THE MALTESE CONSULATE IN VENICE
DURING THE XVIII CENTURY:
A Study in the Manner of Appointment of
Maltese Consuls Overseas

by
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The case of Alviso Verviciotti, the Maltese consul in Corfù from 1751 to 1783, provides a suitable starting point. It offers, as will be shown, a definitive interpretation of the procedure adopted by the Order of St. John in accrediting Maltese consuls in foreign cities or maritime ports.(1). On appointing such consuls, the Grandmaster, in strict conformity with the internationally recognised practice, would remit the commission consulaire to the governing body of the receiving-state, either directly, or else, through the Order’s authorised Agent or Receiver, residing in either that particular city, or more likely, in the district comprising that city or port(2). The receiving-state would then normally furnish the respective consul with an exequeatur or placet, a document showing that it has recognised his character, and was declaring him free to discharge his duties, to exercise his functions as consul and to enjoy consular privileges. The commission consulaire has no legal significance until the exequeatur has been granted(3).

Alviso was the son of Giovanni (Zuanne) Verviciotti, “cittadino di Corfù, a man of means who owned “sopra l’Isola [di Corfù] beni stabili di sua privata ragione”, himself also consul for the Maltese in that island which still formed part of the rapidly decaying Venetian colonial empire(4). Giovanni had been appointed Maltese consul on September 7,

1. The term “Maltese consuls” is used, in this paper, to denote all those persons appointed consuls for the Maltese in any foreign city, irrespective of their citizenship or nationality.
4. [archivio di] S[state], V[enice], C[inque] S[avv] A[lba], M[ercanzia], p[rima] s[erie], b[nata] 601, August 8, 1765. The Maltese consulates at Corfù, Zante and Napoli di Romania derived their importance from the strategic positions of these islands vis-a-vis the Order’s constantly hostile attitude towards the Turk. The following letter written by the Grandmaster to his consuls in Corfù and Zante on April 3, 1708 illustrates this point very well: “Vi scrissero sotto il 23 del caduto, ma essendo incerti se quando riceveremo risposta
1728 by Grandmaster Manoel de Vilhena and reconfirmed in that office by Emmanuel Pinto on May 15, 1741.\(\text{(5)}\)

Writing to Commendatore d’Elci, the Order’s Receiver in Venice, on September 14, 1767 Grandmaster Pinto explains very clearly that without the *placet*, which is nothing more than a confirmation of the consul’s recognition by the executive authority of the country receiving him, Alviso Verciciotti cannot lawfully enter upon the discharge of his duties.\(\text{(6)}\) In accordance with the law enacted by the Venetian Senate on May 2, 1739 the Letters-Patent had first to be submitted to the Excel lentissimo Pien Collegio which grants the necessary *exequatur* before consuls or vice-consuls of any foreign city, residing in Venice or in any other subject territory, could start performing their consular duties. Before approval, the *Collegio* would have to consider the source of origin of the *commission consulaire*, and “con quale facoltà, prerogative ed espressioni” it had been issued.\(\text{(7)}\) On May 17, 1751 Alviso had succeeded his father as Maltese consul in Corfù. It is clear, nevertheless, that his appointment had been issued from Malta during his father’s lifetime since we are told by the Venetian Magistracy of Trade, known as the Cinque Savi alla Mercanzia, that his *commission consulaire* had been signed in order to confirm his election in case of either his father’s untimely death or his father’s renunciation of that office.\(\text{(8)}\) The Letter-Patent was forwarded to the Venetian authorities through the Order’s Receiver in Venice who, for one reason or other, had failed to pass on,
together with the Senate's placet, to Verviciotti. (9) In 1767 Pinto informs this same consul that with regards to his Letter-Patent, he was writing to his Receiver in Venice to obtain "il publico assenso, ed rimettermela per porvi in istato di agire con carattere". (10)

Apart, presumably, from sheer carelessness, there are two plausible reasons why the exequatur to Alviso's commission consulaire had taken so long to be issued. Firstly, some kind of misunderstanding between the Maltese and Venetian authorities on the question of consular appointments is very likely to have arisen vis-a-vis the fact that the patente consolare of Alviso's father had neither been submitted to the Eccellentissimo Pien Collegio nor had it been approved by the Senate, although Zuanne had been performing consular functions up to the time of his death. (11) Secondly, on December 2, 1762 the Venetian Senate had asked the Board of Trade to study whether it was opportune and wise to debar all Venetian subjects from foreign consulates within the Republic and its colonial territories. On December 28 of the following year, the Board submitted its recommendations, upon which the Senate, on January 28, 1764 decreed that "per ragione ... di consuetudine e di convenienza non si deve far novità alcuna contraria alla pratica." (12) On October 28, 1767 we find Pinto writing once more to d'Elci:

We have been eagerly looking forward to hearing Aloisio Verviciotti, Our consul in Corfù, has been given back our patente together with the placet of the Most Serene Government, to be able to exercise the Office which had been entrusted to him; but now that this has been lost, as appears from the petition attached to your letter of September 19, we ordered its renewal and to be addressed to you, first, in order to obtain the opportune consent of the Government, and secondly, to send it to Verviciotti so that he will be in a position to attend legally to the needs of our vassals. (13)

On March 28 of the following year the Grandmaster writes once again to Alviso, informing him that d'Elci has at long last received from the Most Serene Government "l'Exequatur alla Patente che vi qualifica nostro console". This makes Verviciotti "persona accreditata" and as such authorised and officially recognised to act legally in that capacity. (14) At last, the Senate had decided "per stringerlo sempre più in quella

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10. A.O.M., 1523, September 14, 1767.
12. Ibid.
14. "Siète in grade," Pinto could now tell his consul, "di avanzare costà l'istanza per il
buona intelligenza ed amicizia per la quale si è sempre manifesto quel Gran Maestro molto propenso, ed inclinato a nostro favore . . . ". (15)

Alviso Vervicottis's official recognition as consul was subject to two fundamental conditions, as were all other foreign consuls within the jurisdiction of the Republic. By the Decree of May 2, 1739 the Senate had retained all those rights which, by their very nature, are normally invested in a country's sovereign authority, namely, "di praticare contro sudditi a misura delle loro colpe tutti quegli atti che si conoscono di giustizia, e per correggerle e per punirle". The same Decree continues that "nel caso di qualche delitto si procede senza riserva alcuna a' que' castighi che saran di giustizia". (16) The Senate's Decree of April 2, 1746 which likewise deals with consular privileges and immunities "dal castigo de' communi delitti", is wider in scope and more general. It categorically points out, in precise terms, that neither consuls nor vice-consuls are public representatives vested with public authority; in other words, they had no representative character and were therefore not entitled to general immunity. As such, all consuls and vice-consuls of foreign cities within the Venetian Republic or subject territories were all equally subject to Venetian law. (17)

In another letter carrying the same date as that to Vervicotti (March 28, 1767), Pinto writes to his Receiver in Venice:

Con piacere udiamo l'ottenuta esecuzione alla Patente del Nostro Console in Corfù, e con non inferiore la risposta assai graziosa del Senato data all'ufficciato a tale oggetto presentato al medesimo, unitamente colla detta Patente. Li motivi per li quali non avete stimato di fare positiva istanza al Governo circa l'arresto della nota Pollacca predetta dalla nostra Fregata, li troviamo ancor noi molto giustificati, onde conveniamo che li debba fare in Corfù il nostro Console, adesso ch'è Persona legittima riconosciuta dal Governo; anzi intendiamo ch'egli dovrà fare l'istanza senza mettere in compromesso

15. Ibid.
16. Ibid., August 8, 1765; and filza 83 (1738-1740), c.113a.
il nostro nome, ma soltanto agire come Console della nostra Naz-
one. (18)

Alviso Vervicotti's case defines clearly the practice followed by the
Order of St. John in accrediting Maltese consuls in a foreign city. The
Maltese consul, as has been shown, derived his authority effectively as
much from his government as from the government of the country
wherein he was to reside. The former nominated and appointed him; the
latter approved that appointment. The two instruments together, the
combination of the patente consolare and the placet or exequatur, gave
the consul his character and status. (19) The Grandmaster followed this
internationally recognised practice solely with regards to Maltese con-
suls residing in a foreign city: in other words, those consuls entrusted
to look after the interests, commercial or otherwise, of Maltese mer-
chants and sea-men outside Malta. (20)

Before proceeding to the study of the origins of the Maltese consu-
lar establishment in Venice and to the examination, when possible, of
each of the five Maltese consuls there, something must be said about how
a particular individual came to the knowledge of the Grandmaster for
consular nomination and appointment. The considerable amount of in-
edited letters in the Corrispondenza and the Suppliche manuscript volumes
tell us how the Grandmaster became aware of the adaptability and suit-
ability of a particular person for the Maltese consulsip in a foreign city
and of his capability to protect his co-nationals and their interests in
the foreign port, to further commercial trade, to better available facilities
for merchant shipping and, among other things, to assume responsibility

18. A.O.M., 1523, Pinto to d'Elci, Venice, March 28, 1768.
20. The only apparent exception to this procedure is the case of Siculo-Maltese con-
sular relationship. This is understandable vis-a-vis the close proximity of the two islands,
and the privileges endowed to the Maltese by Spanish and Sicilian monarchs prior to 1530.
Cf. A.O.M., 6412, "Privilegi dei diversi Sovrani prima dell'arrivo dei Cavalieri a Malta";
William Eton, Authentic Materials for a History of the People of Malta. Up to the early
half of the eighteenth century, Maltese consuls in Sicily needed no exequatur to their
commission consolare. On September 16, 1697 the Sicilian Viceroy decreed that foreign
consuls in Sicily could no longer exercise any consular functions unless their proper ap-
pointment had been previously approved and the exequatur granted by the Emperor.
Consequently, Maltese consuls in Sicilian ports were, at first, finding it difficult to dis-
charge their duties as freely as before, due to the odds and obstacles Sicilian local officials
were putting in their way, following the 1697 Ordine Generale. Grandmaster Petellos
wrote at once to Fra Don Carlo Riggio, the Order's Receiver in Sicily, asking him to in-
tercede for Maltese consuls there who were constantly being impeded by local officials
from fulfilling their consular obligations towards the Maltese mercantile and commercial
community there. To this effect, Pietro Colon, Viceroy of Sicily, issued a second Royal
Order on November 28, 1697. Here he clarified certain basic details constituting consular
relations between Malta and Sicily: all those Maltese consuls who had already been elect-
ed, or were to be elected in the future to discharge their consular duties in Sicilian towns
for the internal discipline on the vessels. (21) They are a clear indication to the qualities, moral or otherwise, the Grandmaster looked for.

In medieval times, the consul was a kind of local official elected annually in every great commercial and maritime city by the members of that mercantile community, which for reasons commercial or otherwise, happened to be established there, with the sole purpose of deciding disputes of a nature pertaining to that commercial community. In Malta the office of consul retained a connection, however slightly remote, with the medieval origins of the institution. Though the Grandmaster was the one person responsible, by and large, for the establishment of a Maltese consulate in a particular territory, the latter was, more often than not, or ports, were to be allowed to exercise these duties freely, and enjoy all consular privileges and immunities enjoyed by their predecessors. The original viceregal proclamation of September 16 had not been meant in any way "per il Consili della Nazione dell’Isola di Malta, atteso di non esser mai stata detta Isola reputata per straniera, avendo sempre goduto il privilegio d’unità, annessa e dipendente del Regno di Sicilia". A.O.M., 1702, ff.267-268; id.264, f.160. This privilege re-echoes another similar viceregal proclamation in favour, this time, of a certain Gasparo Augaras Inguanes, Maltese consul at Licata. On August 8, 1482 the Viceroy had decreed that Inguanes was not to be looked upon as an outsider or foreigner, and therefore subject to taxation only in the same way like any other Sicilian citizen: "Lo volti costrignere a pagari conuor forestieri non avvertendo che è loro citadinu et comu chitadinu lo aviti ordinatu vostra in la ditta terra". Being a consul for the Maltese in Sicily, Inguanes was serving the Kingdom like any other Sicilian citizen. [Archives of the] C[athedral of] M[alta]. Vol. 25, pp. 235, 244. Thus the Grandmaster’s commission consulaire alone was sufficient for Maltese consuls to function and be legally recognised in that capacity, within Sicilian grounds. No placet, or Royal approval from the Sicilian Viceroy was required. Times change however. Through a let- tera reale of July 17, 1747, addressed to the “Senati, e Giurati della Città e Terre Mari- time di questo Regno”, and re-echoing Pietro Colon’s of 1697, it was thus declared: “non permettere che li citati consoli e vice-consoli delle nazioni straniere, quantunque siano dell’approvati da S.M. potessero, ne tampoco dovessero sostituire detti loro impegni, per non tenere per le loro rispettive patenti somigliante facoltà in gradocché tali sostitutivi fossero privi di goder verun’autorità, privileggio e esenzione”. Biblioteca Comunale, Palermo, Ms. Qu. F. 110, f.13. Foreign consuls or vice-consuls residing in the Kingdom of Sicily were no longer to be legally recognised unless they had been previously granted officially the royal approval; nor could these properly-appointed consuls and vice-consuls re-elect their substitutes unauthorised. This attitude seems clearly reflected in Siculo-Maltese consular relations after the 1747 Decree. The Messinese Francesco Cebera was elected consul for the Maltese in Messina on September 9, 1743, succeeding a relative of his Giuseppe Cebera. Seventeen years later he felt the need for requesting the Sicilian viceroy to furnish him with the proper exequatur. Archivio il Stato, Palermo, Real Segre- teria, busta 2793 (a.1760). Here we discovered a note “con la quale viene trasmesso al Viceré un Memoriale di Francesco Cebera di Messina diretto ad ottenere il R. Exequatur alla Patente di Console di Malta.” So did Francesco Caten, also from Messina, in 1761. Ibid., b. 2803 (a.1761); “Una nota di informazione del Supremo Magistrato del Commercio su un Memoriale di Francesco Caten di Messina diretto ad ottenere il R. Exequatur”. The question of Cebera and Caten is a clear indication that consular relations between Malta and Sicily must have been strained; Malta, in consular matters, strated to be looked upon as one of the many other foreign cities. 21. Both classificazioni are to be found in A.O.M.
instituted upon the petitions of Maltese merchants residing in that territory or maritime port.

After the death of Giuseppe Grixti in 1781 (he had been appointed consul since February 5, 1776), the office of Maltese consul in Terranova remained vacant for three months. His brother Francesco, having soon after, established himself in that city, wrote to the Grandmaster petitioning him to appoint him consul in his brother's stead. Francesco was a man of means and well versed in commercial business, "e da molti anni . . . va trafficando, e facendo delle Negozij da questa sua Isola per Terranova, ed ivi tiene diversi feudi, e territori a gabella, oltre le proprie terre, e deve stabilirsi e fare la sua residenza colà . . . ". (22) On January 15, 1782 a group of thirteen Maltese merchants, or owners of Maltese vessels, testified in front of Notary Francesco Mamo in favour of Grixti as suitable for the office of consul for the Maltese in Terranova:

Attestiamo qualmente il Sig.r Francesco Grisiti, è una persona onestissima, quale desidera occupare l'Impiego di Console de' Maltesi in Terra Nuova, vacato per morte del Sig.r Giuseppe Grisiti li lui fratello; attestiamo pure il detto Sig.r Francesco Grisiti essere abile e capicissimo per esercitar l'impiego da lui desiderato, essendo ben versato non solo nella Mercantile, ma anche circa quello richiede l'impiego di Console in Terra Nuova, ove per più anni fece la sua dimora.

These qualities were reconfirmed by the Consolato del Mare on 17th January, 1782. The Grandmaster's fiat prout petitur was issued twelve days later. Grixti was appointed consul on January 19, 1782. (23) A similar petition was forwarded to the Grandmaster by Michele Caporotta, asking him to succeed Pietro Antonio Aurisicchio in the Maltese consulsip in Naples. Aurisicchio was believed to have been unable to carry out his consular duties well due to infirmity and old age. Commendatore Fra Giuseppe Franccone, the Order's Receiver in Naples, was asked to refer on the whole question, not less on Caporotta's character and suitability for that office. Franccone wrote back on November 3, 1781 declaring:

Siamo stati accertati essere il detto Caporotta persona molto capace, ed accreditata in tutte le occorrenze, che li è convenuto prestare della assistenza ai suoi nazionali Maltesi, come anche molto versato in varii interessi che riguardano il Commercio di sua Nazione.

22. A.O.M., 1194, f. 52v.
23. This attesato was signed infront of notary Francesco Mamo by the following merchants: Michel Angelo Madiona, Giorgio Camilleri, Giuseppe Montenegro, Michele Arico, Giacomo Pellegrino, Giacomo Camensuli, Giovanni Francesco Guilmier, Gio. Carlo Grech Delicata, Giuseppe Grech, Pietro Felice, Carlo Ciantar, Giuseppe Fortanier and Paolo Albanese. Ibid., f. 53
Caporotta’s petition was granted on the 24th November, 1781. He was appointed consul on the same day. (24) It is relevant here also to mention that in a letter addressed to Commendatore Mirelli, the Order’s Receiver in Venice, Grandmaster de Rohan refers to a petition made by Spiridione Verviciotti, Alviso’s son, which had been attached to Mirelli’s letter dated January 25, 1783. Spiridione had asked the Grandmaster to appoint him consul in Corfù in his father’s stead. De Rohan writes: “Attesa la fedeltà, ed attenzione del defunto e dè suoi antenati, volen-tieri condescendiamo ad aggraziarlo”. (25)

These petitions alone are a clear indication of how meticulous the Grandmaster must have been in matters of selecting the right man and of ascertaining whether an individual was worthy of, and able to shoulder, consular responsibility. Personal integrity was of utmost importance, as was a thorough knowledge of the particular country’s commercial or maritime laws, customs and tradition, together with a deep acquaintance with everyday commercial traffic. All these the Grandmaster considered a sine qua non for a conscientious execution of consular duties. Great importance was attached to these features because these alone guaranteed the consul liberty and independence of action. Both attestati, or references, stress the strong moral character, personal integrity and reliability of Grixti and Caporotta; both point to the petitioner’s long experience in matters relating to commerce; both emphasise the zeal for helping their co-nationals falling within their consular jurisdiction. These morally edifying personal qualities, coupled with the awareness that consulates promote trade, protect shipping, and safeguard the economic interests of the sending-state, are all reflected in the Maltese commissione consulaire. (26)

According to the Cinque Savi’s relazione to the Senate, dated July 15, 1752, Pietro Zocchi had been the first formally recognised consul en-

24. Ibid., ff. 145-146
25. A.O.M., 1356, ff.45v-46r. Spiridione’s commissione consulaire is dated February 16, 1783. There are other similar examples. Dottor Antonio Vivarici, the Order’s Consul at Brindisi, is reported to have submitted the following petition to the Grandmaster: “... come havendo esercitato la carica di Console per lo spazio d’anni cinquanta, ivi hoggi, ritrovandosi d’età settulesiaria, per maggiormente accertare la condotta della medesima, trovandosi un suo nipote, Dottor Teodoro Vivarici habbito, et idoneo all’effetto suddetto, supplica perciò l’A.V.S. volersi degno di promuover detto suo nipote alla referita carica che il tutto riceverà a grazia di V.A.S.”, (a. 1713). A.O.M., 1186, ff. 325/336. In 1746 Francesco Amodei from Augusta petitioned the Grandmaster thus: “... riverentemente espono aver la brama di eresicitar la carica di Console in detta città per la nazione maltese... "A.O.M., 1188, f. 415.

26. At least in one particular instance, the Grandmaster’s claim to the right and freedom of consular choice seemed fettered when faced with outside intervention. Early in 1709, the office of Maltese consul in Syracuse became vacant. Prior to consult Pompeo Tieso’s death, the city’s Senate had already recommended to the Grandmaster a certain
trusted in 1722 to watch over the commercial interests of the Maltese in Venice. (27) Before that year there had been no such agent within the Venetian Republic. The Order's Receivers in Venice, and through them the Order itself, during the pre-consular period used to avail themselves of certain private individuals (un privato personale) who were willing to lend a hand whenever the occasion arose. The last in the list of such private merchants entrusted with the task of assisting Maltese merchants and trade in Venice, was a certain Spinelli, a task, we are told, he was fully qualified to assume. He died in 1718, four years before the official establishment of a Maltese consulate in Venice, in 1722. (28) Spinelli was a Venetian merchant, a man of integrity, of sound moral principles, ideals and standards, well-known in mercantile and commercial circles for his reliability and full sense of responsibility, "al quale erano diretti, e raccomandati tanto i Bastimenti, quanto le Mercanzie de Maltesi". (29) With Spinelli's death (no other merchant had been designated to take over during the years 1718-1722) the spirit of mutual trust between Venetian and Maltese merchants, and within the Maltese mercantile community in Venice itself, so beneficial to, and so essential a condition for, the furtherance of trade, started fading away, until by 1722 it had almost disappeared; witness the "diversi disordini, e sconcerti seguiti nei contratti mercantili". (30)

Antonio Gauci to succeed Tieso. "Quando Dio disponga della vita di Pompeo Tieso, consolare attuale di questa Natione in cotesta città", the Grandmaster promised the Senate of Syracuse, "io non lasserò d'avere tutta l'attenzione alli officij, che le SS.rie VV. III.me si compliaccono di passarni a favore di S. Antonio Gauci", A.O.M., 1470, January 31, 1709. Yet, in spite of his original promise to the widow Eusemila Tieso that he would have her son succeed Pompeo as Maltese consul in Syracuse ("Siccome molto vi compatiamo, per la perdita che avete fatta...dal Consorze: cosi concorrerebbemo volontieri a darvi almeno la consolazione di far succedere il Figlio nell'ufficio di console di questa Nazione. Ma essendo stati prevenuti da coesito Senato, abbiamo creduto, doverne rimettere l'elezione all'arbitrio del medesimo; al quale per conseguenza potrete ricorrere, gia che da noi si farà spedir la Patente a chi da quello ci sarà denotato", Ibid., June 2, 1709) and of the fact that "diversi padroni di bastimenti m'avesserò fatto premurose istanze a favor del figlio del defunto Console", the Grandmaster was forced to accept the Senate's choice. "Continuando le SS.rie VV. Ill.me ad interessarsi in favore di Antonio Gauci," the Grandmaster tells the Senate, "come mi dimostrano colla cortissima loro dell'9 corrente, ho ordinato, che si spedisca a favor del medesimo la patente di Console di questa Natione." Ibid., June 13, 1709. Gauci was appointed Maltese consul in Syracuse on June 13, 1709, A.O.M., 513, f. 106v: "Creadio consulam in Civitate Syracusarum, Pn. Deg.n Don Antonio Gauci". He occupied this consular post for twenty-three years. In 1732 he retired due to old age, advising the Grandmaster to appoint Valerio Bugliarello in his stead, A.O.M., 1492, Ad Antonio Gauci, Siracusa, November 10, 1732.

27. Pietro Zocchi is not included in A.O.M., 6429.
30. Ibid.
On August 11, 1722 Grandmaster Manoel de Vilhena, well aware of this deplorable situation, so detrimental to an island which owes its very subsistence to an uninterrupted commercial intercourse with other maritime cities, appointed Pietro Zocchi, a Venetian merchant, well versed in such business, to fill in this void. (31) The establishment of a Maltese consulate in Venice, the Board of Trade suggested to the Senate, was advisable and expedient, even from the Republic's own point of view. Apart from the fact that the Religion had always been an "ausiliaria alle Armi pubbliche, negli incontri di Guerra contro gli Ottomani", (32) the advantages of having a foreign consulate in one's country were obvious both for its utility to commerce itself and to the Treasury; consulates strengthen commercial ties between one country and another. (33) On September 18, 1722 the Board of Trade reports that Pietro Zocchi, who had petitioned the Doge to allow him to exercise freely his consular authority, (34) seemed well aware as much of the duties entailed in his prospective consulship as of the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by other foreign consuls in Venice. (35) On September 24 of the same year, the Cinque Savi submit to the Senate another relazione on Zocchi's appointment, wherein they emphasise the ultimate purpose of the newly established Maltese consulate in Venice:

*a fine di assistere ai Bastimenti, che con varie e diverse mercanzie di quella Isola capitano in questa Città, et a sudditi Trafficanti di quella Isola*. (36)

The *exequatur* to Zocchi's *commission consulaire* was issued on October 8, 1722. (37) Very little else is known of Pietro Zocchi's Maltese consulship in Venice, which lasted for only four years. What is certain is that he had done his best to revive Veneto-Maltese trade and see it flourish. Writing to Gio. Battia Zocchi, Pietro's son, on September 30,
1726 de Vilhena explains that his father's death had meant a great loss both to the Island's trade in general, and to the Maltese commercial community in Venice in particular. Pietro Zocchi, continues the Grandmaster, had been rendering a great service to both. (38)

On August 17, 1726, following the death of his father, Gio. Battà Zocchi petitioned the Grandmaster to accredit him Maltese consul in Venice in his father's stead. On September 30, the Grandmaster wrote back to Gio. Battà telling him that in view of his dedicated help he had offered his father in the conscientious execution of his consular duties, he had thought it wise and expedient to concede to his wishes, and that his Letter-Patent would be forwarded to him through Commendatore Fra K. Pola, the Order's Receiver in Venice. He strongly advised him to imitate "la condotta del detto vostro Padre", and to give fresh proof of his good relations with, and exemplary treatment of, Maltese merchants trading in Venice, with the ultimate aim of protecting and promoting not only Maltese commerce but also the interests of the Maltese mercantile community in the Republic. (39) This is, in the words of the famous jurist Bry, "l'attribution première et essentielle des consulats". (40)

Gio. Battà Zocchi's commission consulaire is dated September 28, 1726 and is reproduced in full below:

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FRATER DON ANTONIUS MANOLO DE VILHENA DEI Gratia
Sacrae Domus Hospitalis Sancti Joannis Jerusolimitani, et Militaris
Ordinis Sacri Sepulchri Dominici Magister humilis, Pauperumque Jesu
Christi Custos: Discreto Joanni Baptistae Zocchi Veneto Nobis di-
lecto Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum ex inveterata consuetu-
dine, et regiis privilegiis, et concessionibus Subditi, et Vassalli nos-
trae Religionis tam huius Insulae Melitae, quam Gaudisij in civit-
tibus maritimis consulem habere consueverint, et in ista massime
cititate Venetiarum, ad quam frequenti navigatione accedunt, aliquo
probo viro, qui huissmodi munus pro eorum, negotiorumque commo-
do, utique progressu exercet, sumnopere indigent idcirco fide
dignorum Testimonio informati, de morum, et vitae suae honestate,
Fideque, ac in rebus agentis experientia, et probate de nostra certa
scientia tenore praesentium Te Joannem Baptista Zocchi absente
numquam praesentem facimus, creamus, constituiamus, et solemniter
ordinamus in dicta Civitate Venetiarum Consulem presentorum Sub-
ditorum, et Vassallorum nostrorum harum Insularum Melitae, et
Gaudisij (durante nostro beneplacito) beneficiando in eodem, ad
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Balilus Fr. Emanuel Pinto Vice Cancellerius. (41)

The Maltese commission consulaire points to the very old tradition of Maltese consular establishments abroad, due primarily to the inextirpable, continuous reliance, on the part of the Maltese Islands, upon secure, commercial intercommunication with other Mediterranean maritime cities. (42) The moral qualities of the consul are emphatically underlined: his behaviour, his good way of life, the uprightness and experience in maritime affairs so essential to a conscientious performance of his duties, in being, broadly speaking, of use to the Maltese commercial community in the foreign city, by looking after their needs and rights. The Maltese merchants residing in his consular district should give him the loyalty and pay him the homage which were due to the Grandmaster both as the sovereign lord of the accrediting state and as “Consul General” as Pinto defines himself to Lord Egremont, (43) but which are now being invested upon the appointee as these merchants’ consul and judge: “Let them obey and approve of your advice”. Reference is also

42. As far back as the end of the fifteenth century, King Ferdinand the Catholic, in a Royal Charter addressed to John de Nusa, his Sicilian Viceroy, refers to the ancient, unbroken tradition of the Maltese in having a consul in Sicily to look after the commercial affairs of his co-nationals there. A.C.M., 27, pp. 182-184. The Charter is dated January 5, 1499. During the XVIII century alone, Malta had 78 different Maltese consulates in various Mediterranean cities and elsewhere.
made to consular powers, jurisdiction, and financial remuneration ("cum omni Jurisdictione, auctoritate et potestate, onereque, honore emolumen-
tis, lucris, privilegiis, et prerogativis . . . "). What is also implied, how-
ever implicitly, in the Maltese commission consulaire is the Grand-
master's claim to the absolute and supreme right of consular ap-
pointments. The Grandmaster, in his dual capacity as "Head of the Order" and "Head of State" claimed the prerogative of selecting the right per-
son and appointing him either as Maltese consul in a foreign city or
consul of any foreign country in Malta. (44) This deep-rooted, assertive,
sovereign claim on the part of the Grandmaster is best seen in the case
of John Dodsworth, the British consul in Malta from 1743 to 1763. (45)
On November 16, 1726 Gio. Batta, this time, petitions the Venetian
Senate to grant him the exequatur to his Grandmaster's appointment,
declaring:

Io animato dalla Gratia posso con più favore e forza impiegarmi a
moltiplicare il commercio de' Bastimenti Maltesi con questa Domi-
nante. (46)

Referring to this petition, the Venetian Magistracy of Trade, the Cin-
que Savi alla Mercanzia, on November 27, submitted its recommenda-
tions to the "Serenissimo Principe". (47) Considered from all possible
aspects of trade and economy, it is useful, profitable and beneficial, the
Board suggested, to have foreign consulates established, encouraged and
promoted in one's country:

Vi tengono il proprio Interesse nell'attrahere, e moltiplicare il negotio
delle loro respettive Nationi, per conseguire quella maggior quantità
d'utili che dalla maggior affluenza ne suol derivare; il che si denota
per lume delle Pubbliche Sapienzissime Deliberazioni.

The exequatur was issued to Zocchi's consular appointment in the
following words:

44. A.O.M., 1780, f. 56.
46. "Implo per diora della Sovrana Manifecza d'esser admeso al libero esercizio di detta

carica in questa città con tutti li Diritto Soliti a corrispondere alli Consoli delle altre

47. The relazione was signed by Alviso Zusto, Francesco Garzin and Nicolo Tron. Ibid.,

November 27, 1726. The following month the Magistracy of Trade wrote again to the

Senate: "Sostituito del Gran Maestro di Malta in Console di quella Natione per la morte


Savi alla Mercanzia nella Scrittura hora letta essere state che in tale incontro osservate

le formalità solite beneris; sarà perciò parte del Magistrato stesso il prescrivere quello

occorrente, onde esso Gio. Batta Zocchi habbia ad essere adnesso all'impiego in conformità

viene praticato con li consoli delle altre Nationi. Carlo Maria Paulucci, Notaro Ducale,

1726, 19 Dicembre, in Pregadi". Ibid.
Sue Eccellenze Illustriissime hanno adpresso al libero esercizio del sudetto Consolato di Malta il prenominato D.no Gio. Battia Zocchi con tutti quegli emolumenti, prerogative e privileggi soliti goderi dal Consoli dell’altre nationi, per il che doveva per tale esser riconosciuto.

It is dated February 1, 1727 and signed by the Cinque Savi alla Mercanzia, namely, Bernardo Corner, Piero Marcello, Francesco Garzoni, Daniel Braqadim Kv. and Nicolo’ Tron Kv. (48)

From the very scanty documentary remains related to Zocchi’s first twenty years of Maltese consulship, it seems that, at first, he had been satisfying the interests of the Maltese commercial community in Venice, the Grandmaster and the Republic of San Marco alike. On July 26, 1728 for example, the Grandmaster had written to him:

Essendoci capitato unito alla vostra del 12 caduto il noto piego procedente da Lisbona a Noi diretto che avete ricuperato dal Capitano Stefano Enric francese, abbiamo accolto ciò come attestato della vostra attenzione. Desiderosi per tanto di rimorvarne il gradimento vi assicuriamo profitteremo con piacere delle aperture ci se ne presenteranno, ed intanto preghiamo . . . (49)

The tone of this letter and of another dated July 17, 1730, (50) shows that the accrediting-state must have left evidently grateful to Zocchi not only in keeping with the basic principles of the consular establishment, but also in acting sanely and favourably in the interests of Maltese commerce and navigation, and also, apparently, in improving, as his father had done before him, the commercial cohesion and interchange of the two maritime republics appreciably. However, Gio. Battia’s commendable and exemplary start must have seemingly undergone a radical and severe transformation sometime during the first half of 1752, for on June 10 and August 29 of that year Balio Cevoli, the Order’s Receiver in Venice, is known to have submitted two memoriali to the “Savie dell’Eccellentissimo Collegio”, wherein he stated, in express terms, the Grandmaster’s “just motives” for having had to dismiss Gio. Battia from the office of Maltese Consul in Venice, and to replace him by Agostino Perini. (51) The first memoriale reveals, firstly, that the Grandmaster had been much dissatisfied with the later service Gio. Battia was rendering to the Maltese mercantile community in Venice, (52) secondly, that Zocchi had refused

48. Ibid., February 1, 1726 M.V.
51. A.S.V., Cerimoniali, IV, f.179v: “Dimissione di quel Console Zocchi e nomina di Agostini Perini in nuovo Consele”.
52. “I molti motivi che egli (Zocchi) diede all’Eminentissimo Gran Maestro d’esser mal contento di lui, attesi li continui reclami dè suoi Vassalli”. A.S.V., Collegio, Esposizioni
either to reconstitute his *commission consulaire* to the Grandmaster o. reconsign the Order’s official consular seal to the new consul. (53) The second *memoriale* unfolds two of the principle motives behind the Grandmaster’s revocation of Zocchi’s consular appointment and the urgent need for this consul’s immediate substitution: the first centres round the “indebita resistenza del console gia deposto alla restituzione del Sigillo e Patente”; the second round the fact that

*essersi qui trasferito da Trieste parte dell’Equipaggio del Bregantino Maltese del Padron Piero Castagna, e non poter ricevere dal nuovo console quelle assistenze, che gli abbisognano, cosicchè . . . . obbligato a non effettuar la compra di varie merci in questa Piazza, per qual fine, è qua venuto, o resterà insieme cogl’altri nazionali disaminato, per altre simili occasioni, forse imminenti, quando non sian certi di avere gli aiuti soliti . . . . (54)

These facts seem, on the other hand, in sharp contradistinction from what is contained in Gio. Batta Zocchi’s own confession. He declared he could not possibly think of any plausible reason why he should have had to be so quickly dismissed from the consular office, maintaining that, to his mind, he had not even once failed in any way in the execution of his wide range of protective functions. Maltese merchants and traders residing in, or passing through Venice, had always found in him, he confessed to the *Cinque Savi*, “un puntual Esecutore alle loro premure, un’attenso sostenitore delle loro ragioni, et un appoggio anche in questi Tribunali . . . .” (55) Notwithstanding however this affirmation, on September 4, 1752 the Senate’s *exequatur* was issued, authenticating Agostino Perini’s recognition as Zocchi’s successor to the Maltese consulship in Venice. (56) He had been appointed by Pinto since April 24 on the recommendation of the Receiver Balio Cevoli, whose secretary was an intimate friend of his (the consul’s). (57) In him, we are told, the Grandmaster found all the good qualities of a benevolent, hardworking,
trustworthy consul. (58) Agostino Perini was a Florentine citizen who had for the past two years established himself in Venice. (59) In Florence, too, he had been for long employed in commercial business and other maritime affairs. But having been almost immersed in debts and consequently completely unable to pay his ever-pressing creditors, he had no other alternative but to leave his native city for San Marco. (60) On November 6 of the same year of his appointment, Perini received the following letter from his Grandmaster:

L'Impiego del Consolato da noi conferitovi per mezzo delle efficaci premure del Venerando Ricevitore Balio Cevoli, speriamo che sarà da voi esercitato quell'attenzione e zelo di cui potranno aver bisogno i nostri Vassalli come vi raccomandiamo, mentre dunque vi assicuriamo aver gradito l'afficio di ringraziamento che ci fate nella prima scrittaci in data dell' 23 Settembre. Vi auguriamo ... . (61)

Agostino Perini voluntarily relinquishes his post sometime early in 1757. This is revealed in a letter dated October 14, 1757 by Grandmaster Pinto to his Receiver in Venice, this time, Commandatore Francesco Maria Boccadifero, in answer to the latter's of August 6. (62)

Very little of real importance is known of the last two occupants of the Maltese consular post in Venice, except for a few points of external significance. Firstly, that Gio. Michele Lamberti had been appointed on October 11, 1757 as Perini's immediate successor; (63) secondly, that this selection was made on the strength of a petition in Lamberti's favour by Commandatore Boccadifero; (64) thirdly, that he was a Venetian merchant; (65) fourthly, that Gio. Michele was succeeded by his son

1752.
59. Ibid.; A.S.V., Senato, Roma Ordinaria, Secreta; filza a.1752, July 15, 1752. Apparently, Agostino Perini had been referred to in the Grandmaster’s original commission consolare as a “Venetian citizen”. This had to be corrected before he could be granted the Senate’s place: “Qualificato egli nella Patente che vi è stata presentata col titolo di cittadino veneto, il che non apparisce verificarsi per esser egli Fiorentino di nascita, potiamo nulla meno assicurarla della prontezza e disposizione nostra nel riconoscerlo ed admetterlo all’esercizio del predetto impiego di Console, ogni volta che sia regolata la Patente, e venga in essa tosto l’equivoco”. Ibid., September 2, 1752.
60. Ibid., July 15, 1752.
61. A.O.M., 1510, Al Console Agostino Perini, Venezia, November 6, 1752.
63. A.O.M., 6429, sub “Venezia”.
64. “Ci chiedete dargli per successore Gio. Michele Lamberti ... “. A.O.M., 1514, Grandmaster to Comm.re Boccadifero, October 14, 1757.
65. “Mercante veneto”. Ibid.
Antonio Lamberti twenty-one years later, on December 15, 1778; (66) and lastly, that the Senate’s *placet* to Antonio’s *commission consulaire* was issued on September 2, 1780. (67)

With the advent of the English in Malta in 1800, the Maltese consulate in Venice, not unlike all the other numerous Maltese consular establishments dotting almost the whole Mediterranean littoral and elsewhere, ceased to exist. Care for Maltese mercantile interests and other commercial settlements abroad started being provided for by Great Britain’s wider and better organised consular system. (68)


NOTE: The LIST has been compiled from the first part of A.O.M., Ms. 6429, Consoli Fuori di Malta ed in Malta, where the names, extracted from the manuscript registers in the Bullaria Section of the Archives of the Order of Malta, are entered under each of the various foreign cities or ports.

The names of those consuls who were still occupying that post during the eighteenth century, but whose commission consulaire had been issued prior to 1700, have not been included in this list, nor are the three Maltese Agents in Marseilles, Gaspare Espanet (21 xii 1747), Domenico Simon (15 x.1756) and Gio. Betta Luigi Ricard (25 x. 1775). The date-of-appointment of three consuls, i.e., Nicolò lo JCamo, Giovanni Pagani and Francesco Piombo, is not recorded in Ms. 6429. According to Ilia Mitic Dubrovacki Konzulat na Malti (Dubrovnik, 1959), Giovanni Pagani had been accredited Maltese consul at Ragusa (Dubrovnik) in 1743.

The ASTERISK indicates that the date has been given ab Incarnatione, i.e., according to the Calendar followed by the Order of St. John in its official documents, in which the New Year began on 25 March. Thus, for instance, January 13, 1733* = January 13, 1734.

ABELA, Paolo - Gergenti - 29 viii.1783
ALDINEO, D. Pietro - Gibral'tar - 27 xi.1723
ANDRIZZI, Teodoro - Zante - 13 x.1704
ANTENANGELI, Andrea - Gaeta - 10 vii.1793
ARCUDI, Domenico - Gallipoli - 19 ii.1773*
ARIETTO, Bernardino - Mazara - 10 vii 1741
ASTRECARENA, Gio. Stefano - Cartagena - 9 iii.1744*
ASTURELLI, Antonio - Corone - 25 ii.1777*
AUDRY, Pietro - Linguadoca - 26 i.1768*
AURAN, Giovanni Luigi - Cartagena - 23 iii.1777*
AURISICCHIO, Giuseppe - Napoli - 12 x.1714
AURISICCHIO, Pietro Antonio - Napoli - 18 iii.1749*
AVILA, Antonio - Catana' - 18 v.1773
AYCARDO, Giovanni - Siviglia - 7 vii.1759
AYCARDO, Giovanni - Siviglia - 22 ii.1764*
AYCARDO, Gio. Andrea - Siviglia - 4 iii.1785*
BALDI, Giuseppe - Ancona - 4 lx.1754
BALLETTI, Giacomo - Trieste - 22 i.1740*
BARBERI, Giovanni - Genova - 30 x.1790
BARBERI, Pietro Giuseppe - Genova - 31 vii.1774
BARELA, Ignazio - Alicante - 4 vi.1794
BARETTI, Paolo - Livorno - 13 xii.1793
BARTOLUCCI, Giuseppe - St. Elpidio - 4 iii.1790*
BELLEGGI, Giuseppe - Corone - 20 iii.1759*
BELLIARD, (Conte) Paolo - Sinigaglia - 6 iv.1776
BENVISSUTO, D. Guglielmo - Vittoria - 22 vii.1792
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MALTESE CONSULS OVERSEAS

BIAMONTE, Francesco Maria - Civita Vecchia - 8.iii.1729*
BIANCHELLI, Giov. Agostino - Ancona - 18.vii.1732
BILLI, Angelo Maria - Pesaro - 17.i.1782*
BIONDO, Gaspare - Licata - 24.xi.1722
BLANC, Giuseppe Maria - Tolone - 7.viii.1746
BONFANTE, Pietro - Portopalo - 12.v.1793
BONICA, D'ego - Lipari - 13.ii.1760*
BONIFACIO, Bartolomeo - Castello a Mare (Napoli) - 4.x.1730
BONITO, Giovanni - Puzzuolo - 17.v.1718
BONITO, Lorenzo - Puzzuolo - 13.iv.1746
BOSCH, y Boncelo Gioacchino - Majorca - 27.ii.1766*
BRACHIERI, Giovanni Battista - Cadice - 29.i.1776*
BRUN, Cognominato - Tolone - 15.i.1766*
BUGLIARELLO, Valerio - Siracusa - 25.ii.1740*
CALCAGNINE, Tommaso - Gaeta - 14.v.1745
CALVI, Gaetano - Avola - 8.viii.1778
CAMPAGNOLI, Giobatista - Porto d'Azu - 25.v.1759
CAMPOSANI, Francesco - Porto Nettuno - 30.ix.1748
CAMPOSANO, Silvestro Celestino - Porto Nettuno - 19.ix.1720
CANET, Bonaventura - Barcellona - 24.iv.1743
CAPOROTTA, Michele - Napoli - 24.xi.1781
CARDI, Giov. Camillo - Bastia - 7.ix.1710
CARDON, Francesco - Cadice - 4.xii.1742
CARNOVALE, Emanuele - Lipari - 30.iv.1734
CARUANA, Gio. Francesco - Alicante - 30.x.1761
CARUANA, Gio, Francesco - Alicante - 7.ix.1797
CASALON, Enrico - Isole Canane - 19.v.1765
CASALON, Francesco - Isole Canane - 1.viii.1749
CASOTTI, Pietro - Brindisi - 22.vi.1726
CATAGNA, Francesco - Ragusa - 3.ix.1767
CEBERA, Francesco - Messina - 9.x.1743
CEBERA, Giuseppe - Messina - 31.x.1743
CEBERA, Giuseppe - Messina - 2.xii.1782
CEBERA, Silvestro - Messina - 15.vi.1791
CENTORBI, (Nobile) Francesco - Mazzara - 3.xi.1747
CESAREI, Cesareo - Corneto - 3.xi.1747
CIANO, (Barone) D. Salvatore - Vittoria - 27.xi.1780
GIARELLO, Michele - Sardegna - 25.xii.1783
CINQUANTA, Antonio - Gaeta - 25.iv.1783
CONSOLI, D. Luciano - Mascari - 11.ii.1794*
COSTAN, Giovanni - Veneros - 4.ii.1729*
CURATTOLLO, Giacomo - Marsala - 9.i.1771*
D'ADAMO, Antonio - Foggia - 26.i.1755*
D'ALOY, Pavolo - Mantua - 22.i.1713*
DA LIMA, Sylveira Domenico - Algarve - 22.iii.1729*
D'AMICO, Giacomo - Tropea - 30.iv.1712
DANNINO, Bartolomeo - Gibiltera - 8.iii.1763*
DAYDERI, Stefano - Villafranca, Nizza - 11.ii.1759*
DE ALMEIDA, Pizarro Francesco Saverio - Lisbona - 17.iii.1756
DE BARONI, di Chieti Vincenzo - Livorno - 24.x.1797
DE BERTELLET, Luigi - Livorno - 23.iii.1762*
DEBONO, Salvadore - Livorno - 17.vii.1751
DE FRANCESCHI, Francesco Fabiano - Bastia - 27.vii.1794
DE LA DEVESE, (Marchese) Pietro Paolo - Fiume in Croazia - 1.iii.1796*
DE LAS BORDAS, Durand - Cagliari - 15.x.1779
DELLA BUCACHE, Deodato - Ortona, Pescara, St. Vito - 1.ii.1786*
DE LUCA, Saverio - Ischia - 9.x.1792
DE ODDO, Baldassare Vincenzo - Sciacca - 22.iv.1774
DE RES D’OLIVERA, (C apt.) Antonio - Villanova (Portogallo) - 27.xi.1723
DE SANC13, Benedetto Maria - Salerno - 21.iii.1779*
DESIDIER, Michele - Malaga - 28.xi.1795
DE SOQUET, Giuseppe - Barcelona - 7.1.1796*
DE TARAZONE, Cristoforo - Valenza - 22.ix.1740
DIFALCO, Antonio - Avola - 27.viii.1745
DIFALCO, Giovanni - Avola - 30.vii.1742
DI FERRO DEI BERARDI, Baldassare - Mazzara - 19.x.1769
DI MARCO, Lazzaro - Palermo - 12.viii.1742
DI MARRARI, (Dottor) Giuseppe Morabito - Reggio - 28.i.1791*
DI NATALE, Domenico - Roccella (Calabria) - 16.ii.1742*
DI VINCENZO, D. Francesco - Trapani - 27.x.1700
DODERO, Carlo Maria - Cadice - 2.viii.1759
DORAN, Nicolò - Mudrul - 24.ii.1729*
FANZELLO, (Dottor) Gioacchino - Sardegna - 12.vii.1768
FAVIGNATE, (Arciprete) Gennaro - Terracina - 11.viii.1776
FERRARA, Pietro - Agostia - 3.ii.1727*
FERRARI, Tommaso - Salerno - 6.xii.1712
FERRENDINO, Giovanni - Zante - 9.x.1746
FICILZETTI, Lorenzo - Catania - 3.viii.1761
FIOTTI, Maniscalco Ferdinando - Napoli - 13.iv.1776
FLEURI DE VAREILLES, Stefano - Malaga - 2.vi.1708
FONATANA, Carlo - Siracusa - 12.v.1751
FONATANA, Mario - Siracusa - 4.x.1775
FORTEZZA, Pietro Antonio - Taranto - 14.v.1733
GAGLIARDI, Matteo - Vietri - 1.i.1796*
GATTI, Giuseppe - Noto - 6.x.1743
GATT, Alessio - Terranuova - 15.x.1743
GAY, Giovanni - Denia - 25.x.1757
GARSIA DE QUINTANA, Pietro Emmanuele - Ferrol - 10.v.1775
GAUDIOSO, Giacommo Antonio - Vietri - 16.ii.1742*
GAVARRI, Giobatista - Valenza - 30.xi.1761
GHINELLI, Filippo - Sinigaglia - 30.vii.1788
GILIBERT, Antonio - Otranto - 12.v.1769
GILIBERTO, Guolamo (Agente) - Otranto - 20.xii.1780
GIUNTA, (Barone) D. Antonio - Vittoria - 27.ii.1743*
GIUNTA, (Barone) Filippo - Vittoria - 13.x.1761
GLORIA, Onofrio - Barcellona - 6.iv.1769
GOBERTI, Pietro - Villafranca, Nizza - 17.x.1750
GONSALEZ, Matteo - Faro - 18.ii.1729*
GRANARA, Lorenzo Maria - Lisbona - 20.vii.1742
GRASSI, D. Francesco - Mascari - 6.xii.1783
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MALTESE CONSULS OVERSEAS

GRASSI, Zaccaria - Genova - 22.x.1743
GRASSO, Alessandro - Mascari - 7.viii.1752
GRASSO, Michele - Iaci Reale - 10.vi.1797
GRATTAGLIANO, Vito Antonio - Monopoli - 20.vi.1744
GRIGITI, Francesco - Terranuova - 19.i.1781*
GRIGITI, Giuseppe - Terranuova - 5.ii.1776*
IANNACI, Vincenzo - Castelli a Mare (Sicilia) - 5.vi.1723
IMBERT, Agostino - Linguadoca - 15.vii.1777
JULIEN, Luigi - Tolone - 9.v.1773
LABAR, Alfonso - Port' Ercole - 1.i.1790*
LABAR, Giovanni Antonio - Port' Ercole - 28.ii.1738*
LABRONIA, Serafino - Cotrone - 15.x.1752
LAMBERTI, Antonio - Venezia - 15.xii.1778
LAMBERTI, Giovanni Michele - Venezia - 11.x.1757
LANDI, Tommaso - Messina - 6.ii.1790*
LANGUIDER, Giacomo - Trieste - 22.x.1795
LANGUIDER, Luca Giuseppe - Trieste - 21.vii.1771
LA SALA, Francesco - Malaga - 10.v.1788
LION, Gio. Giacomo - Cartagena - 22.ix.1772
LO JACOMO, Nicolo' - Gergenti -
LOMBARDelli, Antonio - Livorno - 14.iv.1749
LOPEZ, Vito - Otranto - 25.ix.1753
LOSTAN, Giovanni - Veneros - 4.ii.1729*
LUBELLO, Angelo - Licata - 19.vii.1777
MACERONI, (Canonico) D. Angiolo - Terracina - 25.iv.1794
MACHADO, Pietro Giovanni — In Campo di Gibralter (?) - 20.xi.1753
MAFFEI, Carlo - Trieste - 2.vi.1782
MANZI, Francesco Antonio - Civita Vecchia - 23.iii.1744*
MANZI, Giovanni - Civita Vecchia - 10.vii.1780
MARABEUF, Francesco - Alcante - 28.vii.1722, 19.x.1744
MARABEUF, Marco - Alcante - 9.vi.1750
MARGIOTTA, Giuseppe - Gallipoli - 23.i.1726*
MARGIOTTA, Pietro - Gallipoli - 23.vii.1794
MARTELLI, Luigi - Ancona - 8.x.1783
MARZIANI, Gaetano - Catania - 20.viii.1795
MARZIANO, Ascanio - Catania - 30.iii.1779
MARZO, Francesco M. - Mazzara - 20.xii.1780
MASSA, Girolamo - Majorca - 13.x.1742
MASSA, Giuseppe - Modica - 29.iv.1723
MASSARI, Antonio - Ferrara - 8.vii.1770, 19.xii.1776
MAZZA, Giovanni - Sinigaglia - 15.x.1752, 13.viii.1773
MAZZA, Leonardo - Foggia - 23.iii.1728*
MENZULLO, (Barone) D. Giuseppe Maria - Mascari - 4.ii.1771*
MERCATI, (Canonico) Demetrio - 23.xi.1787
MERCATI, (Canonico) Francesco - 30.viii.1782
MERIGO, Stefano - Genova - 10.iii.1769*
METTULA, Alfonso - Manfredonia - 17.ii.1727*
MIANI, Michele - Taranto - 14.ii.1769*
MILLER, Giovanni Battista - Fiume - 5.ix.1727
MILLER, Marzio Leopoldo - Fiume - 10.vii.1754
MINUTA, Giacomo - Catania - 20.i.1719
MOCHOLI, Giobattista - Valenza - 22.vi.1767
MONDRAZON, Lorenzo Vazquez - Almoría - 18.x.1752
MOSCLE, Domenico - Viterbo - 19.iii.1733
MUGNEROT, Andrea - Majorca - 26.v.1795
MUGNEROT, Nicolo' - Majorca - 9.i.1797
MUSCATO, Giuseppe - Gergenti - 18.x.1768
MUSCATO, Michele - Gergenti - 11.x.1757
MUSCATO, Raimondo - Gergenti - 3.ii.1732
OCAMPO, Taddeo Alvarez - Cartagena - 30.x.1743
ORECCHIO, Alessandro - Gaeta - 5.iv.1765
ORSINI, Giacinto - Agosta - 12.iii.1756
PAGANI, Giovanni - Ragusa
PALADINE, Marco - Vietri - 22.xii.1794
PALMI, Giuseppe - Porto Longone - 12.xii.1795
PALMI, Giuseppe - Porto Ferraio - 24.iv.1779
PALMI, Silvestro - Porto Ferraio - 7.xii.1743
PANAJOOTTI, Andrea - Sueta (in Francia) - 25.iv.1739
PANAJOOTTI, Antonio - Sueta - 8.v.1762
PASTORFIDO, Michele - Almoría - 12.vi.1758
PASTORFIDA, Raimondo - Almoría - 19.v.1796
PAVIA, Giovanni, Battista - Almoría - 15.xii.1712
PELEGRINI, Vincenzo - Porto Netunna - 17.xi.1774
PEPE, Nicolo' - Bari - 3.xi.1725
PEREMAS, Buinone - Barcellona - 5.vi.1756
PERINI, Agostino - Venezia - 24.iv.1732
PETIT, Giacomo - Sciacca - 12.xi.1731
PETROSINO, Giuseppe Romeo - Marsala - 19.vii.1727
PIAR, D. Filippo - Isole Canane - 19.viii.1768
PINTO, Michele - Pisciotta ad Aropolo - 25.vi.1746
PINTO, Tommaso - Pisciotta ad Aropolo - 25.v.1761
PIOMBO, Francesco - Trapani
PIOMBO, (Dottor) Leonardo - Trapani - 28.vii.1762
PISONI, Giovanni - Genova - 29.x.1790
PISONI, Giuseppe - Genova - 31.v.1798
PLAKE, Antonio - Malaga - 10.vii.1762
POLITO, Giovanni - Tropea - 30.v.1755
POLITO, Nicola - Tropea - 1.vii.1795
POLLART, Giuseppe - Denia - 16.xi.1729
POUVIER, Angelo Vincenzo - Napoli di Romana - 28.vi.1700
PRADO, Antonio - Palermo - 14.iv.1778
PRADO, Francesco - Palermo - 3.vi.1785
PRADO, Giuseppe - Palermo - 7.xi.1734
PRAF, Pietro Paolo - Algezira - 6.vi.1734
REBURATO, Gio, Battista - Siviglia - 15.i.1730
REBURATO, Gio, Battista - Siviglia - 27.vi.1760
REBURATO, (Donato) Giobattista - Cadice - 9.iv.1759
RILO, (Barone) D. Domenico - Milazzo - 6.iiii.1783
RISCHICA Paolo - Avola - 4.iv.1791
RODRIGUEZ, Domenico - Cotrone - 12.iii.1754
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MALTESE CONSULS OVERSEAS

ROMEO, Paolo - Pantallaria - 29.iv.1775
ROSIQUE, Damiano Valentino - Malaga - 9.vii.1730
ROSIQUE, Genesio - Malaga - 26.v.1760
ROSSO, Gio. Batta - Spoccaforno - 3.iv.1743
SACCO, Benedetto - Barcellona - 15.ii.1793*
SAGLIANI, (Canonico) Gio, Batta - Terracina - 19.iv.1739
SAMMUT, Saverio - Licata - 5.ix.1795
SANCHEZ DE CELIS, Antonio - Cadice - 25.x.1757
SAPIENZA, Giacomo - Catania - 7.vii.1745
SCOCIA, Filippo - Grotta a Mare (Stato Pontificio nell'Adriatico) - 30.xi.1760
SCORDIL, Giorgio - Zerigo - 21.vi.1710
SCOTTI, (Donato) Michele - Napoli - 18.viii.1787
SIRACUSA, Nicolò - Pan' allaria - 19.ix.1716
SOLER, Francesco Saverio - Alicante - 6.x.1785
SOMMANIATI, Giuseppe - Licata - 4.iv.1769
SOMMELLA, Salvatore - Puzzuolo - 16.iii.1785*
SUPPA, Cnorfio - Crotone - 22.x.1743
SYLVA, Stefano - Gaeta - 25.iv.1724
TERRANOVA, (Notaro) Sebastiano - Agosta - 7.ix.1797
TERRREGIANI, Antonio - Sardegna - 8.v.1743
TERRREGIANI, Francesco - Sardegna - 19.ix.1754
VALLACCA, Giorgio - Sardegna - 4.iii.1772*
VERVICIOTTI, Aloisio - Corfù - 17.v.1751
VERVICIOTTI, Giovanni - Corfù - 7.ix.1728
VERVICIOTTI, Spiridione - Corfù - 16.ii.1783*
VITALI, Angelo - Licata - 12.ii.1749*
XIMENES DE CAMPO, Salvatore - Malaga - 6.ix.1783
ZAMMIT, Ambrogio - Terranuova - 16.vii.1757
ZANTI, (Notaro) Rosario - Agosta - 7.v.1770
ZAPPULLA, Giovanni - De La Trezza - 16.xi.1796
ZERFA PACE, Luigi - Scicli - 4.v.1789
ZERFA PACE, Salvatore - Scicli - 24.v.1782
ZOCCHI, Giovanni Battista - Venezia - 28.ix.1726