du-camp, the subaltern officers, shall be embarked altogether, with the commissioners and their suites.—*Granted.*

ART. XVI.—The prisoners made during the siege, including the crew of the *Guillaume Tell* and *La Diane*, shall be restored, and treated like the garrison. The crew of *La Justice* to be used in the same manner, should she be taken in returning to one of the ports of the republic.—

*Ans.*—The crew of the *Guillaume Tell* is already exchanged, and that of *La Diane* is to be sent to Majorca to be exchanged immediately.

ART. XVII.—No one in the service of the republic shall be subject to a reprisal of any kind whatsoever.—*Granted.*

ART. XVIII.—If any difficulties should arise respecting the terms and conditions of the capitulation, they shall be in-

terpreted in the most favourable sense for the garrison.—  
*Granted*, according to justice.

Done and concluded at Malta, the 18th Fructidor, in the  
 8th year of the French republic.

Signed by the general of division *Vaubois*, rear-ad-  
 miral *Villeneuve*, major-general *Pigot*; and captain  
*Martin*, commodore of his Britannic majesty's and  
 the allied fleet before Malta.

## No. XVI.

## ARTICLES

IN THE

## DEFINITIVE TREATY OF AMIENS

RELATIVE TO

MALTA, and the Sovereign Order of ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

THE islands of Malta, Goza, and Cumino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held on the same conditions on which it possessed them before the war, and under the following stipulations.

1. The knights of the order whose languages shall continue to subsist, after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta as soon as the exchange shall have taken place. They will there form a general chapter, and proceed to the election of a grand-master chosen from among the natives of the nation which preserve their language, unless that election has been already made since the exchange of the preliminaries.

It is understood, that an election made subsequent to that epoch shall alone be considered valid, to the exclusion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch.

2. The governments of the French republic and of Great Britain, desiring to place the order and island of Malta in a state of entire independence with respect to them, agree that there shall not be in future either a French or English language, and that no individual belonging to either the one or the other of these powers shall be admitted into the order.

3. There shall be established a Maltese language, which shall be supported by the territorial revenues and commercial duties of the island. This language shall have its peculiar dignities, an establishment and an hotel. Proofs of nobility shall not be necessary for the admission of knights of this language; and they shall be moreover admissible to all offices, and shall enjoy all privileges in the same manner as the knights of the other languages. At least half of the municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the government, shall be filled by inhabitants of the islands of Malta, Goza, and Cumino.

4. The forces of his Britannic majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible. At that epoch it shall be given up to the order in its present state, provided the grand-master, or commissaries fully authorised according to the statutes of the order, shall be in the island to take possession, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian majesty, as is hereafter stipulated, shall have arrived there.

5. One half of the garrison, at least, shall be always composed of native Maltese; for the remainder, the order may levy recruits in those countries only which continue to possess the languages (*posséder les langues*). The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of officers, shall pertain to the grand-master; and this right he cannot resign, even temporarily, except in favour of a knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the council of the order.

6. The independence of the isles of Malta, of Goza, and Cumino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia.

7. The neutrality of the order and of the island of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta shall be opened to the commerce and the navigation of all nations, who shall there pay equal and moderate duties: these duties shall be applied to the cultivation of the Maltese language as specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establishments of the island, as well as to that of a general lazaretto, open to all colours.

9. The states of Barbary are excepted from the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be procured by the contracting parties, the system of hostilities which subsists between the states of Barbary and the order of St. John, or the powers possessing the languages,

or concurring in the composition of the order, shall have ceased.

10. The order shall be governed, both with respect to spirituals and temporals, by the same statutes which were in force when the knights left the isle, as far as the present treaty shall derogate from them.

11. The regulations contained in the paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the order, in the customary manner; and the grand-master, or, if he shall not be in the island at the time of its restoration to the order, his representative, as well as his successors, shall be bound to take an oath for their punctual observance.

12. His Sicilian majesty shall be invited to furnish two thousand men, natives of his states, to serve in garrison of the different fortresses of the said islands. That force shall remain one year, to bear date from their restitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration of this term, the order should not have raised a force sufficient, in the judgment of the guarantying powers, to garrison the island and its dependencies, such as is specified in the paragraph, the Neapolitan troops shall continue there until they shall be replaced by a force deemed sufficient by the said powers.

13. The different powers designated in paragraph 6, *viz.* France, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present stipulations.



## No. XVII.

## CONVENTION

BETWEEN

*His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS,*  
*and the SOVEREIGN ORDER of MALTA.*

HIS majesty the emperor of all the Russias, on one side, wishing to give a proof of his sentiments of affection, esteem, and consideration, towards the illustrious order of Malta, at the same time intending to assure, consolidate, and encrease, the establishment of the said order in his dominions, which has already been instituted in Poland, particularly in the provinces of that country now belonging to the Russian government, and being desirous of obtaining for those of his subjects who are capable of being received into the illustrious order of Malta all the advantages, honours, and privileges, annexed thereto; and the sovereign order of Malta, with his most eminent highness the grand-master, on the other side, being perfectly sensible of the kind intentions of his imperial majesty towards them, of the importance and utility of such an institution in the empire of Russia, and being desirous on their

part of fulfilling the wise and benevolent designs of his majesty the emperor, by facilitating them by every possible means consistent with the constitution and laws of the order; have, by common consent, agreed to form a convention for the accomplishment of these respective objects, according to the reciprocal wishes of the contracting parties.

In consequence of which, his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias has appointed, and authorised to act as his plenipotentiaries, the sieur comte Alexander de Besborodko, privy counsellor of the first class, minister of the council of state, director-general of the post-office, knight of the orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newsky, and grand-cross of that of St. Windimir, of the first class; together with the sieur prince Alexander de Kourakin, his vice-chancellor, privy counsellor, minister of the council of state, chamberlain, knight of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne, of the first class, likewise of the royal orders of Danebrog and of the Perfect Union.—The sovereign order of Malta, with his most eminent highness the grand-master, have named for the same purpose the sieur Jules René, bailli comte de Litta, grand-cross of the order of Malta, knight of justice of the venerable language of Italy, commander of several commanderies, knight of the military order of St. George, of the first class, and of the Polish orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, rear-admiral of the Russian navy, and minister plenipotentiary from the sovereign

order of Malta and his most eminent highness the grand-master, to his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias. These plenipotentiaries, having communicated and exchanged the full powers with which they were vested in due form, agreed upon the following articles :

## ARTICLE I.

His imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, as an act of justice, and at the same time to prove his sentiments of affection and high consideration for the illustrious order of Malta, approves, confirms, and ratifies, in his own name and that of his successors for ever, in the most ample and solemn manner, the establishment of the said order of Malta in his dominions.

## ARTICLE II.

His imperial majesty the emperor, acknowledging the validity of the establishment that the order of Malta, under the guaranty of the imperial court of Russia, possessed in Poland, the advantages and enjoyment of which have been suspended by the troubles in that country and the dissolution of its government, as a compensation for the revenues assured to the order in Poland on estates belonging to the ordinate of Ostrog, and being desirous of extending and adding to the solidity and consistence of the present establishment of the order of Malta in Russia, his said majesty has most graciously granted to the order of Malta to have and to hold for ever the annual

sum of three hundred thousand Polish florins, which shall be collected and distributed by the said order, according to the mode agreed upon in the different articles of the first convention.

## ARTICLE III.

The state treasury of the empire of Russia shall pay from the total sum annually received, in title of *emphytéose*, on all the starosties of Poland now in the Russian dominions, the sum of three hundred thousand Polish florins every year to the order of Malta; this annual payment to be made at two different times; the first of a hundred and fifty thousand Polish florins on the <sup>30th of June,</sup><sub>11th of July,</sub> and the second of the same sum, making in the whole three hundred thousand Polish florins, on the <sup>31 December,</sup><sub>11 January.</sub> These said payments are to be made to the receiver for Malta, his treasurer resident in Russia, or any other person legally authorised to receive them.

## ARTICLE IV.

The said annual sum of three hundred thousand Polish florins, which his imperial majesty thus graciously grants to the order of Malta, shall be for perpetuity exempted from all drawbacks whatsoever, and from ordinary and extraordinary taxes, and shall form the foundation and revenues of the institution of the said order in his dominions, which shall be termed the grand-priory of Russia.

## ARTICLE V.

The grand-priory of Russia shall consist of a grand-prior and ten commanderies. The respective revenues shall be distributed every year in the following manner:—the grand-priory shall have sixty thousand Polish florins; the first and second commanderies thirty thousand Polish florins each; the third and fourth commanderies twenty thousand Polish florins each; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, each fifteen thousand Polish florins.

## ARTICLE VI.

The dignified post of grand-prior shall pay annually to the venerable common treasury of the order of Malta, by way of responsions, twelve thousand Polish florins; and all the ten commanderies shall likewise pay in annually their respective responsions in the following manner:—the first and second commanderies each six thousand Polish florins; the third and fourth, each four thousand; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, fifteen hundred each. These annual responsions due to the venerable common treasury of the order of Malta shall be deducted from the sum total of three hundred thousand Polish florins by the minister, receiver, or treasurer, for the order of Malta residing in Russia, who shall receive the above-mentioned revenues from the grand-priory, and shall be charged with making the above-mentioned annual repartition.

## ARTICLE VII.

His imperial majesty and his most eminent highness the grand-master being equally convinced of the use and importance of a permanent legation from the order of Malta in Russia, to facilitate and maintain a direct communication between their respective dominions, and to attend assiduously to every particular relative to this new establishment, have agreed by common consent to dedicate for this purpose the annual sum of twenty thousand Polish florins as a salary for the minister and receiver of the order of Malta residing in the empire of Russia; besides the annual sum of twelve thousand Polish florins for the maintenance of the chapel and archives, and likewise for the pay of officers belonging to the grand-priory and the minister.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The eighteen thousand Polish florins which remain from the sum total of three hundred thousand florins shall be employed for supplying annually the different expences at Malta relative to the grand-priory of Russia.

## ARTICLE IX.

The order of Malta shall enter into the enjoyment of its revenues from the 1st of January, 1797; and the sum total of the three hundred thousand Polish florins of this first year, to-

gether with the amount of the first four months of the year 1798, shall be paid into the common treasury of the order of Malta, as an indemnification for the expence of the extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg, and likewise for the expences indispensably necessary for the order of Malta in the empire of Russia. In consequence of which, the grand-prior and the ten commanders who shall be appointed will enter upon their respective revenues from the 1st of May, 1798.

## ARTICLE X.

His imperial majesty declares, that the dignity of the grand-priory of Russia, and the ten commanderies dependent thereon, can never be conferred, on any pretext, on those of his subjects who are not entitled to be received into the order of Malta.

## ARTICLE XI.

His imperial majesty grants to the order of Malta full and entire liberty to establish and follow, in its new institutions in his dominions, its own form of government; and he admits and takes under his special protection the execution of the rules and statutes adopted or its interior administration.

## ARTICLE XII.

His imperial majesty being also desirous that the illustrious order of Malta thus established in Russia should possess

the same consideration and splendour that it enjoyed in the other states of Europe, and knowing that nothing can possibly contribute more to this important object than a strict observance of the laws and statutes of the order; he ordains that every individual who composes, or shall in future compose, the said grand-priory of Russia, shall exactly conform to, and put in practice, all the duties prescribed in the rules and constitution of the order of Malta, either for their respective reception, or any other object relative to their situation.

## ARTICLE XIII.

His imperial majesty is still more attentive to, and interested in, the execution of the preceding article, from the perfect conviction that the duties of the knights of Malta prescribed by the wise constitution of the order are always inseparable from those which every faithful subject has contracted towards his country and lawful sovereign.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The reception of the knights of Malta, and the proofs of nobility required on that occasion, shall be the same as in the heretofore grand-priory of Poland; and the passage fees shall be paid according to the tax fixed in the above-mentioned priory.

## ARTICLE XV.

The knights shall perform the usual caravans in the most



exact manner, and shall make the usual conventual residence in Malta.

## ARTICLE XVI.

On the death of each commander, or professed knight, his effects, according to the statutes, shall belong to the common treasury of Malta; and the procurator-general, or agent of the order appointed for this purpose, shall be charged to collect the said effects. This article does not regard the commanders of *family* or *jus patronat*, but solely relates to those persons who are regularly professed in the order.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Every individual of the order of Malta shall be equally obliged exactly to fulfil his statutable duties. The commanderies and grand-priory are bestowed according to seniority, which is reckoned from the date of their respective receptions: but this right of seniority is of no avail unless all the other duties of the order be fulfilled; so that every candidate for the commanderies and grand-priory must be competent, not only from right of seniority, but from having performed his statutable duties.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

His imperial majesty, as a still further proof of his personal regard for his most eminent highness the grand-master, gives his consent that his eminence, in quality of chief of the order of Malta, shall enjoy the same magisterial prerogative in the

grand-priory of Russia as in all other priories ; such as conferring a commandery by *favour* once in five years, should one become vacant in that space of time. This commandery shall be subject to the payment of an annate, and of all other duties imposed in the magisterial collations. His most eminent highness cannot, however, bestow this commandery on any knight who is not of the grand-priory of Russia.

## ARTICLE XIX.

In order that the repartition of the property of Malta may extend to a greater number of persons, no knight shall be permitted, from right of seniority, to possess more than one commandery at the same time ; he therefore must quit his commandery, upon being promoted to one of more considerable value. The mutations of commanderies in the grand-priory of Russia shall take place in Malta, according to the laws and rules of the order.

## ARTICLE XX.

The knights who from their merit have obtained a commandery *by favour*, from the beneficence of the grand-master, shall not be included in the regulations contained in the preceding article, which relate exclusively to the commanderies in right of seniority.

## ARTICLE XXI.

The grand-priory of Russia, and the commanderies depending thereon, shall be subject, equally with all the other com-

manderies of Malta, to the mortuary and vacancy duties ; and the common treasury of the order shall have, during that time, the administration of the revenues.

## ARTICLE XXII.

The rent of any commandery which shall remain vacant through want of a candidate shall be paid into the common treasury of the order, until such time as a member of the grand-priory shall become capable of obtaining it.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

His imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias likewise approves, confirms, and ratifies, all the commanderies of the order of Malta termed *of family*, or *jus patronat*, already instituted in Poland, and which now make part of the Russian dominions ; and his imperial majesty declares, that all the conditions and clauses announced and stipulated in the different acts of the above-mentioned respective foundations shall be entirely and exactly fulfilled, without any exception from one or the other side.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

His imperial majesty, to contribute still more to the happiness and prosperity of the order of Malta, and at the same time to enable all the Catholic nobility of his empire, and even those who from particular circumstances cannot submit themselves entirely to the statutable duties of the order of Malta,

to participate in the distinctions, honours, and prerogatives, granted to this illustrious order, which his imperial majesty has constantly loved and respected, deigns to grant, from this present moment and for ever, permission and his imperial sanction for all future commanderies of *family* or *jus patronat*; for which all those who are desirous of entering into this noble institution must address themselves directly to the order of Malta, or to its representative in the empire of Russia, whether it be to agree upon the reciprocal conditions, or to arrange and commit to writing the respective foundations, and to obtain from Malta the necessary approbation. The commanderies of *family* shall be entitled in the order of Malta by the names of the families which originally founded them.

## ARTICLE XXV.

The grand-priory of Russia shall hold the capitular assemblies in the chief place of residence, and especially the one fixed for the 23d of June, the eve of the festival of St. John the Baptist, patron of the order of Malta. The venerable chapter shall review and direct all the affairs of the grand-priory that fall under its cognizance, keep a register of its deliberations, and send the requisite communications to Malta.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

The venerable chapter shall be presided by the grand-prior, and in his absence by the most ancient commander.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

The capitular regulations fixed by the statutes of the order shall be followed in every thing relative to the proposition and decision of affairs.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

The minister-plenipotentiary from Malta in the empire of Russia, in quality of procurator-general of his most eminent highness the grand-master, the sacred council of the order, and common treasury, shall be constant recorder, in virtue of his office, of affairs which shall be decided by the majority of votes; and in case of an equality, the grand-prior shall have the casting vote. All affairs discussed and decided according to the statutes, customs, and privileges, of the order, shall be terminated without delay; but if they be out of the common order of things, the decision shall be sent to Malta before they are executed.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

All professed knights in the order of Malta who may happen to be upon the spot shall be obliged to attend the chapters; where they shall all have deliberative votes, and take their seats according to seniority and the capitular rules of the order. The knights in their noviciate shall also assist at the chapter, but without deliberative votes.

## ARTICLE XXX.

All the commanders *of family* shall be invited to the chapters, in which they shall take their seats with the other commanders, according to the antiquity of the foundation of each commandery. They shall have a consulting vote, and when it shall be question of any thing relative to the *patronal* commanderies a deliberative one.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

In order to enable all the knights of Malta who have both military and civil employments in his imperial majesty's service to perform the duty of their order, permission will be granted them to absent themselves whenever the above-mentioned duties make it indispensably necessary.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

As all other grand-priorities, though they retain the distinctive colours of the order, have each a different uniform, his imperial majesty and his most eminent highness the grand-master will make choice of one for the grand-priory of Russia.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

The grand-prior and commanders alone shall have right of wearing the grand cross of the order in saltire; all the other knights shall wear the small cross at the button-hole.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

The honorary knights in Russia, such as those who, without having made their proofs of nobility in the order of Malta, have obtained leave to wear the cross called *of devotion* or *favour*, must place the small cross at their button-hole; but not wear the particular uniform of the grand-priory of Russia, without the especial permission of his imperial majesty and his eminence the grand-master.

## ARTICLE XXXV.

All the honorary knights in Russia shall legitimate and register in the chancery of the grand-priory the titles by which they are authorised to wear the cross of the order.

## ARTICLE XXXVI.

His imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, in the last place, most graciously grants, that the order of Malta shall enjoy the same privileges, prerogatives, and honours, in his dominions, as the said illustrious order enjoys elsewhere from the esteem and affection of other sovereign princes.

## ARTICLE XXXVII.

The present convention shall be ratified by his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and by the sovereign order of Malta and his most eminent highness the grand-master; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four

months from the day of their signature, and even sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, the underwritten plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, to which they have put their seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, the 4-15th January, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Comte de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

#### SEPARATE ARTICLES.

##### ARTICLE I.

The arrears due to the order of Malta in Poland, from having been deprived of its revenue ever since the year 1788, including the four thousand golden ducats likewise due from the time of the first foundation of the order of Malta in Poland, according to the treaty of 1775, till the moment when the estates and dependencies thereof situated in Ostrog were seized upon and incorporated with the Russian dominions in 1793, shall be comprised in the general debt of the heretofore republic of Poland, in order to be verified when the general liquidation shall take place, and as such shall be acquitted according to the mode adopted for the general payment of the debts of the republic.



This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if inserted word for word in the convention concluded on the same day, and shall be ratified at the same time. In testimony of which, the underwritten plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have put their seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, the 4-15th January, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Comte de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

ARTICLE II.

In regard to the arrears due to the order of Malta from the year 1793 inclusively, when the said Polish provinces became part of the Russian dominions, till the 31st of December, 1796, his imperial majesty, as another proof of his affection and benevolent intentions towards the illustrious order of Malta, though he reserves to himself the right of making in future the arrangements which shall appear the most proper relative to the above-mentioned arrears, now most graciously declares, that he will from this present moment grant the payment of the particular sum due as a matter of right to the common treasury of the order, which sum arises from the annual responsions not having been as yet paid in. These, being fixed at twenty-four thousand Polish florins a-year, amount to the sum total of ninety-six thousand Polish florins for the four years elapsed

since the said time. In consequence of which, his imperial majesty deigns to grant five thousand Dutch ducats for the payment of the said sum to the order, which shall be paid the moment the ratification of the present convention shall take place.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if inserted word for word in the convention concluded on the same day, and shall be ratified at the same time. In testimony of which, the underwritten plenipotentiaries have signed it, and put their seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, 4-15th January, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Comte de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

#### ARTICLE III.

The grand-priory of Russia, which takes the place of the heretofore grand-priory of Poland in the order of Malta, shall be incorporated, as the latter has hitherto been, in the ancient language of England, which had been partly restored in the order of Malta. His most eminent highness the grand-master and the sacred council of the order shall for the future take upon themselves to see that this incorporation be made according to the constitution and laws of the order, the principles of justice, and a regard to their reciprocal convenience.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if inserted word for word in the convention concluded on the same day, and shall be ratified at the same time. In testimony of which, the underwritten plenipotentiaries have signed it, and put their seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, 4-15th January, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Comte de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

ARTICLE IV.

As all the payments mentioned in the present convention are expressed by Polish florins, and as it is of great importance to prevent the inconveniences and alterations for the future which might possibly result in the said payments from the difference of exchange, the high and mighty contracting parties have agreed by common consent to fix an unalterable value to that coin, according to which the respective payments agreed upon in this convention, and indeed all the payments in the grand-priory of Russia, shall be made in perpetuity, and that without any alteration whatsoever. His imperial majesty and his most eminent highness the grand-master have, in consequence, fixed, in the most irrevocable manner, the value of the said Polish florin at twenty-five Russian copecks.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if inserted word for word in the convention concluded on the same day, and shall be ratified at the same time. In

testimony of which, the underwritten plenipotentiaries have signed it, and put their seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, the 4-15th of January, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Comte de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

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#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

*In the Convention concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and that of the Sovereign Order of Malta and his most Eminent Highness the Grand-Master, at St. Petersburg, the 4-15th of January, 1797.*

THE plenipotentiaries of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias and that of the sovereign order of Malta and his most eminent highness the grand-master, having judged it proper to add some further stipulations concerning the institution of the order of Malta in Russia to the convention signed by them at St. Petersburg on the 4-15th of January, 1797, have concluded and signed, in virtue of the respective full powers with which they are vested, the following additional articles.

##### ARTICLE I.

His imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, having

approved that there should be conventual chaplains in the grand-priory of Russia for performing the service of the churches of the order, whether in Russia or Malta, designs to add to the concessions already mentioned in the above convention a new foundation of three commanderies, appropriated to the class of conventual chaplains, each of which commanderies shall receive the annual sum of six thousand Polish florins, to be paid by the state treasury of the empire of Russia, according to the same valuation and on the same terms as are stipulated in the said convention.

## ARTICLE II.

The annual responsions to be paid to the venerable common treasury of the order by the said three commanderies shall be fixed at a thousand Polish florins each.

## ARTICLE III.

The conventual chaplains of the grand-priory of Russia shall make their proofs of reception, pay their passage fees to the venerable common treasury, and fulfil all their statutable duties, conformably to what was agreed upon by the last general chapter of the order in 1776; they shall also enjoy all the rights, advantages, honours, and prerogatives, assigned them by the laws. The above-mentioned conventual chaplains shall be named to the commanderies according to their seniority in the order and their statutable capacity.

## ARTICLE IV.

His imperial majesty grants that there shall be a conventual chaplain of the Maltese nation in the grand-priory of Russia, in the same manner as in the other grand-priories of the order: this chaplain to be chosen from among the most illustrious families of the island, and to have merited by his conduct the esteem of the order.

## ARTICLE V.

His imperial majesty leaves the nomination of the said Maltese chaplain to his most eminent highness the grand-master, and that, not only at present, but for ever. This magisterial nomination shall be each time communicated to the imperial court, and shall be registered according to form in the grand-priory of Russia. The said Maltese chaplain shall be held to fulfil all the statutable duties, and shall enjoy, by virtue of his nomination, the same rights, honours, and prerogatives, in the grand-priory of Russia, as the conventual chaplains subjects of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias; save those particular restrictions prescribed by the statutes in regard to the Maltese chaplains, which are equally in force in the other priories of the order.

## ARTICLE VI.

The annual responsions of these last commanderies, fixed by the convention at fifteen hundred Polish florins, shall be raised to three thousand Polish florins each.

## ARTICLE VII.

To avoid all discussion which might in future arise in the interpretation of the twenty-second article of the convention, it is agreed, that the revenue of every commandery which shall remain vacant for want of a candidate shall, from the first day of the vacancy till it is filled up by some one who has made himself *capax*, be entirely dedicated to the use of the venerable common treasury; and that the course of *mortuary* and *vacancy* shall only begin on the day the candidate is named to the commandery, conformably to statute the 9th and to the 14th ordinance of the treasury.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity as if they had been inserted word for word in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 4-15th of January, 1797. They shall be ratified by his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, by the sovereign order of Malta, and his most eminent highness the grand-master, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time. In testimony of which, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed them and put our seals.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, the 17-28th of November, 1797.

(L. S.) *Alexander Prince de Besborodko.*

(L. S.) *Prince Alexander Kourakin.*

(L. S.) *Fr. Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta.*

## No. XVIII.

## PROCLAMATION

*Appointing PAUL I. to the Grand-mastership.*

WE, the bailiffs, grand-crosses, commanders, knights of the grand-priory of Russia, and all other members of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, present in this imperial residence of St. Petersburg, reflecting on the disastrous situation of our order; its total want of resources; the loss of its sovereignty and chief place of residence; the dispersion of its members, wandering through the world without a commander or any fixed spot of rendezvous; the encreasing dangers by which it is threatened, and the plans formed by usurpers to invade its property, and ruin it entirely: being desirous, and in duty bound, to employ all possible methods to prevent the destruction of an order equally ancient and illustrious, which has ever been composed of the most chosen nobility, and which has rendered such important service to the Christian world; of an order, the institutions of which were founded on such good principles as must not only be the firmest support to all legitimate authority, but tend to its own preservation and future existence: animated by gratitude towards his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, for the favours bestowed on our order; penetrated



with veneration for his virtues, and confidently relying on his sacred word, “ that he will not only support us in our institutions, privileges, and honours, but that he will employ every possible means to re-establish our order in its original respectable situation, when it contributed to the advantage of Christendom in general, and to every different state in particular:”—

Knowing the impossibility in our present circumstances, the members of our order being generally dispersed, of preserving all the forms and customs prescribed in our constitution and statutes; but being nevertheless desirous to secure the dignity and the power inherent to the sovereignty of our order, by making a proper choice of a successor to d’Aubusson, l’Isle-Adam, and La Valette:—

We, bailiffs and grand-crosses, commanders, knights of the grand-priory of Russia, and all other members of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, assembled at St. Petersburg, the chief place of residence of our order, not only in our names, but in those of the other languages, grand-priorities in general, and all their members in particular who shall unite themselves to us by a firm adhesion to our principles, *Proclaim his Imperial Majesty the EMPEROR and AUTOCRATOR of all the Russias, PAUL I. GRAND-MASTER of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

In virtue of the present proclamation, we promise, according to our laws and statutes, and that by a sacred and solemn

engagement, obedience, submission, and fidelity, to his *imperial majesty the most eminent grand-master.*

Done at St. Petersburg, the residence of our order, this present Wednesday the 27th of October, 1798.

(L. S.)

His imperial majesty condescended to accept this mark of respect and confidence in his goodness, and answered by the following

DECLARATION.

WE, by the grace of God, PAUL I. emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

In consideration of the wish expressed to us by the bailiffs, grand-crosses, commanders, knights of the illustrious order of St. John of Jerusalem, of the grand-priory of Russia, and other members assembled together in our capital, in the name of all the well-intentioned part of their confraternity, we accept the title of grand-master of this order; and renew on this occasion the solemn promises we have already made, in quality of protector, not only to preserve all the institutions and privileges of this illustrious order for ever unchanged in regard to the free exercise of its religion, with every thing relating to the knights of the Roman-catholic faith, and the jurisdiction of the order, the seat of which we have fixed in our imperial residence; but also we declare that we will unceasingly employ for the future

all our care and attention for the augmentation of the order, for its re-establishment in the respectable situation which is due to the salutary end of its institution, for assuring its solidity, and confirming its utility. We likewise declare, that in taking thus upon us the supreme government of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and considering it our duty to make use of every possible means to obtain the restoration of the property of which it has been so unjustly deprived, we do not pretend in any degree, as emperor of all the Russias, to the smallest right or advantage which may strike at or prejudice any of the powers our allies: on the contrary, we shall always have a peculiar satisfaction in contributing, at all times, every thing in our power towards strengthening our alliance with the said powers.

Our grace and imperial favour towards the order of St. John of Jerusalem in general, and each of its members in particular, shall ever remain invariably the same.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 13th of November, in the year 1798, and in the 3d year of our reign.

(Signed) PAUL.

(Counter-signed) PRINCE BESBORODKO.

## No. XIX

## PROCLAMATION

or

*His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS.*

WE, PAUL the First, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrator of all the Russias, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. &c.

It is an undoubted fact, that the order of St John of Jerusalem has, from the moment of its foundation, contributed, by the wisdom and utility of its institutions, not only to the well-being of the Christian world in general, but to the advantage of the different states of Christendom in particular. We have always done justice to this illustrious order; and we have given a striking proof of our particular affection to it, on our accession to the imperial throne of Russia, by establishing a grand-priory in our dominions, to which we have granted an analogous revenue. Our quality of grand-master of this order, which we accepted in compliance with the general wish of all the well-intentioned members who compose it, induces us to pay the strictest attention towards the proper means of restoring the order to its original lustre, and to the recovery of those possessions of which it has been unjustly deprived. In consequence of which, being desirous on one side of giving a fresh proof of our esteem

and attachment for this ancient and respectable institution; and, on the other, wishing to make partakers in the privileges, honours, and distinctions, attached to this order, those nobles among our subjects whose fidelity towards the throne, and whose personal bravery, together with that of their ancestors, have not only preserved our empire whole and entire, but defeated from time immemorial the numerous enemies of our country, and extended its limits: wishing also that this institution may be an additional motive to our faithful nobility, and stimulate them not only to the love of glory in general, but to acts tending to the advantage of the nation, and agreeable to the sovereign; we have therefore judged it fitting to institute, and we do institute, by our imperial authority and by these presents, a new foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in favour of the nobles of our empire, according to the following regulations, which shall serve in future for the fundamental basis to the organisation of the said foundation.

## ARTICLE I.

Independently of the sums heretofore assigned to the grand-priory of Russia, we graciously grant for the new foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and for the other expences attendant thereon, the annual sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand rubles; which shall be received, administered, and divided, according to the mode prescribed in the following articles.

## ARTICLE II.

The state treasury of the empire shall annually pay the said sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand rubles to the new foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. This payment shall be made at two different terms, viz. the first, of one hundred and eight thousand rubles, on the 30th of June, and the second, of the same sum, on the 31st of December, every year: the said payments are to be made into the treasury of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which shall afterwards make repartition according to the rules announced and fixed in the different articles of the present foundation.

## ARTICLE III.

This sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand rubles which it has pleased us to grant, shall be for ever free from all drawbacks, or expences of any kind whatsoever; so that it shall be wholly and entirely enjoyed by the said foundation.

## ARTICLE IV.

This new foundation shall consist of ninety-eight commanderies of different value, the revenues of which shall be fixed in the following manner:—There shall be two commanderies of each six thousand rubles a-year, four of four thousand rubles, six of three thousand rubles, ten of two thousand rubles, sixteen of fifteen hundred rubles, and sixty of one thousand rubles each.

## ARTICLE V.

All the above-mentioned ninety-eight commanderies shall annually pay into the treasury of the order, by way of responses, twenty per cent of their respective revenues, according to the repartition in the preceding article; likewise five per cent as an exemption from a duty due to the treasury of the order on the effects of each commander after his decease.

## ARTICLE VI.

The remaining part of the two hundred and sixteen thousand rubles shall be distributed every year, to supply the necessary expences of the order, such as they have been stated to us, and to which we have given our approbation.

## ARTICLE VII.

The order of St. John of Jerusalem shall enter into the enjoyment of the revenues we have assigned this new foundation from the 1st of January, 1799, till the 1st of July of the same year; so that the one hundred and eight thousand rubles, making the half of the said revenue, shall be all paid into the treasury of the order: in consequence of which, the knights appointed to these different commanderies will not enter into the possession of their revenues till the 1st of July, 1779.

## ARTICLE VIII.

All institutions, to be useful and lasting, must be governed

by clear and exact regulations: we therefore think it necessary to establish in the articles of the present foundation the duties which the knights shall be indispensably obliged to perform, and that without exception of persons; in default of which, no one can either be admitted as knights, or raised to the dignity of commanders.

## ARTICLE IX.

These duties consist, first, in making their proofs of nobility according to the mode which shall be established by a commission of an hundred original commanders, which we shall appoint for that purpose; in which shall be included the lieutenant, who shall represent us in our new quality of grand-master. The above-mentioned mode shall next be approved and sanctioned by ourselves.

Secondly,—In paying into the treasury the passage-fees either of majority or minority at the moment of the reception, in the same manner as other knights in the order, and in paying all the other necessary duties. The majority fees for those received after the age of fifteen years are fixed at twelve hundred rubles; the minority fees for those received under ten years old at two thousand four hundred rubles.

Thirdly,—In making four ordinary caravans, either on board the squadrons of the order, or in the Russian army or navy: a campaign of six months shall be counted as one caravan. To verify the performance of the caravan duties, the



knight must be provided with a certificate signed by the military chiefs and commandants, proving the time he served, and attesting his good conduct.

Fourthly,—In not being in debt to the treasury of the order.

#### ARTICLE X.

Every candidate for admission into this new foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem must previously fulfil the conditions imposed in the first and second members of the preceding article. In order to aspire in future to the dignity of commander in case of a vacancy, it is indispensably necessary he should comply with all the obligations prescribed in the first, second, third, and fourth, members of the said article.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The knights who shall belong to the foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem shall be obliged punctually to fulfil all the conditions prescribed by these presents; and in case of a vacant commandery, the person who succeeds must obtain it from right of seniority: but this right of seniority ceases to be valid, if the candidate has not performed all the duties required of him; for to succeed to a vacant commandery, a scrupulous observation of the conditions imposed in the present foundation is equally necessary with the above-mentioned right of seniority.

## ARTICLE XII.

When any commanderies shall become vacant, a commander may quit the one he already enjoys, to be preferred to a better: but in order to obtain such, the commander must possess the right of seniority, and not be indebted to the treasury of the order.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The ninety-eight commanderies in this new institution shall be subject, equally with the other commanderies of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to the mortuary and vacancy duties; and these duties shall be directed by the laws and customs established for this purpose. The treasury of the order shall enjoy the administration and revenues of the vacant commandery during the term prescribed for the receipt of the mortuary and vacancy.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The rents of every commandery which shall remain vacant for want of a candidate shall be entirely paid into the treasury of the order, until such time as some one shall render himself capable of obtaining it; and he shall not begin to receive the revenues till the very day when he shall be legally nominated to the commandery.

## ARTICLE XV.

We reserve to ourselves the sole right of nominating the ninety-eight commanders who shall be put in possession of the commanderies instituted by this new foundation.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The first ninety-eight commanders thus nominated by us shall be the only ones dispensed from the duties prescribed in the articles of the present foundation, and shall be only held to the payment of the passage fees and the established taxes.

## ARTICLE XVII.

In our quality of grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, we likewise reserve to ourselves the exercise of the magisterial prerogative, by virtue of which we have a right, once in five years, to confer a commandery by favour, if during this interval of time one of the ninety-eight commanderies which form this new institution should become vacant.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

The commanderies which, as mentioned in the preceding article, shall be conferred by favour, shall be subject to the payment of all the duties fixed in the magisterial collations.

## ARTICLE XIX.

It being our intention to confer the magisterial com-

manderies by favour only as the reward of merit, we promise to choose those alone who are deserving the protection and esteem of the sovereign, the state, and the order.

## ARTICLE XX.

That the repartition of the revenues assigned by us for this new foundation of the order of St. John of Jerusalem may extend to a greater number of persons, no knight shall be allowed to enjoy more than one commandery at the same time; so that when he gives up one, it shall be only to be promoted to a better. The mutations of commanderies shall take place according to the tenor of the conditions and regulations announced in the articles of the present foundation.

## ARTICLE XXI.

Those knights who, by their personal merit and our sovereign good-will, shall have obtained a commandery by favour, shall not be included in the regulation mentioned in the preceding article; the said regulation relating only to the commanderies obtained by right of seniority.

## ARTICLE XXII.

To contribute still further to the well-being of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and to enable all the nobility of our empire, and even those among them who, from particular circumstances, cannot in all things comply with the obligations

prescribed in the articles of the present foundation, to partake the distinctions, honours, and prerogatives, granted to the knights received into this new foundation; we deign to grant, from this present moment and for ever, our imperial permission to all those who wish to found commanderies *of family* or *jus patronat* to make such foundations; and in that case they must address themselves directly to our lieutenant, either to agree on the reciprocal conditions, or to commit to writing the act of these foundations, which must afterwards be presented to us for our approbation and confirmation thereof.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

The commanderies *of family* or *jus patronat* shall always bear the name of their original founders. The commanders *of family* shall enjoy all the honours, privileges, and prerogatives, attached to their foundations.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

The commanders of the present institution shall assemble in the palace of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in our imperial residence at St. Petersburg, there to take cognizance of affairs either of administration or economy, or the observance, interpretation, and execution, of the regulations and conditions resolved and ordained in the present foundation; at the same time observing the rules established for the holding of these assemblies.

## ARTICLE XXV.

The lieutenant who shall represent us in our quality of grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem shall preside at these assemblies. He shall be perpetual recorder, by virtue of his office, of all affairs whatsoever which shall be decided by the majority of votes, according to the forms and customs observed in the order, and the regulations prescribed in the present foundation. A register shall be kept of all the deliberations, for our inspection.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

Lastly, we confirm in the most solemn manner, in our name and in that of our successors for ever, all and each of the articles of the present foundation; the said articles to have their full effect, and to be inviolably executed.

Concluded at St. Petersburg, the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord 1798, and in the third of our reign.

(Signed) PAUL.

(Countersigned) PRINCE BESBORODKO.

## No. XX.

## PROCLAMATION

OF

*His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS.*

WE, ALEXANDER the First, by the grace of God, &c. &c. being desirous of giving a proof of our particular esteem and affection towards the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, declare, that we take the said order under our imperial protection; and that we will employ every possible care and attention to maintain it in all its rights, honours, privileges, and possessions.

For this purpose, we command and ordain, that our general field-marshal bailiff comte de Soltikoff should continue to exercise the functions and authority of lieutenant of the grand-master of the said order, and convene a sitting of the sacred council to make known our intentions that the imperial residence should be still regarded as the chief seat of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, until such time as circumstances shall permit the election of a grand-master according to the ancient forms and statutes.

In the interim, we ordain, in our quality of protector, that the sacred council shall have the government of the order, and shall make known to all the languages and priories this our

determination; inviting them at the same time, for their own proper interest, to submit to the decrees issued by the said council.

We confirm, by this present declaration, our two grand Russian and Catholic priories established in our empire in the enjoyment of the property, privileges, and administration, already bestowed on them; and it is our will and pleasure that they should be governed, in our name of protector, by the lieutenant of the mastership, our general field-marshal bailiff comte Nicholas de Soltikoff.

The very first moment that, in concert with other courts, means can be found, and a proper place fixed upon, to convene a general chapter of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem; the first effects of our protection will be, to procure a grand-master to be elected who shall be worthy to preside over the order, and to re-establish it as formerly.

Given at our imperial residence of St. Petersburg, 16-28th of March, 1801, in the first year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

(Countersigned) Magnus-cancellarius Comes de PAHLEN,  
universis et singulis quorum interest,  
notum testatumque sit, suprascriptum  
exemplum cum autographo quod in  
ordinis Sancti Joannis Hierosolimitani  
tabulario conservatur, de verbo ad  
verbum concordare.

Petropoli, die 18 à mensis Martii, anno 1801.

*Commendarius de Maisonneuve pro Vice-cancellario.*



## No. XXI.

## D E C R E E

OF

The SACRED COUNCIL of the Sovereign Order of ST. JOHN  
of JERUSALEM.

IN order to contribute as soon as possible to the restoring of a grand-master and the primitive constitution to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, the sovereign council of the said order, in the meeting of the 22d of June, 1801, has enquired into the form of a convocation of a general chapter, and finds that the statutes are as follow on that subject:

“A general chapter must consist of the grand-master, the bishop of Malta, the prior of the church, the conventual bailiffs or *pilliers* of the languages, the grand-priors or capitular bailiffs who have a decisive vote, a solicitor for the knights of each language, and a solicitor for the commanders of each priory.”

The sovereign council, in consideration that all the elements of a general chapter are dispersed, and knowing that, in the present situation of things, it would be impossible to assemble them, according to the form expressed in the statutes, has resolved to adopt a mode of election which shall differ as little

as possible from the ancient one, prevent delay, spare the priories all unnecessary expence and inconvenience, and immediately fix upon a chief for the sovereign order to govern it, and take possession of the island of Malta, whenever circumstances shall make it possible so to do.

For this purpose, the sovereign council enjoins all the grand-priors immediately to convene their chapters, and to carry before them the following propositions:—

I. The provincial chapter shall mark out, among the *professed* knights of every language, those whom they think most capable of filling the dignity of grand-master with proper courage and firmness. The grand-priors shall acquaint the sovereign council as soon as possible with this opinion, that a list may be formed from all the different priories of those who are candidates for the grand-mastership.

II. The council proposes to send this list to the court of Rome: and his holiness, as supreme chief of the Romish church, and as superior of all religious orders, shall be entreated to choose a grand-master from among the candidates; specifying at the same time, that this is only the case on this one occasion, and without derogating in any degree from the rights and privileges of the sovereign order.

His holiness shall also be requested to notify this election to all Catholic countries by a pontifical brief, commanding the knights to obey the grand-master thus chosen, according to the statutes of the holy obedience.

All the sovereign chapters shall be summoned by their grand-priors to declare their opinions formally and with precision, on the question of referring to the pope to elect a grand-master from the number of professed knights pointed out by the different priories.

By these means the order will be assured of having a grand-master of its own choice, and from among its own members; and the sovereign council may proceed with confidence, according to the wishes and opinions of all the capitular chapters.

Moreover, the sovereign council represents to all the grand-priors, that it is more important than ever to employ all their authority and prudence to prevent every kind of division and intrigue, to choose a candidate truly worthy of the sovereign command, endowed with the necessary qualities to make the order of general utility and to restore a severe discipline.

Lastly, the sovereign council has in its wisdom judged that this was the only method to conciliate the members in general, to avoid all pretences for schisms, and to unite all the scattered knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 20th of July, 1801.

All the sovereign chapters shall be summoned by their grand-masters to declare their opinions formally and with precision on the question of referring to the pope to elect a grand-master from the number of professed knights pointed out by the different provinces.

By these means the order will be assured of having a grand-master of its own choice, and from among its own members, and the sovereign council may proceed with confidence according to the wishes and opinions of all the capitular chapters.

Moreover, the sovereign council represents to all the grand-masters that it is more important than ever to employ all their authority and prudence to prevent every kind of division and intrigue, to choose a candidate truly worthy of the sovereign command, endowed with the necessary qualities to make the order of general utility and to restore a severe discipline.

Lastly, the sovereign council has in its wisdom judged that this was the only method to conciliate the members in general, to avoid all pretences for schisms, and to unite all the scattered knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 20th of July, 1801.

## No. XXII.

## A GENERAL LIST

OF THE

## COMMANDERIES

DEPENDENT ON THE THREE VENERABLE LANGUAGES OF  
*PROVENCE, AUVERGNE, and FRANCE.*

## VENERABLE LANGUAGE OF PROVENCE.

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Knights.*

## GRAND-PRIORY OF ST. GILLES.

## PEZENAS Command. Magistr.

1 Aix	25 Marseille
2 Argeance	26 Millaud
3 Astros	27 Montfrin
4 Avignon	28 Montpellier
5 Barbantane	29 Nice
6 Le Bastie	30 Palliers
7 Beaulieu	31 Peyruis
8 Beziers	32 Plan de la Peyre
9 Canebieres	33 Poet Laval
10 La Capelle	34 Puymoisson
11 Capette	35 Raissac
12 Cavalez	36 St. Eulalie
13 Comps	37 St. Felix
14 La Couvertoirade	38 Ste. Luce
15 Douzens	39 Ste. Marguerite
16 L'Urbans	40 Saliers
17 Espalions	41 La Selve
18 La Favillane	42 Trinquelaille
19 Gap	43 La Tronquiere
20 Gap Frances	44 Vahours
21 Grezans	45 Valence
22 Homps	46 La Vernede
23 Jales	47 Vialard
24 Lugan	

## GRAND-PRIORY OF TOULOUSE.

## PUISSOUBRAN Command. Magistr.

1 Arcins	15 Larmond
2 Argentins	16 Monsaunez
3 Bordeaux	17 Plaignez
4 Bordères	18 Pont Charamet
5 Boudiac	19 Renneville
6 Burgaud	20 Saint Blaize
7 Caignac	21 Saint Christol
8 Castel Jaloux	22 Le Temple d'Agen
9 La Cavallerie	23 Verlaguet
10 Caubins & Morlas	24 La Ville Dieu
11 Condat	
12 Cours	Commanderies of JUS PATRONAT.
13 Garidech	Forene la Gaude, in the priory of St.
14 Goulphech	Gilles

## VENERABLE LANGUAGE OF PROVENCE.

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Conventual Chaplains and Servants of Arms.*

## GRAND-PRIORY OF ST. GILLES.

1 Espinas	3 Joucas
2 Valdrome	4 Narbonne

## GRAND-PRIORY OF TOULOUSE.

1 Bayonne	4 Gouts
2 Castelnau	5 Roque Brune
3 Gabre & Capoulet	

## VENERABLE LANGUAGE OF AUVERGNE.

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Knights.*

## GRAND-PRIORY OF AUVERGNE.

## Magisterial Commandery of Salins.

1 Bellecombe	21 L'Imoge
2 Blandaix	22 L'Ormeteaux
3 Carlat	23 Macon
4 Celle	24 Maissonnise
5 Chamberaud	25 Masdieu
6 Chambéry	26 Marchemayet
7 Charrières	27 Montbrison
8 Chazelles	28 Montchamp
9 Compezières	29 Montferrand
10 Courteserre	30 Monterolle
11 Dole	31 Olloix
12 Fenières	32 Poliac
13 Laracherie	33 St. Georges
14 Lavaufrance	34 St. Paul
15 Laumusse	35 Ste. Anne
16 Les Beugnets	36 Sales & Monseugny
17 Les Bordes	37 Villedieu
18 Les Echelles	38 Villefranche
19 Les Feuilletts	39 Tortebeffe
20 L'Heureuil	40 Romo Portocarero

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Conventual Chaplains and Servants of Arms.*

1 Artois	7 Pont Vieux
2 Chanonat	8 Pui de Noix
3 Fargues & Viviers	9 St. Romain en Galles
4 Lacroix au Baux	10 Temple Dayen
5 La Tourette	11 Ville Jesus
6 Lieu Dieu	

## VENERABLE LANGUAGE OF FRANCE.

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Knights.*

## GRAND-PRIORY OF FRANCE.

## PIETON Valenciennes Mag. Com.

1 Abbeville	20 Louviers & Vomion
2 Auxerre	21 Loison
3 Beauvais	22 Maupas & Soissons
4 Boncourt	23 Moisy & Magny
5 Boux & Merlan	24 Orleans
6 La Barque	25 Oisemont
7 Castres	26 St. Etienne de Kenneville
8 Chantraine	27 St. Mauvis
9 Channut	28 St. Vaubourg
10 Couloumiers	29 Sommereux
11 Coulours	30 Sours & Arville
12 La Croix en Brie	31 Slyppe
13 Estrepigny	32 Tirlemont
14 Fontaine sous Mont Didier	33 Troye
15 Fieffes	34 Vaillampont
16 Haute Avesne	35 Ville Dieu en Drugesin
17 Ivry le Temple	36 Ville Dieu la Montagne
18 Lagny le Sec	37 Ville Dieu le Bailleul
19 Laon & Chatillon	38 Villers au Liège

## GRAND-PRIORY OF AQUITAINE.

## LA ROCHELLE Mag. Com.

1 Amboise	14 L'Isle Bouchard
2 Ansigny	15 Lalande Verché
3 Artheims	16 Loudun
4 Balan	17 Mauleon
5 Blisson	18 Nantes
6 Bourgneuf	19 Ozon & Prailles
7 Coudrie	20 La Roche Ville Dieu
8 La Feuillée	21 St. Remi
9 Les Epaux	22 Le Temple d'Angers
10 Frettay	23 Theval
11 Guélan	24 Villegast
12 La Guerche	25 Verneuil
13 L'Hôpital d'Angers	



## GRAND-PRIORY OF CHAMPAGNE.

## METZ Mag. Commandery.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Arbigny            | 10 Ponthaubert     |
| 2 Beaune             | 11 Robecourt       |
| 3 Belle Croix        | 12 La Romagne      |
| 4 Beau Chemin        | 13 Ruetz           |
| 5 Bonnevaux          | 14 Tors & Corgebin |
| 6 Chalons sur Saone  | 15 Valeure         |
| 7 Marbotte           | 16 Vircourt        |
| 8 Nancy              | 17 Xugay           |
| 9 Neuville au Temple |                    |

## VENERABLE LANGUAGE OF FRANCE.

*List of the Commanderies exclusively belonging to the Conventual Chaplains and Servants of Arms.*

## GRAND-PRIORY OF FRANCE.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Baugis      | 6 La Ferté Gaucher |
| 2 Bourgoult   | 7 Laigneville      |
| 3 Bertheville | 8 Rheims           |
| 4 Chevru      | 9 Saussais & Biche |
| 5 Estampes    | 10 Valcanville     |

## GRAND-PRIORY OF AQUITAINE.

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1 Carentair      | 4 Quittay |
| 2 Feolette       | 5 Launay  |
| 3 Fosses Chalons |           |

## GRAND-PRIORY OF CHAMPAGNE.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Breaux     | 4 Gelaucour |
| 2 Dijon      | 5 St. Amand |
| 3 Ennouveaux | 6 St. Marc  |

Over and above these benefices, the order possessed others called *Members*, which were not originally thought sufficiently considerable to be made commanderies. The total revenue of all these possessions in France, at the time the order was abolished, amounted to 4,760,753 French livres: if the possessions of the Antonines, which were reckoned at 315,126 French livres, be added to the former sum, the whole will be found to bring in a revenue of 5,075,879 French livres.

## No. XXIII.

## LIST

OF THE

## KNIGHTS OF MALTA

RECEIVED IN THE VENERABLE LANGUAGES OF

*PROVENCE, AUVERGNE, and FRANCE,*

IN THE YEAR 1788.

THIS list having been published by the three languages of France, may certainly be regarded as an authentic proof of the birth and situation in life of those persons who composed it at that time; I have, notwithstanding, thought that it might possibly be useful to many gentlemen, in the unfortunate state to which they have been reduced by the revolution in their country, to publish it a second time, to prevent any doubt which might possibly arise relative to the said birth and situation.

*List of the Knights of the Venerable Language of Provence.*

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Rich. J. L. de Sade                 | 11 L. Siffren Benoit de Lopis Lafare |
| 2 L. de France Montgey                | 12 Aug. de Jarente                   |
| 3 P. Ant. de Raymond d'Eaulx          | 13 Je. M. de Trevey Charmail         |
| 4 G. Fr. de la Croix de Seyve         | 14 L. de Moreton }                   |
| 5 G. L. de Tulle, Ville Franche       | 15 Chabrilan }                       |
| 6 J. Ant. J. Ch. de Riquetti Mirabeau | 16 Fr. Hen. Aug. de Catellan         |
| 7 Toussaint de Vento des Pennes       | 17 V. Nicol. de Vachou Belmont       |
| 8 J. de Grattel Dolomieu              | 18 Dom. G. de Guillard d'Agoult      |
| 9 P. de Blacas Carros                 | 19 Hon. de Thomas Chateauneuf        |
| 10 L. Dominig de Gras Preville        | 20 P. de Lombard Montauroux          |

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|---|--|
| 21 J. Jo. Ni. Le Blanc de Lisse           | 62 P. Paul de Lari la Tour             |
| 22 L. Guill. Le Blanc de Lisse            | 63 Timo. de Gueidan                    |
| 23 J. Bapt. de Glandeves Castellet        | 64 Jo. Fr. Feh. de Garnier St. Antonin |
| 24 Fr. René de Forbin d'Oppede            | 65 Olivier Fr. de Seitre Caumont       |
| 25 Espr. d'Albert Saint Hippolite         | 66 Jean Heird de Rabasteus             |
| 26 Bruno Marie de Foresta                 | 67 Jo. Henri de Piolene                |
| 27 Chrisom. de Gaillard d'Agoutt          | 68 L. Ph. de Pagese St. Lieux          |
| 28 L. Ch. Recf. de Coliolis Espenouse     | 69 Fr. M. Siffren d'Aurel              |
| 29 P. Je. Bap. de Mandola                 | 70 An. Fr. d'Anselme Grugieres         |
| 30 Anne Et. de Lezai Marnesia             | 71 Emelien de Tressemanes Chasteuil    |
| 31 P. And. de Suffren                     | 72 L. Rai. de Pavée, Villevielle       |
| 32 Paul Pu de Suffren St. Troppez         | 73 Ja. du Puy la Lagade St. André      |
| 33 L. Dise de Rosans                      | 74 Jos. An. d'Urre                     |
| 34 M. Max. de Tressemanes Chasteuil       | 75 Victor de Thoron Artignose          |
| 35 Je. Acta. de Motette Moranqies         | 76 Fr. de Glandeves Castellet          |
| 36 J. Franc. Tulle d'Albert St. Hippolite | 77 Ch. Fr. Roger de Caux               |
| 37 J. Ch. Raim. de Tressemanes Chasteuil  | 78 Jo. M. P. d'Albertas St. Mayend     |
| 38 Joh. Paul de Baroneelli Javon          | 79 Jo. G. de Virieu Beauvoir           |
| 39 P. Ad. Secret de Gneydan               | 80 G. Jos. de l'Estang Parade          |
| 40 Ch. de Tressemanes Brunet              | 81 Jo. G. de Lordat Bram               |
| 41 Ch. Franc. de Chailan                  | 82 E. Fr. de Brette Tharin             |
| 42 P. de la Garde St. Angel               | 83 Jer. de Leaumout Puygaillard        |
| 43 J. Fr. de Marcel blein du Poet         | 84 Henri Philippe de Chatret           |
| 44 Jean d'Hautpoul                        | 85 Franc. Anne de Lordat Brain         |
| 45 Jos. G. de Marcel blein du Poet        | 86 Fr. Jos. de Fumel                   |
| 46 Hon. Afs. de Castellane Saint Jurs.    | 87 Jean Bap. Louis de Chatret          |
| 47 Franç. de la Garde St. Angel           | 88 Alph. Rodolph. d'Albertas Jockues   |
| 48 Ant. Franç. de Crose Lincel            | 89 P. Annib. de Sobirats               |
| 49 Henri de Vento des Penne               | 90 Ch. de Glandeves Castellet          |
| 50 Jacques de Durand Sartous              | 91 Ch. Gas. de Grille Estoublon        |
| 51 Jean Jo. de Santous                    | 92 L. Honor. Alex. de Puget Bras       |
| 52 Albert de Pradines Barsa               | 93 Leon d'Amalvin Montazet             |
| 53 An. God. Disuru Fraissinet             | 94 Anne Franc. de St. Felix            |
| 54 L. J. Bp. de Gotier Latouche           | 95 Jean Paul M. de Pins                |
| 55 Et. Alex. de Gueydau                   | 96 J. Fr. Alph. de Village Villevielle |
| 56 Fr. Adonis de Castellane               | 97 Victor Phil. de Caissotti Boubion   |
| 57 Henri Fr. de Guiran la Brilland        | 98 Bernard L. du Haget                 |
| 58 René Ch. de Gras Preville              | 99 P. Clem. de Carrierd d'Auffrieri    |
| 59 Gilbert Fr. de Montcalm Gozon          | 100 J. de Chalvet                      |
| 60 Clet Je. Ign. de Resseguier            | 101 Surleon de Tressamanes             |
| 61 Et. de Lari la Tour                    | 102 Ch. de Ponteves Maubousquet        |

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| 103 J. Bap. Ant. de Grimaldi Boeil           | 144 Ch. Balth. de Roquefeuil               |
| 104 J. Fr. M. de Chatret                     | 145 L. Fr. d'Algaires Dufour Barbazan      |
| 105 Toussaint Siffren Desisnardi             | 146 P. Paul de la Roche Fontenille         |
| 106 Ant. René Bardonenche                    | 147 Amable Depanse de Seytre Caumont       |
| 107 Alex. Gus. Siregand d'Erce               | 148 Phil. de Roquefeuille                  |
| 108 J. Bap. de Reinaud Falicon               | 149 Franc. de Maillard                     |
| 109 Aug. Je. Rai. de Gras Preville           | 150 Paul d'Amalvin Montazet Pachin         |
| 110 Ponce Roger de Catelan                   | 151 P. Julie de Roquelaurd St. Aubin       |
| 111 Chaude de la Croix Pisançon              | 152 Jerome Aug. de Leaumont                |
| 112 J. C. de la Croix Chevrieres St. Vallier | 153 Arsene Ch. de Forbin d'Oppede          |
| 113 René L. de Gras Preville                 | 154 Paul de Seguin Pazzi                   |
| 114 P. Ant. de Tertulle la Beaume Pluvind    | 155 Ch. Regis de Grimaldi                  |
| 115 Jean André de Bertrand                   | 156 Ch. P. Saturnin du Puget               |
| 116 C. P. de la Croix Chevrieres St. Vallier | 157 Louis Ignace de Grimaldi               |
| 117 Jac. Jos. de Lestang Parade              | 158 Ciriaque Ignace des Isnards            |
| 118 Mar. G. de Galleau Gudaigue              | 159 Jean Jos. d'Aveslens Moneal            |
| 119 C. E. Languedoc de Guignard St. Priest   | 160 Anne Isidore de Mallard                |
| 120 Cs. Dom. Desisnard                       | 161 Jules Franc. de Lascaris               |
| 121 J. Martin de Morard                      | 162 Louis Philippe de Sade                 |
| 122 Nicolas de Rouffignac                    | 163 P. Simons Despierre Desports de Bernis |
| 123 J. Ans. de Peire Chateaneuf              | 164 Jean J. de Martin Mailholas            |
| 124 Gabriel de la Croix Chevrieres Pisançon  | 165 Casimir de Roquefeuille                |
| 125 Phil. Sil. de l'Epine du Panet           | 166 Dom. Louis de Montcorneil              |
| 126 Ch. Felix de Galean Gadaigne             | 167 Alph. P. de Vausserre des Adrets       |
| 127 Marie Jos. de la Treille Fosieres        | 168 Ch. Aug. de Fabry Fabregues            |
| 128 Franç. J. de Roquefeuil                  | 169 P. de Douhet d'Augers                  |
| 129 Jean Jacques de Galard                   | 170 Jean Alex. de l'Estang Parade          |
| 130 G. Anne de Forbin Gardane                | 171 Balthas Hugues de Borulle              |
| 131 Jos. Henri de Puget Bras                 | 172 Hon. Roger de Cays                     |
| 132 Mare Jos. de Grattel du Bouchage         | 173 Victor Franc. de Roux de Puivret       |
| 133 Mare Isidore de Roewel                   | 174 Dominiq. de Pradine Barsa              |
| 134 Anne Leopold de Larrion Nisas            | 175 P. Cat. de Gironde Montcorneil         |
| 135 Marie de Chatelard                       | 176 Paul Brunn de Seguins Vassieux         |
| 136 Jean Elizabeth de St. Felix              | 177 P. Franc. de Castelnau                 |
| 137 E. Claude de Robins Barbantane           | 178 Em. Jos. du Lac                        |
| 138 Jean G. de Sisnards                      | 179 Anne Joachim de Grimaldi               |
| 139 L. Dieudonné de Montealm                 | 180 Jean Maur. de Thaon Revel              |
| 140 Fr. Jos. de Grattel du Bouchage          | 181 P. Cas. de Blacas d'Aups               |
| 141 Jos. Mar. de Latour Landorte             | 182 Octave d'Ailli Macarani                |
| 142 Fr. Jos. Dubourg                         | 183 P. Amé de Marcieu                      |
| 143 J. J. d'Amalvin Montages Pachin          | 184 Aug. P. de Forbin d'Oppede             |

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| 185 Silv. Theod. de Villeneuve d'Ansouis      | 226 Paul lue de Boyer d'Argens              |
| 186 René de Leaumont                          | 227 Vict. de Pourroy Lauberiviere Quinsonas |
| 187 Jean B. de l'Estrade Cedousse             | 228 Alex. lue de Boyer d'Argens             |
| 188 Louis Cather de Castreras                 | 229 Alex. César de la Panouse du Colombier  |
| 189 Jean C. de Chailan                        | 230 Auguste Leon de Pontevez                |
| 190 Jos. Paul d'Hautpoul                      | 231 Jean Xaver de Buisson Bournazel         |
| 191 Jos. Melch. de l'Estang Parade            | 232 Claude Xaver de Buisson Bournazel       |
| 192 Jean C. Hippo. de Castellane              | 233 Marie Franc. Louis d'Hautpoul           |
| 193 Jean Jacques de Vie                       | 234 Jean B. Ant. de Montralier Parazols     |
| 194 Elie Grat. de Cardaillac                  | 235 Jos. Amb. de Marcel Blein du Poet       |
| 195 Thom. Baltas. de Villeneuve Trans.        | 236 Jean Joseph de Geres de Louppes         |
| 196 Ant. Cas. de Rappelis Rogné               | 237 Ch. de St. Felix                        |
| 197 Paul Victor Dhebrail                      | 238 Jean B. Franc. de Vassal Montviel       |
| 198 Ant. L. de Bessuejoux Roquelaure          | 239 Jean M. de Roquelaure St. Aubin         |
| 199 Bruno Gabr. Dubourg                       | 240 M. Ant. de la Croix Chevrieres de Seyve |
| 200 Jean Dulcide de Sevin Segougnac           | 241 Guill. Elis. de Belissens               |
| 201 Mercure P. de Corn Caissac                | 242 Jean J. de St. Felix                    |
| 202 Ch. de Martin du Tirac Marcellus          | 243 Jos. Cl. Fr. de Lorn Caissac            |
| 203 Juste Franc. de Monteynard Montfrin       | 244 Phil. Casim. de Tournou Simiane         |
| 204 Jos. Ign. de Monteynard Montfrin          | 245 Gabriel de Grattel du Bouehage          |
| 205 Cæsar Alex. de Bardonenche                | 246 Jos. André Doria                        |
| 206 Louis Ang. de Leaumont                    | 247 Franc. Jos. de Gerez Louppez            |
| 207 Enard P. de la Tour du Pin Montauban      | 248 Pierre de Bellisens                     |
| 208 Pierre Phev. de Sevin Segougnac           | 249 D. Seip. de Grimoard Beauvoir du Roure  |
| 209 Esprit Eugene de Grimaldi Raguse          | 250 De Beaumont Brison                      |
| 210 Ch. Jean du Pac Bellegarde                | 251 Ange Fr. de la Panouse Colombier        |
| 211 Adolp. de Pourvy Lauberiviere Quinsonas   | 252 Aug. Michel de Baroncelis Javon         |
| 212 Alph. Br. de Fortioc de Pilles            | 253 Hugue de la Grange Gourdon Floirac      |
| 213 Jean Marie de Ginebrouse                  | 254 Simon Franç. de Pina                    |
| 214 Roch. de Carrion d'Espagne Nisas          | 255 Jean Jos. Cesar de Puel Parlan          |
| 215 René Louis de la Panouse Colombier        | 256 Franç. Aug. d'Aurel                     |
| 216 A. F. de la Croix de Chevières St. Vallin | 257 David Sigism. de la Tour Montauban      |
| 217 Joseph Marie de Mazelieres                | 258 Melchior d'Arbaud Jouques               |
| 218 Gerard Paul de Puimirol                   | 259 Felix Eugene de Tournon                 |
| 219 Jos. Prosper d'Hautpoul                   | 260 Marie Jos. de Bausset Roquefort         |
| 220 Jean B. de Mauleon Montlezun              | 261 Louis du Perier                         |
| 221 Jean M. Honoré de Sastie St. Jal          | 262 Jacq. Jean de Saint Exupery             |
| 222 Ch. Maurice de Seytre Caumont             | 263 Louis An. de Forbin la Barben           |
| 223 P. Fr. Xav. de Sevin Segougnac            | 264 J. L. de Ginestoux Gravieres            |
| 224 Celestin Cather de St. Felix              | 265 Jos. Cas. de Raphelis Soissan           |
| 225 Marc Ant. de Sexupery Roussignad          | 266 Jean B. de Villeneuve Bargemont         |

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| 267 Louis Fr. de Thomassin St. Paul     | 284 P. Ant. d'Arche                        |
| 268 Pierre de Gerez Loupez              | 285 Marie de Chayenet Puysegur             |
| 269 Jean B. Jos. de Chiavary Cabassoles | 286 Gabr. Martial Desisnards               |
| 270 Jean V. de Ginestoux Gravieres      | 287 Jos. Jules Cæsar M. de Fumel           |
| 271 Jos. Constant de Margalet           | 288 Pierre Xavier de Burras                |
| 272 Marie Barthel de Castel Bajac       | 289 Louis Jean de Tauriac                  |
| 273 Louis de Raoulx Raoussset Boulbon   | 290 Antoine de Tauriac                     |
| 274 Guill. Ch. de Raoussset Seillon     | 291 Henri César de Roux Vibrac             |
| 275 Franç. Fort de Forbin Gardanne      | 292 L. Jos. de Roux Lafare                 |
| 276 Alex. Isid. de David Beauregard     | 293 Marc. Ant. Theod. de Comminges         |
| 277 Auguste de Chailan Mories           | 294 Raim. Etienne de Peyre Chateauneuf     |
| 278 Aug. M. de Pelletier la Garde       | 295 Alex. Mich. de Colbert                 |
| 279 Franç. de Caucabanne Baudignan      | 296 Henri de la Fantzun                    |
| 280 J. Aug. d'Angos Boucarres           | 297 L. Henry de Labay Viella               |
| 281 Bernard Dordeignes                  | 298 Jacques Henri de Bonal                 |
| 282 André de Raoulx Raoussset Boulbon   | 299 Franç. de Sales Jul. de Pezier         |
| 283 Emmanuel de Suffren                 | 300 Joseph André de Morel Villeneuve Mons. |

*List of the Knights of the Venerable Language of Auvergne.*

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|--|---|
| 1 Clau. M. de Sainte Colombe de Laubepin | 21 Jos. Alex. de Fricon                       |
| 2 L. Alex. de Savary Lancosme            | 22 Franç. M. de Chatillon                     |
| 3 M. L. Ant. de Garrie Duzech            | 23 Jean de Bosredon de Ransijat               |
| 4 Amable de St. Julien de la Rochette    | 24 P. Al. de Mouspey de Vallière              |
| 5 G. de la Richardie de Besse            | 25 J. Jos. de Millet d'Arvillars              |
| 6 Jacq. de la Rocheaymont Meusac         | 26 Seb. Gilb. Franç. de Laqueuille            |
| 7 Ch. Abel de Loras                      | 27 J. de Bosredont du Poirier                 |
| 8 Anne Phil. de Petremaus de Vallay      | 28 Hercule de Ligondes Rochefort              |
| 9 L. Ros. Franç. de Loras                | 29 J. Marc de Lagarde de Saignes              |
| 10 Jean P. de Gain de Linars             | 30 Gilbert Amable de Montaignac               |
| 11 Jos. Pie de Menon de Ville            | 31 J. Franç. de Buffevant                     |
| 12 Franç. Aimé d'Ussel de Chateauvert    | 32 Jacq. Ant. de Roquet des Tresses           |
| 13 Jean Jacq. de Seyssel                 | 33 Sidoine de Bosredont de Ligny              |
| 14 J. B. de Latterie du Saillaut         | 34 Arm. J. L. de Laqueuille                   |
| 15 Franç. L. de Bosredon                 | 35 Marie Ant. Herc. de Rivoire de la Tourette |
| 16 Georg. Simon de Vaulchier du Deschaux | 36 Marc. Ant. de Raynaud de Monts             |
| 17 Franç. du Peyroux                     | 37 Jos. de Bosredont de Manoux                |
| 18 Jean Soup de Virieu Beauvoir          | 38 Marc. Jos. de Meuttel de Fargues           |
| 19 Diudonné Tancrede, de Gratet Dolomieu | 39 M. Fr. Alph. de Rivoire de la Tourette     |
| 20 Thomas de Rigaud Serezin              | 40 Jacq. Jos. de Pesteils                     |

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|---|---|
| 41 Guy Lou. Timol. Dauberjou de Murignais   | 82 Franç. de Meallet de Fargues           |
| 42 Jos. de la Porte                         | 83 Ant. Jos. d'Agay                       |
| 43 Amable de Ligondes Rochefort             | 84 Marc. Fr. de Rigaud Serezin            |
| 44 Hector Lou. de Barbançois                | 85 Ch. Jos. de Franchet de Ran            |
| 45 Ch. Felix de Masson Deselaus             | 86 Thom. Benj. de Poix                    |
| 46 Jean B. de Boesozel de Mongontier        | 87 Ch. Alex. de Moreton Chabrilan         |
| 47 Ant. Gab. de Ligondes Rochefort          | 88 Henri de Carbonnieres de Boussac       |
| 48 J. Barth. de Meuttet de Fargues          | 89 Ch. Humbert de Mont d'Or               |
| 49 Edme Phil. de Marcellanges               | 90 J. Jos. de Meallet de Fargues          |
| 50 Benj. de la Celle de Bouary              | 91 Franç. de Guillaumanche                |
| 51 Franc. de Bertrand Beaumont              | 92 Juste Char. de Fay Latour Maubourg     |
| 52 Hugues Marien de Fontanges               | 93 Gabr. de St. Maurice Chatenois         |
| 53 Alex. de Boczosel de Mongontier          | 94 Bernard Jos. de Conti Fatelans         |
| 54 J. Alex. de Clairmont de Touche Boeuf    | 95 Henri Fr. de Rigaud Serezin            |
| 55 J. Fr. de Bosredont Vieilvoisin          | 96 Alex. Fr. de Barthou de Montbas        |
| 56 Fr. de Senneterre de Dreuille            | 97 Desiré Adr. de Petreman de Vallay      |
| 57 Fr. Telem. de Costa                      | 98 Louis Gilbert de Luzi Couzan           |
| 58 Etienne Annet de Ferré                   | 99 Louis Vig. de Chavagnac                |
| 59 Jean Fr. de Bancenel                     | 100 Louis M. Alex. de Poix                |
| 60 M. Vict. Nic. de Fay de la Tour Maubourg | 101 Etienne Marie de Roys                 |
| 61 Alphonse Guy de Gratet Dolomieu          | 102 Jean B. de Bertrand Beaumont          |
| 62 G. de Maréchal                           | 103 P. Leon. de Bort de Pierrefitte       |
| 63 Cas. Aug. de Gratet Dolomieu             | 104 Gilbert Marie de Roys                 |
| 64 Franç. de Chamboran de Droux             | 105 Marie Jos. de Vese de Become          |
| 65 Franç. André de Pesteils la Chapelle     | 106 Ch. de Guillot du Doussay             |
| 66 Leonard Barthou de Montbas               | 107 Ant. Armand de Rivoire de la Tourette |
| 67 Joseph du Peyroux                        | 108 Ch. Jacq. de Marsange                 |
| 68 Fr. de Bertrand Beaumont Pouligny        | 109 Ant. Silv. du Peyroux                 |
| 69 L. Alex. de S. Maceris Chatenois         | 110 Pierre de Ligondes de Nouzerines      |
| 70 René Jos. du Peyroux de Jardon           | 111 Jean B. de Varennes                   |
| 71 Amable Freder. de Ligondés               | 112 Fr. Pros. de Jacquot d'Andelarre      |
| 72 Nic. Leop. de Redesne                    | 113 P. Oct. de Mouestay de Chazeron       |
| 73 Ch. de Monestay de Chazeron              | 114 Jean Jos. de Beaurepaire              |
| 74 Othon F. Pougny de Guillet de Monthaux   | 115 Guillaume de S. Colombe               |
| 75 Jos. de Guin de Linars                   | 116 Guill. Ch. d'Angeville                |
| 76 Etienne Jos. Henri Duc                   | 117 Fr. M. de Joussineau                  |
| 77 J. Aynard de Jaquôt d'Andelarre          | 118 Ch. de Burentin de Montchal           |
| 78 Jos. Gabr. de Leusse                     | 119 Henri Castellas                       |
| 79 Jos. Alex. de Boucheron d'Ambrujeac      | 120 Silvain de Bosredont                  |
| 80 Gilbert Amable de Montaignac             | 121 Louis de la Forest de Divonne         |
| 81 Jos. de Montaignac Chauvance             | 122 Jean Louis de Dienne                  |

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| 123 Jos. le Groing                      | 139 Ant. Vict. d'Aubojon de Murinais   |
| 124 Louis M. le Groing                  | 140 Ch. Ad. de Coustin du Masnadeau    |
| 125 Mar. Fr. de la Forest de Divonne    | 141 Ch. Arm. de Coustin du Masnadeau   |
| 126 Jean le Roy d'Allarde               | 142 Fr. Anne de Bonneval               |
| 127 Ant. Franç. d'Hautier de Villemonté | 143 Ant. d'Hautier de Villemonté       |
| 128 Franç. M. de Leusse                 | 144 Marc. M. de Champagne              |
| 129 Louis Anne de Poix                  | 145 Eugene Fred. de Garnier            |
| 130 Denis Mar. de Begon de la Rousière  | 146 Jean M. de Bosredont Vatange       |
| 131 L. Fr. de Bertrand Beaumont         | 147 Jean B. des Bordes du Chatelet     |
| 132 Jean Fr. de Douhet de Marlat        | 148 Louis Aug. d'Hautier de Villemonté |
| 133 Claude de Begon de la Rousière      | 149 Jean B. de Trion                   |
| 134 Jean Jos. de la Tour                | 150 Ch. Jos. de Trion                  |
| 135 Marien de Serazin                   | 151 Jean Eléon. de Petremans de Vallay |
| 136 Ch. Jos. des Bordes du Chatelet     | 152 Pierre de Bort de Pierrefitte      |
| 137 Louis Jos. Alex. de Rose            | 153 Fr. de Mongenet                    |
| 138 Franç. Ursule de Bertrand Beaumont  | 154 Mar. Bern. Ennemon de Menthou      |

*List of the Knights of the Venerable Language of France.*

PRIORIES OF FRANCE.

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| 1 Ant. Denis d'Alsace d'Hennin Lietard   | 21 Louis M. Milano Franco d'Aragona         |
| 2 Jacq. Arm. de Rogres de Champignelles  | 22 Jean Charl. L. de Megrigny               |
| 3 Nicolas Pierre d'Esnos                 | 23 Ch. Fr. de Calonne d'Avesne              |
| 4 Franç. de la Rue                       | 24 Ch. Fr. Flo. de Prud'homme de Nieuport   |
| 5 Hubert Louis de Putant                 | 25 P. Ch. de Megrigny de Ville Bertin       |
| 6 Ch. Domin. Curdevac d'Havrincourt      | 26 Aug. Louis de Mallard                    |
| 7 Claude Rouvroy de St. Simon Sandricour | 27 Fr. L. de Lombellon des Essars           |
| 8 Pierre de Mauleon de Savailtant        | 28 Herc. Alex. de Rasant                    |
| 9 Ch. Marie du Roux de Varennes          | 29 Guill. René de Monteanisy                |
| 10 Franç. Ther. de Geraldin              | 30 L. Jerome de Goujon de Thuisy            |
| 11 Ch. de Vion de Gaillon                | 31 Edouard Henri de Fitzjames               |
| 12 Eustache de Vauquelin                 | 32 Balthasar Alex. d'Ennetieres de Mouseron |
| 13 Ch. Franç. de Cacheleu de Baromenil   | 33 Alex. Jos. Ad. le Roy de Ville           |
| 14 Marie L. Lexier d'Haute Feuille       | 34 Fr. Constant de Campion de Mont Pognant  |
| 15 Fr. Marie de Boniface                 | 35 Ch. Louis Gui de Valory                  |
| 16 Louis de Taillerand                   | 36 Ch. L. Ed. du Tillet                     |
| 17 Louis de Mascarani                    | 37 L. Mar. Aug. d'Estourmel                 |
| 18 Eugene Hercule de Rogan               | 38 Fr. Jos. d'Hennin Lictard d'Alsace       |
| 19 Franç. P. de Boniface de Reel         | 39 And. Bon. Louis de Riquetti de Mirabeau  |
| 20 Anne César de la Luzerne              | 40 Phil. L. d'Hennin Lictard                |



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| 41 Alex. Theod. Vict. de Lameth                          | 81 P. M. Phil. des Reaux  |
| 42 Ch. Jean de Calonne de Courte Bourne                  | 82 C. A. Franc. Guil. de la Tour St. Quentin                    |
| 43 Fr. Henri Eustace d'Omonville                         | 83 Alex. P. Pompe de Godard de Belbeuf                          |
| 44 Henri L. le Baile d'Argenteuil                        | 84 Jules Honoré Cesar de Courtarvel                             |
| 45 L. Alex. Vict. de Damas d'Anlezy                      | 85 Adél. Ch. Jos. de la Vallée de Pimodan                       |
| 46 P. L. le Febvre Duquesnoy                             | 86 Ant. Ed. Jos. de Rhothe                                      |
| 47 Fr. de Boschenry de Drucourt                          | 87 A. L. Jean de Rouvroy de St. Simon Sandricourt               |
| 48 Jean Claude de Forget                                 | 88 Chr. Arm. Vict. de Beaumont                                  |
| 49 Anne Geor. de Champion de Montpognan                  | 89 Eleon. Jacq. Fr. de Salle de Gouyon de Diziers de Montlivaux |
| 50 L. Fr. de l'Amirault                                  | 90 Lancelot Maur. Turpin de Crissey                             |
| 51 Alex. Louis Fr. le Fevre de Caumartin                 | 91 Jean Louis René de Courtarvel                                |
| 52 Henri Aimé de Neel de St. Marie                       | 92 L. Hon. Kostka de la Trimouille                              |
| 53 Ch. Alb. M. Hue de Caligny                            | 93 Jean B. Bern. Desiré de Borhout d'Hoogscraten                |
| 54 Casimir Louis de Valory                               | 94 Ch. Greg. du Lac du Vice Comtat                              |
| 55 A. Char. Tose de Lostanges de St. Alvaire             | 95 Donatien Cheude Arm. de Sade                                 |
| 56 Ch. Louis Picot de Dampierre                          | 96 L. Aug. de Mallot de Goussonville                            |
| 57 Ch. Franç. de Goujon de Thuisy                        | 97 Jean Marie César de Carondelet                               |
| 58 Alex. Theod. Vict. de Lameth                          | 98 André Louis de Rouvroy de St. Simon Sandricourt              |
| 59 René Cesar de Courtarvel de Pezé                      | 99 Marie Ch. Guil. de Lamoignon                                 |
| 60 L. G. de Tulle de Ville Franche                       | 100 Alex. L. d'Allonville                                       |
| 61 Jean Henri le Fevre Duquesnoy                         | 101 L. Alex. M. de Vallon de Boucheron d'Ambrugeac              |
| 62 Alex. Em. de Crussol                                  | 102 Ch. Henri Duval de l'Escaude                                |
| 63 Ferd. Max. Aug. de Plotho d'Ingelmunster              | 103 Hippol. Ch. M. de Bouillé du Charriol                       |
| 64 P. M. de Grave  | 104 Casim. Marie Vict. de Gouyon de Diziers                     |
| 65 Nic. Franç. Costard de Mery                           | 105 Ch. Franç. Cas. de Gouberville                              |
| 66 Adrien L. Nic. Dauvet                                 | 106 Nicolas Ch. Dulac du Vice Comtat                            |
| 67 A. M. L. Aym. de Gaudechard de Querieux               | 107 Alex. René de Meaupou                                       |
| 68 Alex. Max. Em. de Guerin de Tourville                 | 108 L. Mar. Jos. de Vanderstruten                               |
| 69 Gab. Alfr. Fr. d'Estud d'Ussay                        | 109 Anne Ch. Fred. Amb. de Beaulere                             |
| 70 M. Ad. Gust de Sparre                                 | 110 Henri Fr. de Grouchy  |
| 71 Paul Bern d'Anneville                                 | 111 Ferd. Jos. Const. de Bouzies                                |
| 72 Greg. Cath. du Lac du Vicecomtat                      | 112 Jos. Theoph. Parfait de Beziade d'Avaray                    |
| 73 Fr. Jos. de Simiane                                   | 113 Adam Ch. Gust. de Chassepot de Beaumont de Pissy            |
| 74 Claude Fr. de la Mire de Mory                         | 114 Jacq. Gasp. de Morel de Than                                |
| 75 Jacq. Alex. de Cornet de Briquesart                   | 115 L. Ch. Damoiseau de Provençy                                |
| 76 Ant. Jean d'Allonville                                |   |
| 77 Marie Jos. de Vincens de Mauleon d'Astaude de Causans |   |
| 78 Emm. Jos. de Borheut d'Hoogscraten                    |   |
| 79 Mar. Bonaventure de Belloy de Morangles               |   |
| 80 Ant. Fr. Thom. de Domangeville                        |   |

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| 116 Amable Louis Eleou de Bertoutt                            | 148 Marie Jos Auguste Guill. de Lichtervelde              |
| 117 Maurice Gabr. Jos. de Riguet de Caraman                   | 149 Adrien Antoine M. de Wignacourt                       |
| 118 Fr. Jos. Phil. de Riguet de Caraman                       | 150 Guill. L. de Montigny                                 |
| 119 Claude Herbert Louis de Rouvroy, de St. Simon Sandricourt | 151 P. M. de Vallon du Boucheron d'Ambrugeac              |
| 120 Jean B. Louis Pollux Chambon d'Arbouville                 | 152 Robert Jose d'Everlange Witry                         |
| 121 Jean B. de Pasquier de Franclicu                          | 153 L. Fort de Riencourt                                  |
| 122 Ant. Claude de Pasquier de Franclicu                      | 154 L. Auguste de Gyemare                                 |
| 123 Dominiq. Ferd. Max. Lefebre de Latre                      | 155 Marin Aug. P. Senot de la Londe                       |
| 124 Alex. Jos. Leon de Tramecourt                             | 156 Florent Amour de Lannoy de Clervaux                   |
| 125 Mar. Alb. Eug. Regis de Tramecourt                        | 157 Franç. Paul Alex. de Grioux d'Estimantville           |
| 126 Ch. de la Croix de Tallevande                             | 158 Ch. Alex. Ant. le Prud'homme d'Haily                  |
| 127 René Const. de Neel de St. Marie                          | 159 Alex. Ch. de Signier                                  |
| 128 Ch. L. Fr. de Mailly Couronel                             | 160 Armand Vespas. de Bisemont                            |
| 129 L. Edouard Drumont de Melfort                             | 161 Jean Fr. M. de Lanfranchy                             |
| 130 Edou. Char. Victor de Colbert de Maulévrier               | 162 Jos. M. Max de Lanfranchy                             |
| 131 Ch. Raimond. Silv. de Berenger                            | 163 L. Ange de Flavigny de Monampteuil                    |
| 132 P. Fr. le Fevre de Latre                                  | 164 Augustin Louis Franc. J. de Ligneris                  |
| 133 Alex. M. Em. le Filleul de la Chapelle                    | 165 Alexis Jos. Constant de Robert de Choisy de Robersart |
| 134 Ambr. Fr. Hipp. de Rebours                                | 166 Ferdin. M. Jos. Guil. de Vanvolden                    |
| 135 Arnan Edou. Fr. Morin de Vaulaville                       | 167 Jean B. de Caqueray de St. Orme                       |
| 136 Fr. M. Jacq. Gab. de Vauquelin                            | 168 Sal. de Caqueray de St. Orme                          |
| 137 Phil. Jean Ch. de Fay                                     | 169 Ch. Anne Auguste de Fay                               |
| 138 Fr. Henri de Cornet                                       | 170 Ch. Jos. de Spangen                                   |
| 139 Emma Jos. Vincell Guilain de Rindsmal                     | 171 Jos. Xav. Ch. Raph. Philippe Benit de Saxe            |
| 140 Eustache Gaetan Maurice Guilain de Plotho d'Ingelmunster  | 172 Marc Louis Ch. de Livet de Barville                   |
| 141 Gilles L. Amable de Rome Frequiennes                      | 173 Desiré Hubert Jean Nep. Colette Guilerin de Nieutans  |
| 142 Alex. Fr. Magl. de Signier                                | 174 Ch. Alex. Fort M. Hub. Colette                        |
| 143 Alberie Ch. Henri d'Hespel d'Hoeron                       | 175 Guil. de Nieutans                                     |
| 144 Auguste Gaetan de la Rochefoucault                        | 176 Michel Jean B. de Boschenry de Dru-court              |
| 145 Fr. Henri de Morel de Than                                | 177 Alex. Gabriel de Cracheleu                            |
| 146 Jean Chrisostome Antoine de Rebours                       | 178 Alex. Marie Arm. de Livet de Barville                 |
| 147 Alex. Jacques Louis de Rebours                            | 179 Louis Constantin de Gouberville                       |

## PRIORY OF AQUITAINE.

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| 1 René Anne Hippolite de Brilhac              | 37 Henri M. Robin de Tramblaye                     |
| 2 Louis Joseph des Ecotais de Chantilly       | 38 Louis Charette de la Coliniere                  |
| 3 René Jacob de Tigné                         | 39 Louis Georges Maurice de Lantivy                |
| 4 Jacques de Bremond                          | 40 Claude Amable Franç. Robin de la Tramblaye      |
| 5 Franc. Jacq. de Calan                       | 41 René Dominiq. de Messemé                        |
| 6 Franç. Paris de Soulange                    | 42 Jean Louis Ch. Franç. de Livenne                |
| 7 Alexis de la Haye Monbault                  | 43 Jean B. de Cornulier                            |
| 8 Leon Hyacinthe, Lingier de St. Sulpice      | 44 Thimoleon M. Franç. d'Aubery du Maurier         |
| 9 Jean Char. Franç. de Meaussé                | 45 Louis Franç. Desmiers de Dercie d'Archiac       |
| 10 Joseph Louis Innocent de Tudert            | 46 Ch. Alex. René de Surineau                      |
| 11 Jean Henri de la Laurencie                 | 47 Dimanche Pascal Philippe du Chilleau            |
| 12 Philippe du Chene de S. Leger              | 48 Edouard M. Ferd. de la Moussaye                 |
| 13 Ch. Segin de Brilhac                       | 49 Phil. de Greslier de Concise                    |
| 14 Jean Franc. d'Arsac de Ternay              | 50 Amateur Hippolite de Freslon de la Fresloniere  |
| 15 L. Ch. Honoré d'Auray de St. Pois          | 51 Jean Ch. César Jos. de Livenne                  |
| 16 Alex. de la Motte Baracé                   | 52 Constant de Guinnebaud de la Grostiere          |
| 17 Michel Hubert Louis de Murat               | 53 Alex. Louis Hugues de Freslon de la Fresloniere |
| 18 Franç. de la Laurencie                     | 54 Ch. Franç. d'Andigné                            |
| 19 Louis Fr. George le Vaucouleur de Lanjamet | 55 Ch. de la Bonninere de Beaumont                 |
| 20 Claude Rolland le Jumeau de Blou           | 56 Ch. Louis de la Chastre                         |
| 21 Ch. Toussaint de la Bourdonnay-Montluc     | 57 Anne Ch. de Bailli de Fresnay                   |
| 22 Julien Alex. du Chaffault                  | 58 Marc. Fel. de Mondion                           |
| 23 Claude Toussaint Marie Bisien              | 59 Franç. Jules Gaspard de Contades                |
| 24 Louis Anne de Chabot                       | 60 Pierre Franç. Phil. de la Chastres              |
| 25 Ch. Louis de Rechignevoisin de Guron       | 61 Ch. Augustin du Chaffault                       |
| 26 Hugues Gab. de Villedon                    | 62 Jacq. Leon Jourdan de Villiers                  |
| 27 Jean René du Chatel                        | 63 Louis Henri Guignard de Champ Savoy             |
| 28 Henri des Mazis                            | 64 Theodat de Bonnefoy de Bretanville              |
| 29 Phil. Franç. Denis de Menou                | 65 Jacq. Franç. M. de la Vivière Beuil             |
| 30 Esprit Louis Barthel. de la Bourdonnaye    | 66 Phil. Daniel Jourdain de Villiers               |
| 31 Gabriel M. de la Roche Saint André         | 67 Honoré Gregoire de la Rivière Beuil             |
| 32 Ch. Louis de Chateigner                    | 68 Louis Ch. Bonav. P. de Mesnard                  |
| 33 Fidel Amant Celestin de Greslier           | 69 Louis Auguste de la Chastres                    |
| 34 Ch. Anne du Bonetier                       | 70 Louis Jean Dubuat                               |
| 35 Joseph M. de la Moussaye                   |  |
| 36 Etienne Marie Desmiers de Dercie d'Archiac |  |

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| 71 L. Fr. Hardouin de la Girouardière       | 93 L. Agathe Marie de Kergu  |
| 72 César Casim. Robin de la Tramblaye       | 94 Anne G. Bonaventure de Bejarry                                  |
| 73 Ch. Hector de Brusse                     | 95 Ch. M. de Villedon de Gournay                                   |
| 74 Jos. Roch. Sophie de Martel              | 96 P. Marie Louis de Boisgelin                                     |
| 75 P. René du Pin de la Guerivière          | 97 Marie Henri Louis de Mouillebert                                |
| 76 Jean Amaury Perrin de la Courbejolière   | 98 Georges M. René de Penfentenyo de<br>Cheffontaines              |
| 77 Gilbert Alexis Aimé de Guerry            | 99 Hyacinthe Laur. Victor de la Houssaye                           |
| 78 Isidore Agathou Visdelou de Villetechart | 100 Alexandre Jos. de Boisgelin                                    |
| 79 Marc Antoine de Liniers                  | 101 Achille Balda Hen. L. de Bejarry                               |
| 80 Jean Franç. du Pin de la Guerivière      | 102 Hilaire Ch. René de la Rivière Beuil                           |
| 81 Jean B. du René de St. Leger             | 103 Amant Louis M. Urbain de Peufeutenyo<br>de Cheffontaines       |
| 82 Armand Michel de Crochard                | 104 Ambroise Jos. Etienne Marie de Peufeutenyo<br>de Cheffontaines |
| 83 Gui Felicité de Lantivy                  | 105 Armand Ch. de Bejarry  |
| 84 Camille Phil. de Lantivy                 | 106 Quentin Jos. Després d'Ambreuil                                |
| 85 Louis du Vergier de la Rochejaquelin     | 107 Alexis P. André de Fouchier de Vaugely                         |
| 86 Aug. René de Meauficou                   | 108 Jean Jacob de Tigné  |
| 87 Jean M. des Hayeux de Kerannevel         | 109 Louis Venant Alexis de Villedon                                |
| 88 Charles Fr. de Guerry de Beauregard      | 110 Armand J. de Bailli de Fresnay                                 |
| 89 Augustin Louis Joseph de la Houssaye     |  |
| 90 Vincent M. Franç. de la Houssaye         |  |
| 91 Paul Julien de Jouffrey                  |  |
| 92 Jean B. Simon M. de la Binthinaye        |  |

## PRIORY OF CHAMPAGNE.

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| 1 Pierre d'Alsace d'Hennin Lutard          | 15 Ant. G. d'Moyra de Chatillon                    |
| 2 Blaise Léopold le Prud'homme de Fontenoy | 16 Henri Elie Victor de Balatier de Lantage        |
| 3 Ch. de Clugny                            | 17 Claude M. Dieudonné de Balivy de Me-<br>rigny   |
| 4 Ch. Franç. de Clugny                     | 18 Fr. Char. de Bataille de Dampierre              |
| 5 Fr. Pierre de la Madelaine de Ragny      | 19 L. P. de Balatier de Lantage                    |
| 6 Louis Aug. de la Vallée de Pimodan       | 20 Charles César Aug. Desiré de Pleure             |
| 7 Jacques Phil. Gabriel des Barres         | 21 Ch. L. Ant. Desiré de Pleure                    |
| 8 Paul Henri François des Barres           | 22 David Georges de Gestar de l'Esperoux           |
| 9 Jean B. de Circourt                      | 23 Jean Claude Ch. Helene de Massol de Re-<br>betz |
| 10 Fr. Jos. Touss. d'Hannonville           | 24 Alexis Louis d'Alençon                          |
| 11 P. Chr. de la Vallée de Pimodan         | 25 Ch. Leop. Jos. du Pont de Compiègne             |
| 12 Charles Picot de Dampierre              | 26 P. Fr. le Prêtre de Vauban                      |
| 13 Ignace Jean de Gourcy                   | 27 Anne Aimé Alex. de Toulangeon                   |
| 14 Alex. Ant. Nic. de Rosiere d'Euvesin    |  |

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| 28 Patrice Gabr. Bernard de Montesus de Nully         | 45 L. Hubert Plaicard de Chastenay                          |
| 29 Ch. Gabr. Fr. de Laurencin de Beaufort             | 46 Ch. Theoph. Albert de Bethisy                            |
| 30 Ch. Jos. de Gondrecourt                            | 47 Claude Alex. L. de Pont Prassin                          |
| 31 G. Fr. le Compasseur Crequi Montfort de Courtivron | 48 Ch. Jos. Marie de Gondrecourt de Cou-<br>sance           |
| 32 Jos. Etienne Bernard de Sassenay                   | 49 Achilles Maur. de Folin                                  |
| 33 Louis Victor de Folin Ville Comté                  | 50 Gui Hugues de Macheco de Premaux                         |
| 34 Henry Dieudonné Fr. de Greisches de Jallancourt    | 51 Fr. Phil. Gaston de Rosières d'Euversin                  |
| 35 Claude M. Antoine de Laurencin de Beaufort         | 52 Jos. Vanne Aug. Livier de Raygecourt de<br>Gournay       |
| 36 Mansuy Remy de Greisches d'Agneville               | 53 Louis Victor de Folin de Ville Comté                     |
| 37 Charles Thomas Pase de Greisches d'Agneville       | 54 Nicolas Jean P. Gabr. Theod. Leger de<br>Canon de Ville  |
| 38 Anne Ch. le Roy de Chavigny de Montluc             | 55 Philip. Ant. Aug. Franç. de Paule de Ca-<br>non de Ville |
| 39 G. Et. Bern. de Sassenay                           | 56 Jos. Fr. Xavier de Beaurepaire                           |
| 40 Louis M. de Brachet                                | 57 Cl. L. Cécile du Houx de Dombasle                        |
| 41 Fr. P. de Machéco de Prémaux                       | 58 P. Fr. Nic. Vict. de Rose                                |
| 42 Camille Alex. de Rosières d'Euvesin                | 59 Phil. Aimé de Maillet                                    |
| 43 Jacq. Plaicard le Roy de Chavigny de Montluc       | 60 Phil. Amedé Ant. de Beaurepaire                          |
| 44 César L. Max. Gabr. le Compasseur de Courtivron    | 61 Jean Jos. de Bouvet                                      |
|   | 62 L. G. Ant. de Toussaint                                  |
|   | 63 Ch. Thibaut d'Hoffelize                                  |
|   | 64 Georg. M. Ant. de Massot                                 |
|   | 65 Franç. L. Ant. J. B. G. de Massol                        |

## No. XXIV.

## N A M E S

OF THE

## BAILIFFS OF BRANDENBURG.

	When elected.	Year of their death.
1 Gebhard de Bortefelde, after died about the year	1327	
2 Herrman de Wereberge	1350	1349
3 Bernard de la Schulenburg	1372	1371
4 Detlev de Walmede	1397	1397
5 Reimar de Güntersberg	1401	1399
6 Busso de Alvensleben	1420	1419
7 Battasard de Schlieben	1424	1424
8 Nicholas de Thyrbach	1437	1437
9 Henry de Reder	1459	1459
10 Liborius de Schlieben	1460	1460
11 Gaspard de Güntersberg	1472	1472
12 Richard de la Schulenburg	1475	1475
13 George de Schlabberndorf	1491	1491
14 Veit de Thumen	1527	1527
15 Joachim de Arnim*	1544	1544
16 Thomas Runge	1545	1545
17 Francis Neumann†	1564	1564
18 Martin, comte de Hohenstein, lord of Vieraden and Schwet	1569	1569
19 Frederick, margrave of Brandenburg, son of the elector John George IV.	1610	1610
20 Ernest, margrave of Brandenburg, sixth son of the elector Joachim Frederick	1611	1611
21 George Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, fifth son of the elector John George	1614	1614

\* Abdicated in 1445.

† Disgraced by the margrave John. Many accusations being brought against him, he was imprisoned at Rampitz, and sent from thence to Sonneburg; but he made his escape by the assistance of the margrave's daughter, and went to Schwibus.

	When elected.	Year of their death.
22 John George, margrave of Brandenburg, second son of the elector Joachim Frederick - - - -	1616	1623
23 Joachim Sigismund, margrave of Brandenburg, second son of the elector John Sigismund - - - -	1624	1625
24 Adam Comte de Schwarzenberg, lord of Hohenlandsberg and Gütern* - - - -	1625	1642
25 John Maurice, prince of Nassau - - - -	1652	1679
26 George Frederick, prince of Waldeck - - - -	1689	1692
27 Charles Philip, margrave of Brandenburg, son of the elector Frederick William the Great - - - -	1693	1695
28 Albert Frederick, prince of Prussia, and margrave of Brandenburg, son of the elector Frederick William the Great -	1696	1731
29 Charles, prince of Prussia and margrave of Brandenburg, son of the above-mentioned bailiff - - - -	1731	1762
30 Augustus Ferdinand, prince of Prussia and margrave of Brandenburg, son of Frederick William king of Prussia -	1762	

\* After his death there was a vacancy of eleven years.

THE END.

Year	Value	Description
1811	1310	To John George, merchant, by inheritance, several lots of the estate of John F. ...
1812	1021	To John F. ...
1813	1022	To John F. ...
1814	1023	To John F. ...
1815	1024	To John F. ...
1816	1025	To John F. ...
1817	1026	To John F. ...
1818	1027	To John F. ...
1819	1028	To John F. ...
1820	1029	To John F. ...
1821	1030	To John F. ...
1822	1031	To John F. ...
1823	1032	To John F. ...
1824	1033	To John F. ...
1825	1034	To John F. ...
1826	1035	To John F. ...
1827	1036	To John F. ...
1828	1037	To John F. ...
1829	1038	To John F. ...
1830	1039	To John F. ...

THE END