

**The regulations of the old hospital of the Knights of St. John at Valetta.
From a copy printed at Rome, and preserved in the archives of Malta / with
a translation, introduction, and notes explanatory of the hospital work of
the Order.**

Contributors

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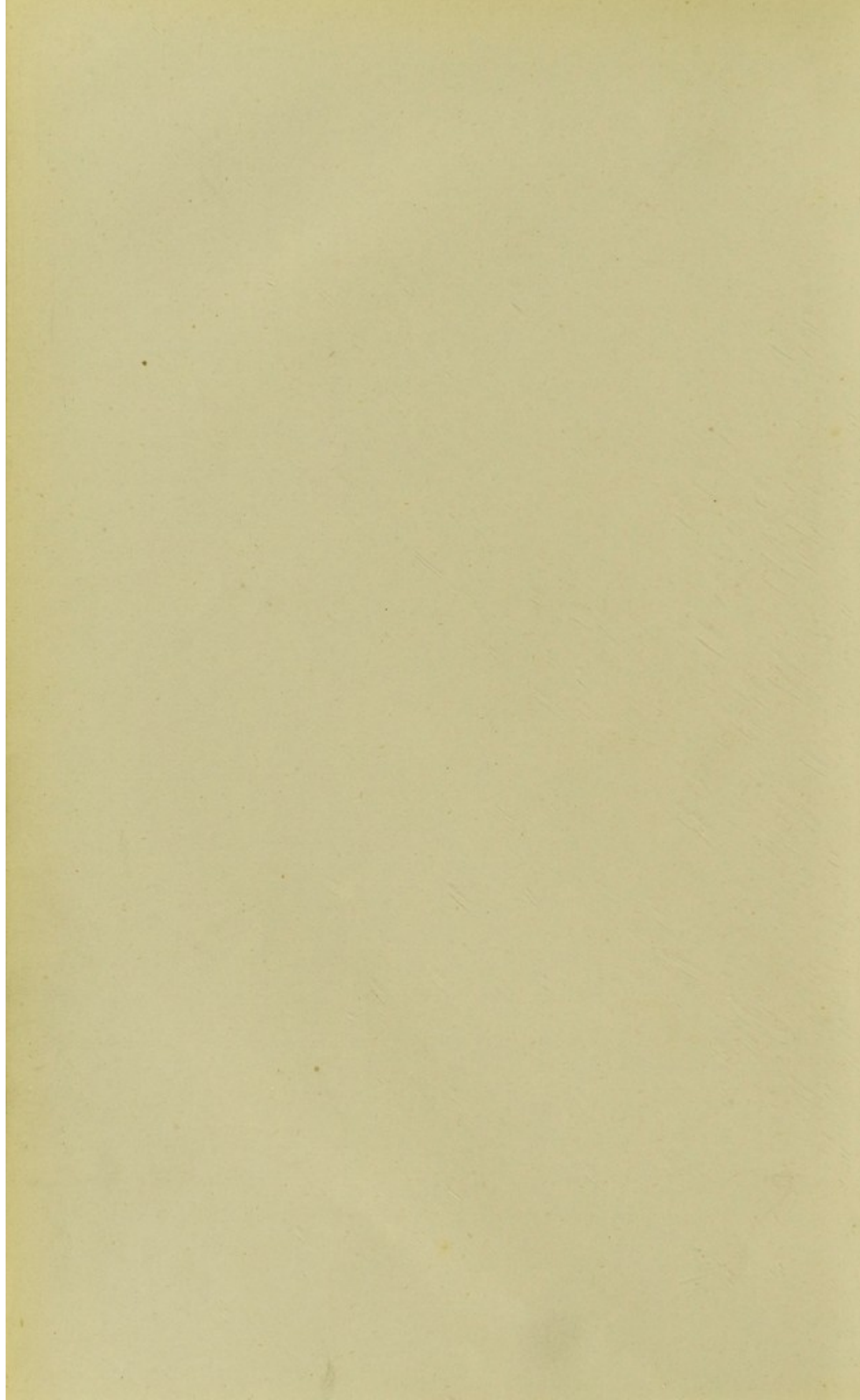
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THE HOSPITAL AT VALETTA



THE
GREAT HOSPITAL AT VALETTA
IN 1726

FROM THE ITALIAN ORIGINAL PRESERVED
IN THE ARCHIVES OF MALTA

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

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THE
 REGULATIONS OF THE OLD HOSPITAL
 OF THE
 KNIGHTS OF ST JOHN
 AT VALETTA

From a Copy Printed at Rome, and preserved in
 the Archives of Malta

WITH A
 TRANSLATION, INTRODUCTION, AND NOTES EXPLANATORY
 OF THE HOSPITAL WORK OF THE ORDER

BY THE
 REV. W. K. R. BEDFORD
 ONE OF THE CHAPLAINS OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN ENGLAND

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
 EDINBURGH AND LONDON
 MDCCCLXXXII

ORDER of ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM : 18 cent.

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MALTA : Hospitals ; 18 cent.

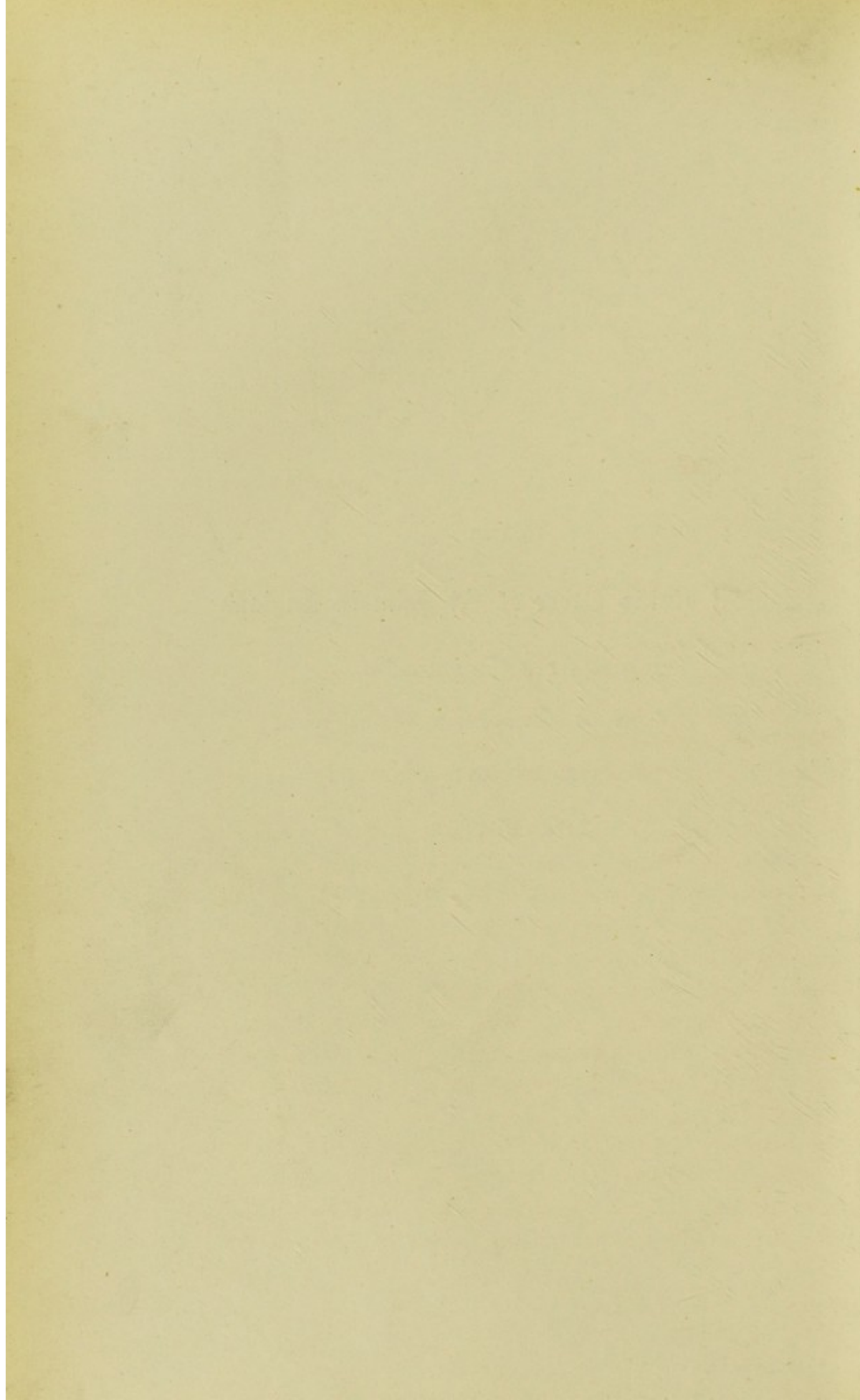
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TO THE
Council of the Order of St John in England

THIS SMALL CONTRIBUTION TO
THE HISTORY OF THEIR PREDECESSORS' WORK
IS DEDICATED BY THEIR CONFRÈRE

THE EDITOR



PREFACE.

No relics can be so interesting to Hospitallers as the traces of the special work and purpose of their Order. If, by the indefatigable exertions of our Secretary, the English Language is ever enabled again to occupy a hospice at Jerusalem, it will be a matter of high satisfaction to know that we shall be on the very traces of the founders of the Order, whose first Grand Master, Gerard, presided over the House of Refuge—erected, as some say, by John Hyrcanus, who bequeathed to it his name, but more probably by Charlemagne, or by the Abbot of the Augustinian convent of Naples, and dedicated either to St John the Baptist, or to that Bishop of Alexandria whose good deeds procured him canonisation as St John the Almoner. Which of these statements is correct, or what the exact position of Gerard himself, whether monk or soldier, is now a mere antiquarian speculation, though the folios of the last century are full of pages of learning on the subject. It is more important to trace the fact that while we have scarcely any details of the construction or management of the hospitals of the Order prior to its establishment in Malta, we are assured that wherever the fluctuating fortunes of the knights led them to find a home,

and wherever their branch foundations were erected, their hospital work was as distinctly recognised as their religious or their military character. So that at length it seemed as if St John, like St Vitus and St Anthony, would have his name appropriated to some one of the painful maladies which afflict humanity.¹

When the Knights of St John, under their Grand Master Philip Villiers Delisle Adam, took possession of their future home at Malta, they found there a hospital in the ancient capital of Citta Vecchia. The foundation is still in existence, under the control of the Government, as a hospital, and is called Santo Spirito; but having been entirely rebuilt and remodelled by Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena, it contains no traces of its original condition. The Order no doubt found it necessary to have a building nearer to their own headquarters, and in the Citta Vittoriosa or Borgo, which lies behind Fort St Angelo, the scanty remains of their first Maltese hospital may be seen, incorporated with more modern buildings, used as a nunnery. An exterior doorway, having pomegranates conspicuous among its ornaments, and an interior arch—of which a good account, with an engraving, is furnished in a magazine² published some years back at Valetta—are the only architectural relics of interest. Indeed, in 1575, less than fifty years after their arrival, the hospital was transferred to the new city of Valetta; and, by an unfortunate choice of situation, the south-eastern side of the promontory, close to the entrance of the great harbour, was selected—being the lowest part of the new city, near the outlet of the sewer, and exposed to the sirocco wind, while sheltered by adjacent buildings from the wholesome breezes which play from the other points of the compass. The Report of the Barrack and Hospital Commission of 1863, which will be found in the Note, sweepingly con-

¹ See Note A, page 43.

² See Note B, page 44.

demns it;¹ yet as a monument of grand architecture, and for splendour of equipment and service, it was long unrivalled, and still maintains a deep interest. The first erection seems to have been the great hall, now divided by partitions (which do not reach more than half its height) into several wards, but containing, under one roof, a room 503 feet long, 34 feet 10 inches broad, and 30 feet 6 inches high. The beams of the roof appear to be of red deal, although common report states Sicilian chestnut to be the wood employed in their construction. The apartment at right angles also formed part of the same great hall, though now divided by another partition of about 12 feet in height. There seems to have been a communication with the sea by means of a vaulted passage, a portion of which, cut off by rough masonry, was brought to light last spring during the sewerage excavations. At the end of this large apartment is a small oratory, and there are traces of an altar (as shown in the engraving, from a German account of the Order published in Augsburg in 1650), above which now hangs a large picture representing the reception of the hand of St John by the Grand Master D'Aubusson. All down the wall, on the sea-side of the apartment, are little recesses, which were used as latrines in former days. The windows were high and small, so that the apartment was (and is even with its additional windows) very dull and somewhat close. The dreariness of the room was relieved in former times by tapestries and pictures—the work of Matteo Preti and of others. To those who look at sanitation with the eyes of the seventeenth century, there is nothing but admiration to be given to the costly—nay, lavish—arrangements and service of the hospital. We find Teonge, the English man-of-war's chaplain, who has left us an amusing diary of his voyages in Charles II.'s time, loud in its praise; and Sandys, a few

¹ See Note C, page 44.

years before, selects for especial commendation the canopies of the beds, shown in the German engraving—very like the mosquito-curtains at present in use in Valetta—and the fortnightly supply of clean linen! Howard's perspicuous sense of what was really required in a well-ordered hospital no doubt detected many abuses at the time of his visit about a hundred years ago; but one point which he selects for comment—viz., that many of the inmates had pewter dishes only instead of silver—indicates a want of knowledge of the Regulations, which expressly prescribe pewter for the *gente di catena*, or criminal class of patients.¹ That the hospital was a constant source of care to the Order, is apparent by the many additions made from time to time to its buildings and revenues, and by the fact that with decaying funds caused by the loss of revenue,² and the unlucky result of their compact with the Antonine Order, their expenditure upon the hospital never relaxed; and even down to the year 1796, the means of improving its efficiency was the subject of serious consideration in the Councils of the Order.³

The buildings were extended in 1662, and again by Grand Master Perellos, who erected the front towards Strada Mercanti in 1712. But the obliteration of the arms of the Grand Hospitallers from 1683 to 1701, at the point where an arch has been broken through to connect the new work with the old quarters of the superintending officers, would seem to indicate that some portion of the work at least was commenced at an earlier date.⁴ In Perellos's time, also, the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament was erected opposite the ward for the dying. In 1774 a large sum was spent on repairs, and in 1780 a very injudicious addition was made of certain rooms and passages now used as stores.⁵ The total number of halls or wards

¹ See Note D, page 48.

² See Note H, page 55.

³ See Note E, page 51.

⁴ See Note F, page 52.

⁵ See Note G, page 54.

in 1796 was stated at twelve, with four supplementary chambers.¹

The present buildings of the hospital embrace, on the side opening from Strada Mercanti, a quadrangle 90 feet by 88 feet, in the centre of which is a fountain decorated with pears carved in stone—the arms of Grand Master Perellos. In this court is the dispensary, containing curious old earthenware jars and metal fittings, including a pestle and mortar of bell-metal, with Perellos's arms again engraved. Here are also a library, and quarters for medical officers. In one corner (for the first quadrangle is at an angle of forty-five to the rest of the building) is a flight of stairs leading up to the ward where the arms of the Hospitallers are emblazoned, and another staircase descending to a corridor which leads to the great ward of the ancient hospital, through a quadrangle, at a level of 35 feet below the entrance, 130 feet 6 inches by 84 feet. The intermediate space is occupied by a triangular court, the rooms in which are appropriated to the sick of the Malta Fencibles Artillery.

The other traces of the hospital system of the knights are to be found in a building known as the Camerata, originally the linen-store of the hospital, and its laundry. The cemetery of the old hospital is now part of the site of the House of Incurables, where many of the bones, once interred there, are to be seen in architectural figures upon the walls of a subterranean chapel. Hard by is the church of Nibbia, containing the tomb of the knight of that name, who was a founder of the hospital in 1574, and died 1619.

The Book of Regulations, now translated, is preserved, with a few other accounts of the last century relating to the hospital, in the public archives at Valetta. No attempt has been made to do more than give a literal translation of the quaint phraseology of the original; nor has it been

¹ See Note H, page 55.

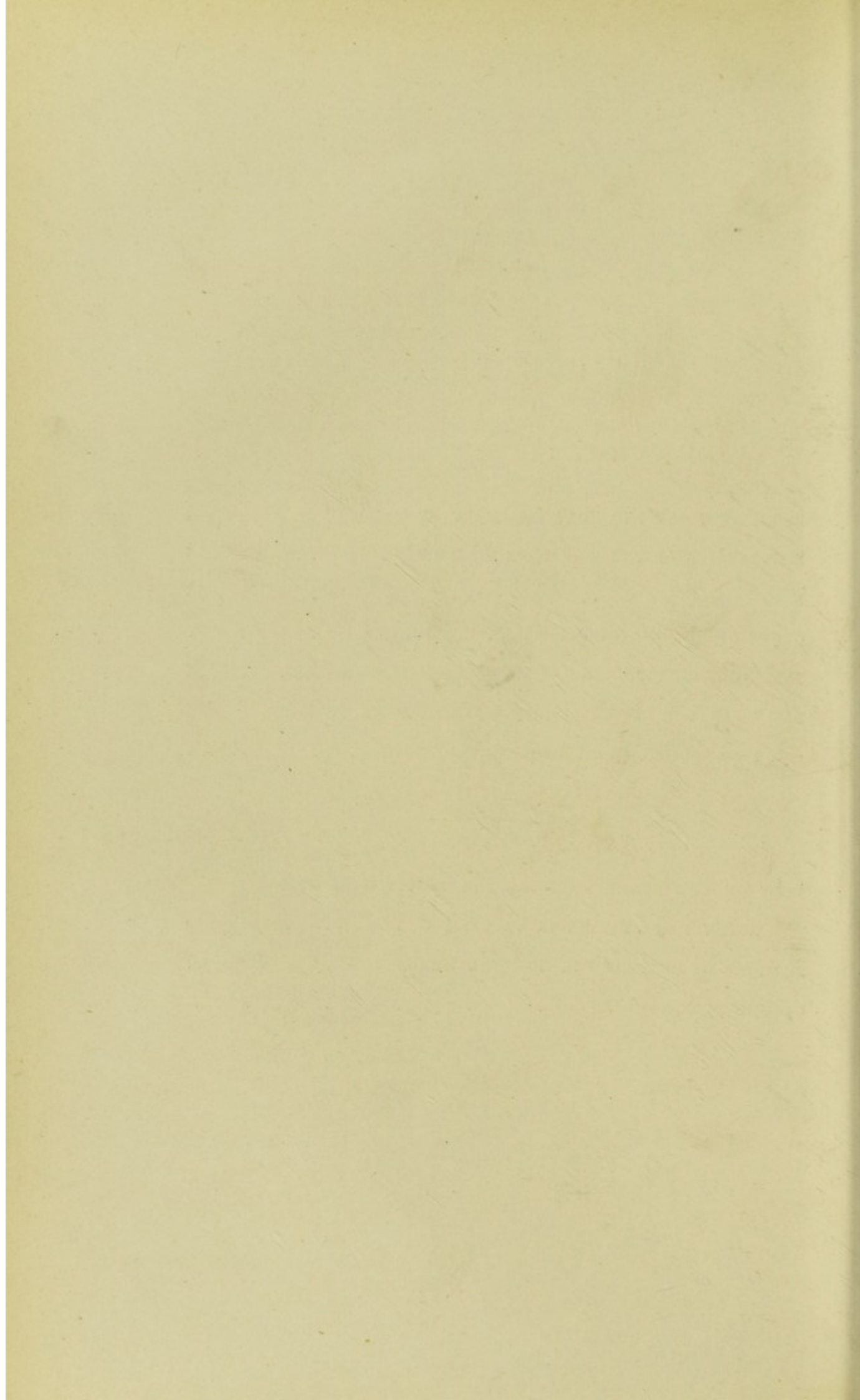
thought advisable to attempt to modernise the spelling, or to correct the possible errors of the typography of so curious a relic of hospital economy, embodying, no doubt, the details of the system in use from the very foundation of the building in 1575. It gives a very full and interesting detail, not only of the routine of the hospital management, but also of the system of dispensaries in the affiliated towns, and of doles or stated pittances of food or money, which continued to be distributed even after the English occupation. It would appear, from other records, that in 1796 a new system of regulations was about to be introduced. It was then proposed to give the dispenser 57 *scudi* a-month, and to allow him six assistants; thirty-eight servants being provided for the general work of the hospital. We have a good report of it from the French traveller St Priest at that time.¹ But the downfall of the Order entirely altered its position and objects. Should it now cease to be used as a military hospital, it is to be hoped that the building, at least, will be spared as a grand relic of charitable magnificence.

¹ See Note I, page 55.

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REGOLAMENTO

DELLA

SACRA INFIRMERIA DI MALTA

(REGULATIONS OF THE HOLY INFIRMARY
OF MALTA)

REGOLAMENTO

DELLA

Pag. 3.¹ SACRA INFERMERIA DI MALTA.

IL Superiore, e Capo, della Sacra Infermeria è L'Eminentissimo, e Reverendissimo Gran Maestro, che s'intitola Magnus Magister Hospitalis Hierusalem.

Il Grand Ospedaliere Capo della lingua di Francia per sua antica preminenza presiede nell' Infermeria, al buon, governo, della quale invigila.

L'Infermiere è un cavaliere professo, al di cui zelo è raccomandata la cura dell' infermie, i quale deve provvedere, di letto, secondo la loro condizione, e bisogno; e abita nell' Infermeria in appartamento separato. La mattina a buon 'ora fa suonare la visita, nella quale interviene per far' osservare con la dovuta carità delli medici l'infermi, e acciò gli sia ordinato il bisogvevole: venuto per il tempo del desinare fa suonare la mangia per avisare tutti gl' ufficiali, e assiste alla medesima acciò ogni letto abia la pitanza ordinatali, e ognuno de' subalterni faccia il suo, dovere; e lo stesso fa la sera nella visita, e cena. Deve sopra tutto far' osservare la dovuta quiete, e perciò, di notte suol spesso visitare tutti e letti, e sale per la vigilanza delle guardie, lumi, ed altro. È sua inspezione di far serrare alla solita ora di notte le porte, e portone dell' Infermeria, e procurare, che tutti gl' officiàli destinati siano ritirati e a tale effetto ha l'autorità di licenziare, e mettere i

Pag. 4.

¹ These numbers refer to the pages in the original text.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

HOLY INFIRMARY OF MALTA.

THE Superior, or Head, of the Holy Infirmary, is the Most Eminent and Very Reverend the Grand Master, who is styled Magnus Magister Hospitalis Hierusalem.

The Grand Hospitaller, Head of the French Langue, presides, by virtue of his ancient precedence, over the Infirmary, and attends to its welfare.

The Infirmary is a professed knight, to whose zeal the care of the sick is intrusted, whom he must provide with beds, according to their condition and need. He resides in a separate apartment in the Infirmary. Early in the morning he has the bell rung for the visitation, at which he is present, to see that the sick are carefully attended to by the physicians, and that what is necessary is ordered for them. The time for dining arrived, he has the dinner-bell rung to summon all the officials, and he is present at the same to make sure that each bed is supplied with the proper allowance, and that each of the subordinates does his duty; and he does the same in the evening at the visitation and supper. Above everything, he must have perfect quietness observed, and therefore he must often visit the beds at night, and the wards, to look after the warders, lights, &c. It is his duty to see that the doors and great gate of the Infirmary are locked at the usual hour at night, and to take care that all the officers on duty have

guardiani, o siano servi, e gastigarli nella forma che meritano, mancando alla polizia, e custodia de' malati. Ha in oltre cura speciale della casa, detta la Falanga, nella quale la Sacra Religione fa nodrire i poveri bambini esposti, con la seperazione conveniente dell' uno e l'altro sesso sotto la cura di tré donne da bene, ed attempate, facendoli prima munire del santo battesimo, e per allattare in casa di balie, e educare nella miglior forma, procurando, di collocarli, adulti che siano, o in matrimonio, ó al servizio di persone onorate, e per allevare parte di zitelle con la dovuta pietá si riducono in un conservatorio dove se li paga il necessario mantenimento.

Per l'economia poi si nominano dall' Eminentissimo Gran Maestro diece cavalieri professi probihomini, detti volgarmente Prodomi, che devono provvedere del bisognevole l'infermi invigilando sopra la qualità, e quantità delle pitanze, sopra la distribuzione de' medicamenti, e di tutte le vettovaglie, e commestibili necessarj. Devono di più notare la spesa d' ogni giorno, e il consumo di tutto ciò, che se usa nell' Infermeria, firmando, di mano propria tutti i pagamenti. Provengono di quotidiane elemosine molti poveri incurabili, e inabili a procacciarsi il vitto, e dispensano ad altri, oltre quel, che rimane nelle caldare molta quantità di consumato, e pasta che a bella posta se fa cucinare ogni giorno; di più una gran parte di lenzuola usate, e coperte, che si danno a povere donne e molte legature, e bastoni per li stropj. Provendendo di balie alle quali contribuiscono mesata, e vestiario per i poveri fanciulli esposti a' quali non allattando più, fanno somministrare il necessario vitto nel detto luogo della Falanga, e per fine invigilano sopra il buon governo di quelli, che pigliano le stoffe, o vero l' unzione mercuriale nel detto luogo separato dall' Ospedale.

L'armoriere suol' essere un frà serviente d'armi, al quale è consegnata tutta l'argenteria dell' Infermeria, che è per uso degl' infermi, per la sua polizia e sicurezza.

Vi é un' altro frà serviente d'armi, che si chiama scrivano dell' Abito, il quale ha' l'ispezzione di notare la spesa di tutta l' Infermeria nel libro maestro, che ogn' anno si consegna nella Rev. Camera del Com: Tesoro. Accodisce nel tempo della mancia; e ha l' incompensa di stendere i testamenti, che fanno l' infermi, e questi dormono nell' Infermeria.

retired; and to effect this, he has authority to dismiss and appoint the warders or servants, and to punish them as they deserve should they fail in attention to and care of the sick. He has, besides, special charge of the house called La Falanga, where the Holy Religion brings up the Foundlings, with the proper separation of the sexes, under the charge of three good and elderly women, having them at first baptised, and provided with wet-nurses, educating them in the best manner, and settling them in life when grown up—either in marriage or in the service of respectable people; and, to bring up some of the girls with due devotion, they are sent to a convent, where their necessary maintenance is defrayed.

Two professed knights of integrity (commonly called *Prodomi*) are appointed by the Most Eminent the Grand Master, who must attend to the wants of the sick, looking after the quality and quantity of the allowances, the distribution of the medicines, and all necessary provisions and food. They must also note the daily expenses and consumption of things in the Infirmary, signing with their own hand the vouchers for payments.

They provide many poor incurables, who are incapable of providing for themselves, with daily alms, and distribute to others, in addition to what remains in the caldrons, a large quantity of soup and vermicelli, which is cooked on purpose every day; also a large number of old sheets and coverlets are given to poor women, and many bandages and crutches to cripples. They provide nurses, give them payment monthly, and clothing for the poor Foundlings, to whom, when they are weaned, they give the necessary food in the aforementioned place, La Falanga; and, finally, they superintend the management of the hot baths and mercurial anointing, which are in a separate ward of the Hospital.

The *Armoriere* is usually a *frà serviente d'armi*, to whom is intrusted all the silver plate of the Infirmary which is used for the sick, and he is responsible for its cleanliness and safe custody.

There is another *frà serviente d'armi* called "Clerk of the Habit," whose duty it is to register all the expenses of the Infirmary in the principal ledger, which is delivered every year to the Reverend Chamber of the Common Treasury. He is present at the time of the *mancia* (distribution of doles), and is intrusted to draw up the wills of the sick, and he lives in the Hospital.

Lo Scrivano de' Prodomi è un Secolare, il quale è subordinato alli Prodomi, notando tutto ciò, che concerne la carica de' medesimi nelli libri distinti, e hà la stanza nell' Infermeria.

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Il Linciere è un Secolare, a chi sta consegnata tutta la biancheria, e masserizie, invigilando a farla ben biancheggiare, mutare e accomodare, secondo il bisogno al qual' effetto ha un servitore pagato, e molti schiavi per lavare, cucire e battere la lana de' materrazzi.

Il Bottigliere tiene in consegna tutto il vino, pane, oglio ed altro, che deve, dare secondo le polize de' Prodomi, e hà un ajutante pagato, e stanza nella Infermeria.

Lo Scivanello hà il carico di notare il mangiare, che ordinano i medici nella mancia, e consegnare le liste a Prodomi per poter questi in tempo provvedere il bisognevole.

Sieguono a questi due cuochi.

Compratore, e compagni, che provvedono tutta la carne per le pitanze, che non possono ricevere in cocina senza essere prima ben' osservate da' Prodomi.

Vi sono quattordici servi, che si chiamano guardiani, due de quali destinati per li cavalieri persone dell' Abito, e fanno le loro guardie di giorno e di notte per la custodia dell' infermi, al servizio de' quali devono accudire.

Doppo di questi vengono due portieri che del continuo sono di guardia per la custodia delle porte.

Per agiuto poi della cucina, e de' guardiani per polire i vasi immondi, e altri bassi officj si eleggono dalla Prigione de' Schiavi 44 tra Cristiani, e Turchi per i quali vi è un' Infermeria particolare nella istessa prigione.

Ecclesiastici.

Per l'assistenza degl' infermi circa il spirituale, il capo è il Priore, il quale è un frà cappellano conventuale, che hà cura di far riconciliare tutti gl' infermi che entrano nell' Ospedale prima delle 24 ore, mentre altrimenti non si ricoverebbero, e invigila sopra l'amministrazione de' sacramenti, e assistenza de' moribondi per accudire a i quali in compagnia degl' altri fa le sue guardie, di notte e di giorno, e confessa li ammalati.

The Secretary of the *Prodomi* is a Secular, subordinate to them, noting everything concerning their work in separate books; and he has an apartment in the Infirmary.

The *Linciére* is a Secular, with whom is deposited all the linen and furniture (or household goods), and he must see that they are washed, changed, and mended, as may be necessary. For this he is allowed a paid servant, and several slaves to wash, sew, and beat the wool of the mattresses.

The *Bottigliere* takes charge of all the wine, bread, oil, &c., which he supplies according to the vouchers of the *Prodomi*. He has a paid assistant, and a room in the Infirmary.

The under Clerk has charge of noting the food prescribed by the doctors in the *mancia*, and of delivering the list to the *Prodomi*, that they may be able to provide in time what is necessary.

There are two cooks, a purveyor, and assistants, who provide all the meat for the allowances, which they cannot receive into the kitchen until after inspection by the *Prodomi*.

There are fourteen servants, called warders, two of whom are set apart for the knights, (*persone dell' Abito*). It is their duty to attend to the care of the sick day and night.

Besides these, there are two doorkeepers continually on guard to watch over the doors.

To assist the cooks and warders in the care of dirty vessels and other mean offices, about forty-four Christians and Turks are selected from the Prison of Slaves, for whom there is a separate Infirmary in the same prison.

Of the Ecclesiastics.

For looking after the spiritual welfare of the sick, the head is the Prior, who is a conventual *frère* chaplain, who has the charge of reconciling (to the Church) all the sick who come to the Hospital before twenty-four hours are over, in case they should not recover; and he superintends the administration of the sacraments, and attends to the dying; and to take care of these latter, as well as the other cases, is his business by night and by day; and he confesses the sick.

Il Vice-Priore, che è nazionale Maltese per comodo della lingua amministra i sacramenti, conduce ivi morti nel cimitero contiguo al Infermeria, ascolta le confessioni, e assiste sì di notte come di giorno alli moribondi, secondo il-giro, che li spetta, e suol' essere fra capellano d' ubbidienza.

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Per ajuto di questi, due vi sono otto sacerdoti fra cappellani d' ubbidienza, due, dé quali destinati ad udire le confessioni, che in giro fanno indispensabilmente di giorno, e di notte le guardie, per la assistenza de' poveri moribondi, e a quelli, che non possono ajuarsi danno caritativamente da mangiare con le proprie mani riscaldando a chi vuole le pitanze raffreddate.

Il Sagrestano oltre l' assistenza alle messe, e comunione, avisa il priore, vice-priore, e sacerdoti per li sacramenti, e assistenza de malati gravi, e però nella visita segue il medico, per riferire quello, che si ordina.

Oltre di che si fá dalla Sacra Religione un 'annua gratificazione al papas Greco, il quale viene dalla sua parrocchia per amministrare i sacramenti a quelli del suo rito, e nazione, che si ritrovano nella detta Sacra Infermeria, nella quale dalla Domenica in Albis fino ali Ascensione, tutte le Domeniche il clero della conventual chiesa di San Giovanni, con apresso lo Eminentissimo Gran Maestro, Gran Croci, e Cavalieri si porta processionalmente, e nell' altare maggiore di essa doppo molte pie orazioni, si canta l' evangelio; Cum sederit Filius hominis, etc., e ciò per eccitare i Cavalieri maggiorimente nell' opere della misericordia, e principalmente dell' ospitalità, che professano.

Delli Medici.

Li medici principali sono trè, i quali scambiano vicendevolmente ogni mese, e tiene cadauno di essi la sua abitazione nell' Infermeria al servizio della quale sono assidui visitandola tutta due volte il giorno, e ciò che da essi si ordina puntualmente si eseguisce; notando nelle tabelle affisse a cadaun letto il mangiare, e medicamenti.

Per ajuto di questi vi sono due altri medici pratici, i quali fanno anche un mese per uno, e hanno la stanza nell' Infermeria.

The Vice-Prior, who, for the convenience of the language, is a native of Malta, administers the sacraments, conducts the funerals in the cemetery adjoining the Infirmary, hears the confessions, and attends night and day to the dying, according to his turn; and he is subject to the *frère* chaplain. To assist these two there are eight priests owing obedience to the *frère* chaplains; two of these are set apart to hear the confessions, which they take it in turn to do by night and by day; they attend to the poor dying ones; and those who cannot feed themselves they charitably help with their food, warming up the portion that has got cold of any one that wishes it. The Sacristan, besides, assists them at the masses and communions, gives notice to the prior, vice-prior, and priests about the sacraments, and attends to the very grave cases; and therefore, at the hour of visiting, he follows next to the doctor to hear what has been prescribed.

Besides this, an annual gratuity is granted by the Holy Religion to a Greek pope, who comes from his parish to administer the sacraments to those of his persuasion and nationality, who are in the aforementioned Holy Infirmary; in which place, every Sunday, from Low Sunday (*Domenica in Albis*) to Ascension, the clergy of the conventual church of St John assemble in procession after the Most Eminent the Grand Master, Grand Crosses, and Knights, and at the high altar, after many pious orations, is sung the Gospel "Cum sederit Filius hominis," &c.; especially to stir up the knights to deeds of mercy, and principally to the hospitality which they profess.

Of the Physicians.

There are three principal physicians who change about, each in his turn, every month, and reside in the Infirmary—attending to it most diligently, visiting it all over twice a-day, to see that their orders are punctually carried out, writing on the tablets attached to each bed the food and medicine required. To assist them there are two other experienced physicians, who take it also in turn every month, and have a room in the Infirmary.

Il pratico di mesata osserva più volte fra il giorno gli varj sintomi dell Infermi per riferirli al medico primario nella visitá; e a tal 'effetto nonsimuta il pratico, che quindici giorni doppo essere entrato il medico, acciò quando viene il mese dell' altro sappia darli le dovute informazioni sopra lo stato de Malati. Assiste di più con l'Infirmiere e Priore nel tempo della mancia, facendo ritardare la pitanza a chi deve, e accudendo per tutto ciò che potesse occorrere.

Tiene ivi oltre la Sacra Religione salariato un medico per la publica lettura quotidiana-di anatomia e accioche maggiormente si esercitino i principianti ogni Mercoledì si tiene publica accademia, nella quale si discorre sopra i morbi correnti.

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Delli Chirurghi.

Li chirurghi primarj sono tré e questi si cambiano a vicenda, come i midici ogni mese, stanziando anche nell' Infermeria per curare i feriti d' ogni sorte, facendosi quivi perfettamente l'operazione del taglio della pietra, e la cura delle cataratte, perchè vi è continuo concorso de' forastieri, che vengono per ricuperare la salute.

A questi sono annessi nella istessa guisa due pratici, i quali hanno l' incombenza di far 'eseguire ciò, che da' chirurghi si ordina, ajutando i medesimi nelle ore della visita, e accudendo nel tempo della mancia, come sopra, e hanno l'abitazione nell' Ospedale.

Vengono doppo questi sei giovani ajutanti, che si dicono barberotti, i quali dormono nell' Infermeria, e accudiscono alli chirurghi, ajutandoli in tutto cio, che sa di mestiere, e da questi si fanno scambievolmente le guardie per non lasciare senza la dovuta assistenza l' Infermi, e per riparare alli casi repentini.

Vi è di più un barbiere fisico che ha stanza nell' Infermeria, e hà la cura dell' insagnie, cataplasmi, vissicanti, ed altro spettante alla fisica, e tiene sotto la sua disciplina due giovani salariati.

Per curare la tigna si tiene una pratica donna attempata separatamente dall' Ospedale.

The doctor for the month notes several times a-day the symptoms of the sick, to relate them to the head-physician at his visit; and to effect this, the doctor does not change until fourteen days after the physician has entered into residence, so that when it is the other doctor's turn, he may know what to tell him about the health of the sick. He also assists the Infirmarian and Priors at the time of the *mancia*, seeing that the proper persons receive the allowances, and attending to anything that might occur.

The Holy Religion keeps, besides, a paid physician for the public daily lecture on anatomy; and in order, more especially, that the beginners may be trained, a public lecture is held every Wednesday, at which ordinary diseases are discussed.

Of the Surgeons.

There are three surgeons, and they take it in turn every month to attend, like the physicians, residing likewise in the Infirmary, having in charge the wounded of all sorts, performing here to perfection the operation of lithotomy, and the cure of cataract, for there is a continual concourse of strangers who come to recover their health.

To them are attached, in the same manner, two practitioners, who must see that the surgeons' orders are carried out, assisting them at the visitations, and at the *mancia*; and they live in the Hospital.

There are also six young men assistants called *barberotti*, who sleep in the Infirmary and assist the surgeons, helping them in everything concerning their profession; and they take it in turn to be on duty, so as not to leave the Infirmary without proper assistance, especially in sudden cases.

There is also a barber-surgeon or phlebotomist, who has a room in the Infirmary, and has charge of the leeches, cataplasms, *vissicanti*, &c., pertaining to medical things, and has under him two paid young men.

An experienced elderly woman is retained, apart from the hospital, to attend to cases of scurvy.

Della Speziaria.

L' officiali della speziaria sono un speziale primario, e cinque ajutanti salariati per la distribuzione delli medicamenti.

Dalli Prodomi si da' al speziale tutto il bisognovole per li restauranti, decotti, e brodi alterati, che si dispensano anche in gran quantità fuori dell' Infermeria a poveri, e povere, che ricorrono con supliche a piedi dell' Eminentissimo Gran Maestro, oltre ogni sorte di latte che da medici si ordini.

Dalla speziaria della Religione non solo si serve tutto l' Ospedale, e gl' officiali, ma ancora tutti luoghi pii, cioè :

Quattro monasterj di monache che sono nella Valletta e Borgo.

Quattro conservatorj di zitelle trà quali ve ne sono due, che si mantengono dall' Eminentissimo Gran Maestro, che con la sua pietà nè fondò uno.

Una casa di ripentite, che campa d' elemosina incerte.

Il convento de' P. P. Capuccini bastando la poliza del Guardiano.

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Il convento de' P. P. Carmelitani Scalzi al Borgo, il quale hà il medico, e chirurgo salariato dalla Religione.

Equello de' P. P. Zoccolanti, i quali possono a libertà loro, come tutti gl' altri regolari venire a curarsi nell' Infermeria, nella quale sono con specialità assistiti, siccome i religiosi di religione fuori di Malta che vengono per curarsi, come tutti i pellegrini, che hanno letto e pitanza, oltre li medicamenti a tutti i poveri e povere.

Delle Sale.

Si osserva nella Sacra Infermeria la dovuta separazione dei morbi, e condizione di malati, e però ad ogni sala è destinata la sua specie differente, cioè :

Sala per li cavalieri, e persone dell' Abito, ch' è la più commoda, e per gli feriti oi sono asseguate due buone stanze.

Sala vecchia per le persone civili, e regolari, e pelligrini.

Sala grande per gli febricitanti, e altri morbi legieri.

Saletta per li gravi, e moribondi, con una camera contigua.

Of the Dispensary.

The officials of the Dispensary consist of a head-dispenser and five paid assistants for the distribution of medicines. The dispenser receives everything necessary from the *Prodomi* for restoratives, decoctions, and different soups, which are also dispensed in large quantities outside the Infirmary to poor people, who come with petitions to the Most Eminent the Grand Master; besides this, each one has milk who has been ordered it by the physicians.

The dispensary of the Religion not only provides for all the Hospital, and for the officials, but also for all the religious places—*i.e.*, four monasteries of nuns at Valetta and Borgo; four Homes for girls, two of which are supported by the Most Eminent the Grand Master, who of his piety has founded one; a penitentiary which is maintained by casual charity; the convent of P. P. Capuchins, an order from the Father Superior being sufficient; the convent of P. P. Carmelites Scalzi at Borgo, which has a paid physician and surgeon from the Religion; and that of the P. P. Franciscans, who can, if they wish, like all the other religious orders, come and be cured in the Infirmary, in which place they are especially attended to; as well as other religious orders outside Malta who come to be cured, and also all the pilgrims, who are given a bed and allowance, besides the medicines dispensed to all poor people.

Of the Wards.

The proper separation of the diseases and condition of the sick is observed in the Holy Infirmary, and therefore every room has its different use—*i.e.*:

Ward for the knights and persons of the Habit, which is most comfortable (convenient), and there are two good rooms set apart for the wounded.

An old ward for the laity, religious orders, and pilgrims.

Large ward for feverish and other slight ailments.

A small ward for serious cases and the dying, with a room adjoining.

Sala nuova per li flussanti, con due camere per quelli, che si tagliano la pietra.

Sala delli feriti con due camere.

Salane grande per le genti di catena, e due camere.

Stanza per li matti con suo guardiano.

Sale due per quelli dell' unzione mercuriale separate dalla Infermeria.

Una sala per quelli che pigliano le stufte fuori dell' Infermeria per ovviare ogni sospetto di mal' aria, che potessero causare.

Ogni sala nell' Infermeria ha la sua Cappella ben' adorna per comodo della messa, e oltre queste vi è la Cappella del Santissimo Sacramento, che ha la porta verso la sala delli moribondi per comodo del viatico.

Il numero ordinario degli infermi è in circa 350 in 400 li quali si trattengono anche per tutta la loro convalescenza.

Delli Letti, Lenzuola, e Coperte.

Li letti degl' infermi sogliono di tempo in tempo mutarsi per la convenevole polizia, e si rifanno ogni sera dalli guardiani, che devono tenerli politi.

Li letti con padiglione, o cortinaggio sono in tutto trecento settanta, mutandosi l' estate con padiglioni di tela bianca, quelli senza padiglione sono trecento settanta cinque.

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Quelli però usati da persone di morbo sospetto di etticia, o altro si bruciano con tutte le lenzuola ed altre spettanti robbe senza riserva alcuna.

I cavalieri e fratelli dell' Abito, hanno lenzuola separate, e più fine, li secolari anche si distinguono dalle genti di catena, massime i religiosi, e pelligrini, e in tutto ascendono al numero di mille cinque cento diecisette.

Le lenzuola si mutano senza riserva alcuna secondo il bisogno degl' infermi, ancorché bisognasse scambiarle moltissime volte tra il giorno.

Le coperte sono ancora distinte e separate come le lenzuola, essendovene per cavalier e religiosi, secolari e gente di catena, e sono in tutto mille cento e quattordici.

A new ward for those who suffer from hemorrhage, with two rooms for those who undergo lithotomy.

Ward for the wounded, with two rooms.

A very large ward for galley-slaves, and two rooms.

Room for mad people and their warder.

Two wards for those undergoing mercurial anointing, separate from the Infirmary.

A ward for those who take hot baths, outside the Infirmary, to avoid any idea of infection.

Every ward in the Infirmary has its chapel well fitted up for the convenience of Mass; and besides these, there is the Chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament, the door of which opens towards the ward for the dying, for the convenience of the viaticum.

The ordinary number of the sick is from about 350 to 400, who remain until they are convalescent.

Of the Beds, Sheets, and Coverlets.

The beds of the sick are changed from time to time for requisite cleanliness, and they are remade every evening by the warders, whose duty it is to keep them clean.

The beds with curtains number in all 370, which are changed in the summer for white linen curtains; those beds without curtains number 375.

Those beds used by persons suffering from consumption or other complaints are burnt, with all the sheets and other things belonging, without any reservation.

The knights and brothers of the Habit have separate sheets of a finer quality; the laity are also distinguished from the slaves, especially the monks and pilgrims; and, altogether, the number is 1517.

The sheets are changed, without exception, according to the needs of the sick, even though they should require changing several times a-day.

The coverlets, again, are distinct and separate like the sheets—being for the use of the knights and monks, seculars and galley-slaves, and number in all 1140.

Tanto le lenzuola, come le coperte, usate che siano, fino ad un certo segno si distribuiscono á poveri, e povere mendicanti dalli Prodomi.

Dell' Argenteria.

Contribuisce molto al decoro della Sacra Infermeria, e polizia degl' infermi l' essere questi serviti mattina, e sera con posate, scudelle, e tondini d' argento anzi l' estessi caldaroni, dalle quali si distribuiscono le minestre, e libacili grandi dove si tiene carne e altro sono d' argento come appare dalla seguente nota, alle gente di catena si supplisce con stagno :—

	Numero.	Di peso lib.
Scodelle,	250	333.4
Piatti,	356	340.9
Piatti Grandi,	1	4.2
Tazze,	167	160.8
Bacili Grandi,	3	49.6
Bacilotti,	12	22.
Cocchiere,	256	54.6
Cocchiaroni,	10	19.6
Forchette,	10	2.6
Quartucci,	43	36.1
Tazze a Becco,	4	4.
Vasi a Becco,	1	1.
Scatole,	1	1.
Lampade,	13	59.1
Pignatte tra gradi, e piccoli con coperchio,	8	135.9
Bocali,	4	8.1
Soltocappa,	1	2.1

ARGENTI PER LA CAPPELLA.

	Numero.	Di peso lib.
Candelieri,	6	34.9
Secchio e Aspersorio,	1	4.6
Scatola per l' Ostia,	1	0.8
Calici con loro Patene,	5	
Pisidi Tré,	3	

The sheets as well as the coverlets, when old, are distributed after a certain time to poor beggars by the *Prodomi*.

Of the Silber Plate.

It contributes greatly to the dignity of the Infirmary and to the cleanliness of the sick, their being served night and morning with covers, bowls, and plates of silver; even the small boilers from which the soup is served, and the large dishes for holding meat, and other things, are of silver, as will appear from the following list. The slaves are supplied with pewter utensils:—

	Number.	Weighing lb.
Bowls,	250	333.4
Dishes,	356	340.9
Large Dishes,	1	4.2
Cups,	167	160.8
Large Basins,	3	49.6
Basins,	12	22.
Spoons,	256	54.6
Large Spoons,	10	19.6
Forks,	10	2.6
Quart-measures,	43	36.1
Drinking-cups,	4	4.
Drinking-vessels,	1	1.
Caskets,	1	1.
Lamps,	13	59.1
Pots in sizes, and small ones with lids,	8	135.9
Jugs,	4	8.1
Salver,	1	2.1

CHAPEL PLATE.

	Number.	Weighing lb.
Candlesticks,	6	34.9
Bucket and holy-water Sprinkler,	1	4.6
Casket for the Host,	1	0.8
Chalices with Patens,	5	
Three small Vases,	3	

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Della Tapezzaria e Quadri.

L' inverno per maggior comodo de malati si adornano le mura delle sale con arazzi di lana, i quali sono consegnati al linciere che ne ha cura, e questi sono divisi in cento trentuno pezzi.

L' estate poi restano adornate le sale con quadri, che sono con buona simitria dapertutto divisi rappresentando molti di essi l' istorie della Sacra Religione, e in tutto ascendono al numero di 85 compresi l' altari.

Della Qualità delle Pitanze.

Sopra di ogn' altra cosa s' invigila dalli Prodomi sopra la buona qualità della robba, che suol servire per le pitanze, pigliando sempre la migliore, e perciò si danno all' infermi ottimi consumati di galline, erbette, vermicelli, riso, e pisti, e tutte quelle sorti di carni, che li sono ordinate come di gallina, piccione, pollastro, vitella, vitellazza, caccia, piccatiglio frigassia stufato polpette, in quella quantità, che conviene, oltre l' amendolate, ove fresche, prugna, e zibibo, e ogni sorte di rinfresco permesso a malati, come restauranti, biscotini, pomi, e granati con zucchero e altre sorte di confetture; secondo il bisogno di caduno; alli cavalieri, e persone dell' Abito si dá pitanza doppia.

Camicie che Dispensano.

E' commendabile carità quella, che si usa con i poveri, che vengono nell' Infermeria a curarsi tutti logori, e stracciati mentre non solo hanno il comodo di mutarsi la camicia, ma ancora gli se ne da una, guariti, che siano per carità e ogn' anno si dispensano in questa maniera cento sessanta camicie nuove.

Of the Hangings and Pictures.

For the greater comfort of the sick in winter, the walls of the rooms are hung with woollen curtains, which are given into the care of the *Linciere*, who has the charge of them, and there are 131 of them. In the summer time the rooms are ornamented with pictures, which are well hung all about—many of them representing the history of the Holy Religion; and in all they number 85, including the altar ones.

Of the Quality of the Food.

The *Prodomi*, above everything, look after the good quality of the materials used in the preparation of the food, selecting always the best of everything; and therefore the sick are given the best soups made of gallinas, herbs, vermicelli, rice, and minced meat, and every kind of meat which has been ordered them—such as gallinas, pigeons, fowls, beef, veal, game, hashes, fricassees, stews, forced meats—in such quantities as are necessary; besides milk of almonds, fresh eggs, plums and raisins, and every kind of refreshment allowed sick people—such as restoratives, sweet biscuits, apples and pomegranates with sugar, and other sorts of confectionery—according to the wants of each one. The knights and persons of the Habit receive double portions.

Of Shirts which are given away.

This is a commendable charity which the poor make use of who come to the Infirmary to be cured, all tattered and torn; for they not only enjoy the comfort of changing their shirts, but one is given to each of them for charity when they have recovered; and every year 160 new shirts are given away in this manner.

Dell' Assistenza de' Fratelli nella Sacra Infermeria.

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Si esercitò da' Fratelli dello Ordine Gerosolimitano la S. ospitalità, e però nel tempo della mancia vengono a servire l'infermi con portare loro dal luogo dove si dispensa il mangiare sino alli letti le pitanze ordinate, e quelle scambiano, permettendolo il medico assistente con altra cosa, se non gustassero a' medesimi infermi, a' quali i predetti Fratelli sogliono secondo riscaldare anche le pitanze, e prestarli tutta l'assistenza dovuta.

Ma perché venendo tutti insieme potrebbesi cagionar confusione perciò ciascheduna lingua ha la sua giornata assegnata per il servizio della Sacra Infermeria.

La Domenica per la lingua di Provenza.

Il Lunedì per quella di Alvernia.

Il Martedì per quella di Francia.

Il Mercoledì per quella d'Italia.

Il Giovedì per quella d'Aragona.

Il Venerdì per quella d'Alemagna.

Il Sabato per Castiglia e Portugallo.

Li Novizzi sono obligati di venire a servire nell' Infermeria come sopra, cioè ciascheduno nel giorno della sua lingua, ed acciocché non si manchi da alcuno ad un' opera di Carità tanto dovuta, s'invigila dal maestro de' Novizj Gran Croce, e dalli due commissarj suoi colleghi di diversa nazione, che portano seco uno scrivano per notare chi di loro mancasse di venire per ammonirlo.

In oltre il Giovedì Santo il Gran Ospidaliere con tutti i cavalieri della lingua di Francia nella sala dove si fa il sepolcro con esemplar carità si portano a lavar i piedi a dodici poveri a quali poscia somministrano una buona elemosina.

Della Sepoltura de' Morti nella Sacra Infermeria.

Li morti nell' Infermeria sogliono seppellirsi nel cimiterio della medesima; siccome quelli della casa detta la Falanga, e nell' oratorio di esso vi è la messa quotidiana per suffragio de' medesimi

Of the Assistance of the Brethren in the Holy Infirmary.

The training of the Brothers of the Order of Jerusalem prescribes religious hospitality; and therefore at the time of the *mancia* they arrive to wait on the sick, and bring them to their beds, from the place where the food is dispensed, the portions ordered them, and these they exchange, if the physician on duty permits, for something else, if the sick do not fancy what is prepared for them; the aforementioned Brothers must also warm up the portions, and so give them all necessary assistance. But as all arriving together might cause confusion, each Langue has its own particular day assigned for the service of the Holy Infirmary.

Sunday, for the langue of Provence.

Monday, for that of Auvergne.

Tuesday, for that of France.

Wednesday, for that of Italy.

Thursday, for that of Arragon.

Friday, for that of Germany.

Saturday, for Castille and Portugal.

The Novices are obliged to come and assist in the Infirmary as above—*i.e.*, each one on the day of his Langue; and that none shall omit such a proper work of charity, a watch is kept by the master of the Novices, Grand Cross, and by two commissaries of the college, of different nationality, who bring with them a clerk to note the names of those who fail to come, so as to admonish them. Besides this, on Holy Thursday, the Grand Hospitaller, with all the knights of the French Langue, assemble in the room where the sepulchre is prepared, and with exemplary charity wash the feet of twelve poor men, to whom plentiful alms are given afterwards.

Of the Burial of the Dead in the Holy Infirmary.

The dead in the Infirmary are usually buried in its cemetery, as well as those of the house called La Falanga, and in its oratory there is daily mass said for the repose of the souls of the people

defonti ivi seppelliti; e se alcuno disponesse altrove la sua sepoltura in tal caso accompagnato il cadavere dal clero dell' Infermeria sino alla porta viene ivi consegnato alla parrocchia soggetta all' Oratorio.

Tutti quelli però dell' Abito di tutti i stati sogliono seppellirsi nella conventual chiesa di San Giovanni, venendoli processionalmente a prendere il clero della medesima, e sei cavalieri per condurre il cadavere, se è cavaliere, o sei fra cappellani, se è fra cappellano, con il seguito di Monsignor Prior della chiesa, Gran Croci, e convento.

Li donati, servitori, e famigliari de' cavalieri volendosi seppellire fuori vengono associati dalla parrocchia dell Vittoria della Religione.

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Elemosine fisse e straordinarie che escono dalla Sacra Infermeria.

Riassumendo l'Elemosine dell' Ospedale, queste sono considerabili per la qualità, e quantità; primeramente, come già si è detto è cura dei Prodomi provvedere di quotidiano assegnamento tutti i poveri ciechi, stroppi, leprosi, scrofolarij, ed altri invalidi, i quali presentemente importano scudi cento il mese.

Si distribuisce a' mendicanti, e invalidi consumato, e pasta mattina, e sera, e si dispensano senza riserva alcuna, legature, stampe, e bastoni, e lenzuola, e coperte usate.

Si ricevono tutti i bambini esposti col provederli di Balie, alle quali si dà mesata, e vestiario, se li dá stato nell'età più adulta, collocandosi ogn' anno in matrimonio sette zitelle orfane concinquanta scudi di dote per ciascheduna, altre si mettono in conservatorio, ed altre al servizio de' particolari: Oltre questi ve n' è un gran numero di poveri fanciulli, rimasti privi de' parenti, o per impossibilità de' medesemi al loro sostentamento, i quali sono soccorsi come gl' Esposti, e consegnati a suo tempo a chi spettano.

Alli P. P. Capuccini infermi si dà tanto di mangiare come di medicamenti tutto ciò, che li occorre, e a P. P. di S. Teresa al Borgo oltre il comodo che si dà a tutti nell' Infermeria.

buried there; and if any one should wish to be buried somewhere else, the clergy of the Infirmary in such a case accompany the corpse to the place where it is to be buried, where it is consigned to the care of the parish priest, subject to the Oratory. All those, however, of the Habit, of every rank, are buried in the conventual church of St John—the clergy of the same arriving there in procession to receive them, and six knights to carry the corpse, if it be a knight, or six *frère* chaplains, if it be a *frère* chaplain—accompanied by the Monsignor Prior of the Church, Grand Crosses, and the convent fraternity. The donats, servants, and families of the knights wishing to be buried elsewhere, are accompanied by the parish priest of the Citta Vittoriosa.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Charities of the Holy Infirmary.

Summing up the charities of the hospital, these will be found considerable for quality and quantity. In the first place, as has already been mentioned, it is the business of the *Prodomi* to provide daily allowances to all the poor blind, lame, leprous, scrofulous people, and other invalids, which amount at the present time to 100 *scudi* the month. Soup and vermicelli are distributed morning and night to the beggars and invalids; and bandages, crutches, sticks, linen, and old coverlets are given away to each one without reservation.

All deserted children are admitted and provided with nurses, who receive a monthly payment, and clothing if they are older, settling in marriage every year seven orphan girls, each one receiving 50 *scudi* dowry; others are placed in the *Conservatorio*, and others in the service of private persons. Besides these, there are a large number of poor children, left without relatives, or unable to be supported by them, who are assisted, like the foundlings, and sent back in time to those to whom they belong. To the sick of the P. P. Capuchins is given as much as they want in the way of food and medicines, and to the P. P. of St Theresa at Borgo, besides all the conveniences which all in the Infirmary receive.

Di più si allogiano tutti i Maroniti, Greci, e Pellegrini di Terra Santa sino a nuovo imbarco.

A tutti i Missionarj Cappuccini, Teresiani, Zoccolanti, ed altri si da il soccorso di pane, e ova, e altro per il viaggio tanto nell' andare come nel venire dalla missione.

In oltre ogn' anno si dispensano scudi cinquanta à poveri di Bormola una delle 4 città, dove maggiormente regna la povertà.

Enella settimana santa nella cena si dispensano diverse altre elemosine.

Calcolo della Spesa annua che fa nell' Infermeria della Sacra Religione.

Attese tutte queste Elemosine, si fa il conto, che un Anno per l'altro la spesa totale della Sacra Infermeria solamente importi alla Religione scudi sessanta mila in circa.

Moreover, all the Maronites, Greeks, and pilgrims from the Holy Land are lodged until they embark again.

To all the missionary Capuchins, Theresians, and Franciscans, and others, bread and eggs are given, and also for the journey they receive as much on their return as on arrival.

Besides this, 50 *scudi* are given away every year to the poor of Burmola, one of the four towns where there is especially poverty; and in Holy Week, at the supper, various other charities are dispensed.

Calculation of the Annual Expenditure at the Infirmary of the Holy Religion.

Including all these charities, it is reckoned that from one year to another, the total expenditure of the Holy Infirmary alone, costs the Religion about 60,000 *scudi*.

REGOLAMENTO

PER

Pag. 13. **LE POVERE INFERME DI MALTA.**

ACCIOCHÉ le povere inferme esistenti nelle quattro città Valletta Borgo, Isola, e Bormola, e nell' Isola di Malta habiãno il soccorso dovuto si nominano dall' Eminentissimo Gran Maestro due cavalieri professi di differente. Nazione, che si dicono commissarj delle povere inferme, i quali fanno un mese per uno, e hanno la cura di fare ogni principio di settimana una lista delle povere inferme che si trovano nelle quattro città per darle il convenevole mantenimento. Invigilano sopra i medici acciò facciano il lor dovere, visitando ogni giorno le povere scritte in lista, e scrivendo i medicamenti a chi merita, e con la dovuta carità; per il quale effetto sogliono spesso visitare le suddette povere nelle loro case per sovenire a' bisogni di ogn' una, con soccorsi anche soprannumerarj, e per farli dare dalle pitanzerie la pietanza assegnatale, e sopra i chirurghi, acciò medichino tutte le prove ferite, di posteme, ed altro con la dovuta assistenza.

Li commissarj delle povere devono rivedere ad una per una tutta le polize de' medicamenti, scritte da' medici, e firmarle di proprio pugno, acciò siano dalla speziaria della Santa Religione servite.

Li medesimi provedono tutte le vacanze, che seguono per morte di povere, che avevano assegnamento ò di pane, o di denari fissi ad altre meritevoli, e fanno le relazioni sopra le suppliche che fanno le inferme all' Eminentissimo Gran Maestro.

REGULATIONS

FOR

THE SICK POOR OF MALTA.

IN order that the sick poor living in the four towns, Valletta, Borgo, Isola, and Burmola, and in the island of Malta, should receive proper assistance, two professed knights of different nationality are nominated by the Most Eminent the Grand Master, who are called Commissioners of the sick poor. They take it in turns by the month, and are intrusted with making a list, at the beginning of each week, of the sick poor in the four towns, in order to give them the proper assistance. They superintend the doctors, to see they perform their duty and visit each day the poor whose names are down on the list, noting the remedies for those who require them, with due charity. To effect this, they are accustomed frequently to visit the above-mentioned poor at their homes, to relieve the wants of each, with the assistance of supernumeraries, and to see that they are given the portions allowed them from the *Pitanziara*, and also that the surgeons attend to the abscesses, wounds, &c., properly.

The commissioners of the poor must examine one by one the prescriptions written by the doctors, and sign them with their own hand, that they may be given out from the dispensary of the Holy Religion.

They take care that the vacancies which occur by the death of the poor who are receiving an allowance of either food or money, are filled up by other deserving cases, and inform the Most Eminent the Grand Master of the petitions made by the sick.

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Usano tutte le cautele acciò le povere che si soccorrono siano di buona vita, secondo le loro lodevoli ordinazioni, ed a tale effetto tutte le polize della campagna, devono essere accompagnate con la fede del paroco, circa la povertà, e buona vità dell' inferme.

Li commissarj hanno un scrivano il quale nota tutta la spesa, che si fa tutto il pane, e dà esecuzione a pagamenti per via di polize dalli medesimi firmate.

Vi sono inoltre quattro donne attempate, che si dicono pitanziere per le quattro città già dette, le quali hanno il carico di consegnare giorno per' giorno alle Povere inferme il soccorso assegnatoli da commissarj, dovendo ogni settimana portare ai medesimi le liste che saranno tutte da' medici, per prendere gl' ordini oportuni.

Di più devono accompagnare i commissarj ogni qual volta questi vogliono, nelle visite che fanno per mostrarli le case delle povere inferme. Queste hanno quattro altre donne salariate per carreggiare il pane ogni giorno.

Delli Medici, e Chirurghi.

Li Medici sono cinque, cioè :—

Due per la Città Valletta.

Uno per il Borgo.

Uno per l' Isola.

Uno per Bormola.

E questi salariati espressamente dalla Religione per servizio delle povere e sono obbligati di servire gratis a tutte le povere inferme li medicamenti necessarj, esprassando nelle polize il nome cognome, città e strada dell' inferma per renderne informato il commissario, avendo proibizione di scrivere a donne pubbliche che devono andare all' Incurabile.

Fanno ogni settimana le liste di quelle, che meritano pitanza per essere esaminate dal commissario. Devono visitare gratis tutte le povere febricitante, e bisognose, e accompagnare il commissario quando fa le visite, essendo chiamati.

Li chirurghi sono ancora cinque, come i medici, e distribuiti nell' istessa maniera, e questi si regolano come i medesimi.

They take every precaution that the poor who apply for relief are leading a respectable life, according to their praiseworthy regulations ; and, to effect this, all the cases from the country must be accompanied by the recommendation of the parish priest as to the poverty and respectability of the sick.

The commissioners have a clerk, who notes all expenses, all the bread consumed, and sees that payment is given by means of tickets signed by them.

There are, moreover, four elderly women who are called *Pitanziere*, for the four towns already mentioned, who are charged with dispensing, day by day, to the sick poor the succour accorded them by the commissioners, and every week they must bring them the lists, which shall be all a physician's, to take the necessary orders.

Moreover they must accompany the commissioners every time the latter may desire it, in their visits, to show them the homes of the sick poor. These women have under them four other paid women, to carry about the bread every day.

Of the Physicians and Surgeons.

There are five physicians—*i.e.* :—

Two for the city of Valetta.

One for Borgo.

One for Isola.

One for Burmola.

And these are paid expressly by the Holy Religion for the service of the poor, and they are obliged to give out free the necessary medicines to the sick poor, declaring in the tickets the name, surname, town, and street of the sick person, for the information of the commissioners—being forbidden to register *donne pubbliche*, who ought to go to the Incurable Home.

Every week they make a list of those who deserve an allowance, to be examined by the commissioner. They must visit free all the feverish and needy poor, and accompany the commissioner when required, when he makes his visits.

There also five surgeons, like the physicians, distributed in the same manner, and paid just the same.

Della Distributione de' Medicamenti.

Pag. 15.

La persona, che vuole essere servita gratis di medicamenti dalla speziaria della Sacra Religione deve sopra tutto essere povera ed onorata, a tutte quelle, che hanno queste condizioni si dispensano per polize riviste da' commissarj dandoseli anche ogni sorte di brodi alterati, decotti, e latte secondo il bisogno.

Si dispensano anche a molte povere famiglie vergognose, mediante decreto, e a tutte quelle degl' ufficiali, come medici chirurghi, pitanziere, ed altri.

Soccorso che si da alle Povere Inferme, che si dice Pitanza.

Fra il numero grande delle povere, che sono nella città, la maggior parte cascando inferme non possono con il semplice ajuto de' mendicanti, e medico pagato supplire alli bisogni della malattia, e perciò dalli commissarj vengono soccorse con quotidiane elemosine in tutto il tempo dell' infermità, dandoli alle più gravi un tari, e alle meno gravi un carlino, con il pane, riserbandosi a' commissarj di accrescersi secondo il bisogno quel tanto che giudicheranno; alle povere stropie, e con malattie abituali si danno due tari la settimana, e il pane giornale, sino a tanto che siano di qualche fissa elemosina proviste.

Tanto all' inferme in pitanza come ad altre si suole dalla cucina della Sacra Infermeria somministrare del consumato, e vermicelli per mezzo di polize de commissarj, come anche delle lenzuola, e coperte, per soccorrere alle necessita di ogni una.

Del Pane fisso, e straordinario.

Si assegna dalla Sacra Religione una ragione di pane quotidiana alle povere invalide, e questa per tutta la loro vita. Il numero di queste presentemente, è di cento cinquanta, che importano altret-

Of the Distribution of Medicines.

The person who wishes to be served free with medicine from the dispensary of the Holy Religion must be, above everything, poor and respectable. All those thus qualified receive what they require by tickets, revised by the commissioners, allowing them all kinds of different soups, boiled decoctions, and milk, according to their needs.

Medicines are also dispensed to many poor respectable families by means of an order, and to all those of the officials, such as physicians, surgeons, *pitanziere*, &c.

The Dole which is given to the Sick Poor, called *Pitanza*.

Among the large number of poor people who live in the town, the greater portion who fall ill cannot supply the needs of their illness with medicines and advice gratis alone, and therefore they are relieved by the commissioners with daily alms during the time of their illness, the most serious cases receiving a *tari* (three half-pence) and a couple of loaves of bread a-day, and the less serious a *carlino* (three farthings) and bread, the commissioners reserving to themselves the right, as they think fit, of increasing it; to poor cripples and to chronic cases are given two *tari* each week, and bread daily, unless they are in receipt of some regular charity.

To the sick, as well as to others, are given away allowances of soup and vermicelli from the kitchen of the Holy Infirmary, by means of tickets from the commissioners, as well as sheets and coverlets, according to the need of each one.

Of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Bread Allowances.

A ration of bread is allowed by the Holy Religion daily to all the poor invalids, and this for their lifetime. These number, at the present time, 150, which means twice as many loaves a-day,

tanti paja di pane il giorno, oltre quelle, che sono in pitanza, le quali sono ordinariamente cento in tutte le città che come si disse hanno il pane, oltre il tari, o carlino, e quelle dissutili, le quali ascendone al numero di 50 in circa, benchè queste si scambiano a vicenda ogni settimana.

Mesate fisse.

Ogni principio di mese si fa dalli commissarj la paga, delle pitanze, o siano mesate fisse delle povere, le quali hanno morbi incurabili, e però si dicono dissutili, dandosi a ciascheduna più, o meno, secondo il bisogno e assegnamento, e queste arrivano alla somma di sessanta in settanta scudi il mese per le quattro città.

Pag. 16.

Della Casetta, o incurabile delle Donne.

Vi è nella Valletta una casa detta la Casetta, o sia Incurabile delle povere donne, la quale non hà di rendita che quel poco li da una tenue fondazione, l'amministrazione della quale è raccomandata al cavaliere più anziano, che risieda in Malta della nazione Sanese; ma questa non potrebbe sostenere, che pochissimi letti, se non fusse in tutto soccorsa dalla Sacra Religione, la quale benchè non habbia in quel luogo giurisdizione spirituale, essendo assegnato alla giurisdizione dell' ordinario si contenta però a solo titolo di carità di supplire a tutto il bisognevole per il suo comodo mantenimento; mentre non solo è di gran sollievo per le povere delle città ma ancora per quelle di tutta l' Isola, come si vedrà in appresso e per altre che non hanno ne tetto ne parenti per assistere.

Officiali.

Ordina per tanto la Sacra Religione alli predetti commissarj delle povere che habiano cura di quel luogo regolandolo nella forma migliore, e però da essi provedonsi le inferme di tutto il necessario

besides those who receive an allowance, who number usually 100 in all the towns, and who receive, as has been said, bread, besides a *tari* or a *carlino*; and those disabled, who number about 50, although they vary in number every week.

Fixed Monthly Payments.

At the beginning of each month payments are made by the commissioners of allowances, or fixed monthly money, to the poor who suffer from incurable diseases, and are therefore denominated helpless, giving to each one more or less according to his need and position, and this sum averages from 60 to 70 *scudi* the month for the four towns.

Of the "Casetta," or Incurable Home for Women.

There is in Valetta a house called the "Casetta," or Incurable Home for Poor Women, which has no revenue, except that derived from a small endowment, the administration of which is committed to the charge of the senior knight, a native of Siena, residing in Malta; but this Home could only support a few beds if it were not assisted by the Holy Religion, who, although it has not any jurisdiction in that place, it being assigned to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, is content for charity's sake to supply everything that is necessary for its proper maintenance; whilst it is not only a great boon to the poor in the towns, but also to all those in the island, as will be seen hereafter, and for others who have neither home nor relatives to assist them.

Officials.

It is arranged, however, by the Holy Religion, that the above-mentioned commissioners of the poor should look after that place, conducting it in the best manner, and taking care that the sick have

per la mancia invigilando sopra la buona qualità della robba, e sopra la dovuta polizia delle sale, e servizio delle medesime.

Il commissario assiste le mattine nel tempo che si dispensa il mangiare, e la sera, e non potendovi andare lasciano l'incombenza al loro scrivano. Provede di letto tutte le povere inferme, senza però le loro polize non si riceve alcuna.

Vi è uno scrivano il quale fa li conti di tutta la spesa, e suol essere lo stesso de poveri.

Un 'altro per andare a notare nella lista il mangiare scritto dai medici per provvedere in tempo il necessario andando mattina, e sera a far dispensare il mangiare acciò ogni letto habbia la pitanza assegnatali, dando del tutto parte al commissario, se non vi sarà intervento.

Siegue un spezialotto che deve andare ogni mattina a buon ora a portare medicamenti alle inferme per fare, che ciascuna pigli quello, si sarà ordinato, senza confusione, e nell' ora della mancia interviene per scrivere li medicamenti nel suo libro, e notare tutto ciò che occorre nelle tavolette affisse a cadaun letto.

Pag. 17.

Mantiene di più la Sacra Religione nel detto Incurabile una donna, che si chiama Governatrice, la quale habita ivi, e ha in consegna tutta la biancheria esistente in lenzuole, coperte, cuscini, e matarazzi, che fornisce la sudetta fondazione; onde hà l'incombenza di dare letto a quelle che vengono con la poliza del commissario, secondo la loro condizione, e infermità inviglia che non entri a visitare le inferme che persona conosciuta, e fa serrare, e aprire alle ore dovute la porta, e accudisce sopra tutto alla polizia, e quiete dell' inferme.

Vi sono quattro serve salariate per servire le povere, facendosi da esse i letti, e tutto ciò, che spetta alla servitù dovutale.

Di più un' altra donna per ministrare la mancia, e riscaldare tutto ciò che fa di bisogno, e hà la cura di conservare sempre pronto del buon consumato per tutto ciò, che potesse occorrere in qualsivoglia tempo.

Si trattiene ancora un' homo il quale serve per l' unzione mercuriale, e per carreggiare ciò che fa di bisogno nell' incurabile.

Il mangiare si cocina nella Sacra Infermeria dove espressamente si paga il coco, e da quella si trasporta mattina, e sera nella casetta non molto distante da due schiavi à ciò destinati.

everything necessary by means of the *mancia*,—inspecting the good quality of the food, and the proper cleanliness and service of the wards.

The commissioner attends in the morning when the food is dispensed, and in the evening; and if not able to be present, he leaves his clerk in charge.

He provides all the poor sick with beds; without tickets, however, none are received. There is a clerk who notes all expenses, and takes count of the poor.

Another notes in the list the food prescribed by the physicians, to provide in time what is necessary, going morning and evening to have the food dispensed, so that every bed may receive the allowance assigned it, keeping the commissioner informed about everything, if he is not present.

There is a dispenser also, who must attend early every morning to bring the medicines to the sick, to see that each one receives what has been ordered for him; and, at the time of the *mancia*, he attends, to write down the medicines in his book, and to note down everything that may occur on the tablets fixed to each bed.

The Holy Religion also maintains in the said Incurable Home a woman, who is called Governor, who lives there, and has in charge all the linen—consisting of sheets, coverlets, pillows, and mattresses—which the above-mentioned endowment provides. She has also the charge of giving beds to those who come with a ticket from the commissioner, according to their condition and ailment. She takes care that no one is allowed to visit but people who are known, and sees that the gate is shut and opened at the proper times, and, above all, looks after the cleanliness and repose of the sick.

There are four paid maid-servants to wait on the poor people, who make the beds, and do anything else necessary.

There is also another woman to serve out the *mancia*, and warm up anything that is wanted; and she has always to keep in readiness some good soup for any one who may need it at any time.

A man is also retained for mercurial anointing, and to fetch and carry, as may be required.

The food is cooked in the Holy Infirmary, where a cook is expressly paid, and it is brought morning and evening to the “*Cassetta*,” which is not far distant, by two slaves kept for that purpose.

Per l' assistenza a Moribonde.

Ló spirituale benchè non appartenga alla Sacra Religione con tutto ciò essendoli sommamente a cuore l' assistenza delle povere inferme tiene a sue spese un sacerdote, per li moribondi e per le confessioni, il quale ha 'stanza, e letto nel detto luogo.

La mattina con il comodo della messa hanno ancora quello del SS. Viatico, la sera però si porta dalla parrocchia di S. Paolo.

Le povere che ivi muojuono vengono a prendersi dalla confraternità della carità, nella quale sogliono ascriversi divoti Cavalieri, Gran Croci, e l' istesso Monsignor Vescovo, che spinto dalla sua carità spesso suole accompagnarle, e fare per l' anime di quelle molti Suffragj.

Delli Medici, Chirurghi, e Medicamenti.

Li medici, dell' Incurabile sono due siccome li chirurghi, e scambiano a vicenda ogni mese, solendo essere quelle delle povere Inferme di fuori come si disse.

Pag. 18. Il medico deve mattina e sera fare la visita di tutte le sale, come nella Infermeria si costuma ordinando ciò, che conviene. A quelle che si vogliono far curare fà la poliza dell' infirmità, la quale deve essere sottoscritta dal commissario, e ciò che fà il medico, deve anche il chirurgo nella suo professione dandosi di tutto parte al commissario.

Li medicamenti si scrivono dallo spezialotto nel libro che deve passare sotto l'occhio del commissario per firmarlo, e oltre li medesimi ordinarj si danno le sorti dé decotti, brodi alterati, e latte, e per tutti gl' ufficiali del detto luogo, secondo il bisogno.

Della Qualità delle Pitanze.

S' invigila dalli commissarj sopra la buona qualità delle pitanze, e perciò è loro ispezzione provvedere il tutto in quella forma che giudicano.

About Assistance for the Dying.

Although the spiritual assistance does not belong to the Holy Religion, still it is so much interested about the welfare of the sick poor, that it maintains at its own expense a priest to attend to the dying, and to confess, who has a room and bed in the place.

In the morning, besides mass, they have the most holy viaticum; in the evening it is brought from the parish church of St Paul, as well as extreme unction. The poor who die there are taken away by the confraternity of the charity—in whose ranks are included the names of devout Knights, Grand Crosses, and my Lord the Bishop himself, who, inspired by charitable feelings, often accompanies them, and says prayers for the repose of their souls.

Of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Medicines.

The physicians of the Incurable Home, as well as the surgeons, are two in number, and take it in turn every month to attend to the sick poor outside, as has been said. The physician must visit the wards morning and evening, as is the custom in the Infirmary, prescribing what is necessary. To those who want to be cured, he gives a voucher of illness, which must be undersigned by the commissioner, and the surgeon must do in his profession as the physician—informing the commissioner of everything.

The medicines are written down by the dispenser in a book, which must be shown to the commissioner to sign it; and, besides the usual medicines, different kinds of soups, boiled decoctions, and milk are dispensed, and by all the officials of the place, as may be needed.

Of the Quality of the Allowances.

The commissioners look after the good quality of the food, and therefore it is their duty to provide everything as they think fit.

Il consummato suol essere l' istesso, che si da all' infermi nella Sacra Infermeria.

La minestra quasi ogni giorno si muta faccendosi di zuppa, erbetta, guiochetti tagliolini, riso e altro.

La carne è di gallina, piccione pollastro, vitella, e vitellazza in polpette stufatto, o frigassia oltre li pisti caccia, amendolata biscottini, restauranti, e altre confeture permesse secondo il bisogno delle inferme alle quali si dà ogni sorte di cibo in caso d' inapetenza.

Numero delle Sale.

La sala nuova per quelle che pigliano decotti, brodi alterati, e latte.

Sala vecchia per le febricitanti.

Sala, delli spalmanti per l' unzione mercuriale.

Sale, delle ferite per la chirurgia.

Sala per le vecchie, e invalide.

Camere due per le pazze.

Camera per le parturienti.

A due di queste sale, cioè alla nuova, e vecchia vi è il suo altare.

Il numero ordinario delli letti suol essere di sessanta in settanta non compreso il tempo dell' unzione mercuriale.

Dell' Unzione Mercuriale, e Stufe.

Nella primavera, e principio d'autunno si dà la detta unzione senza riserva a chiunque povera ne habbia di bisogno nell' Incurabile; come anche le stufe, le quali per altro si danno in luogo separato, pagandosi a tal' effetto un stufarolo.

Delle Esposte e Dissutili.

Le povere esposte, che si nodriscono dalla Sacra Religione nella Falanga, cascando inferme si conducono nell' Incurabile dove sono

The broth is usually the same as that which is given to the sick in the Holy Infirmary. The soup varies almost every day, being made of soaked bread, herbs, *guiocchetti* (small plates of paste), vermicelli, rice, &c.

The meat consists of gallinas, pigeons, fowls, veal, and stewed force-meat veal, and fricassees, besides game, almond-paste, fancy biscuits, restoratives, and other confectionaries—dispensed according to the needs of the sick, to whom is given every kind of food in case of want of appetite.

Number of Wards.

New ward for those who take boiled decoctions, different soups, and milk.

Old ward for fever cases.

Ward of anointers, for mercurial anointing.

Ward of the wounded for surgery.

Ward for the old and infirm.

Two rooms for the insane.

Room for lying-in.

Two of these wards, the new and old, have their altars.

The ordinary number of beds is from 60 to 70, not including the time of mercurial anointing.

Of Mercurial Anointing and Hot Baths.

In spring and the beginning of autumn the said anointing is given without reservation to any poor person in the Incurable Home who may stand in need of it, and also hot baths, which are given in a separate place. A man is paid to attend to these.

Of the Foundlings and Disabled.

The poor foundlings who are brought up by the Holy Religion in the Falanga, falling ill, are taken to the Incurable Home, where

con parzialità assistite dandoseli pitanza doppia, e letto migliore facendo la Religione con esse le parti di una pietosa madre.

Si ricevono ivi oltre nel detto luogo buon numero di povere vecchie, le quali per tutta la lor vita hanno un 'assistenza grande ivi tutto ciò che li occorre; e ancora molte altre povere, le quali non avendo casa si tratengono a titolo di crità nell' Incurabile.

Tutta la minestra, che suol rimanere si dispensa a diverse povere, che ivi accorono, alle quali suol darsi anche una pagnotta.

Somma del denaro che si dispensa dalli Commissarj delle Povere.

Attese tutte queste elemosine non contando il costo delli medicamenti, che può ognuno comprendere, dal dispensarne che si fa à tutte le provere dell' Isola di Malta e Gozzo; ne tampoco il pane che si dà a quasi tutte le inferme, e dissutili, e il salario de 'medici, chirurghi e barbieri, il denaro, che si dispensa da' commissarj delle povere ascende in circa alta somma di tremila e nove cento scudi di rame. Sc. 3900.

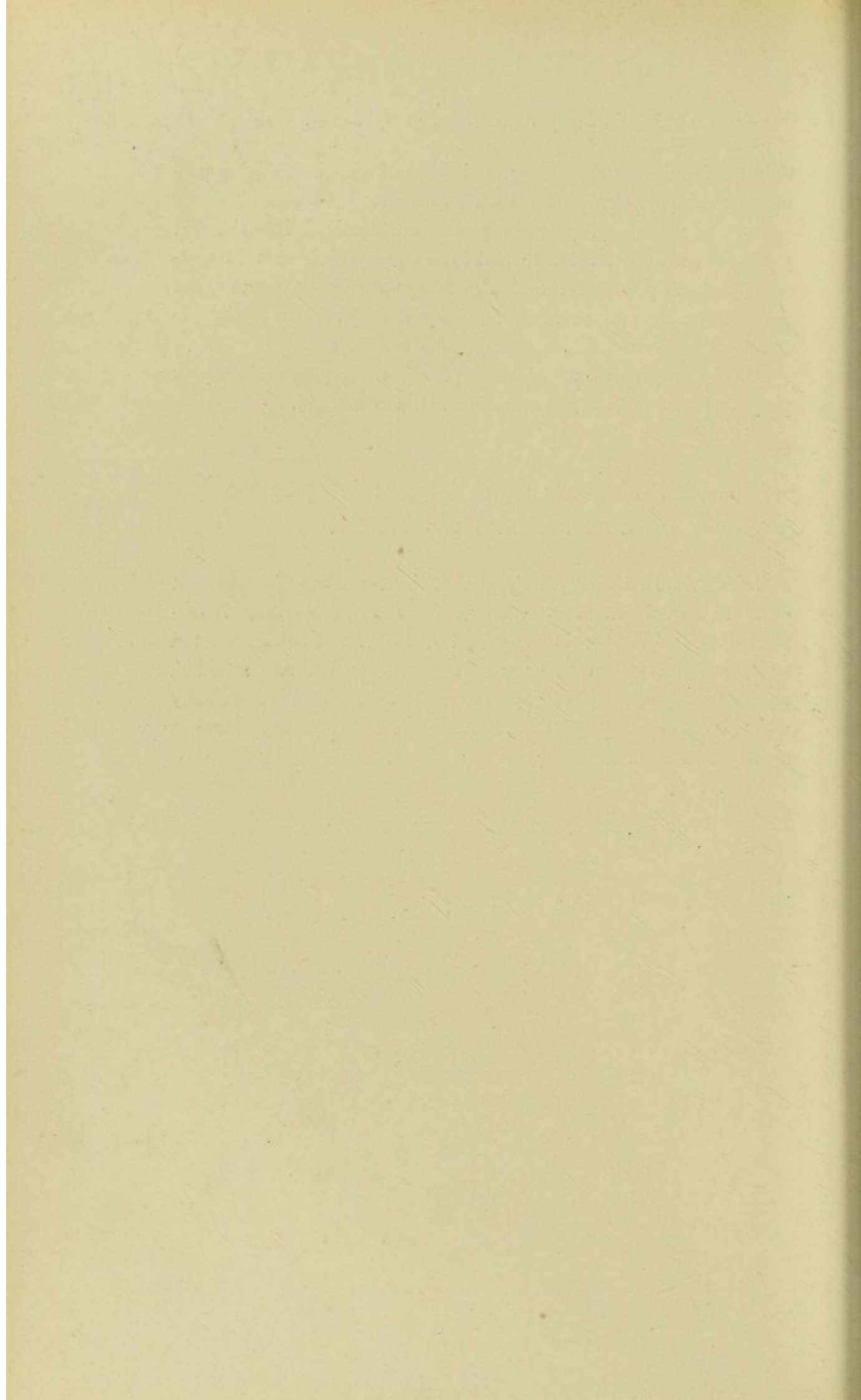
they receive double allowances, and better beds, the Religion performing the part of a pitiful mother to them.

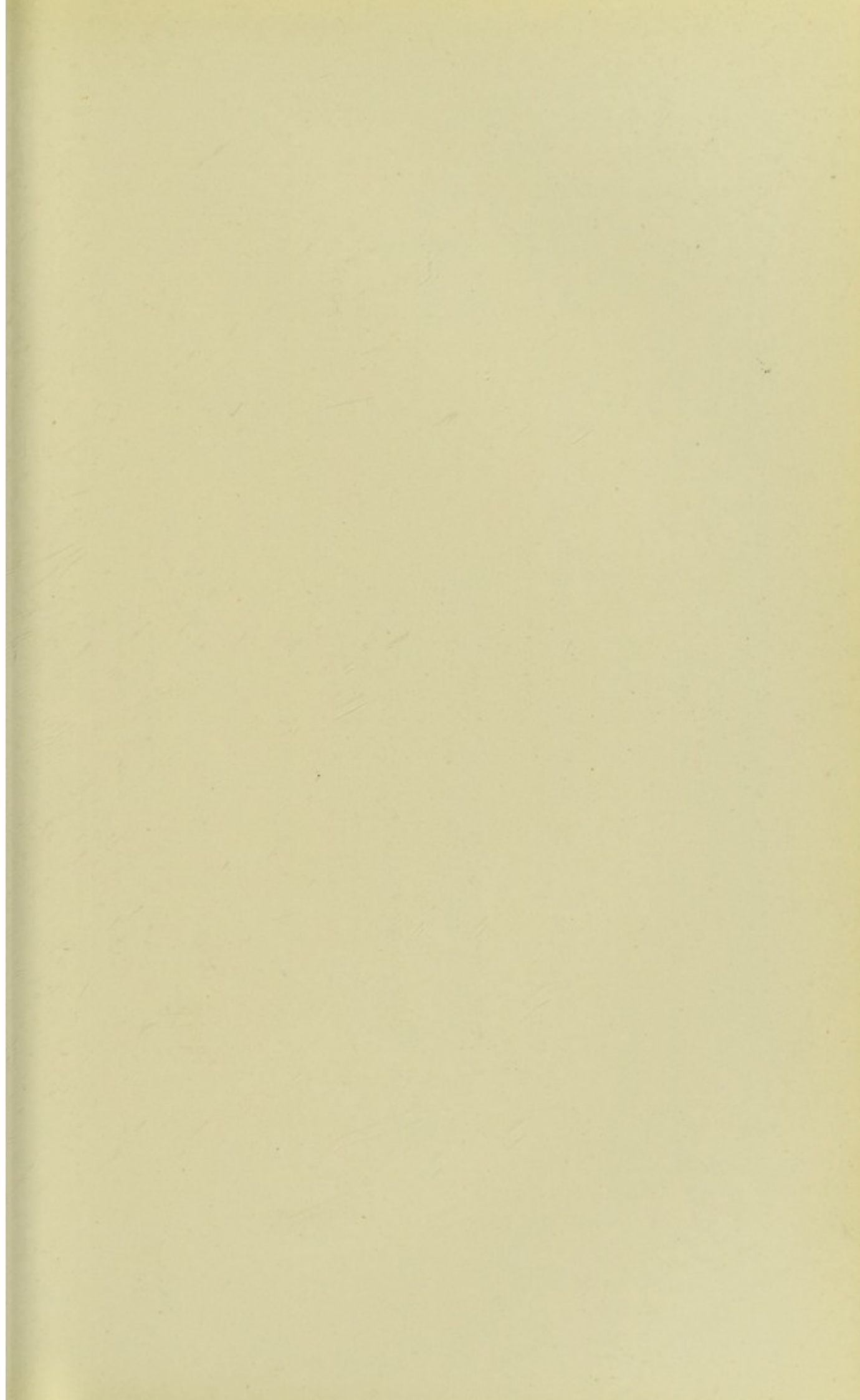
A large number of poor old people are received into the said place, who receive for all their lifetime every assistance in anything that may happen; and also many other poor persons, not possessing a home, are maintained by charity in the Incurable Home.

All the soup which remains over, is given away to various poor people who come there, who receive also a small loaf.

Amount of money which is given away by the Commissioners of the Poor.

Taking into account all these charities—not counting the cost of medicines, which any one may comprehend, from what is dispensed to all the poor in the island of Malta and Gozzo, nor the bread which is given to almost every sick person and disabled, and the salary of the physicians, surgeons, and barbers,—the money which is given away by the commissioners of the poor amounts to about 3900 *scudi* in money.

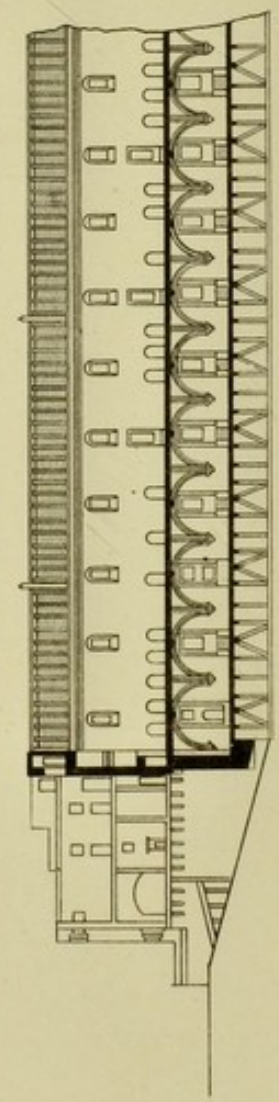




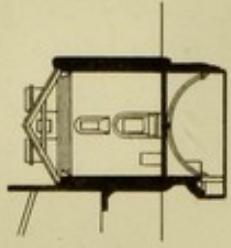
THE HOSPITAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA

VALETTA

SECTIONS OF PART OF THE HOSPITAL WARD



LONGITUDINAL LOOKING WEST



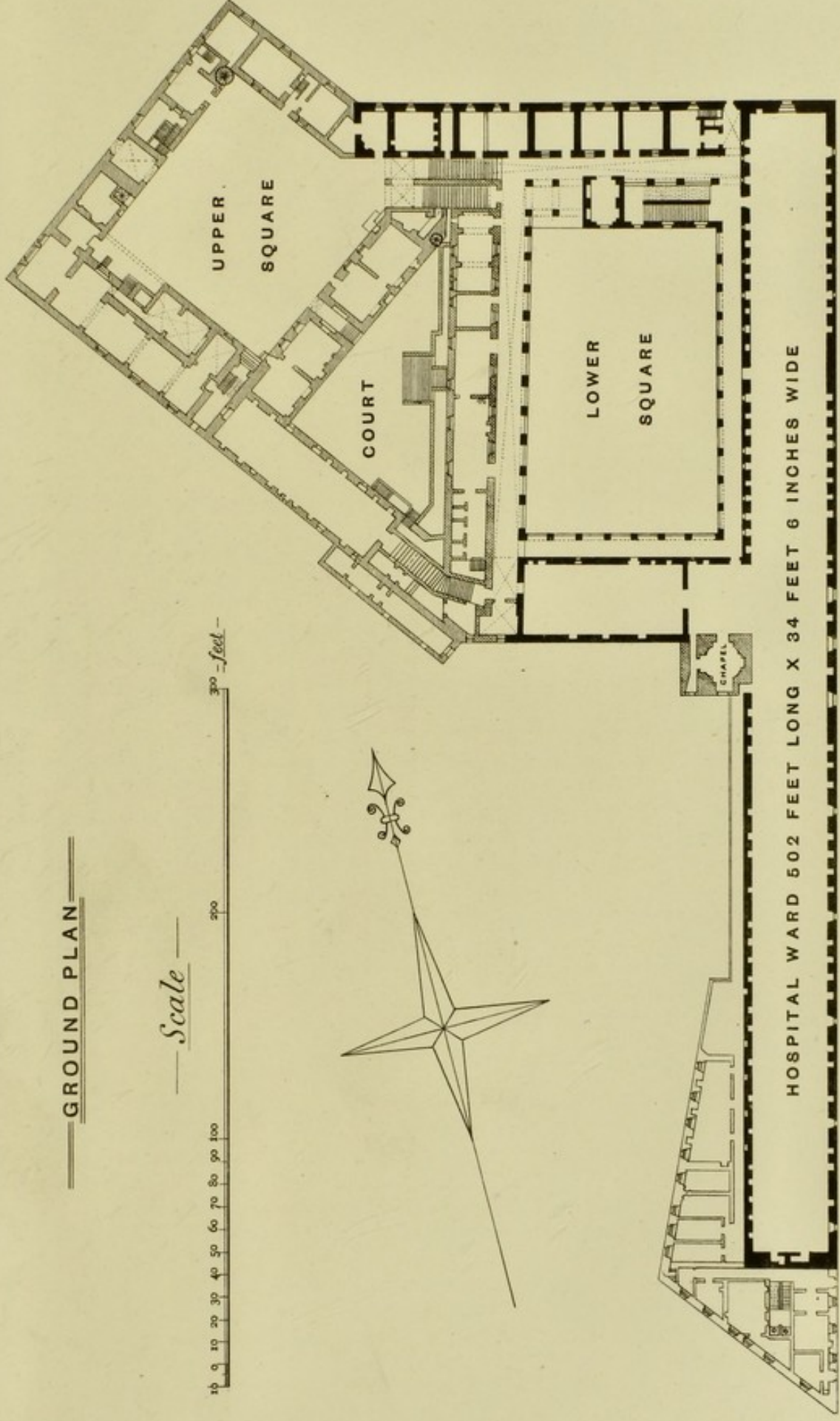
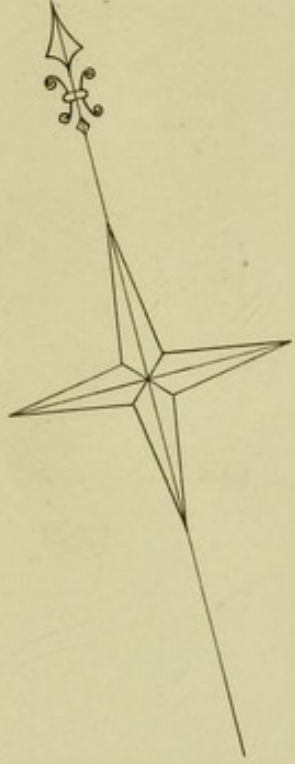
TRANSVERSE

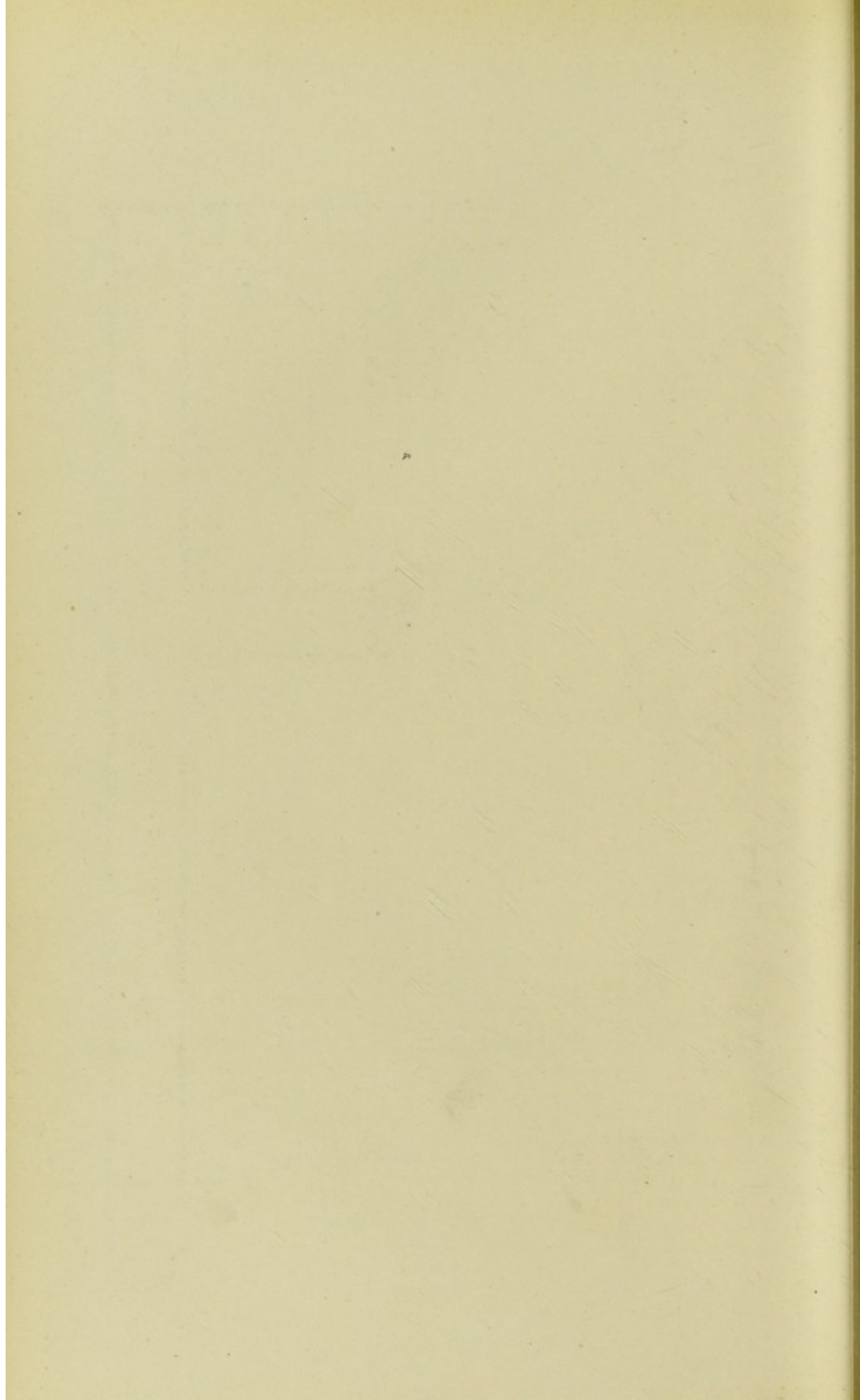
REFERENCE TO DATES

PART BUILT
A.D. 1579
A.D. 1712
A.D. 1780

GROUND PLAN

Scale





NOTES.

NOTE A.

PACIAUDIUS, in his work 'De cultu S. Johannis Baptistæ' (Rome, 1755), says, at Florence, *in commenda S. Jacobi in campo Corbellini*, which is opposite to the chapel and altar of St Mary de Lilliis, this inscription is carved in those characters which are vulgarly called Gothic: "In nome di dio amen. MCCCCLI. adi XIII di maggio questa capella si chiama la capella di sancta maria del giglio e del beato messer sancto giovanni —la quale hanno fatto i poveri attrati di mani e di piedi ed altra buona gente che e entrata con loro in campagna." He proceeds to give his opinion that this disorder, which attacked hands and feet, was epilepsy —known among the French in the fourteenth century as the *morbis Sancti Johannis*. The reason for the name, Paciaudius states, was this: At Creteil, about two leagues from Paris, there existed a very famous church, supposed to contain the graves of certain martyrs, put to death in the reign of Claudius Cæsar, which were famed for miraculous cures. Yet the feast of St John Baptist surpassed in popularity those of the local saints, and epileptic patients especially resorted thither on that particular day; so that from the cures thus effected the disease itself became commonly known as St John's,—in fact, in 1737 the canons of the Church were forbidden to keep up the nocturnal services, which had been abused by disorderly persons. It is supposed that from the fame of these miraculous events the term "il male di San Giovanni" took its rise; and that the "poveri attrati di mani et di piede" were patients whose flexor muscles and nerves were so distorted, contracted, and stiffened, as to cause deformity and wasting of the limbs; at any rate, it seems to have been an infliction so much akin to epilepsy as to suggest the intercession of the saint who was deemed to exercise the power of healing such an ailment.

That Christians wore the images of saints as intercessors against special complaints is well known. Paciaudius gives an engraving of a gem from the museum of Pope Benedict XIV., beautifully incised with a figure of St John Baptist, surrounded by a golden coronet, and with a shoe-latchet above, which he assumes to have been worn round the neck of an epileptic patient.

NOTE B.

A picture in monochrome, in the chapel of the monastery of St Scolastica, in the city Vittoriosa—which formed part of the first hospital erected by the knights of St John shortly after their arrival in the island—represents our Saviour armed with darts and surrounded by angels, with the Virgin praying as inscribed, *Fili miserere*, on the one side, and St John with inscription *Christe miserere* on the other. A little above, and in profile, are the two prophets—Elias and Enoch—in the act of adoration; the five figures forming a semicircular group in the cinquecento style: the background is powdered with fleurs-de-lys. On the lower part are two coats of arms, unknown—one a horse and a star, the other a chevron, between three birds. By one of these coats is the date 1557, marking the period of the picture.

The architecture of the chapel itself is Lombard, and remarkable for its elegance. Each capital is of distinct design, and at the top of each column are cherubs' heads, whose winged necks, interlaced, form a frieze. On the principal arch is a circle surrounded with rays, within which, in bas-relief, are the letters L.H.S. in antique character—the upper limb of the H traversed crosswise, illustrating the motto of Constantine, *In hoc signo vinces*. The date 1533, and the arms of Delisle Adam cut in stone, mark the epoch at which the chapel was erected; and the arches which support the hall and gate of the monastery are of similar architecture. The whole building, we may conjecture, was erected in this style, though now modernised.

NOTE C.

REPORT OF THE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL COMMISSION, 1863.

General Hospital, Valetta.

This hospital is one of the most complicated buildings we have seen, and one of the most ill-arranged and unsuitable places for the sick of a garrison in existence.

It is situated on the south-east side of Valetta, close to the great harbour, from which it is separated by a narrow public road and wall. The site is the lowest on that side of the town, and all the ground falls towards it.

There is an apparent advantage of position derived from the proximity of part of the sick wards to the sea; but in a climate like that of Malta, where sanitary condition depends so much on the nature of the winds, this advantage is neutralised and converted into a disadvantage by the circumstance that all healthy winds are cut off from the building, partly by its bad construction, partly by its being enclosed on three sides by a densely packed neighbourhood of lofty houses, and also because the lofty

works of Fort St Elmo intervene between the site of the hospital and the north and north-westerly winds, which are the really healthy winds. The only wind that blows directly on the sick wards is the sirocco, a well-known cause of indisposition at Malta, and the effect of which is immediately perceived on the sick. The site is hence exposed only to unhealthy winds; and at all other times there is more or less stagnation of air about it, unless there is stormy weather.

Nothing in the construction tends to redeem this defect of position, but on the contrary; for the construction is bad in two essential matters: first, it consists of two courts, one of them 34 feet below the level of the other; secondly, both courts are closed at the angles, a form of construction which renders external ventilation very difficult at any time; and the lower court—that from which the ventilation along one side of a number of the sick wards is derived—is a sunk area or well about 50 feet deep, measured from the roofs of the surrounding buildings.

There is no free circulation of air through this court, except such as comes over the tops of the buildings. It is the only place where convalescents can take exercise. It was being improved in appearance, by having a few trees and shrubs planted in it, while we were there; a praiseworthy attempt to render the place more cheerful, but very likely, if the trees should grow up, to impede still farther the ventilation, and render the air more damp.

The following is the general arrangement of the hospital buildings:—

The principal entrance is at the bottom of the steep slope of the Strada Mercanti. It is through an arch leading into a square paved court, enclosed by buildings two floors in height, containing officers' quarters, offices, pharmacy, apothecaries' stores, guard-room, &c. The upper floor on one side is occupied by sick wards. At the north-eastern corner of this square there is a large arched doorway, with a spacious flight of some twenty stone steps, enclosed in the buildings. The lower court, which is closed, and of a square form, is seen by looking over the corridor. One side of this court is cut out of the solid rock, the face of which is covered with patches of green vegetation, marking the presence of damp, and also of malaria in a warm climate. The other sides are principally formed by the hospital.

On the side next the upper square the corridor gives entrance to a number of dark, damp rooms—some of little or no use, except to harbour foul air or dirt. One of these, at the end furthest from the entrance, was being filled up as a bath or ablution room; perhaps the best available place for such accommodation, but nevertheless not a place where sick men or convalescents ought either to wash or bathe. The baths used formally to be in the upper square, quite away from the sick. Opposite the door of this bath-room are the hospital privies, which were most offensive, and diffused their odour right and left along the open corridor. The opposite side of the square is bounded by a long lofty building two floors in height. The lower floor, opening from the ground-level of the lower court, is below the level of the ground outside, and contains stores of various kinds, the kitchen, disused stables, the dead-house, ablution room, &c. The upper floor is entered from the corridor,

and contains one long, lofty ward. The other two sides of the square are occupied mainly by sick, but partly also by stores and non-commissioned officers' quarters. This is, however, not the whole of the accommodation for the sick. The long ward fronting the sea occupies only half the length of the hospital on that side. The building is prolonged to the south-east in the same front, and contains another long ward, facing the sea on one side, and almost blocked up along the opposite face by a line of stores built up against it, and by the narrow populous streets that environ it.

A very important disadvantage attending the length and position of the buildings is, that one of the main town sewers, draining a considerable district, passes directly under the middle of the hospital, while other two of the town sewers pass, one at either end. These sewers all open above water-mark, and give rise to most offensive odours during certain states of the weather. The lower floor of this part of the building is charged with foul air throughout, and at some parts it is scarcely safe to remain in the places for any length of time. The buildings were formerly the *hospitium* of the knights; they are very old, and are supposed to have been amongst the earliest erected outside St Elmo. The following table gives the ward accommodation.

Date of construction, A.D. 1575.

Number of wards, 20.

Regulation number of beds, 382.

[TABLE.

WARDS.	REGULATION NUMBER OF FEET PER WARD.	DIMENSIONS.						WINDOWS.		
		LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.	CUBIC CONTENTS.	CUBIC FEET PER BED.	SUPERFICIAL FEET PER BED.	NUMBER.	AVERAGE HEIGHT.	AVERAGE WIDTH.
13 ¹	8	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft.	738	46	2	ft. in.	ft. in.
14	7	21 0	17 7	16 0	5,904	800	50	1	6 0	2 7
17	42	20 0	17 6	16 0	5,600	1600	68	13 { 6 7	6 0	2 7
18	4	96 0	30 0	23 4	67,200	1987	129	3	7 5	3 8
19	3	30 6	17 0	15 4	7,950	2512	132	3	1 5	3 0
22	9	23 4	17 0	15 4	7,536	1404	102	2	3 3	3 7
29	26	50 0	18 6	13 8	12,641	3412	111	4	3 3	3 7
39	7	98 4	29 7	30 6	88,724	1126	65	8	6 0	3 5
40	7	26 0	17 6	17 4	7,886	1602	92	4	5 7	3 0
41	7	37 0	17 6	17 4	11,214	1757	101	4	5 10	2 11
42	5	29 0	17 6	17 4	8,788	1567	61	3	5 11	2 11
50	34	90 8	22 11	25 8	53,309	1836	110	7 { 5 2	5 2	2 11
52	6	34 6	19 2	16 8	11,016	1576	118	3	6 9	3 4
56	13	49 7	31 0	13 4	20,493	300	40	6 { 5 1	3 6	3 3
57	11	21 0	21 4	19 8	8,810	1629	83	2	6 4	3 7
58	13	59 0	18 6	19 5	21,183	1770	90	6 { 5 1	5 3	4 4
A 58	5	23 0	19 9	19 6	8,853	3237	106	2	2 8	1 8
60	14	42 8	34 10	30 6	45,323	3524	115	6	7 2	3 2
A 60	22	73 0	34 10	30 6	77,531	3436	112	5	6 8	3 10
B 60	34	110 0	34 10	30 6	116,843	2655	87	5	3 0	1 8
C 60	110	275 0	34 10	30 6	292,159			19	3 0	1 8

¹ A small closet containing two beds, opening out of No. 13, is not included. 13 and 14 are prisoners' wards.

The data in this table are sufficient to show the extraordinary irregularity of the building. The wards are of all sizes and heights, and afford every variety of cubic space and superficial area to the sick. In most of the wards both of these requisites are very much greater than would be necessary in a properly constructed hospital.

But on the other hand most of the cubic space is useless for any sanitary purpose, as it is quite above the beds, and from 15 to 30 feet above the point where it would be useful to the patients. The great breadth of the lower wards, and the consequent distance between opposite windows, are also most injurious to ventilation.

Another remarkable point is the entire disproportion between the window-space and the cubic contents of the wards. About 50 square feet of window-space for every 3,000 cubic feet of contents are necessary to admit the required amount of light and air to sick wards in such a climate as Malta; while the window-space of the more important wards is only from one-fifteenth to one-twentieth part of this proportionate area, and as a consequence the wards are dark and dismal, besides being close, and the air always more or less stagnant. The windows, small as they are, are all close to the roof, so that there is nothing for the sick to look at, not even the sky, besides the dead walls and their sick comrades opposite. Medical officers complain of the bad moral effect produced on the sick by the want of light and view, and state that their patients come gradually to concentrate their whole thoughts on their maladies.

In so far as regards the sanitary state of the hospital, arising out of its site and construction, there cannot be a doubt that it is very bad. Sick men recover very slowly in it. Zymotic diseases, such as fevers, become more severe and fatal while the sick are in it, and pass from the simple continued into the typhoid form. All this has been long known to observing medical officers; and lately it has been found necessary to open a sanitarium, as it is called, at Citta Vecchia, while they linger or die in the general hospital. This is a sure mark of the real state of the place, and of its unfitness for sick.

But more than this, during the last epidemic of cholera at Malta, most of the cases among the troops happened in the general hospital; just where they might have been expected to happen.

NOTE D.

HOWARD'S LAZARETTOS IN EUROPE, 1789 (p. 58). MALTA.

"The hospital (*de St Jean de Jerusalem*) for men is situated near the water. The three principal wards are in the form of a T, which communicate one with another, having an altar in the centre. By additional buildings the ward on one side is made longer than that on the other. Their breadth is $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but the cross ward is only 29 feet 4 inches wide. These three wards, connected, are called

the hall. The pavement is of neat marble (or stone) squares. The ceiling is lofty, but, being wood, now turned black; the windows being small, and the walls hung round with dusty pictures, this noble hall makes but a gloomy appearance. All the patients lie single. One ward is for patients dangerously sick or dying, another for patients of the middle rank of life, and the third for the lower and poorer sort of patients. In this last ward (which is the largest) there were four rows of beds, in the others only two. They were all so dirty and offensive as to create the necessity of perfuming them; and yet I observed that the physician, in going his rounds, was obliged to keep his handkerchief to his face. The use of perfume I always reckon a proof of inattention to cleanliness and airiness; and this inattention struck me forcibly on opening some of the private closets, with which this hall is very properly furnished. There are several other wards, and some single rooms for such of the knights as choose to come here when sick. There is likewise a large apartment in which the governor (always one of the knights) resides during the time of his being governor, which is two years. He has a salary; and is generally, as a sensible gentleman here told me, a young and inexperienced person, others either not liking the confinement, or being fearful of catching some distemper.

“The great hall already mentioned is on the ground-floor, and under it is another hall, or rather a large ward, which is nothing but a dark and damp arched cellar. Here were cutaneous patients, also fifty-two infirm servants from the city, who are maintained by the Religion. The first and the under physician, with the surgeon, a few pupils, and one or two attendants, take the round or walk of the upper wards, but in this ward the first physician does not attend. In the great hall there is a slate fixed on the closet-door at the side of the beds of the patients, on which the initial letters of their usual medicines, diet, &c., are written. On this slate, also, one of the pupils always marks the doctor's order, so that at his next visit, he may see his last prescription. When these gentlemen go their rounds, the patients are all required to be in their beds.

“The patients are twice a-day, at eight and four, served with provisions: one of the knights and the under physician constantly attending in the two halls, and seeing the distribution. From the kitchen (which is darker and more offensive than even the lower hall, to which it adjoins), the broth, rice, soup, and vermicelli are brought in dirty kettles first to the upper hall, and there poured into three silver bowls, out of which the patients are served. They who are in the ward for the very sick, and those of the middle rank of life, are served in plates, dishes, and spoons of silver; but the other patients (who are far the most numerous) are served on pewter. I objected to the sweet-cakes and two sorts of clammy sweetmeats which were given to the patients.

“The number of patients in this hospital during the time I was at Malta (29th March to 19th April 1786) was from 510 to 532. These were served by the most dirty, ragged, unfeeling, and inhuman persons I ever saw. I once found 8 or 9 of them highly entertained with a delirious dying patient. The governor told me they had only 22

servants, and that many of them were debtors or criminals, who had fled thither for refuge. At the same time I observed that near 40 attendants were kept to take charge of about 26 horses and the same number of mules in the Grand Master's stables, and that there all was clean. I cannot help adding that in the centre of each of these stables there was a fountain, out of which water was constantly running into a stone basin; but that in the hospital, though there was indeed a place for a fountain, there was no water.

"There is a great want of room in this hospital. I requested that a delirious patient who disturbed the other patients, might be lodged in a room by himself, but was told that no such room could be found. Opposite to this hospital there is a large house, which is now used only for a wash-house. A great improvement might be made by providing a wash-house for the hospital somewhere out of the city (its only proper situation), and appropriating these spacious and airy apartments to poor knights and convalescent patients. The slow hospital fever (the inevitable consequence of closeness, uncleanness, and dirt) prevails here.

"At the back of the hall, over the knights' arms (a cross), is a marble crown, and under it on white marble, is this inscription—

'INFANTUM INCOLUMITATI.'

Here is a wooden cradle, which, turning on an axis, the pins strike a bell, to give notice of the reception of infants into the Foundling Hospital. These infants, after being received, are sent to the governess of that hospital, who provides nurses for them in the country; and on the first Sunday in every month these nurses bring back the children to show them, and at the same time to receive their pay; the governess, very properly, being present. On one of these occasions I had the pleasure of seeing a number of fine healthy children.

"In the hospital for women there were 230 patients, who had all separate beds. The governess attended me through every ward, and was constantly using her smelling-bottle; in which she judged very properly, for a more offensive and dirty hospital for women I never visited.

"Sir William Hamilton favoured me with a letter to the Grand Master, which I presented after my first visit to this great hospital. He very kindly and readily said that the prisons and hospitals should be all open to me. On a subsequent visit, he asked me what I thought of his hospitals? I faithfully told his Highness my sentiments, and made some of the remarks that I now publish; adding, that if he himself would sometimes walk over the hospitals, many abuses would be corrected. But my animadversions were reckoned too free: yet, being encouraged by the satisfaction which the patients seemed to receive from my frequent visits, I continued them; and I have reason to believe they produced an alteration for the better in the state of these hospitals, with respect to cleanliness and attention to the patients.

"In the Foundling Hospital there were 39 girls, from seven to about twelve years of age, who were clean both in their persons and dress, but very pale. They have no proper place for exercise, and but

two bedrooms, one of which is close and offensive. A piece of ground, which might contribute to their health by being made a play-ground, is a sort of useless garden.

"Near the city there are two Houses for the Poor. In that for men there were 140 poor persons, who are lodged in eight or nine rooms in a range, on the ground-floor; with a church appropriated to them, and apartments for a chaplain adjoining. Their allowance is a brown loaf (weight exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.), some soup, and a little cheese, and on some days a penny in money; and many of them have a small garden. There being no common hall or dining-room, every one carries his provision into his bedroom. On the whole, however, these infirm persons are pretty well supplied and accommodated.

"In the house for women there were 213, to whom a kind attention seems to be paid by the governor, who has convenient apartments adjoining.

"Before I leave Malta I would just mention that the staircase at the Grand Master's palace is the most convenient for infirm persons that I have ever seen; from which hints may be taken for the more easy ascent to the upper wards in our hospitals. It is circular, 9 feet 3 inches wide, the rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the steps at the widest end 2 feet 2 inches, and at the narrowest 9 inches."

NOTE E.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF MR THORNTON, AUDITOR-GENERAL, UPON THE FINANCES OF MALTA.

"The estates of the Order in 1788 spread through Europe, administered through 29 agencies (*ricetti*), from Lisbon to Warsaw, by receivers, who had to collect responsions (*responsioni*), entrances (*passagi*), effects of the dead (*spogli*), and all commanderies vacant (*mortori e vacanti*). Besides these, there were others 'in convent,' *i.e.*, at headquarters, chiefly the letting of property there.

"The annual revenue amounted to 1,315,299 scudi. The expenditure on the great hospital was 79,476 scudi; on the hospital for women, 18,677 scudi (1500 scudi being added from another fund): and for foundlings and children of indigent parents, 6147 scudi; each individual costing the treasury from 5 to 6 tari a-day. The repairs at the hospital in 1776 amounted to 7225 scudi. A small house bought for the hospital in 1781 cost 1854 scudi. The plate at the hospital was valued in 1788 at 34,498 scudi. In 1796 the hospital foundlings and alms stand at 146,481 scudi.

"*Antonine Order.*—In 1095 the nobles of Dauphigny founded a fraternity of Hospitallers, erected into a regular Order in 1218 for the relief of sufferers under St Anthony's Fire. In 1777 this Order was united with that of St John, and its property taken possession of, subject to

various life-pensions, changes, and conditions. The compliance with these terms, as well as the conventions made with parties interested in the Antonine estates, with a view to free possession at a future day, involved an excess of expenditure which during ten years amounted to 732,947 scudi; and it was calculated that an excess of expenditure would continue, with gradual diminution until 1794, when a net income would return, and go on increasing till 1879, when the outlay, with interest, would be recovered to the treasury, and the annual income reach 120,000 French livres. The Antonine estates were situated in France and Savoy. In 1792 the property of the Order in France was confiscated. Thus, not only the members of the Order belonging to the three Langues of France, Auvergne, and Provence, lost the income from their commanderies, but the Order lost its revenues from responsions and other dues of the estates, a sum estimated at 471,784 scudi, exclusive of the Antonine estates, upon which the Order, up to 1792, must have lost a million scudi."

NOTE F.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN UPPER WARD OF HOSPITAL.

All the escutcheons are upon the cross of the Order, and with a chief gules, a cross argent, as Priors.

I. (On right of arch) 1. arg., a lion rampant gu., crowned or, quartering; 2. az., three fleurs-de-lys or; 3. or, a fess checky arg. and gu.; 4. az. semée-de-lys, two dolphins endorsed or; 5. gu., a cross arg.; 6. az., a lion rampant arg.; 7. Barry of eight, arg. and gu., a lion rampant, sable; 8. az., six plates in pile, and a chief or; on an escutcheon of pretence or, two cows passant gu.; supporters, two griffins.

F. HENRI AUGUSTE BEON DE LUXEMBOURG.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 11 Juillet 1681, jusqu'au 18 Mai 1683.

II. (On left of doorway) az. (defaced); supporters, two eagles proper. No inscription.

III. Az., three bezants between nine crescents arg.

F. HEROSME FRANCOIS DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ARREST.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 18 Mai 1701, jusqu'au 18 Mai 1707.

IV. Gu., three mallets or.

F. GEO. FRANCOIS DE MOUENLY DE VIMES.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 18 Mai 1705, jusqu'au 18 Mai 1707.

V. Barry of eight, arg. and sable, ten martlets in pile of the second.

F. FRANCOIS DE NOSSAY.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 18 Mai 1707, jusqu'au 5 Octobre 1710. Jour de sa mort.

VI. Arg., a chevron sable, between three trefoils vert.

F. GUILLAUME FRANCOIS DE BERNART DAVEMES DE BOCAGE, COMMANDEUR D'ORLEANS.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Octobre 1710, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1716.

VII. Or, fretty gu., in each fret a hurt; on a base of the first, a label reversed of the second; supporters, two griffins or.

F. MICHEL PHILIPPE DE MAILLE DE JOUR LANDRY.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1716, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1720.

VIII. Az., a lion rampant or.

F. VICTOR HENRY LE ROUX DE LA CORLIMIERE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1720, jusqu'au 14 Avril 1722.

IX. Arg., a lion rampant az.; supporters, two lions or.

F. VICTOR FERA DE ROUVILLE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 14 Avril 1722, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1724.

X. Arg., on a fess gu., three crosslets or, in chief three martlets sable; supporters, two savage men wreathed vert, each with club on his shoulder, proper.

LE CHEVALIER F. EMMANUEL PHILIPPE DE BRUNE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1724, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1726.

XI. Gu., three six-foils az.; supporters, two lions or.

LE CHEVALIER F. JACQUES FRANCOIS QUINNEBAUD DE LA GROSTIERE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1726, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1730.

XII. Or, two lozenges az., on a chief of the second, two bezants.

F. AIME CHARLES DE LUDERT.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 17 Avril 1730, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1732.

XIII. Az., a lion salient or.

F. FRANCOIS NICOLAS DE LA DIVE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1732, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1734. Etant nommé par Monsieur le Chevalier de la Roche Brochard, Commandeur de Villegats.

XIV. Arg., a lion rampant sable; supporters, two griffins or.

F. PIERRE DE POLLASTRON.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 6 Avril 1734, jusqu'au 6 Avril 1736.

XV. Party per pale, arg. and gu., three crosslets in chief, az.

F. ALEXIS BINET DE MONTIFROY.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 17 Mars 1741, jusqu'au 17 Mars 1743.

XVI. Az., three eaglets displayed in fess, arg.

F. ALEXANDRE DE LA HAYE.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 17 Mars 1743, jusqu'au 17 Mars 1747.

XVII. Az., two swords in saltire, points downwards, proper, hilts or.

F. RENE BERNARD DE MARBEUF.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 17 Mars 1747, jusqu'au 17 Mars 1749.

XVIII. Arg., three bends az.; on a chief gu., a lion passant-guardant, crowned or.

F. GEORGE HENRI LOUIS DES VERRIERES.—A gouvernè l'Infirmerie depuis le 3 Octobre 1755, jusqu'au 3 Octobre 1765.

At end of ward.

ET NOS DEBEMUS ANIMAS PRO FRATRIBUS PONERE.—JOAN. c. iii.

COAT OF ARMS IN GREAT CORRIDOR OF HOSPITAL.

Gu., a cross arg., for the Order; quartering, arg., three fleurs-de-lys or. Supporters, two hands and arms issuing from clouds, holding swords erect, proper.

These have been conjectured to be intended for the arms of France, in allusion to the privilege which the French Langue possessed of appointing the Hospitaller; but if such had been the intention, they would hardly have been quartered with the arms of the Order, in the manner restricted to Grand Masters. It is more probable that they were intended for the arms of G.M. Vignacourt (az., 3 fleurs-de-lys coupèd at foot, or), and erroneously blazoned. The error of argent for azure is transparent.

NOTE G.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES (MALTA 1877).

“General Hospital, Strada Mercanti, 115.

“Fondato nel 1578. Fabbricato sopra il sito acio riservato in parte dal Gran Maestro Levesque de la Cassiere (ingrandito sotto il Gran

Maestro Raffalle Cotoner a spese del Tesoro) ed in parte dalla Religione ad uso degli animalati fratelli e secolari.

“Riedificato nel 1662 ed una casa vicina dalla parte del rastrello fu incorporata all detto Ospedale nel 1780 a spese del Tesoro. Il detto Ospedale eza amministrato da una congregazione composta dal Ven: Ospedeliare, due Gran Croci, e quattro Cavalieri, ed eza matenuto dalla Religione.”

NOTE H.

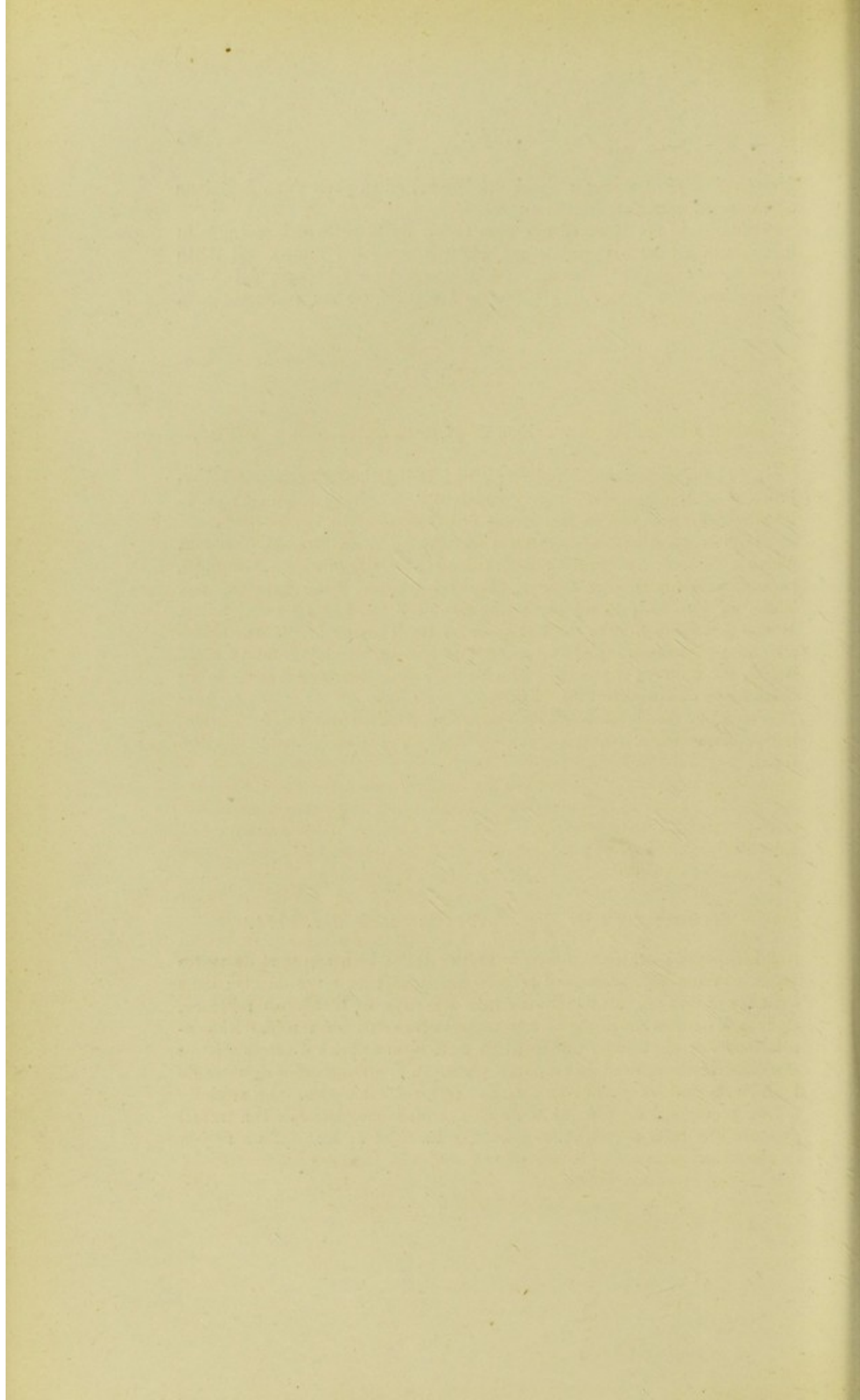
In 1796, Regulations “for the Spiritual, Political, and Economical Government of the Hospital” were promulgated, involving some changes in its administration, and in the details of the service, &c.

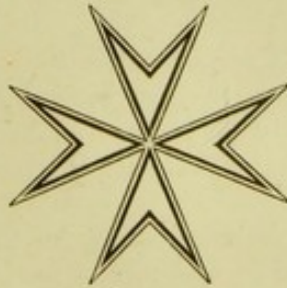
Thirty-eight attendants are thus distributed, Sala Grande, *four*; S. Vecchia, *two*; S. Nuova, *two*; S. Feriti, *two*; Saletta or Sala S. Giuseppe, *three*; Magazine, *seven*; Lucina, *six*; Bottighiera, *two*; Lingeria, *ten*. These were to be paid weekly at the rate of 3 tari and 18 grani a-day. It was proposed to give the dispenser 57 scudi a-month, and the assistance of six laveranti, and two gazzonè, at salaries varying from 16 scudi 6 tari, to 8 scudi a-month. The number of patients is stated to be ordinarily from 350 to 400. The summary of the annual accounts, from May 1, 1795, to April 30, 1796, gives an expenditure for food—viz., baked bread, wine, oil, flour, raisins, meat, and vermicelli—of 48,866 scudi.

NOTE I.

EXTRACT FROM ST PRIEST'S TRAVELS IN MALTA, 1791.

“L' hospital conteint plusieurs grands salles bien aerees et de vastes magazins dans lesquels on peut a l' aise quadrupler les rangs de lits: dans cet asile ouvert aux malhereux de tous les pays, de toutes les religions, de tous les cultes on prodigue aux malades les soins les remedes les consolations des chevaliers, y surveillent non seulement les diverses parties d' administration, dont la premiere place est une de grandes dignites de l' Ordre, mais tous y vont eux memes servir les malades. La vaisselle qu' on y employe est presque toute en argent, la simplicité de son travail annonce que cette magnificence est moins un objet de luxe qu' un moyen de proprete.”





Order of St John of Jerusalem in England. 1881.

THIS Order was founded about the year 1092, for the maintenance of an hospital at Jerusalem; and, subsequently, the defence of Christian pilgrims on their journeys to and from the Holy Land. It afterwards became a knightly institution; but ever preserved its hospitals, and cherished the duty of alleviating sickness and suffering.

The Order was first planted in England in the year 1100, and raised the noble structure which once formed the Priory of Clerkenwell, of which the gateway now alone remains to attest the importance of the chief house of the Order in England.

The Order held high place in this country until the year 1540, when it was despoiled, suppressed, and its property confiscated by Act of Parliament. In 1557 it was restored by Royal Charter, and much of its possessions regranted; but only to be again confiscated within the subsequent two years by a second statute, which did not, however, enact the resuppression of the fraternity. Still, with the loss of possessions, and the withdrawal of most of its members to Malta—then the sovereign seat of the Order—it became practically dormant in England.

Many fluctuations have marked the fortunes of an institution which played a prominent part in most of the great events of Europe, until its supreme disaster in the loss of Malta, in 1798; after which the surviving divisions of the Order had each to perpetuate an independent existence, and to mark out the course of its own future.

It is now nearly half a century ago that a majority of five of the seven then existing remnants of the institution decreed the revival of the time-honoured branch of the Order in England; since which event it has, so far as means permitted, pursued, in spirit, the original purposes of its foundation—the alleviation of the sick and suffering of the human race.

The following are some of the objects which have engaged the attention of the Order:—

Providing convalescent patients of hospitals (without distinction of creed) with such nourishing diets as are medically ordered; so as to aid their return, at the earliest possible time, to the business of life and the support of their families.

The (original) institution in England of what is now known as the "National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War."

The foundation and maintenance of Cottage Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.

Providing the means and opportunities for local training of nurses for the sick poor; and the foundation of what is now known as the Metropolitan and National Society for training and supplying such nurses.

The promotion of a more intimate acquaintance with the wants of the poor in time of sickness.

The establishment of ambulance-litters, for the conveyance of sick and injured persons, in the colliery and mining districts, and in all large railway and other public departments and towns, as a means of preventing much aggravation of human suffering.

The award of silver and bronze medals, and certificates of honour, for special services on land in the cause of humanity.

The initiation and organisation, during the recent Turco-Servian War, of the "Eastern War Sick and Wounded Relief Fund."

The institution of the "St John Ambulance Association" for instruction in the preliminary treatment of the Injured in Peace and the Wounded in War.

Although started more than three years since, this latter movement has already attained very great success, and upwards of 100 Local Centres have already been formed in important towns and districts in all parts of the kingdom, many others being in course of formation. Among the more notable classes are those for the instruction of the Metropolitan and City Police; County Constabulary; London and Provincial Fire Brigades; Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers; the War Office; Admiralty; Somerset House; and other Government Departments; the Custom House; East and West India Docks; Surrey Commercial Docks; Victoria Docks; and numerous public and private institutions. It is only necessary to add, as a further proof of the value of the movement, that several members of the Royal Family—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, and T.R.H. Prince and Princess Christian—hold the offices of Presidents, or Patrons, of Country Centres.

Detached classes have also been held, pending the formation of Centres, at many other places.

Amongst many important public meetings held in connection with this branch of the Order two deserve special mention, not only on account of the additional impetus thereby given to the work, but also as indicating, in an unmistakable manner, the growing interest taken by all classes in its development.

On the 15th February last, a most enthusiastic meeting, numerously attended, was held at the Mansion House, by the kind permission, and under the presidency of, the Lord Mayor, chiefly with a view of extending the work more fully in the City and Port of London.

On the 19th April H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, presented Certificates to successful pupils [principally ladies and policemen] at the Town Hall, Kensington, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience.

The Order of St John has no connection whatever with any of the numerous associations or fraternities now existing for benevolent or other purposes, whether similar or not in name; nor is it allied with any sect or party of any one religious denomination, but is thoroughly universal—embracing among its members and associates those who, in the spirit of our Divine Master, are willing to devote a portion of their time or their means to the help of the suffering and the sick.

ST JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
August 1881.

Lord Prior.

HIS GRACE WILLIAM DROGO, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.

Bailiff of Eagle.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM HENRY, BARON LEIGH.

Commander of Hanley Castle.

SIR EDMUND A. H. LECHMERE, Bart, M.P., F.S.A.

The Council.

President—General Sir JOHN ST GEORGE, K.C.B.
Major-General the Most Honble. the Marquis of CONYNGHAM.
The Right Honourable the Earl of DUDLEY.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ST ALBANS.
(*Chaplain-General*).
Sir EDWARD G. L. PERROTT, Bart.
Colonel Sir JAMES BOURNE, Bart., C.B., F.S.A.
General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, K.C.B.
JOHN FURLEY, Esq.

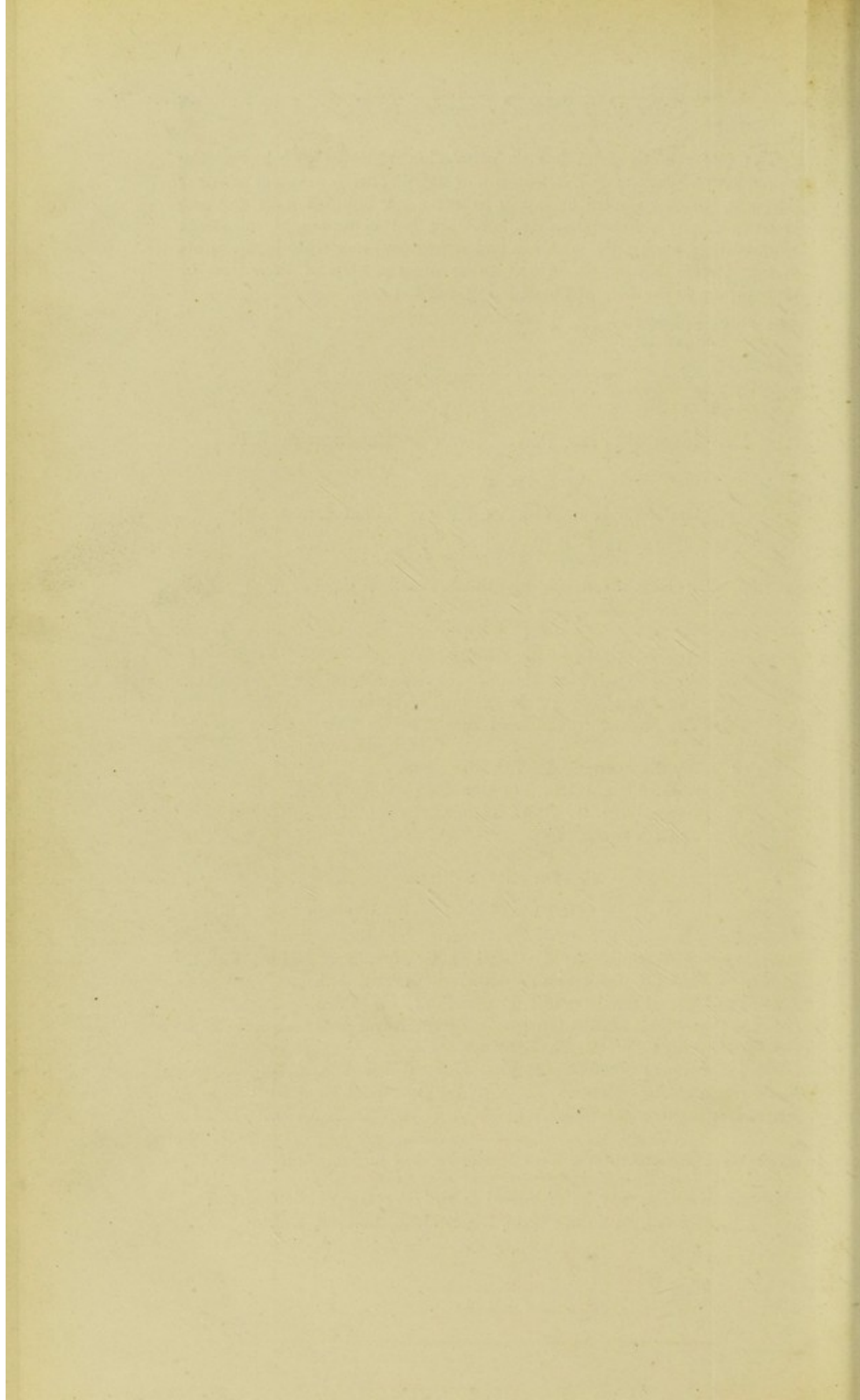
Executive Officers.

Who are *ex officio* Members of the Council.

Chancellor—General Sir JOHN ST GEORGE, K.C.B.
Secretary and Receiver—Sir E. A. H. LECHMERE, Bart., M.P., F.S.A.
Registrar—Lieut.-Colonel GOULD HUNTER-WESTON, F.S.A.
Almoner—General the Viscount TEMPLETOWN, K.C.B.
Sub-Almoner—Capt. JAMES GILDEA, 4th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Genealogist—Rev. W. K. R. BEDFORD, M.A.
Librarian—EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. M.A., V.P.S.A.
Assistant Secretary—Captain PERROTT, 3d Batt. East Kent Regt.
Ambulance Department—Director: Major F. DUNCAN, R.A., M.A., D.C.L.

Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, 1 St James's Square, S.W.

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Order of
St John, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

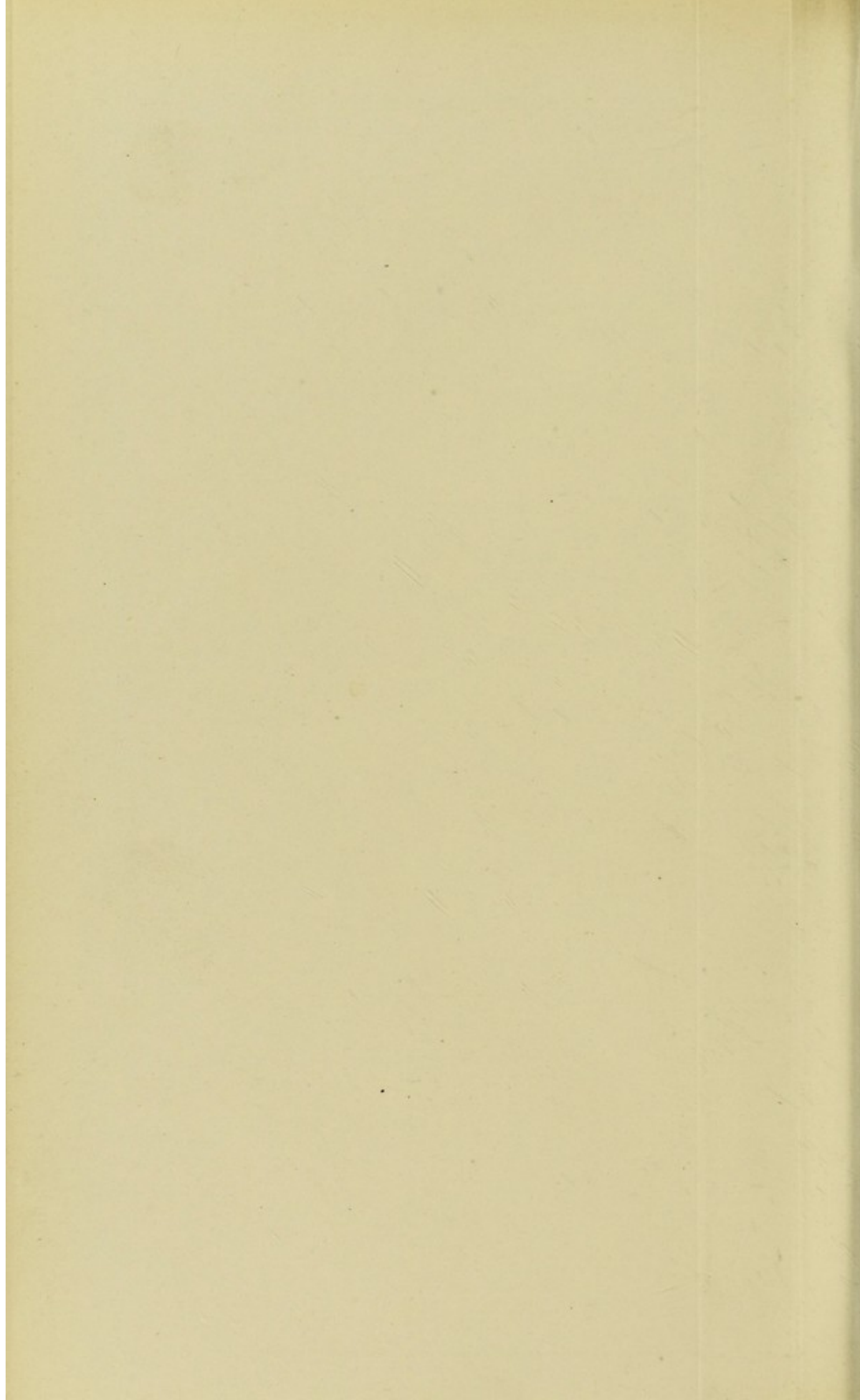




Detailed Map
of the
REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE'S ROUTE
across
AFRICA.
Constructed from His Advancements, Observations,
Surveys, Estimated Distances, Sketches,
&c. &c.
by J. LINDSAY.
1857.

The Scale of this Map is as follows:
1 inch = 100 Miles
1 inch = 160 Kilometres

At the top of the map, the word 'AFRICA' is written in large, spaced-out letters. Below it, the text reads: 'Nations in the Imperial Chief of Lands & of the the Parts called Districts'. Further down, it says 'The River Nile' and 'The River Niger'. At the bottom, it says 'The River Congo'.



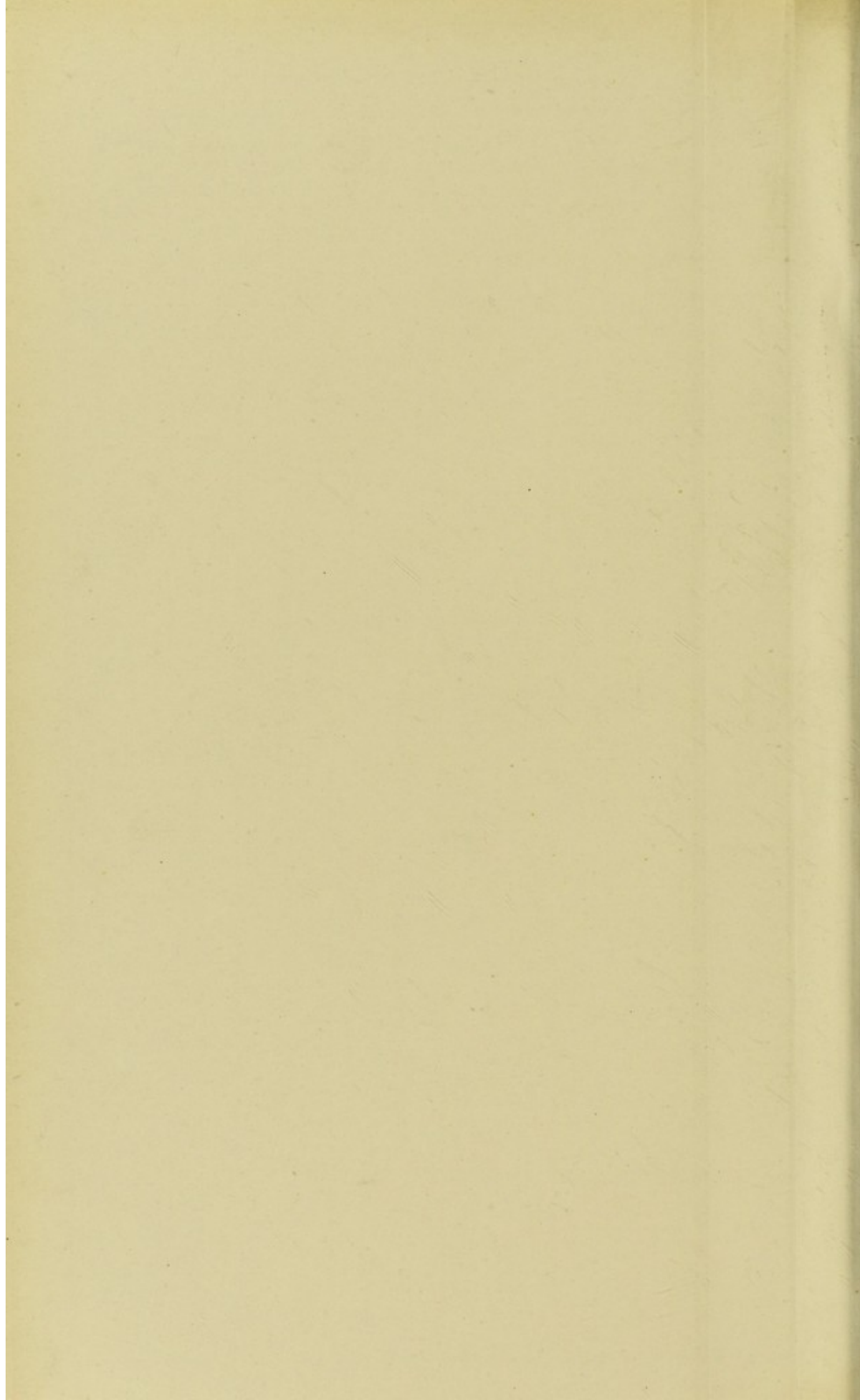


TABLE FOR THE INFIRMARY.

Officers.	Resolutions.	Minutes.	Registers.	Apologies.	No. of Wards.	Inds.	Shots.	Queries.	Plas.	Typing.	Papers.	Quality of Almsgiving.	Refugees.	Shops.	Attendance of the Infirmary.	Special.	Ordinary Alms.	Extraordinary Alms.	Journal Expenses, all disbursements included.
The Great Meeting.	The Pious, being an account of the Committee, June 1841.	These printed for the Committee.	These printed for the Committee.	Official documents and letters.	The kitchen, wash, and two wards for the women.	For the kitchen.	For the kitchen and help for the people.	For the kitchen and help for the people.	Box 5, 1841, Page 2.	Water supply.	For the kitchen.	Some cases of children, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Infirmary - a large ward.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	For printed for the Committee.	For printed for the Committee.	Medicine and other articles.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Box 5, 1841, Page 2.	100 pieces.	For the kitchen.	Some cases of children, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
For Printed for the management.	Eight printed for the management of the kitchen, in 1841.	Practical instruction of the kitchen.	For printed for the Committee.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Old ward for the poor and other wards.	With the kitchen, 1841.	Altogether, 1841.	Altogether, 1841.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Advances for the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Public work every week.	Medical phials, etc.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Small ward for the poor and other wards.	Without the kitchen, 1841.	Without the kitchen, 1841.	Without the kitchen, 1841.	Cups, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Check of the accounts for the kitchen.	The Great Meeting, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 2.	Two printed for the Committee.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	See ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Check of the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 3.	One printed for the Committee.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Cups, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Large to the use of the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Refugees to the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Party drink to the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Two cents for the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Provision and materials for the kitchen.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.
Wardens, 14; Trustees, 1; Deacons, 3; Hospital-stewards, 14; Turkish-stewards, 10.	See Pious, for the kitchen, in 1841.	Page 7.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Free accounts for the kitchen.	Large ward for the poor and other wards.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Page 8.	Large kitchen, 1841.	Page 10.	Total, 41.	For the kitchen, boys, and women.	Refugees and no. of beds.	To work and give to the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	The food kitchen is connected to St. John's Church by its kitchen, in 1841.	The amount of money spent monthly in the kitchen, boys, boys, in 1841.	To supply the poor, one who is given to be taken away with them.	Money lent and not repaid to the poor and women.	The expense of the kitchen, in 1841, was 1000.

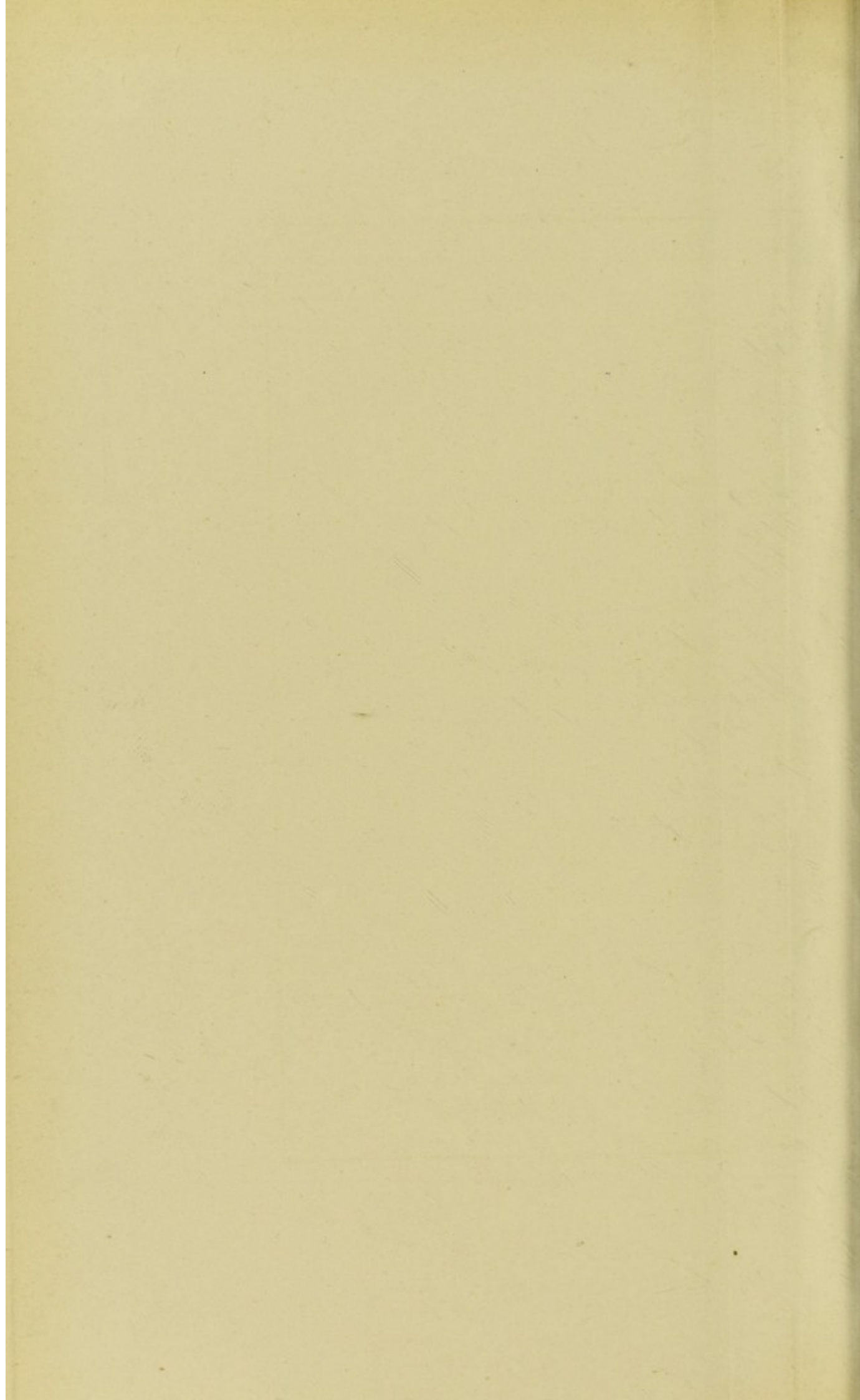


TAVOLA PER LA CARICA DEGLI COMMISSARI DELLE Povere INFERME.

Epistole per le Doveri Infermi	Medici.	Chirurgi.	Mohammets.	Filosa.	Papa Jan.	Monsi Jan.	Conte di Favreth.	Exclusiona.	Medici e Chirurgi.	Mohammets.	Qualità di Fianza.	Nuovo delle Dole.	Uomini mercantili.	Epistole Jan.	Spina d'Arca.	Li Medici e Chirurgi, una pagina del secondo Tomo.
Obedi. Pag. 13.	Per la città Vallada Jan.	Per la città Vallada Jan.	Per tutte le povere della quattro città.	256 per paese de lui e un paio di pane.	Per le povere delle quattro città.	A povere de città che non hanno per tutte le città.	La Santa Ma- està che non hanno per tutte le città.	Un pozo og- giorno al Vi- cinario Inve- nita della Bel- gion.	Li due medici delle povere delle città.	Mohammets della spozaria dell'Algeria, e tutte le città che fanno del comman- do.	Ottavo coman- do ministri di regge.	Sole per li de- cotti.	Due volte l'anno Maggio e Set- tembre.	L'epistole della Fianza e con- tra tutti le città.	Spina di medicina tanta.	Li mediamenti e ser- vizi con li quali dell' Mohammets.
Due comandi di differ- ente natura ordinati dalla povere in fanno dell'Idia.	Uno per il Borgo.	Uno per il Borgo.	Dati Solo di Mala e Giove.	256 per paese de lui e un paio di pane.	Per le povere delle quattro città.	A povere de città che non hanno per tutte le città.	La Santa Ma- està che non hanno per tutte le città.	Un pozo og- giorno al Vi- cinario Inve- nita della Bel- gion.	Li due medici delle povere delle città.	Mohammets della spozaria dell'Algeria, e tutte le città che fanno del comman- do.	Ottavo coman- do ministri di regge.	Sole per li de- cotti.	Due volte l'anno Maggio e Set- tembre.	L'epistole della Fianza e con- tra tutti le città.	Spina di medicina tanta.	Li mediamenti e ser- vizi con li quali dell' Mohammets.
Sette per li casi de voluti mercantili.	Uno per F. Loda.	Uno per F. Loda.	Oltre li soldi di dono, anche dono, den- di, et altro.	256 per paese de lui e un paio di pane.	Per le povere delle quattro città.	A povere de città che non hanno per tutte le città.	La Santa Ma- està che non hanno per tutte le città.	Un pozo og- giorno al Vi- cinario Inve- nita della Bel- gion.	Li due medici delle povere delle città.	Mohammets della spozaria dell'Algeria, e tutte le città che fanno del comman- do.	Ottavo coman- do ministri di regge.	Sole per li de- cotti.	Due volte l'anno Maggio e Set- tembre.	L'epistole della Fianza e con- tra tutti le città.	Spina di medicina tanta.	Li mediamenti e ser- vizi con li quali dell' Mohammets.
Quattro epistole per distribuire le povere per le quattro città.	Uno per Bas- veda.	Uno per Bas- veda.	Talora a dante pubblica, che devono andare all'Incaricato medico cur- are.	256 per paese de lui e un paio di pane.	Per le povere delle quattro città.	A povere de città che non hanno per tutte le città.	La Santa Ma- està che non hanno per tutte le città.	Un pozo og- giorno al Vi- cinario Inve- nita della Bel- gion.	Li due medici delle povere delle città.	Mohammets della spozaria dell'Algeria, e tutte le città che fanno del comman- do.	Ottavo coman- do ministri di regge.	Sole per li de- cotti.	Due volte l'anno Maggio e Set- tembre.	L'epistole della Fianza e con- tra tutti le città.	Spina di medicina tanta.	Li mediamenti e ser- vizi con li quali dell' Mohammets.
Epistole dante epistole.	Uno per Bas- veda.	Uno per Bas- veda.	Talora a dante pubblica, che devono andare all'Incaricato medico cur- are.	256 per paese de lui e un paio di pane.	Per le povere delle quattro città.	A povere de città che non hanno per tutte le città.	La Santa Ma- està che non hanno per tutte le città.	Un pozo og- giorno al Vi- cinario Inve- nita della Bel- gion.	Li due medici delle povere delle città.	Mohammets della spozaria dell'Algeria, e tutte le città che fanno del comman- do.	Ottavo coman- do ministri di regge.	Sole per li de- cotti.	Due volte l'anno Maggio e Set- tembre.	L'epistole della Fianza e con- tra tutti le città.	Spina di medicina tanta.	Li mediamenti e ser- vizi con li quali dell' Mohammets.

