

THE MINT OF MALTA

WHEN, in 1530, the Emperor Charles V donated the island of Malta and its dependencies to the "very reverend Grand Master of the Religion and the Order of St. John in feudal perpetuity noble, free and uncontrolled" no mention was made in the Act of Donation regarding the sovereign privilege of striking coins, and it was only natural to suppose that among the privileges of sovereignty the right of mintage was also included. From the detailed instructions given, at Syracuse, by Grand Master Philip Villiers de l'Isle Adam to Fra Francesco Ludovico de Lara, Ambassador of the Order to the Emperor Charles V, and to Fra Bernardo Salviati, Prior of Rome,¹ it would seem that difficulties arose regarding this privilege, and that these were fomented by the Master of the Mint at Messina.

It appears that the Grand Master did not wish to leave Syracuse before the matter was clarified, as, although the island was donated to the Order on 24 March 1530 the Grand Master only set foot in Malta on 26 October 1530. Nor do we find any trace of a favourable reply to the Grand Master's remonstrances, and, as far as is known, no coins were ever struck in Malta by Grand Master de l'Isle Adam.

The earliest known coins of the Order are the silver pieces struck in Rhodes in 1310 during the grandmastership of Fulke de Villaret. Grand Master Dieudonné de Gozon (1346-53) was the first to introduce gold coinage.

In Malta, the Grand Masters, commencing with Pietro del Ponte, continued to strike their own coins, and the student will remark that the art of striking gold coins developed steadily until it reached the perfection and finesse of the gold coins struck by Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena.

On the coins of the Order the gradual evolution of the crown on the coat of arms of the Grand Masters can also be observed. The first Grand Masters up to Verdalle never bore a crown. Hughes de Loubenx Verdalle was the first to surmount his coat of arms by a ducal coronet, which practice was followed by subsequent Grand Masters until Emmanuel Pinto (1741-73) introduced the use of the royal crown.

¹ *Liber Bullarum* 1530, fol. 280.

During the rule of Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan (1775-97) we find another innovation in the coinage of the Order. In 1781 the ancient Order of St. Anthony of Vienne was incorporated with the Order of St. John and henceforth the coat of arms of the Order of St. John and its Grand Masters is borne upon an imperial eagle with a T, emblem of the Order of St. Anthony, in its beak. The eagle is always headless on the coins of de Rohan, but on the coins of Hompesch the coat of arms is carried on the breast of a double-headed eagle.

Before the time of La Valette nothing is known of the mint in Malta. Bosio writes that in 1566 the Master of the Mint was a Fleming, Simon Prevost, who engraved and struck the special coins and medals which were placed in a copper urn under the foundation stone of the new city of Valletta.²

The site of the first mint is also unknown though at some time after 1604 it was installed at the head of Strada San Sebastiano, today nos. 2 and 3 Old Mint Street, on part of the site of the first auberge built by the French knights in Valletta. Of this first auberge we can still see the supports for the standards of the Langue and the Religion. These premises were leased by the French Langue to the Treasury for Sc. 65³ per annum and here the mint or "zecca" of the Order was set up until it was transferred to the Conservatoria⁴ about the year 1788.

The Master of the Mint was always appointed by the Grand Master and all goldsmiths and silversmiths were held to obey him, in all matters concerning their art, as the minister of the Grand Master and of the Religion and also as the head of their craft.⁵ On the death of the Mintmaster all the goldsmiths and silversmiths, carrying lighted torches, were to follow the corpse to the church.⁶ Anyone failing to comply with this enactment was liable to a fine of 4 tari.

When the Mintmaster summoned one or more masters of the craft to the mint for a discussion on matters appertaining to their profession, they were obliged to attend and, after hearing the propositions

² Giacomo Bosio, *Storia della Sacra Religione*, iii, p. 745.

³ One scudo equivalent to 1s. 8d.

⁴ The Conservatoria is today the Royal Malta Library.

⁵ Rohan, *Codice del Diritto Municipale di Malta*, 1784, Lib. vii, Cap. vii (1).

⁶ *Ibid.*, Lib. vii, Cap. vii (xxv).

made by the Mintmaster, each was to give his opinion quietly and modestly.⁷

Up to 1673 the salary of the Master of the Mint was Sc. 20 per month, including free quarters. This was later reduced to Sc. 15 per month. On 15 September 1682 a certain Valentino Gandolfo was appointed assistant to the Mintmaster at a salary of Sc. 5 per month.⁸

As in other countries there were, in Malta, three kinds of currency, gold, silver, and copper. The standard gold coin was the zecchino whilst the dominant coin was the silver scudo.

In order to pay for the building of the new city of Valletta and to facilitate the payment of the workmen, Grand Master de la Valette struck 40,000 scudi in token copper coins of 4, 2, and 1 tari. These coins bore the inscription NON AES SED FIDES. The striking of these coins continued under other Grand Masters and Verdalle added a further 20,000 scudi of these coins to those already in circulation. For seventy years these token coins made no difference on the commercial exchange and the Maltese scudo remained on a parity with the Sicilian scudo and the copper 2 and 4 tari maintained the rate and credit of the Sicilian 2 and 4 tari. The amount of token coins in circulation up to that time was proportionate to the requirements of the small internal commerce of the island.

Grand Master Lascaris (1636-57) struck a further 250,000 scudi of these token coins in 1636. This completely unbalanced the proportion of token coins in circulation to the requirements of internal commerce and caused a considerable loss in the rate of exchange which increased rapidly from year to year. Perceiving and regretting his error the Grand Master sought means of withdrawing these coins from circulation and in 1645 induced the Council to levy a tax of 5 per cent. on all the property of the Order for this purpose. There was at this time the menace of a fresh Turkish assault on the island and, as the Order had to levy double responsions on its commanderies for three years, the imposition of the 5 per cent. tax had to be revoked for the time being and the abolition of the copper coinage left to a more propitious moment.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Lib. vii, Cap. vii (xxvi).

⁸ Caravita, *Trattato del Tesoro* i, fol. 120, A.O.M. 1679.

When the fear of a Turkish onslaught had subsided, Lascaris again impressed upon the Council the necessity for the abolition of the copper coinage, and to effect this it was decided to convert into specie the silver in the magisterial palace and the Conservatoria. The Università⁹ was also to extinguish 90,000 scudi of these coins in settlement of a debt of like amount due to the Treasury and it was left to the Religion to withdraw the remainder. In this manner 60,000 scudi were withdrawn from circulation when the death of Lascaris in 1657 put an end to the project.¹⁰

In 1608 Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt informed the Council that it had been brought to his notice that, to the detriment of the general public, there were in circulation a large number of counterfeit German and Hungarian thalers which had been seized from Turkish vessels, and to make matters worse some of these were also stamped with the fleur-de-lis, emblem of the reigning Grand Master. The Council decreed that all these coins were to be brought to the Castellania¹¹ for a general assay and that the counterfeit coins were to be destroyed. The Prior of Navarre, Fra Bernardo d'Espeletta and the Bali of St. Eufemia, Fra Cintorio Cagnolo, were charged with the execution of this decree and were also instructed to detect the persons guilty of stamping the lilies on these counterfeit coins.

There also seems to have been in circulation at this period a large number of Maltese counterfeit coins and it was decided that all coins were to be re-examined. The Council directed that the counterfeit coins were to be destroyed and the genuine ones hand-stamped with the crowned fleur-de-lis.¹²

Several of the coins of the Order bear these small hand-stamped marks or badges and on some coins one sometimes meets the marks of more than one Grand Master. It will therefore not be out of place to give the marks stamped by various Grand Masters:¹³

Alof de Wignacourt (1601-22). Crowned fleur-de-lis;
Jean Lascaris de Castellar (1636-57). Double-headed eagle;
Raphael Cottoner (1660-63). Head of the Baptist;

⁹ Municipal body.

¹⁰ Zenobio Paoli, *Trattato della Zecca*, A.O.M. 6409.

¹¹ Courts of law.

¹² *Liber Concil.* 1608-9-10, fol. 87, A.O.M. 103.

¹³ Canon H. Calleja Schembri, *Coins and Medals of the Knights*, p. 64.

Nicholas Cottoner (1663–80). Head of the Baptist;
 Adrien de Wignacourt (1690–7). Crowned fleur-de-lis;
 Raymond Perellos (1697–1729). Paschal lamb;
 Raymond Despuig (1736–41). Star and crown;
 Emmanuel Pinto (1741–73). Crowned crescent or monogram
 M.A.;
 Emmanuel de Rohan (1775–97). Crowned masclé.

On 20 August 1609 a Commission was appointed to study the new regulations issued in Palermo for the mint at Messina and to ascertain that the coins struck by the mint of the Religion conformed in weight and fineness with those of the Sicilian mint. The Commissioners were instructed to visit the mint and inspect the work being carried out by the new Master of the Mint and also to assay the gold, silver and copper coinage ordered by the Grand Master. They were further empowered to make any regulation and provision which they thought fit for the smooth running of the mint.¹⁴

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the mint was kept very busy: from the books of the Treasury one gathers that, between 1722 and 1727, over 200,000 zecchini were struck without taking into consideration the silver coinage.

Up to 1738 there was an abundance of magisterial zecchini in the island; a few years later, however, we find a major crisis in the Maltese mint.

What actually happened was that the value of the doubloon was arbitrarily raised from Sc. 7. 6 t. to Sc. 8. 0 t. 5 gr. As already stated the standard coin, in Malta, for the valuation of other currencies was the zecchino and therefore, if it was desired to raise the value of the doubloon, the parity of the zecchino should have been raised first. Through ignorance in the art of finance this was not done and the zecchino was left at the old rate of Sc. 4. 3 t.; the result was that there was a flight of the magisterial zecchini to the mints of Sicily and Naples where they were melted down at a considerable profit. In a short while both the zecchino and the scudo disappeared from circulation in Malta and the token coins became the dominant currency.¹⁵

The Grand Master, having observed the total lack of gold and silver

¹⁴ Liber Concil. 1608–9–10, fol. 88, A.O.M. 103.

¹⁵ Zenobio Paoli, *op. cit.*

coins, wished to keep intact the public weal and maintain the prosperity of Maltese commerce; he therefore endeavoured to trace the origin of the evil and not being able to obtain a competent opinion from the local artisans called in, from Florence, Zenobio Paoli, former master of the mint in that city and one of the ablest professors in Italy on the matter.

Paoli found the Mint of Malta shut and abandoned, and on examining the tools in the mint found them all unserviceable. On making a careful study, Paoli, in an elaborate treatise (*Trattato della Zecca*), suggested that the mint should be reopened, and zecchini of the fineness of $22\frac{1}{2}$ carats again struck and new gold pieces of 2 oncie (5 scudi) and 4 oncie (10 scudi) of the fineness of 20 carats minted. It was also Paoli's opinion that the copper coinage was to be abolished and all the resources of the mint utilized for that purpose. Unfortunately we have no record as to what steps were taken after Paoli's report.

Among the records of the mint we find that in 1774 a report¹⁶ was drawn up by the Bali Fra Jacques Philippe Gabriel des Barres and Bali Fra Antonio Ribas to the effect that the Master of the Mint, either through ignorance or otherwise, was debasing the coinage and causing it to be discredited, and was thus deceiving the prince and the Religion, who, in their turn, were unwittingly deceiving the public by uttering coinage which was not up to the standard value. Three pieces taken, at random, by the Commissioners were assayed by a former Master of the Mint and then sent to the Mints of Lyons, Genoa and Naples for a further assay. The Assayers General of Lyons and Genoa confirmed the findings of the former Maltese Master of the Mint to the effect that the metal was not up to the standard fineness.

At its sitting of 20 March 1777 the Chamber of the Treasury decreed¹⁷ that:

- (a) The *Trattato della Zecca* by Zenobio Paoli was to be adopted in its entirety both as regards the method of work and also as to the duties of the various officials of the mint.
- (b) The Master of the Mint was not to carry out the assay of metals.

¹⁶ *Relation présentée à S. Emcc. par les Ven. Baillys Debarres et de Tibas*, A.O.M. 6409.

¹⁷ *Decreti della Ven. Camera del Tesoro* "N" fol. 61, A.O.M. 656.

- (c) As it was believed that there was a Maltese youth who was studying the art of mintage in a foreign land, inquiries were to be made regarding his ability and, if these were favourable, he was to be induced to return to Malta. If these inquiries proved fruitless, one of the young workmen at the mint, who showed most aptitude, was to be sent abroad to perfect himself in the art and to acquire the good taste and elegance required for the job.

It was also decided at this sitting that the zecchino was to be the standard coin for the gold coinage and that it was to be restored to its original fineness of $22\frac{1}{2}$ carats and the weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ deniers. The price of this coin was to be fixed at Sc. 4. 6. t. according to the calculations made in 1766; this was to be reviewed periodically and regulated according to the rate at which the doubloons were being bought by the mints of Naples and Palermo. The standard silver coin was to be the Maltese silver scudo which was to be restored to the fineness of 10 oz. 12 gr. fine silver per lb. and to the weight of $11\frac{1}{4}$ deniers. The Commissioners of the Mint were also to issue periodically a tariff showing the purchase price of foreign currency. Owing to the abundance of thalers in the island the importation of these coins was prohibited. It was also decreed that, in order to restore confidence in the local currency, the mint was to withdraw from circulation all the zecchini struck during the rule of Grand Master Pinto which were not of the required fineness of $22\frac{1}{8}$ carats. These were to be brought to the mint where they were to be received at the rate of Sc. 4. 3 t. From this decree one learns that Grand Master Pinto, wishing to coin zecchini, in the minting of which there was a great loss, arbitrarily resorted to the irregular expedient of altering the fineness of the metal and thus debased the coinage without his thinking of the only remedy, as it was applied in the days of Grand Master Despuig, when the value of the zecchino was raised from Sc. 4. 3 t. to Sc. 4. 6 t. in order to counteract the increase in the value of the doubloon. In this manner a serious loss to the country of over 300,000 zecchini could easily have been avoided.

Ferdinand von Hompesch was the last Grand Master of the illustrious Order of St. John to rule in Malta. On 11 June 1798 Malta, the strongest place in Europe, capitulated to the French practically without a fight. Napoleon Bonaparte landed next day, and one

would suppose that the Mint of Malta would have now ceased to function. This, however, does not seem to have been the case. On some of the 30 tari (oncie) silver pieces of Hompesch one remarks a dot under the bust or opposite the Grand Master's nose. It is believed that these coins were struck by the French during their occupation of the island and that these dots were made to distinguish them from the coins struck under the rule of the Order.

In his Order of 25 Prairial, year VI of the Republic (13 June 1798), Napoleon instructed Citizen Berthollet, Controller of the Army, to seize all the gold, silver, and precious stones in the Conventual Church of St. John and in other places dependent on the Order as well as the silverware in the auberges and in the Grand Master's palace. The following day all gold objects were to be melted down and converted into ingots and deposited in the paymaster's chest whilst the precious stones were to be sealed and placed in the Army Chest. Silverware to the value of 250,000–300,000 francs was to be sold to local merchants for gold and silver currency which was to be paid into the Army Chest. The remainder of the silverware was to be deposited into the paymaster's chest and left at the mint to be converted into currency which was to be handed to the paymaster of the division for the subsistence of the troops left in Malta. Citizen Berthollet was to leave in the Church of St. John and in the other churches all that was necessary for the exercise of the cult. In his letter to the Directory dated 28 Prairial (16 June 1798) Napoleon complains that all the silver including the treasure of St. John would not produce a million, and that he was leaving this in Malta for the maintenance of the troops.¹⁸

The Paymaster-General, Estève, in rendering an account to the National Treasury from Cairo on 21 September 1798 (5^e jour complémentaire, an VI)¹⁹ gives the following details of the riches found in the Church of St. John:

135,592	livres value of silverware sold in Malta ;
401,492	livres approximate value of a quantity of silverware weighing 6,974 marcs, left at Malta to be converted into specie ;
176,171	livres value of various silver objects sold in Alexandria ;
24,681	livres value of one gold goblet, one small gold frame and a box

¹⁸ de la Jonquière, *L'Expedition d'Égypte 1798–1801*, p. 643.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 645.

- containing diamonds, pearls and other jewels sold by auction in Cairo ;
- 2,502 livres value of three gold spoons, three gold forks, three gold knives and a small gold coffee spoon converted into specie at the Mint of Cairo ;
- 232,402 livres value of seventy-seven gold ingots which were to be minted in Cairo.

This statement tends to disprove the belief, prevalent in Malta, that the treasures of Malta were lost on board the *Orient* at the battle of Aboukir, and it also shows that the bulk of the silver was minted in Malta.

The Master of the Mint at this time was a certain Joseph Le Brun, and from his notes,²⁰ still preserved in the Royal Malta Library, we gather important information regarding the activities of the Mint during this epoch. In these we read that the large gold lamp and its chain, removed from the Conventual Church of St. John, when melted down, was converted into 58 ingots of a total weight of 172 lb. 0½ oz. which were carried away by the French forces to Egypt. Mintmaster Le Brun also gives these very interesting details of the gold and silver looted from the various churches and converted into specie at the Mint of Malta.

Origin	Gold weight	Silver weight	Value coined
St. John's Church . . .	(*)	6,570 lb.	76,372 oncia (†) = Sc. 190,930
Cathedral, Mdina . . .	19 2/18 lb.	..	Sc. 6,802 } Sc. 35,048
" " . . .	..	1,254·9 lb.	Sc. 28,246 }
St. Calcedonio. . . .	2 1/8 oz.	Rt. (‡) 34·24	..
Greek Church . . . .	..	11·18	..
St. Francis, Valletta . . .	..	211	..
Maddalena " . . . .	..	167½	Gold Sc. 15,303
S.M. di Gesu "	2 lb. 3 oz. 6/8	123	..
St. Augustine "	1 oz.	65½	Silver Sc. 33,586. 0·13
St. Domenic, Vittoriosa } Capuchins, " } St. Scolastica " }	2 lb. 2 oz.	281	..
Capuchins, Gozo	3 oz.	10½	..
St. Francis " . . . .	..	38½	..
Carmelites, Mdina	9 oz. 3 gr.	184	..
St. Domenic, Rabat . . . .	..	31½	..
St. Augustine, Rabat . . . .	..	101½	..

(*) Objects in gold not given.

(†) Oncia or pezza silver coin equivalent to 4s. 2d.

(‡) Rotoli, Maltese weight equivalent to 28 oz.

Under the date of the 17 September 1798 we also find that six candlesticks and other silver objects weighing 40 lb. 6 oz. from the Church of St. Domenic, Valletta and silver objects weighing

²⁰ Royal Malta Library, MS. 437.

70 lb. 11 oz. belonging to the Guild of the Immaculate Conception were melted down and that these produced Sc. 2711. 11 t. 10 gr. in currency.

The churches were not the only places to be pillaged. On 7 October 1798 three cases of silver which were deposited at the Castellania (Law Courts) were melted at the mint and coined into 14,519 pezze of 30 tari, an equivalent of Sc. 36,297. 6 t. Another victim was the Monte di Pieta e Redenzione.²¹ On their arrival, the French approved of this institution and ordered it to continue its functions.²² However, on the insurrection of the Maltese against the Republican Government, the French stripped the Monte of every article, money, and pawns, on the pretext of the need to subsidize the troops and inhabitants during the blockade. Le Brun, in his notes, states that 3,441 lb. 4 oz. of silver from the Monte were melted down at the mint and converted into 4,285 ingots valued at Sc. 87,068. 2 t. 11 gr. as well as over 141 lb. of gold which were also converted into ingots valued at Sc. 40,660. 8 t. The stones and pearls were returned to the Monte.

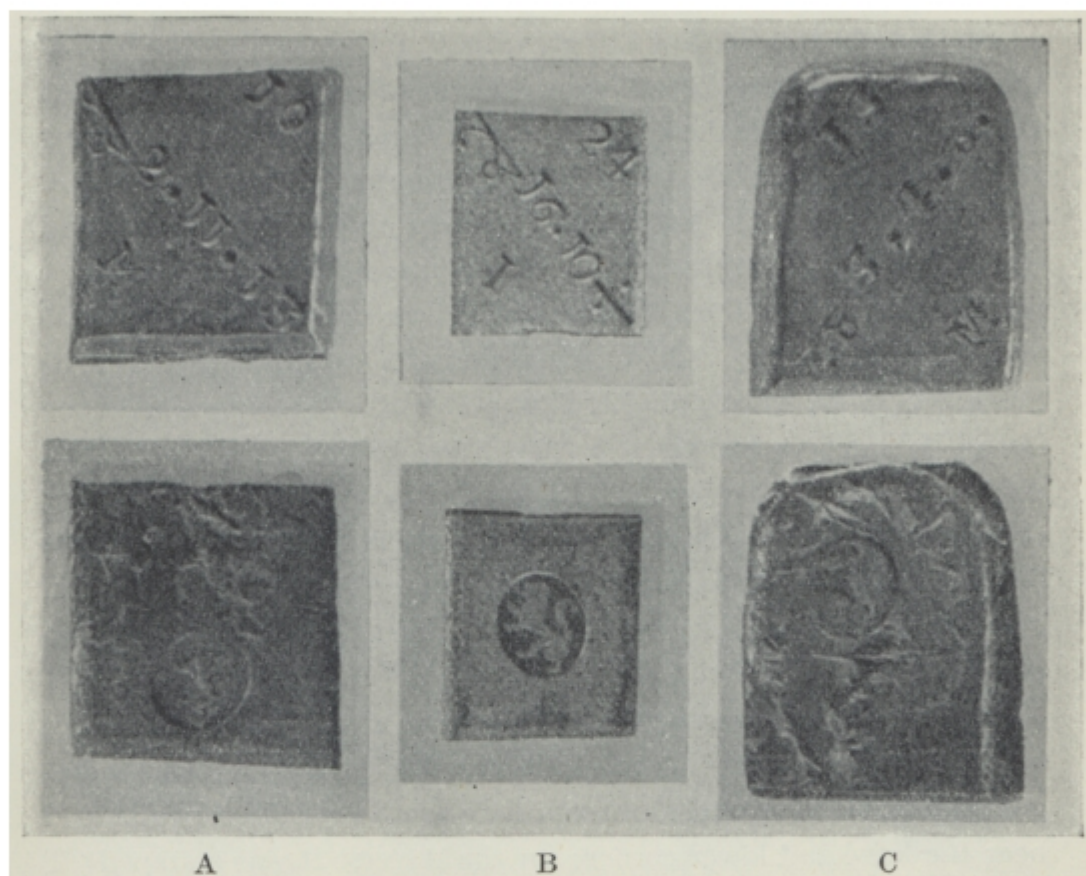
It appears that in 1799 the minting of coins had to be suspended owing to the lack of certain necessary materials, but, as it was desired to convert into specie the gold and silver seized from the Monte di Pieta e Redenzione, the French melted the metal and cast it into bars which they then divided into small ingots, the largest not exceeding the value of 20 louis whilst the value of the smallest was about 6 livres.²³ On one side of these ingots were stamped the arms of Valletta, a lion rampant in an oval frame, and on the obverse we find a number on one of the upper corners, the value in scudi, tari, and grains diagonally across the centre and an alphabetical letter at one of the lower corners. From the records of the Deliberations of the French Government in Malta we learn that a different alphabetical letter was used for each casting operation and that the 4,285 silver ingots, totalling Sc. 80,834. 5 t. 9 gr. in value, cast from objects looted from the Monte di Pieta e Redenzione, were stamped with one of the

²¹ Official Government Pawn Office.

²² *Registre des Deliberations de la Commission du Gouvernement des Isles de Malte et du Gozo*, 3 Fructidor an VI (21 Aug. 1798), p. 17, R.M.L. 6523c.

²³ Brause Mansfeld, *Feld-, Noth-, und Belagerungsmünzen*, Berlin, 1903, pp. 30-31.

letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.²⁴ As far as can be ascertained ingots cast from gold articles from the Monte all bear the letter I. Unfortunately it has not been possible to trace the origin of silver ingots



stamped with other alphabetical letters. Ingots cast at each operation were all given a serial number which was stamped at one of the upper corners of the piece. Ingots of the same intrinsic value were generally stamped with the same serial number. In order to prevent clipping, a paschal lamb in an oval frame was stamped at the edges where the ingot had been divided from the bar.

The circulation of these ingots as currency was authorized by the Republican Government and as they showed the exact intrinsic value of the metal they were convertible in any part of the world.

It seems that very few of these pieces are still in existence. At the Valletta Museum, one gold ingot and two silver ones are preserved (see **Figs. A, B, C**). The gold one (**Fig. B**) shows the serial number 24

²⁴ *Registre des Deliberations de la Commission du Gouvernement des Isles de Malte et du Gozo*, p. 140, R.M.L. No. 6523d.

at the right-hand upper corner, the value is Sc. 16. 10 t., whilst the letter "I" is stamped on the left-hand corner. This piece measures 22×20 mm. The silver pieces are both stamped with the letter "M", the serial numbers being 10 and 13, whilst the value is Sc. 2. 11. t. 13 gr. (**Fig. A**) and Sc. 3. 4 t. 6 gr. (**Fig. C**) respectively. The first of these pieces measures 29×27 mm. and the second 34×27 mm.²⁵ At the British Museum there exists one of these silver ingots bearing serial number 50 at the left-hand upper corner: the value is Sc. 8. 1 t. 12 gr., whilst the letter "M" appears at the lower right-hand corner.²⁶ The Venerable Order of St. John possesses two other silver ingots at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; these bear serial numbers 16 and 35 at the upper right-hand corner, the value being shown as Sc. 3. 2 t. 18 gr. and Sc. 5. 7 t. 1 gr. and both are stamped with the letter "L". These two pieces measure 38×28 mm. and 30×27 mm. respectively.²⁷ Brause Mansfeld illustrates two other of these pieces; one silver, stamped with the letter "L", serial number 18 and value Sc. 3. 5 t. 18 gr.; and the other gold, stamped with the letter "I", serial number 26 and value Sc. 12. 3 t. 5 gr. These ingots are also described by A. M. Smith.²⁸

An unusual coin was offered at the sale of the Egyptian Palace collection of ex-King Farouk (lot No. 2403). This was an octagonal piece, blank on one side except for a small cap of liberty stamped near the left-hand lower corner; on the obverse it was stamped "T 30" on the upper side, with the letters R F flanking a Maltese Cross in the centre and the date "1800" below the Maltese Cross. This was described in the catalogue as being "Malta 30 tari, 1800. Struck by the French". *Prima facie* it appears somewhat incongruous that the French should stamp these coins with the eight-pointed cross of the Order of St. John at a time when, in Malta, they were defacing every emblem of the Order: however, this is quite possible in view of the fact that, during the early days of the French occupation, the mint continued striking coins bearing the effigy of Grand Master

²⁵ Photograph by courtesy of the Director of the Valletta Museum.

²⁶ The writer is grateful to Mr. R. H. M. Dolley for information regarding the ingot at the British Museum and for his invaluable help.

²⁷ The writer is indebted to Mr. T. Veevers Thompson for particulars of ingots at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

²⁸ A. M. Smith, *Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World*, p. 281.

Hompesch. In Malta nothing is known of this type of coin and it is of extreme interest to learn whether any other similar specimen exists.

With the capitulation of the French garrison in September 1800 and the advent of British rule we find no further mention of the mint and we must assume that it had now ceased to function; the coins of the Order of St. John, however, continued to circulate freely. On 27 November 1827 the copper coins of the Order were withdrawn from circulation,²⁹ whilst in pursuance of an Order of Her Majesty in Council dated 24 September 1886 the gold and silver coinage was withdrawn on 1 December 1886³⁰ and henceforth British coins became the sole legal tender in the island of Malta and its dependencies.

VICTOR F. DENARO

APPENDIX I

COMMISSIONERS OF THE MINT 1609-1798

Fra Bernardo d'Espeletta, Prior of Navarre	20. 8. 1609
Fra Cintorio Cagnolo, Bali of St. Eufemia	20. 8. 1609
Fra Rolman von Tatteberg, Bali of Brandenburg	9. 5. 1612
Fra Luis Mendes de Vasconcelos, Bali of Acre	17. 1. 1614
Fra Conrad von Rossembach, Lieut. to Grand Bailiff	9. 7. 1618
Fra Cesare Ferretti, Prior of England	4. 7. 1619
Fra Ferdinando Reitz del Prado, Bali of Negroponte	23. 3. ?
Fra Giovanni Ximenez, Prior of Navarre	8. 5. 1623
Fra Simon de Petit Vaugdion, Bali of Morea	20. 11. 1623
Fra Aloisio Mazzinghi	13. 11. 1624
Fra Martin de Redin, Prior of Navarre	17. 7. 1626
Fra Cesare Ferretti, Prior of England	11. 10. 1627
Fra Jean de Bernoy Villeneuve	7. 7. 1628
Fra Martin de Redin, Prior of Navarre	9. 2. 1629
Fra François de Vion Tessancourt, Grand Hospitaller	11. 12. 1637
Fra Maiolino Giorgini	1. 9. 1645
Fra François de Courcelles Rouvray	20. 10. 1648
Fra Henri de Chastellet Moiancourt, Grand Hospitaller	28. 1. 1651
Fra Sebastiano de Viedma	28. 1. 1651
Fra Diego Zapata	26. 5. 1653
Fra Henri de Lattis Entraignes	1. 3. 1654

²⁹ Proclamation No. xv of 1827.

³⁰ Government Notices Nos. 136 and 149 of 1886.

Fra Joseph Riquel	1. 4. 1655
Fra Jean de la Flotte de la Bastie Mausleon, Bali of Manosca	16. 12. 1655
Fra Enrico Suari	16. 12. 1656
Fra Manoel de Loaisa	6. 10. 1657
Fra Antonio Caravita	16. 12. 1658
Fra Jacques de Verdelin	12. 2. 1659
Fra Dionisio Ceba, Admiral of the Order	30. 3. 1660
Fra Ottavio Tancredi, Bali of Venosa	18. 11. 1661
Fra Cappon Capponi, Admiral of the Order	17. 9. 1662
Fra François de Monfaçon Rocquetaillade	1. 10. 1664
Fra Arnaldo Serralta	14. 12. 1668
Bali Fra Gilberto del Bene	19. 5. 1669
Fra Antonio Perera Brandao	20. 10. 1670
Fra Adrien de Wignacourt, Treasurer	12. 1. 1675
Fra Jacques de St. Mour Lordue, Prior of Auvergne	28. 6. 1677
Fra Carlo Gattola, Admiral of the Order	14. 8. 1680
Bali Fra Claude de Moreton Chabrilan	17. 2. 1691
Fra Wolfgang Sebastian Graf von Pettingh, Grand Bailiff	18. 8. 1692
Fra Roberto Solaro, Admiral of the Order	10. 1. 1697
Fra Carl Philip, Graf von Freidagh, Bali of Hungary	5. 3. 1697
Fra Bernard Ernst, Baron von Reede, Bali of Brandenburg	9. 12. 1698
Fra Romeo Fardella, Prior of St. Stefano	26. 2. 1704
Fra Vincenzo Rizzo, Bali of Naples	29. 4. 1705
Bali Fra Antonio Manoel	27. 5. 1705
Bali Fra Antonio Vaini	9. 9. 1719
Bali Fra Antonio Paz y Guzman	12. 9. 1719
Bali Fra Angelo Sextio de Ricard	9. 6. 1720
Fra Robert de Salo Semagne, Grand Prior of Champagne	15. 9. 1721
Bali Fra Payo d'Abreu	29. 10. 1722
Bali Fra Guillaume de la Salle	28. 11. 1732
Fra Francesco San Martino de Ramondetta, Prior of St. Eufemia	24. 8. 1734
Bali Fra Claude de St. Simon	13. 5. 1737
Bali Fra Rosalbo Cavalcanti	19. 4. 1738
Fra Pietro Francesco Roero di Guarena	23. 6. 1742
Bali Fra Raimondo de Sousa y Silva	23. 6. 1742
Bali Fra Bartolomeo Tommasi	10. 4. 1752
Bali Fra Jacques François Guinebault de la Grostière	4. 2. 1754
Bali Fra Giovanni Batta d'Affitto	23. 3. 1762
Fra Michel Doz, Grand Conservator	23. 2. 1763
Bali Fra Jacques de Combreaux	23. 2. 1763
Fra Michele Maria Paternó, Prior of Messina	30. 8. 1771
Bali Fra Antonio Ribas	30. 8. 1771
Bali Fra Nicolo Cittarella	27. 10. 1771
Bali Fra Jacques Philippe Gabriel des Barres	11. 8. 1774

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Fra Pietro Maria Rosselmini, Prior of Lombardy	.	.	11.	8.	1775
Bali Fra Charles Joseph du Guast	.	.	.	11.	1. 1776
Bali Fra Emmanuel Pereyra	.	.	.	30.	5. 1776
Bali Fra François, Baron de Truches	.	.	.	6.	3. 1778
Bali Fra Marciano Cascaxares	.	.	.	16.	3. 1780
Comm. Fra Lodovico Alessio de Savary de Lancosme	.	.	19.	5.	1781
Bali Fra Nicola Fresari	.	.	.	17.	5. 1782
Fra Carlo Perez de Sarrio, Grand Conservator	.	.	2.	1.	1789
Comm. Fra Mattia Bentura	.	.	.	22.	5. 1795
Fra Charles de Cluny, Bali of Morea	.	.	.	16.	11. 1795