1564-1696: THE INQUISITION INDEX
OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS
OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

Carmel Cassar

The incredible richness and diversity of the Inquisition sources makes possible their use to shed light on virtually every aspect of early modern social, religious, legal and cultural history. This is particularly true of the criminal proceedings which in their concern for accuracy, often catch the spoken word with apparent precision. The instructions to interrogators were quite specific on this point, telling them to 'ensure that the notary writes not only all the answers of the accused but also all his comments and gestures and everything that he says under torture, including all his sighs, cries, laments and tears'.¹ Trial records may therefore lead to the discovery of forgotten modes of thought and emotion which could not be recovered in any other way.

Landmarks in the study of Inquisition records as a source on pre-industrial behaviour include Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie's study of Montaillou, based on the record of a number of Cathar heresy trials against the inhabitants of Montaillou, a small village sited at the foothills of the Pyrenees, in the early fourteenth century. Similarly Carlo Ginzburg's The Cheese and the Worms, deals with the sixteenth century Friulian miller Domenico Scandella, known as Menocchio. Both studies have demonstrated how the available data could be approached.

Unfortunately only a fraction of the archives of the Roman Inquisition survived. We learn that all over Italy the Inquisition tribunals 'were victims of Jacobin riots or suppression of the religious establishments. The consequence was the large-scale destruction or disappearance of their records'.²

The Maltese Inquisition archives escaped a similar fate by a stroke of luck. The French occupation of Malta in June 1798 led to the abolition of all Inquisition activities and the documents pertaining to the tribunal were meant to be transferred

to the custody of the French authorities. A.P. Vella is of the opinion that the Rev. Ignatius Debono, assessor of the Holy Office of Malta, succeeded in delaying the transfer of the registers and most of them remained in his possession. The rising against the French in September of that year stopped short all plans of the removal of the archives. In 1814 Debono presented them to the diocese of Malta and were stored in the basement of the Bishop’s Curia for almost 150 years. In the 1960s large sections of the archives were transferred to the Cathedral Museum at Mdina, then completely renovated and established as an institution in its own right. The archives are divided into five main sections: Correspondence, Criminal proceedings, Civil proceedings, the Reverenda Fabriza di S. Pietro and the Miscellaneous section, which consists largely of books (manuscript and printed) that originally formed the library of the Inquisitors’ palace. The sorting and classification of documents was only terminated in the early 1980s.

The system of recording adopted by the Inquisition was a masterpiece of archival science, and it remains useful despite the misfortunes it suffered in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Records of all proceedings, both criminal and civil, were jotted down in indexes compiled for each separate Inquisitor. In these indexes the type of accusation, the identity of the accused and the quality of the case were noted. This procedure formed the backbone of the Inquisition archives. It permitted an official to locate each specific case and once the provenience was known additional information might be gathered from other sources. The procedure adopted usually included evidence by a small number of witnesses, followed by a scrutiny of the accused. This enabled the Tribunal to formulate precise and concrete questions.

One such index deals with the Knights Hospitallers and includes the majority of professed knights or members of the Order, who were brought before the Tribunal of the Inquisition during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It therefore became possible to reconstruct this particular section of the archive since out of 262 cases, for the period 1564-1696, 248 were fully documented. The remaining 13 unavailable cases are noted in the original index. The volumes, which now form part of the criminal proceedings of the Inquisition, have been numbered 167 to 171. Hence they are all collected in five volumes in the form of box files for their better preservation.

4 For further information on the work at the Cathedral Archives, see, *The Sunday Times (Malta)*, March 7, 1982; *ibid.*, December 19, 1982.

THE INQUISITION TRIBUNAL AND THE HOSPITALLER ORDER OF ST. JOHN

There exists ample evidence which suggests that a few years after the arrival of the Order in Malta a number of knights entertained Lutheran sympathies. To check further deterioration of Catholic belief, Grand Master d’Homedes set up an Inquisition Tribunal presided over by three knights and a Chaplain. This was done with the blessing of the Pope since the Order maintained that its Council had the faculty to act in cases concerning the faith of members of the brotherhood.

Meanwhile heretical practices spread like wild fire even among the better educated Maltese for which reason Rome appointed Mgr. Cubelles, the Bishop of Malta (1542-1566), Inquisitor by a Brief dated 21 October 1561. The Brief was published in Malta on 15 July 1562 and the Bishop set up a separate Court room, a new staff and prisons. This Tribunal functioned so well that it could have expiated heresy from the island had it not been for the Turkish invasion of May 1565. The Siege and the eventual death of Bishop Cubelles interrupted the functions of the Tribunal.

After a long period of *Sede Vacante* (1566-1572), Fra Martino Royas de Portalrubio (1572-1577) formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Order, was appointed Bishop. On his arrival from Rome he held a Papal Brief stating that he was also Inquisitor responsible for all sorts of heretical practices on the Maltese islands. This meant that Royas could even deal with members of the Order. His predecessor could do so only with the acquiescence of the Grand Master and the higher hierarchy of the Order itself.

Royas was thus in a totally different situation. The Brief granted to him by Pope Gregory XIII gave him full authority according to the new rules established by the Council of Trent. In the trouble which ensued between the Grand Master and the Bishop, Grand Master La Cassiere (1572-1581) was accused of trying to diminish the episcopal authority of Mgr. Royas. La Cassiere reacted by asking Rome to send a high ranking prelate to look into the matter. At this point the Holy See sent Mgr.

7 For details on cases for the period 1562-66 see C. Cassar, *ibid.*, pp. 209-212.
Pietro Dusina to acquaint himself with the problems and meanwhile act as Inquisitor and Apostolic Delegate.

Mgr. Dusina’s Visitation of 1574 could be considered as a turning point in Church/State relations. From that time onwards the Holy See ensured that each Inquisitor presented himself to the Grand Master with three separate Briefs. Two Briefs referred to his position as Inquisitor and the third one referred to his role as Apostolic Visitor. While his power as Apostolic Visitor was greatly restricted, that of Inquisitor practically knew no limits. This meant that the Inquisitors who arrived in Malta after Mgr. Dusina had the right to proceed against anyone who transgressed on matters of faith.

In order to limit the Inquisitors’ power on members of the Order, proceedings against the knights were originally held at the Grand Masters’ palace in Valletta, in front of the top three dignitaries of the Order: the Grand Master himself; the Prior of the Conventual Church; and the Vice-Chancellor. It seems that the knights were not at all happy with this special treatment. Several of the cases mentioned below reveal that it was not uncommon for the more troublesome knights to quarrel with familiaris of the Inquisition. At times a particular group of knights would even break into the Inquisitor’s prisons to liberate a companion. Eventually the role of the Inquisitor became much more clearly defined vis-a-vis members of the Order. This is especially true from the times of Inquisitor Evangelista Carbonese (1608-1614) onwards when the practice of having three dignitaries assisting the prelate fell into disuse. Thus from the times of Carbonese onwards, the inquisitors carried out all their duties from their own headquarters in Vittoriosa. Probably the right of the dignitaries to participate in proceedings against knights was overlooked, since the Order’s representatives had to take an oath of secrecy on what they heard, and were not in a position to help in any way.¹⁰

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS: 1564-1696

The index of Criminal proceedings against knights includes 262 cases for 1564-1696 of which 249 are available. However, the number of knights accused of some heretical practice is not known as witnesses were, at times, very vague in testifying against knights; in some instances they could neither remember their exact name nor even the number of those who transgressed. On the whole, individual knights

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Table I: Knights brought before the Inquisition Tribunal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Individuals involved</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1564-1576</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1577-1586</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1587-1596</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1597-1606</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>1607-1616</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36+</td>
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<tr>
<td>1617-1626</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>1627-1636</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1637-1646</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1647-1656</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657-1666</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1667-1676</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1677-1686</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1687-1696</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of accused knights 327+

The table clearly indicates that the decade 1597-1606 includes the largest number of members of the Order directly under suspicion by the Inquisition authorities. The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries must have been a period of trial and error. After this phase in its history the Tribunal was able to retain its own characteristics and grow to be the most efficient institution on the island. Signs of a marked decrease in Inquisitorial activity could be noted by the later part of the seventeenth century.

Table II: Types of Accusations: (358 accusations are documented out of 254 cases 8 cases include unknown accusations)

1. sorcery/superstition - 62 cases
2. infringement of abstinence - 53 cases
3. heretical opinion - 51 cases
4. ownership or perusers of prohibited books - 41 cases
5. blasphemy - 30 cases

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¹ A. Bonnici, art. cit., p. 96.
² Ibid., p. 100.
¹⁰ Detailed information regarding the powers of the Inquisition in cases dealing with knights of the Order see: A. Bonnici, Ibid.
6. heresy – 28 cases
7. speech against the Inquisitor’s authority – 16 cases
8. quarrels with officials of the Inquisition – 15 cases
9. duels – 10 cases
10. speech against the Pope’s authority – 9 cases
11. speech against familiars of the Inquisition – 5 cases
12. speech against the conversion of slaves – 4 cases
13. helping renegades to escape – 4 cases
14. in favour of apostasy – 3 cases
15. other quarrels – 3 cases
16. abuse in religious ceremonies – 3 cases
17. false oaths – 3 cases
18. speech against the Catholic priesthood – 2 cases
19. concubinage – 2 cases
20. refusal to hear mass – 1 case
21. speech against the Bishop’s authority – 1 case
22. other accusations – 12 cases
23. unknown – 8 cases

The list of accusations above elicits those practices that perennially preoccupied the Inquisition. The infringement of the laws of the Church, as propounded by the Council of Trent, were the main concern of the Tribunal. Heretical opinion or practice cases were so frequent that out of 358 accusations, 265 went directly against the teachings of the Church and form items 1 to 7 in the table above. Less offensive cases dealt with duelling; quarrels with familiars of the Inquisition; slanderous talk against the Pope, the Inquisitor or the Bishop, and other abuses.

Table III: Nationality of Knights appearing before the Inquisition
(some knights may be included more than once)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provençal</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auvergne</td>
<td>17+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other French</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aragonese</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilian</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other Spaniards</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A close scrutiny of the nationality of knights under accusation reveals that members of the French languages combined comprise by far the majority of those accused. Infact out of a total of 269 knights of known nationality 158 were French. This may perhaps explain why French knights appeared more often in front of the Inquisitor. Religious strife which dominated French politics in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially the Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots and the spread of Jansenism later, may perhaps count as another valid reason. Knights hailing from homogeneously Catholic countries such as those from the Spanish kingdoms and the various Italian states, though relatively large, fell less under the watchful eyes of the Inquisition. Unfortunately it is impossible to prepare a detailed comparative study since 38 knights are of unknown origin.

Finally, though by far incomplete one forms a vague idea of the types of knights accused. Although most knights are not mentioned by rank, one immediately notices that no one was spared, to the extent that even Grand Crosses, bailiffs and other dignitaries of the Order were accused. Amongst the “heretics” one encounters the Commendator Verdalle who was later to become not only a Grand Master of the Order but also a Cardinal of the Church of Rome. The number of clergy of the Order under suspicion was comparatively large.

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11 There were three French Langues: the Langue of France; the Langue of Auvergne; the Langue of Provence.
Table IV: Rank of Knights and other members in the Order of St. John:
(some may be included more than once)

Chaplains & Priors of the Church  —  28
servants-at-arms  —  11
Priors & Grand Crosses  —  10
officers of galleys or galleons  —  12
Capitani of the casali  —  11
other officers  —  8
novices, deacons and clerics  —  7
Governors of Gozo  —  2
bailiff  —  1
commendatore  —  1
Grand Hospitaller  —  1

The members of the Hospitaller Order of St. John, comprising the cream of Europe’s nobility, were obviously in an excellent position to acquaint themselves with current trends in thought and behaviour. They even “mixed” with the Maltese population, who from a rural far flung province of the kingdom of Sicily, came to belong, and form part of a cosmopolitan society.

The Inquisition on its part had to do its utmost to control any form of unorthodox behaviour and was particularly overtly suspicious of knights who hailed from areas where “heretics” and Catholics lived side by side. The Inquisitor on his part would only give penance or punish a member of the Order, or indeed any common subject or slave, if enough evidence was produced against the accused. In the majority of cases, the knights brought before the Inquisition Tribunal were either given a fairly light punishment or else they were liberated.

1. 1 September, 1563
Vol. 170, case 151,
Denouncement
Fra Nicolas, French, was suspected of Lutheran sympathies.

2. 1 September, 1563
Vol. 170, case 151,
Denouncement
Fra Scerse, French, was suspected of Lutheran sympathies.

3. 1 September, 1563
Vol. 170, case 151,
Denouncement
Fra Scerse and other French knights, accused of infringement of abstinence.

4. 1 September, 1563
Vol. 170, case 151,
Denouncement
Fra Cussi, French, accused of infringement of abstinence.

5. 21 February 1564
Vol. 167, Case 1,
Process
Fra Simone Provost, Master of the Mint, Flemish living at Borgo, accused of heresy. Sentence: interned in Malta; had to pay 1000 ducats to the Inquisition.

6. 28 March 1565
Vol. 168, Case 49,
Denouncement
Fra Marco and others were accused of heresy.

7. 5 April, 1565
Vol. 170, case 151,
Denouncement
Fra Oriones, French, was suspected of Lutheran sympathies.

8. 1 September 1575
Vol. 167, Case 3,
Process
Fra Grimaldo Marmara was accused of heresy and of wearing a priest’s cassock. Sentence: he was imprisoned.

9. 18 December 1575
Vol. 167, Case 2,
Process
Fra Francesco Mangion, servant-at-arms, Irish living at Cospicua, was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished.

10. 9 December 1575
Vol. 168, Case 48,
Denouncement
Fra Jaches Jachetto, French, was accused of heresy.

11. 29 December 1575
Vol. 168, Case 48,
Denouncement
Fra Pier La Fascia, French, was accused of heresy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. 29 December 1575</td>
<td>Fra Martino Tussin</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>was accused of heresy.</td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 48</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. 29 December 1575</td>
<td>Fra Troiano</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>was accused of heresy.</td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 48</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. 9 March 1576</td>
<td>Fra Michele Oliverio</td>
<td>Chaplain at</td>
<td>was accused of speaking against the</td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 53</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Conventual</td>
<td>authority of the Inquisitor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 29 December 1578</td>
<td>Fra Leonardo Loschi</td>
<td>was accused of infringement of abstinence.</td>
<td>Sentence: he was excommunicated.</td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 51</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. 22 October, 1579</td>
<td>Fra Lasierna from</td>
<td>was accused of having spoken against the</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 50</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auvergne</td>
<td>authority of the Bishop.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16A. 22 October, 1581</td>
<td>Fra Leonardo Loschi</td>
<td>accused of having spoken against the</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 6</td>
<td>Process</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>authority of the Inquisitor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. 4 March, 1581</td>
<td>Fra Leonardo Loschi</td>
<td>accused of infringement of abstinence.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 52</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. 28 June 1581</td>
<td>Fra Saccanville,</td>
<td>was accused of having doubted the Pope's</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 57</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General of the Galleys, French</td>
<td>authority.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19. 31 October, 1581</td>
<td>Fra Bailiff Guiral</td>
<td>accused of speaking against the authority</td>
<td>had to pay 100 scudi to the Inquisition.</td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 46</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castilian</td>
<td>of the Pope.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. ?? 1581</td>
<td>Fra Pogetto</td>
<td>French Grand Cross, was accused of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 47</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>infringement of abstinence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. ?? 1581</td>
<td>Fra Filippo Flac</td>
<td>French, was accused of infringement of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 47</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>abstinence.</td>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Charge</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Stage</th>
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<tr>
<td>22. ?? 1581</td>
<td>Fra Bastiano Scaleo</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>was accused of infringement of abstinence.</td>
<td>Vol 168</td>
<td>Case 47</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. 3 October, 1582</td>
<td>Fra Joanne Batta</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>were accused of having impeded the Bishop</td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 15</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spinola and others</td>
<td></td>
<td>from entering places reserved for the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Information</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Knights. Sentence: were imprisoned until</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1591.</td>
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<td>24. 16 September, 1583</td>
<td>Fra Bartholomeo</td>
<td>was accused of having spoken against the</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 53</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vanega</td>
<td>Inquisitor's authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. 21 October, 1583</td>
<td>Fra Annibale Petrucci</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>was accused of owning prohibited books.</td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 8</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. 2 August, 1584</td>
<td>Fra Antonio Filippo</td>
<td>was accused of living in concubinage with</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 9</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>detto Caruaner,</td>
<td>various women.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chaplain of the Order</td>
<td>from Syracuse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. 20 August, 1585</td>
<td>Fra Alfonso Domenici</td>
<td>was accused of abuse during church service.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 10</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior of the Conventual Church</td>
<td>suspended from church service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. 15 March, 1586</td>
<td>Fra Stefano Lebourgh</td>
<td>was accused of having captured and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 11</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>office of the Civil Law Court</td>
<td>imprisoned an Inquisition Revenue Officer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He was liberated and absolved on 26 June</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1586.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. 15 March, 1586</td>
<td>Fra Nunciato de Merlac</td>
<td>was accused of having captured and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 11</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Official of the Civil Law Court</td>
<td>imprisoned an Inquisition Revenue Officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>He was liberated and absolved on 26 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. 15 March, 1586</td>
<td>Fra Bartholomeo Jarrone</td>
<td>was accused of having captured and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 167</td>
<td>Case 11</td>
<td>Process</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Official of the Civil Law Courts</td>
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<td>He was liberated and absolved on 26 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. 25 March, 1587</td>
<td>Fra Simone Clavisana</td>
<td>was accused of duelling. Sentence:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol 169</td>
<td>Case 58</td>
<td>Absolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>had to recite the rosary daily for one month.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
32. 25 March, 1587
Vol 169, Case 58, Absolution
Fra Honorato Tortona, was accused of duelling. Sentence: had to recite the rosary daily for one month.

33. 25 March, 1587
Vol 169, Case 58, Absolution
Fra Fernando Coirus, was accused of duelling. Sentence: had to recite the rosary daily for one month.

34. 4 April, 1587
Vol 169, Case 58, Absolution
Fra Julius Cesar Santinellus, was accused of duelling. Sentence: had to recite the rosary daily for one month.

35. 4 April, 1587
Vol 169, Case 58, Absolution
Fra Ottavio Ceuli, was accused of duelling. Sentence: had to recite the rosary daily for one month.

36. 5 September, 1587
Vol 169, Case 59, Denunciation
Fra Otto Bosio, Italian, was accused of having spoken against the Inquisition Notary.

37. 1 October, 1587
Vol 167, Case 12, Process
Fra Aloysio, French, was accused of having spoken against the Inquisition. Sentence: he was imprisoned.

38. 26 April, 1588
Vol 167, Case 14, Process
Fra Francesco Lanfreduzzi, Italian, was accused of having a heretical opinion.

39. 13 April, 1589
Vol 169, Case 60, Spontaneous Comparation
Fra Ludovico de Imperatore Siciliano from Palermo, was accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to recite the 7 psalms weekly; had to say the Litany, and to give alms; had to present himself before the Inquisition yearly.

40. 27 November, 1589
Vol 169, Case 61, Denunciation
Fra Musu Cares, French, was accused of sorcery. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

41. 28 July, 1589
Vol 169, Case 56, Information
Fra Filippo Cesarino, Italian from Nola was accused of being offensive towards the Capitano of the Inquisition.

42. 20 May, 1592
Vol 169, Case 62, Information
Fra Josepho Deguevara Italian, Prior of Lombardy was accused of having spoken against the Vicario of the Inquisition. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

43. 12 October, 1592
Vol 169, Case 63, Denunciation
Fra Chiovire, French, was accused of sorcery. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

44. 14 October, 1592
Vol 167, Case 17, Process
Fra Francesco Catania, Italian, was accused of having spoken against the Pope's authority.

45. 24 July, 1593
Vol 169, Case 64, Denunciation
Fra Marul, French, was accused of heresy. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

46. 9 August, 1593
Vol 169, Case 65, Denunciation
Fra Georgio Jameri, Prior of the Conventual Church, living in Valletta, was accused of having spoken against the authority of the Pope. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

47. 11 December, 1595
Vol 167, Case 18, Process
Fra Francesco Centena, Castilian, was accused of having said rude words in public. Sentence: he was admonished.

48. 5 December, 1597
Vol 169, Case 67, Denunciation
Fra Arboagosto de Andelau, German, Pilier of the German Langue, was accused of having spoken against the Catholic priesthood. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

49. 19 December, 1597
Vol 169, Case 66, Denunciation
Fra Aleman Voiert, German, was accused of having spoken against the Inquisition. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

50. 21 November, 1598
Vol 169, Case 68, Denunciation
Fra Joseph Cabaniglas, French from Navarre, was accused of blasphemy. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

51. 25 January, 1599
Vol 169, Case 72, Denunciation
Fra Onofrio Capones, Aragonese, Captain of the Galleys, was accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

52. 21 March, 1599
Vol 167, Case 19, Process
Fra Carlo Valdina, Sicilian from Messina, was accused of duelling and of attacking the secretary of the Inquisitor. Sentence: he was exiled for one year.

53. 6 April, 1599
Vol 169, Case 70, Spontaneous Comparation
Fra Battista de Pradina, French, was accused of sorcery.
54. 4 June, 1599
Vol 169, Case 69,
Denunciation
Fra Antonio Piccione, Italian was accused of having spoken against the Catholic faith to a convert slave.

55. 28 December, 1599
Vol 169, Case 71,
Denunciation
Fra Pietro Vetrian, Aragonese, was accused of having spoken against a familiare of the Inquisition.

56. 2 January, 1600
Vol 169, Case 73,
Denunciation
Fra Baratta, Capitano of Vittoriosa and living in Vittoriosa, was accused of having spoken against the Inquisitor.

57. 19 January, 1600
Vol 167, Case 15,
Process
Fra Balthasar de Gort known as "Molies", French, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

58. 19 January, 1600
Vol 167, Case 15,
Process
Fra Claudio della Versiere, known as "Urnapes", French, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

59. 19 January, 1600
Vol 167, Case 15,
Process
Fra Francesco de Cremas, French, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

60. 19 January, 1600
Vol 167, Case 15,
Process
Fra Antonio della Baume, French, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

61. 19 January, 1600
Vol 167, Case 15,
Process
Fra Filippo Rachin de Got, French, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

62. 27 September, 1600
Vol 169, Case 74,
Denunciation
Fra Francesco Panoses, Castilian living in Valletta, previously a page of Grandmaster Verdalle, was accused of sorcery.

63. 1 November, 1600
Vol 168, Case 21,
Process
Fra Musu de Gardena, French, was accused of having spoken against a familiare of the Inquisition.

64. 23 February, 1601
Vol 167, Case 16,
Process
Fra Mattheo Rodrigo, Castilian living in Valletta, servant-at-arms, was accused of having quarrelled with the bottegaio Thomaso Nicastro Spatari.

65. 26 May, 1601
Vol 168, Case 23,
Process
Fra Guglielmo Benrigard, Captain of the galley S. Giorgio, French, was accused of having kept a French renegade on his galley.

66. 1 October, 1601
Vol 169, Case 75,
Information
Fra Carlo Spinola, Italian, was accused of having rough treated two slaves.

67. 9 April, 1602
Vol 169, Case 76,
Denunciation
Fra Jacobo Brusin, Capitano of Birmifuth, French living at Birmifuth (Gudja), was accused of having an heretical opinion.

68. 9 April, 1602
Vol 169, Case 77,
Denunciation
Fra Capitano of Zurrieq, living at Zurrieq was accused of infringement of abstinence.

69. 12 April, 1602
Vol 169, Case 78,
Comparition
Fra Alessandro Pagano, Italian, was accused of sorcery.

70. 16 September, 1602
Vol 168, Case 22,
Process
Fra Jacobo Brusin, Capitano of Birmifuth, French, living at Birmifuth (Gudja), was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was liberated on condition of keeping silent; he was admonished; had to confess to a priest suggested by the Inquisition in a stipulated period of time.

71. 18 September, 1603
Vol 169, Case 79,
Denunciation
Fra Ramira Vellas Quevas, Spanish, was accused of having spoken against the authority of the Pope.

72. 8 March, 1604
Vol. 168, Case 24,
Process
Fra Musu de Magliana, French knight resident at Gudja, was accused of having infringed the law of abstinence and of airing his doubts on the Faith. Sentence: he was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

73. 8 March, 1604
Vol 168, Case 24,
Process
Fra Buyere, French, was accused of having infringed the law of abstinence and of airing his doubts on the Faith. Sentence: he was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

74. 30 March, 1604
Vol 169, Case 81,
Denunciation
Fra Vincenzo La Monte, Italian, was accused of sorcery.
75. 7 September, 1604
Vol 169, Case 80, Denunciation
Fra Antonio Moretto Giron, Castillian living at B’Kara, 
_capitano of B’Kara, was accused of sorcery.

76. 12 April, 1605
Vol 169, Case 82, Denunciation
Fra Geronimo de Pavia, Italian, was accused of sorcery.

77. 25 June, 1605
Vol 168, Case 26, Information
Fra Antonio Moretto Giron, Castillian living at B’Kara, 
_capitano of B’Kara, was accused of sorcery. He was liberated 
and absolved.

78. 8 August, 1605
Vol 169, Case 83, Denunciation
Fra Agostino Mego, was accused of apostasy.

79. 5 November, 1605
Vol 168, Case 25, Process
Fra Geronimo Ghivara was accused of having offended an 
officer of the Inquisition. Sentence: he was imprisoned.

80. 5 November, 1605
Vol 168, Case 25, Process
Fra Vincenzo Scala, Italian, was accused of having offended 
an officer of the Inquisition. Sentence: he was imprisoned.

81. 27 December, 1605
Vol 169, Case 84, Denunciation
Fra Broiera, Provençal, was accused of being in favour of 
 infringements of abstinence.

82. 8 March, 1606
Vol 169, Case 86, Information
Fra Francesco de Amico, Sicilian from Messina, was accused 
of infringement of abstinence.

83. 13 May 1606
Vol 168, Case (28) 18, Process
Fra Geronimo d’Alitto, Neapolitan living at Valletta, was accused 
of having offended an Officer of the Inquisition. He was 
liberated and absolved.

84. 25 September, 1606
Vol 168, Case 27, Process
Rev. Fra Petro Rea Camarasa, Portuguese living at Valletta, 
Prior of the Conventual Church, was accused of having 
revealed confessions of nuns at the Monasterio delle Vergini. 
He was liberated and absolved.

85. 20 October, 1606
Vol 169, Case 85, Denunciation
Six unmentioned knights were accused of blasphemy.

86. 26 January, 1607
Vol 169, Case 87, Denunciation
Fra Lalea, French, was accused of sorcery.

87. 28 January, 1607
Vol 169, Case 89, Denunciation
Fra Enrico Melvinni, Italian, living at Valletta, was accused 
of sorcery.

88. 28 January, 1607
Vol 169, Case 89, Denunciation
Fra Cesare Gravina, Italian, living at Valletta, was accused 
of sorcery.

89. 23 March, 1607
Vol 169, Case 92, Information
Fra Bartholo Brul, Aragonese, was accused of having perused 
prohibited books.

90. 15 April, 1607
Vol 169, Case 90, Denunciation
Fra Musu de Dian, French living at Valletta, was accused of 
having perused prohibited books.

91. 19 April, 1607
Vol 169, Case 88, Denunciation
Fra Francesco Lanfreducci and others, Italian, were accused 
of blasphemy.

92. 21 April, 1607
Vol 169, Case 93, Denunciation
Fra Balbiano, Italian, was accused of blasphemy.

93. 20 December, 1607
Vol 169, Case 91, Denunciation
Fra Musu de Fracinet, French, Captain of a Galleon, was 
accused of having sold 15 slaves without first checking 
whether they were Christians.

94. 24 December, 1607
Vol 168, Case 29, Spontaneous 
_Companionation
Fra Fabrizio Lascari, Provençal, was accused of heresy and 
of owning prohibited books. Sentence: had to absolve in 
public; had to fast every Friday; had to recite the 7 psalms 
weekly; had to confess and receive Holy Communion 
monthly for one year.

95. 22 May, 1608
Vol 169, Case 96, Denunciation
Fra Antonio Centeno was accused of having spoken against 
the authority of the Pope.

96. 17 July, 1608
Vol 169, Case 94, Denunciation
Fra Josepha Deguevara, Italian, Prior of Lombardy, living 
at Valletta, was accused of having discouraged people from 
going into service with the Inquisition.
97. 29 August, 1608
Vol 169, Case 97,
Denouncement
Fra Josepho Deguevara, Italian, Prior of Lombardy living at Valletta, was accused of heresy.

98. 17 March, 1609
Vol 169, Case 100,
Revelation
Fra Gabriel de Monremont and others, French, were accused of infringement of abstinence.

99. 21 April, 1609
Vol 169, Case 98,
Denouncement
Fra Joanne Honoret, French living at Valletta, was accused of infringement of abstinence.

100. 23 November, 1609
Vol 169, Case 99,
Denouncement
Fra De Thus, Provençal living at Valletta, was accused of blasphemy.

101. 23 November, 1609
Vol 169, Case 99,
Denouncement
Fra Viebur, Provençal living at Valletta, was accused of blasphemy.

102. 23 November, 1609
Vol 169, Case 99,
Denouncement
Fra Vodre, Provençal living at Valletta, was accused of blasphemy.

103. 20 April, 1610
Vol. 170, case 102,
Denouncement
Fra D’Amour, French, Capitano of Birkirkara was reported to have said that he would rather enjoy the revenue of a commandery for twenty years rather than spending three years in paradise.

104. 10 May, 1610
Vol 168, Case 30,
Process
Fra Benedetto de Sachetti, Italian living at Valletta, was accused of having offended a familiare of the Inquisition. Sentence: he was imprisoned; had to pay 10 oncie (25 scudi) to the Inquisition.

105. 7 October, 1610
Vol. 168, case 31,
Process
Fra Balthassare Cagliares, Maltese, Chaplain of the Order accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisitor. Sentence: He was admonished; could not leave the precincts of Valletta for two years.

106. 16 April, 1610
Vol. 168, case 43,
Spontaneous comaration
Fra Francesco Hortega, Aragonese, accused of sorcery.

107. 24 November, 1610
Vol 170, Case 101,
Denouncement
Fra Musu Seren, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence.

108. 24 November, 1610
Vol 170, Case 101,
Denouncement
Fra Musu de Patli, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence.

109. 13 October, 1611
Vol 170, Case 104,
Denouncement
Fra Musu La Cremontia, Provençal, was accused of having an heretical opinion.

110. 22 December, 1611
Vol 170, Case 105,
Denouncement
Fra Musu de Cuis, French, ex-Commander of the Arsenale, was accused of owning prohibited books.

111. 22 December, 1611
Vol 170, Case 105,
Denouncement
Fra Musu de Santestiene, French, was accused of owning prohibited books.

112. 22 December, 1611
Vol 170, Case 105,
Denouncement
Fra Musu La Freté, was accused of sorcery.

113. 1 April, 1612
Vol 170, Case 109,
Denouncement
Fra Domenico Talavera (hermit), French living at Madonna ta Xemxia, Chaplain of the Grandmaster, was accused of infringement of abstinence.

114. 1 April, 1612
Vol 170, Case 109,
Denouncement
Fra Cristoforo Gramier, French living at Valletta, Chaplain of the Order, was accused of infringement of abstinence.

115. 5 May, 1612
Vol 170, Case 107,
Denouncement
Fra Aloysio de Cabrero, was accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisition.

116. 7 May, 1612
Vol 170, Case 108,
Denouncement
Fra Joanne Rigal, Provençal, Chaplain of the Order, was accused of having caused the execution of five men at Toulouse and escaped punishment.

117. 2 October, 1612
Vol 170, Case 110,
Denouncement
Fra Musu de Binsert, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence.
118. 9 December, 1612
Vol 170, Case 106, Denunciation
Fra Marc Aurelio Solduerio, Neapolitan living at Valletta, Deacon of the Order, was accused of sorcery.

119. 9 December, 1612
Vol 170, Case 106, Denunciation
Fra Paolo Garcia, Sicilian, from Augusta living at Valletta, Chaplain of the Order, was accused of having taught sorcery to Fra Marc Aurelio Solduerio.

120. 1 May, 1614
Vol 170, Case 111, Inquiry
Falconer of the Grandmaster, French, living at Valletta, was accused of having rough treated the servant of an Inquisition official.

121. 31 January, 1615
Vol 170, Case 113, Denunciation
Fra de Messars, French, living at Birmifuh (Gudja), Capitano of Birmifuh in 1603, was accused of having refused to hear mass. He was liberated and absolved.

122. 4 May, 1615
Vol 170, Case 112, Information
Fra Geronimo Geri, Italian living at Vittoriosa, was accused of having quarrelled with an official of the Inquisition injuring him.

123. 15 December, 1616
Vol 170, Case 112, Comparation
Fra Joanne della Marta, Provençal, was accused of heresy. Sentence: had to abjure in public; had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the four feast days, i.e. Easter, Christmas, Whitsunday, Assumption for four years; had to recite the Angelus weekly; was interned in Malta for four years.

124. 9 April, 1616
Vol 170, Case 115, Denunciation
Fra Joanne Pietro Mennier, French, Deacon of the Order, was accused of owning prohibited books.

125. 30 June, 1617
Vol 170, Case 116, Revelation
Fra Giorgio de Longue, French, living at Valletta, was accused of having ridiculed a statuette of Christ. Sentence: had to say the Rosary every Saturday for six months.

126. ? February, 1618
Vol 170, Case 120, Denunciation
Fra Hernando Bossise, Flemish, was accused of heresy and of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

127. ? February, 1618
Vol 170, Case 120, Denunciation
Fra Lambertin, French, was accused of heresy and of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

128. ? February, 1618
Vol 170, Case 120, Denunciation
Fra Triguna, French, was accused of heresy and of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

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129. 28 March, 1618
Vol 170, Case 119, Absolution
Fra Joanne de Villeu, French, was accused of having used force to make a delinquent come out of a church. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

130. 6 September, 1618
Vol 170, Case 117, Denunciation
Fra Musu della Rondella, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

131. 6 September, 1618
Vol 170, Case 117
Fra Pici of Siena, Italian living at Valletta, was accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

132. 6 September, 1618
Vol 170, Case 117, Denunciation
Fra Musu de Plisi, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

133. 6 September, 1618
Vol 170, Case 117, Denunciation
Two young knights, French, were accused of infringement of abstinence. They were liberated on condition of keeping silent.

134. 6 September, 1618
Vol 170, Case 117, Denunciation
Italian knight was accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

135. 13 December, 1618
Vol 170, Case 118(19)
Fra Filippo, Aragonese, was accused of sorcery. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.

136. 22 December, 1618
Vol 170, Case 121, Denunciation
Fra Giorgio Abandelari, German, was accused of having an heretical opinion.

137. 21 March, 1620
Vol 170, Case 122, Compiration
Fra Joanne de Lamberte, Provençal, was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

138. 21 March, 1620
Vol 170, Case 122, Compiration
Fra Francisco de Trigona, Provençal, was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.

139. 20 January, 1621
Vol 168, Case 32, Process
Fra Gabriele Spelletta, Italian, previously Capitano of Zurrieq, was accused of having offended a familiare of the Inquisition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140. 28 January, 1621</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 124</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Gabriele Rosset, French, was accused of owning prohibited books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. 21 March, 1621</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 123</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Jacobo Javer, from Auvergne, was accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts for four years; had to say the Rosary weekly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. 21 March, 1621</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 125</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Pietro de Montionvert from Auvergne, was accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts for four years; had to say the Rosary weekly on a Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143. 13 September, 1621</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 127</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Canale, Italian, was accused of having spoken against the authority of the Pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. 20 December, 1621</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 126</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Raynero Ceresi, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145. 5 March, 1622</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 130</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Joanne Do, French, was accused of sorcery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. 25 March, 1622</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 129</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Joanne Rollo, French, was accused of infringement of abstinence. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. 9 August, 1622</td>
<td>Vol 168, Case 33</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Fra Balbiani, Italian, previously Capitano of Zurrieq, was accused of having an heretical opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. 5 November, 1622</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 128</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>An unknown knight, Italian, was accused of ‘superstitious’ beliefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. 16 August, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 131</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>A Chaplain of the Order, Sicilian from Messina living at Valletta, was accused of having said mass twice in a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150. 4 December, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 133(A)</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Rocca Martin, Provençal, was accused of having an heretical opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. 4 December, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 133(A)</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
<td>Fra Musu de Vignaron, servant-at-arms, Provençal, was accused of having an heretical opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. 4 December, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 134</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
<td>Fra Musu de Vignaron, servant-at-arms, Provençal, was accused of having an heretical opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. 14 December, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 132</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
<td>Fra Chancier, French, was accused of having an heretical opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. 22 December, 1623</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 133(B),</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
<td>Fra Musu de Vignaron, servant-at-arms, Provençal, was accused of having an heretical opinion. Sentence: he was liberated on condition of keeping silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. 8 February, 1624</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 135</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
<td>Fra Morroi, Castilian, was accused of heresy. Sentence: he was liberated on condition of keeping silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. 2 April, 1624</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 136</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Joanne Jacobo de Cabarret, Chaplain of the Order, Provençal living at Valletta, was accused of owning prohibited books. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. 2 April, 1624</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 136</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Enrico de Spieri, Provençal, was accused of having perused prohibited books. Sentence: he was admonished, liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. 13 August, 1624</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 137</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Gabriele Viano di Malatesta, Chaplain of the Order, Italian, was accused of having perused prohibited books. Sentence: he was liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. 26 March, 1625</td>
<td>Vol 168, Case 34</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Gaspare Aldrete, Spanish, accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to abjure in public; had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts (see No. 123).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. 29 March, 1625</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 138</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Honorato de Grasse, Provençal, accused of sorcery. He was liberated and absolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. 5 October, 1625</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 139</td>
<td>Comparsion</td>
<td>Fra Antonio Paphafico, Chaplain of the Order, French living at Valletta, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. 10 January, 1628</td>
<td>Vol 170, Case 140</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
<td>Fra Balbiani, Prodomo of Arsenale (Vittoriosa), Italian living at Vittoriosa, accused of blasphemy. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
163. 21 April, 1628
Vol. 168, Case 35, 
Compiation

Fra Pietro de Gusmana, French, accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to confess and receive Holy Communion on Two Feasts, i.e. Easter and Christmas; had to abjure in public.

164. 21 April, 1628
Vol. 170, Case 141, 
Denunciation

Fra De Sciamagni, French, accused of having doubts on the Virginity of Our Lady.

165. 6 May, 1630
Vol. 170, Case 142, 
Denunciation

Fra de Ciampanini, French, accused of heresy. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

166. 13 November, 1630
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Fra Carlo Brancaccio, Italian cleric and servant-at-arms living at Valletta, accused of having spoken in favour of apostasy.

167. 14 January, 1631
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Fra Joanne Batta Galeano de Castelnovo, Italian living at Valletta, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisitor. Sentence: interned in Malta; had to pay 1000 scudi to the Inquisition.

168. 15 January, 1631
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An unknown knight, Venetian, accused of having quarrelled with an official of the Inquisition.

169. 28 January, 1631
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Denunciation

Fra de Verdelli, French, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisitor.

170. 28 January, 1631
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Denunciation

Fra Bará, French, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisitor.

171. 13 January, 1632
Vol. 17, Case 148, 
Denunciation

Fra La Lumiere, French, *Capitano de Zurrieq*, was accused of infringement of abstinance.

172. 14 April, 1632
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Denunciation

Fra Villenova Ronchichella, Provençe, was accused of infringement of abstinance.

173. 2 November, 1632
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Fra Carlo Brancaccio, Italian cleric and servant-at-arms living in Valletta, was accused of blasphemy.

174. 14 April, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 149, 
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Fra Curtun, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

175. 18 April, 1633
Vol. 168, Case 37, 
Process

Fra Paolo Garsia, Chaplain of the Order, Sicilian from Augusta, accused of having perused prohibited books. Sentence: had to recite the seven psalms weekly; had to say the Litany for two years.

176. 7 May, 1633
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Fra Valerio Lupo, Italian, Chaplain of the Order was accused of having perused prohibited books.

177. 4 June, 1633
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Fra Befares, French, was accused of owning prohibited books.

178. 25 July, 1633
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Denunciation

An unknown knight was accused of having practised sorcery to attract the love of women.

179. 12 October, 1633
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Denunciation

Vittorio “the librarian”, living at Valletta, was accused of owning prohibited books.

180. 12 October, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 153, 
Denunciation

Fra Berri, French, was accused of owning books in Arabic script.

181. 12 October, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 153, 
Denunciation

Jacob Corogna, medical doctor, was accused of owning prohibited books.

182. 12 October, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 153, 
Denunciation

Fra Roure, French, was accused of owning prohibited books.

183. 12 October, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 153, 
Denunciation

Fra Borogner, French, was accused of owning prohibited books.

184. 18 October, 1633
Vol. 170, Case 159, 
Denunciation

Fra Pietro de Anastasio, Chaplain of the Order residing at St. Paul’s Grotto, Rabat was accused of sorcery.
185. 5 November, 1634  
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Three French knights and their servant, accused of infringement of abstinence.

186. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Pagarelli, Italian from Florence, accused of owning prohibited books.

187. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Cesar de Ferro, Sicilian, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

188. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Geronimo Buccella, Italian from Lucca, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

189. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Francesco Girlanda, Italian, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

190. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Pietro Cesarini, Italian, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

191. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Martelli, Italian, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

192. 8 February, 1635  
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Fra Joanne Batta Compagnone, Italian, accused of having perused a prohibited book.

193. 8 February, 1635  
Vol. 170, Case 156, Denunciation  
Fra Raffaele Tornaquinci, Italian from Florence accused of having perused a prohibited book.

194. 28 February, 1636  
Vol. 170, Case 158, Denunciation  
Fra Bailiff Villanova, French living at Valletta, accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated on condition of keeping silent.

195. 18 April, 1636  
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196. 19 January, 1638  
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197. 20 June, 1639  
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Fra Raffaele Tornaquinci, Italian from Florence, accused of having an heretical opinion.

198. 11 August, 1639  
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Fra Matheolo This, Maltese, Chaplain of the Order/Priory of Portugal, accused that he did not consecrate during mass.

199. ?? 1639  
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Fra Timotheo Longo, Chaplain of the Order, accused of having an heretical opinion. Sentence: he was admonished and liberated on condition of keeping silent.

200. 3 April, 1640  
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Fra Joanne Batta Medici, Italian, accused of infringement of abstinence.

201. 19 June, 1640  
Vol. 168, Case 38, Denunciation  
Fra Josepcho Lo giudice, Chaplain of the Order, Sicilian from Paterno, accused of sorcery. He was liberated and absolved.

202. 30 August, 1640  
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Fra Joanne Batta Galeano de Castelnovo, Italian living in Gozo, Governor of Gozo. Previously captain of a galley, accused of having offended a cleric.

203. 28 September, 1640  
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Fra Bailiff Albano Sayavedra, Bailiff of Negroponte, living at Valletta, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisition.

204. 26 October, 1640  
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205. 26 October, 1640  
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206. 20 December, 1640  
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207. 29 January, 1641  
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208. 21 March, 1641  
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209. 29 March, 1641  
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210. 23 July, 1641  
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211. 4 July, 1642  
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212. 19 August, 1642  
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213. 5 October, 1642  
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Fra Roberto Pinzarola, accused of blasphemy. He was liberated and absolved.

214. 28 November, 1642  
Vol 170, Case 174,  
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Fra de Mezo, Chaplain of the Order, Provençal, accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.

215. 28 November, 1642  
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Fra Giuseppe Cotro, Chaplain of the Order, Provençal, accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.

216. 16 June, 1643  
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Fra Domenico Villa, Catalan, Chaplain of the Priory of Catalonia, accused of having perused prohibited literature.

217. 27 June, 1643  
Vol 170, Case 179,  
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Fra de Vimille, French, accused of sorcery.

218. 12 September, 1643  
Vol 170, Case 178,  
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Fra Musu Aloys, French, Grand Cross, Prior of Toulouse, accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.

219. 22 October, 1643  
Vol 170, Case 176,  
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Fra Comm. Gaspare Aldetri, French, accused of blasphemy and of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.

220. 29 January, 1644  
Vol 170, Case 182,  
Denunciation  
Fra Andrea Oreglia, Neapolitan, accused of sorcery.

221. 18 March, 1644  
Vol 170, Case 180,  
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Fra de Neoscere, Captain of the galleys 'Capitana', accused of having an heretical opinion.

222. 17 May, 1644  
Vol 170, Case 181,  
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Fra Gestuel, French, accused of blasphemy.

223. 17 May, 1644  
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Fra Torretta, French, accused of blasphemy.

224. 17 May, 1644  
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An unknown young knight, French, accused of blasphemy.

225. 6 May, 1645  
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226. 20 September, 1645  
Vol 170, Case 184,  
Denunciation  
An unknown knight, accused of infringement of abstinence.

227. 28 September, 1645  
Vol 168, Case 40,  
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Fra Guglielmo Bonamico, Maltese, accused of heresy. Sentence: had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts (see No. 123) for four years; had to say the Rosary every Saturday.

228. 3 December, 1645  
Vol 170, Case 183,  
Denunciation  
An unknown knight, French, accused of sorcery.
229. 12 December, 1646
Vol 171, Case 186,
Complaint

Fra Joanne Antoni Viglia Paduina, Castillian, accused of sorcery. He was liberated and absolved.

230. 23 January, 1647
Vol 168, Case 41,
Complaint

Fra Joanne Bichi, Italian, accused of having offended the officials of the Inquisition. Sentence: had to recite the seven psalms every Friday for two years.

231. 13 July, 1647
Vol 171, Case 187,
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Fra Scillon, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

232. 24 September, 1647
Vol 171, Case 188,
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Fra Bure and other Knights, French, accused of owning prohibited books.

233. 24 October, 1647
Vol 168, Case 42,
Complaint

Fra Joanne Batta Darmanin, Maltese, Chaplain of the Order, accused of sorcery. Sentence: had to recite the seven psalms weekly for four years; had to say the Litany monthly for four years.

234. 4 February, 1648
Vol 171, Case 192,
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Fra Tornaguinesio, Italian from Florence, accused of blasphemy. He was liberated and absolved.

235. 18 June, 1648
Vol 171, Case 190,
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Fra Marco Rossetto, Italian living at Valletta, accused of having kept the goods of the Greek Georgio de Chialo against his will. Sentence: had to pay 100 scudi to the Inquisition.

236. 22 October, 1648
Vol 171, Case 189,
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Fra Carlo Crisafi, Sicilian from Messina, accused of owning prohibited books. He was liberated and absolved.

237. 22 October, 1648
Vol 171, Case 191,
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Fra Balthassare d’Amico, Chaplain of the Order, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisition. He was liberated and absolved.

238. 17 December, 1649
Vol 171, Case 193,
Denouncement

Fra Francesco Carbomeau, French, accused of having perused prohibited books. He was liberated and absolved.

239. 28 January, 1650
Vol 171, Case 197,
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Fra Thomas Castramediano, accused of sorcery.

240. 28 January, 1650
Vol 171, Case 197,
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Fra Jittano Castramediano, accused of sorcery.

241. 28 January, 1650
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Vincenzo Comi, son of Fra Thomas Castramediano, accused of sorcery.

242. 5 April, 1650
Vol 171, Case 194,
Denouncement

Fra Sancio Gravina, Sicilian living at Valletta, accused of having an heretical opinion.

243. 22 May, 1650
Vol 171, Case 195,
Denouncement

Fra Musu Colin, French, Chaplain of the Order, accused of infringement of abstinence. He was liberated and absolved.

244. 18 June, 1650
Vol 171, Case 198,
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Fra Santurin, Infermiere at the Sacra Infermeria, living at Valletta, accused of having objected to the baptism of his slave.

245. 18 July, 1650
Vol 171, Case 196,
Denouncement

Fra Joanne Antonio, Neapolitan, accused of 'superstitious' practices.

246. 28 February, 1652
Vol 171, Case 200,
Denouncement

Fra Javan, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

247. 28 February, 1652
Vol 171, Case 200,
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An unknown knight, French, accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.

248. 25 May, 1650
Vol 171, Case 199,
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Fra Angelo Marruni, living at Valletta, Chaplain of the Order Mastro dei Diaconi, accused of heresy. He was liberated and absolved.

249. 10 May, 1653
Vol 171, Case 203,
Injunction

Fra Joanne Batta Maurizzii, captain of a galley, accused of having given sanctuary to three Greeks pursued by the Inquisition. Sentence: he had to pay 500 scudi to the Inquisition.

250. 14 October, 1653
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Fra D’Averna, French, Padrone of the galley S. Joanni, accused of sorcery; heretical opinion; infringement of abstinence. He was liberated and absolved.
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<td>Fra D’Anval, French, Captain of the galley S. Joanni, accused of sorcery; heretical opinion; infringement of abstinence. He was liberated and absolved.</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<td>252.</td>
<td>14 October, 1653</td>
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<td>20 January, 1654</td>
<td>Fra Joanne Sciovin, Chaplain of the Order on the galley S. Pietro, accused of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.</td>
<td>Denouncement</td>
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<td>260.</td>
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<td>262.</td>
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<td>23 May, 1658</td>
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<td>Denouncement</td>
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<td>266.</td>
<td>23 May, 1658</td>
<td>Fra La Linodlera, from Auvergne accused of blasphemy and of having an heretical opinion. He was liberated and absolved.</td>
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<td>269.</td>
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<td>Fra Francesco Pichet, from Auvergne, accused of having sworn falsely. Sentence: had to say the Rosary for four years every Saturday; had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts (see No. 123) for four years.</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
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<td>270.</td>
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<td>Fra Cesare de Momberston, from Auvergne accused of having sworn falsely. Sentence: had to say the Rosary for four years weekly on a Saturday; had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts (see No. 123) for four years.</td>
<td>Denunciation</td>
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<td>271.</td>
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<td>Fra Justi Defai Girlando, from Auvergne accused of having sworn falsely. Sentence: had to say the Rosary for four years weekly on a Saturday; had to confess and receive Holy Communion on the Four Feasts (see No. 123) for four years.</td>
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Fra Geronimo Monseron, accused of having an heretical opinion.

317. 23 September, 1687
Vol 171, Case 254,
Denunciation
Fra Geronimo Leron de Fausonia, French, accused of having spoken against the authority of the Inquisition.

318. 7 March, 1689
Vol 171, Case 257,
Denunciation
Fra de Boie, French, Novice of the Order, accused of heresy.

319. 7 March, 1689
Vol 171, Case 257,
Denunciation
Fra La Motta, French, Novice of the Order, accused of heresy.

320. 6 October, 1689
Vol 171, Case 256,
Denunciation
Fra Musu Lafertè, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

321. 17 February, 1693
Vol 171, Case 258,
Denunciation
Fra Comitè, from Auvergne, accused of having an heretical opinion; infringement of abstinence.

322. 23 August, 1695
Vol 171, Case 259,
Denunciation
Fra de Boie, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

323. 13 February, 1696
Vol 171, Case 259,
Denunciation
Fra Massimiliano Henrico Boneyd, French, accused of having an heretical opinion.

324. 17 February, 1696
Vol 171, Case 262,
Process
Fra Scipione, Italian, accused of having an heretical opinion; infringement of abstinence. Sentence: had to abjure in public.

325. 21 October, 1696
Vol. 171, Case 260,
Compiration
Fra Joanne di Damian, Provençal, accused of having ‘superstitious’ beliefs.

326. 10 November, 1696
Vol 171, Case 261,
Compiration
Fra Beltrand de Morton-Sciamrilian, Auvergne, accused of infringement of abstinence.

Unavailable Cases:

1. 1575-81
Vol 167, Case 4,
Process
Fra Honofrio Capone, Aragonese, Vice Castellano.

2. 1575-81
Vol 167, Case 5,
Process
Fra Santa Croce.

3. 1581-83
Vol 167, Case 7,
Process
Fra Bariulan Francesco Gueival.

4. 1587-88
Vol 167, Case 13,
Process
Fra Jacobo Fiot and others, accused of having helped a Frenchman suspected of heresy, escape.

5. 1599-1600
Vol 168, Case 20,
Process
Fra Claudio della Versière French, and other knights, accused of having used violence to help a prisoner escape from the Holy Office prison.

6. ?
Vol 168, Case 45,
Process
Fra Laurentio Borg, Maltese, accused of having quarrelled with a courier of the Inquisition.

7. 1583-1587(?)
Vol 169, Case 55

8. 1608
Vol 169, Case 95

9. 1610-11
Vol 170, Case 103,
Denunciation
Fra Thomas Gargallo, Catalan, Bishop of Malta.

10. 1630-31
Vol 170, Case 144

11. 1632-35
Vol 170, Case 152,
Denunciation
Fra S. Joanni, suspected of heresy.
12. 1676-77
Vol 171, Case 237,
Denouncement
Fra Cancrin, French, accused of having perused prohibited books.

13. 1687-89
Vol 171, Case 255,
Denouncement
Fra Leron de Fausonia, French.