

Women in Eighteenth Century Malta Legal and Social Aspects

**A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of
Master of Arts (Baroque Studies)**

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Abstract

The main aim of this study is to try to dispel some of the misconceptions concerning the legal and social status of women in eighteenth century Malta. The most prevalent impression is that women were under the complete control of the men in all fields; political, social, religious and economic. This research attempted to show that women were capable, notwithstanding all the strictures of law and societal attitudes, to maximize the few opportunities available to them, and in exercising part of their potential, played a part, in parallel to that of men, in the economic life of the community. This work included an overview of the social and political background of the period in Malta, followed by a review of what had been written so far concerning the position of women. This was confronted with an examination of their position according to the laws of Malta. The information collated was in turn confronted with the diverse legal scenarios in other European countries during that time. A sample of 1401 public deeds that women in the mid-eighteenth century were party to, were then analysed. The research shows that women's legal and social status afforded them the opportunity, even if to a relatively limited extent when compared to men, to be more proactive than had been imagined. It also indicated that women were capable, notwithstanding all the strictures of law, of taking a part in the economic life of the community through their trade and their possessions in parallel with men. The image of women in eighteenth century Malta thus has been redefined from the few previous studies that have been carried out to date. It also provides another viewpoint on women's participation in the economy and shows that their ordinary working lives were not always limited solely to bringing up their families. Women indeed, had other tasks which highlighted their potential and their capabilities. From now on, one can hopefully refrain from envisaging all women living in eighteenth century Malta either as dutiful submissive wives or holy nuns at one extreme end, or as permissive prostitutes or wicked witches at the other.

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Stabillement des Femmes de la Ville de Malthe.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Social and Political Background

In the early modern period Malta was under the administration of the Knights of St John as the Emperor Charles V had granted the Island as a fief to the Order in 1530. Before their advent, the Islands were of limited economic structure: the agriculture was poor as water resources were scarce, the soil hardly fertile and the peasants' farming methods primitive. Even though the Maltese were industrious, versatile, sturdy, and could endure any hardship, very few enjoyed a decent standard of living.¹ They lived in houses built with makeshift materials with rubble walls and improvised roofing, while depending for their grain supplies on Sicily. As a result of this going to and fro to Sicily however, the Maltese became experienced sailors with excellent navigational skills, and later occasional and professional corsairs, competent in sea warfare. The Knights found these attributes a great asset when they settled in Malta in 1530, employing many and thus providing them with steady incomes.²

The Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem reinforced law and order, brought more security and defence against the Moorish attacks, and the ensuing material prosperity to these Islands. Though the Order was originally a purely hospitaller monastic order, caring for Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, by the middle of the twelfth century it had undergone a gradual transformation into a military order, so as to defend its hospitals from the attacks of the Muslims. They were not crusaders but fought alongside them for the same reasons, to defend Christians and Christian occupied territory. As a monastic order, they took lifelong religious vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and believed that their dedication in care and armed defence met with God's favour.³

The Hospitallers came to Malta after they had been dislodged from the island of Rhodes, bringing with them their archives, sacred relics, treasures and their élan. The Grand Master was invested with the powers of a secular ruler even though the Islands already possessed a civil communal authority in the *Universitas* and another ecclesiastical power that of the Bishop, to which was later added yet another ecclesiastical power in the Inquisitor. The Order brought prosperity and acquired further prosperity and prestige whilst in Malta. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the aristocracy that dominated Europe, considered the state which the Knights administered in Malta as a

¹ Victor Mallia-Milanes, *Venice and Hospitaller Malta 1530-1798: Aspects of a Relationship*, 6.

² Carmel Cassar, *A Concise History of Malta*, 9-12.

³ Helen Nicholson, *The Knights Hospitaller*, 16-17.

model, with its structured institutions, its fortifications and its naval force, revered it.⁴

The Knights, who were living in either their houses or in the *auberges* according to their *Langues* and their country of origin, were assigned to specific administrative and organizational roles pertaining to the State. During their mandate, a number of Grand Masters saw themselves as legislators and introduced statutes for the good government of the country. Since they were a religious order, they had to follow Canon Law and subsequently were subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope. Indeed, the Order had strong, close ties and direct communication with the Holy See in Rome, which was even represented in Malta by an ambassador.⁵ The appointed Bishop of Malta was subsequently responsible for the spiritual welfare of his diocese.

Throughout their time in Malta, the Order, being an institution of the Catholic Church, imbued an element of religious consideration in all its actions, operations and the decisions. However, since most of these aristocrats and nobleman came from very affluent backgrounds and the Order itself was a major landowner in many European countries, material interests and considerations were never far from their minds. The quality of the medical and social services that the Knights offered to the Maltese and all those who benefited from them would be primarily determined by these contrasting attitudes and by the revival of learning seen in Europe during that time which was also being experienced by the knights in Malta. In the eighteenth century, the last one in which Malta was under the dominion of the Knights, the social climate had changed completely from that found on their arrival. The continuous entry of foreign merchandise, indicated by the increase of the Grand Master's income which depended on such trading, and the superior organization of corsairing activities were two important and very influential factors in making of Malta a prosperous and multicultural hub.⁶

Living standards in general improved and one could feel a sense of well being and growing affluence. These may be confirmed by the several descriptions of foreigners who visited during this period which are so much in contrast with the descriptions and research on the situation during the sixteenth century where the people were described as poor and coarse.⁷ From various travel diaries and letters kept or sent by foreign travellers to Malta one may find

⁴ Emanuel Buttigieg, *Nobility, Faith and Masculinity: The Hospitaller Knights of Malta 1580-1700*, 4-7.

⁵ Claudio Carcereri de Prati, 'Le Riforme Giudiziarie A Malta nella seconda meta del xviii secolo', in Nicola Picardi and Alessandro Giuliani, ed., *Testi e Documenti Per La Storia Del Processo. Sezione Ii, Codice di Procedura Civile Degli Stati Italiani Preunitari*, vol. 3, *Codice di Malta: 1777/1784*, xi-xii.

⁶ Victor Mallia-Milanes, ed., *Hospitaller Malta, 1530-1798: Studies On Early Modern Malta and the Order of St John of Jerusalem*, 33.

⁷ P.Falcone, 'Una Relazione di Malta sulla fine del Cinquecento' in *Archivio Storico di Malta*, iv, 1 (1933), 1-51.

detailed descriptions of the prosperity in which the Knights lived but which seems to have been also relatively enjoyed by the people in general. These were described as living in houses of impressive quality built on well organized streets and with a quantity of shops selling varied foodstuffs and items. They were well dressed, looked healthy and seemed even light-hearted. A special European microcosm was created on the island of Malta with all the cultural and artistic influences that were brought to its shores through trade across various European countries. Mallia Milanese goes as far as describing Hospitaller Malta in the eighteenth century, particularly Valletta its capital city, as the 'epitome of Europe'.⁸

Despite this colourful, historical background, one can only attempt to visualize how the women fitted in this scenario. In the few studies carried out on the history of women in Malta all the evidence points to a society whose attitude towards women was similar to that of South European Catholic countries with regards to the social and legal status. The law restricted their activities but this does not mean that they did not manage to find their place in the society. Although generally assumed to be inferior to men and less intelligent, women's social role was considered to be in the private sphere of their household and they were expected to take care of it, provide heirs and care for the family. The public sphere was no place for them and they were expected not to interest themselves in anything beyond their boundaries.⁹

1.2 Women in eighteenth century Malta

As noted previously, there are very few studies, which focus on women and even fewer on women in the eighteenth century. In the series *Histories of Malta* one may find a few cases of famous individual women such as that of Caterina Vitale in the sixteenth century who was a successful entrepreneur dealing in property, medicine and even the slave market,¹⁰ or the holy woman Timotea Cumbo, later Sister Gertrude of Jesus Mary¹¹ and the few examples of women Knights of Malta in the seventeenth century.¹²

The study by Maltese historian Frans Ciappara about marriage in Malta in the late eighteenth century is one of the few which portray the more mundane aspect of a woman's life, as a married woman and mother. Ciappara gives a picture of the everyday happenings in women's lives, which he based on the information he collected and interpreted from researched cases. Without resorting to any sort of sensationalism he gives the more common married status its merited importance.¹³

⁸ Mallia-Milanes, *Hospitaller Malta, 1530-1798*, 34-39.

⁹ Cissie C. Fairchild, *Women in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700*, 8.

¹⁰ Giovanni Bonello, *Histories of Malta, Reflections and Rejections*, vol. 5, pp.108-25.

¹¹ Giovanni Bonello, *Histories of Malta, Travesties and Dynasties*, vol. 11, pp. 36-45.

¹² Giovanni Bonello, *Histories of Malta, Closures and Disclosures*, vol. 7, pp. 56-66.

¹³ Frans Ciappara, *Marriage in Malta: In the Late Eighteenth Century (1750-1800)*, 66.

In a more recent study, also based on specific case studies, women are portrayed as carrying out domestic chores that were considered as suitable to them as a result of their inferiority; a fact which seems to have been taken for granted by all, even the women themselves. 'Washing, laundering, scrubbing was women's work and, as such, poorly paid and marginal' are Carmel Cassar's exact words. He then continues to argue that women still found some form of social recognition and autonomy through certain activities, thus challenging the stereotypes of women at the time.¹⁴ However, Cassar's assumption was based on a few haphazardly chosen individual cases and the methodology he used cannot be classified as scientific one.

Other studies, have attempted to focus on women at work in eighteenth century Malta¹⁵ even concentrating on specific areas such as employment in the medical services of the Order of St John¹⁶ or life in the nunneries, as being a nun was the other more common status of women other than being single or married.¹⁷ It was considered almost impossible for a woman to remain chaste unless she was married or had taken up religious life. For this reason some women were forced into either of these two statuses even if they had no real vocation for either. Remaining a widow especially if still of a young age was frowned upon.¹⁸ Another recent study by Amanda Schembri gives a bird's eye view of the different statuses a woman could occupy but focusing on an earlier period between the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century. This gives us a more complete picture of the ordinariness of life for women at that time and served as a good basis from where to start in the quest being attempted in this dissertation.¹⁹

The most recent publication to date which focuses on the social and religious history of the parish of Qrendi in the eighteenth century, also by Frans Ciappara gives us some new information about village women. In his inimitable style of working method he meticulously went through the parish records and bases his arguments on computable data focusing on the life of obscure people including women. A new fact, which emerged through the data he collected, was that the most important status of women during that

¹⁴ Carmel Cassar, *Daughters of Eve: Women, Gender Roles, and the Impact of the Council of Trent in Catholic Malta*, 5.

¹⁵ Yosanne Vella, 'Women and Work in Eighteenth Century Malta', *Women's History Notebooks* 6, no. 1 (Winter 1999), 2-9.

¹⁶ Paul Cassar, 'Female Employees in the Medical Services of the Order of St John in Malta', *Melita Storica: A Journal of Maltese History* 7, (1978), 225-33.

¹⁷ Christine Muscat, *Magdalene Nuns and Penitent Prostitutes Valletta*, 22-23.

¹⁸ Carmel Cassar, *Daughters of Eve*, 8-9.

¹⁹ Amanda Schembri, 'Women in Hospitaller Malta: 1565-1610', M.A. dissertation, University of Malta (2011), 127-38.

period was the single status and not the married as had previously been thought.²⁰

From the above literature review on Maltese women in the eighteenth century, it seems that the same stereotypes comparable to those on the continent emerged. The 'good' women were those who married and gave birth to several offspring, the single women who, under the authority of their father, served and worked hard for their families and others who chose to enter a convent and lead a religious life. They followed the social conventions of the time. On the other side of the coin, were the prostitutes and concubines, the adulteresses and the women involved in witchcraft. These stereotypes are the result of research using the primary sources available and the methodology most popular with historians to date. They offer the basis for all present and future research so that their importance cannot be underestimated. This dissertation will attempt to use a somewhat different methodology consulting an already extensively used source to illustrate how women in the eighteenth century could be active in the economy. If the results will be collaborated by future research this could easily result in the creation of another different stereotype. The restrictions imposed on women in Malta seem to have been very similar to those in other European countries. However, the aim of this specific study is to show that within the limits imposed by the law and society, they still seem to have found niches through which they could act.

1.3 Laws relating to women

Since this dissertation focuses on the legal and social aspect of women in eighteenth century Malta, the first step is to examine what the law provided in their regard. The history of Maltese legislation is considered to have started with the coming of the Knights of St John to Malta in 1530 when laws enforceable only on the island began to be enacted. Prior to this, laws enacted in Sicily used to be automatically applied in Malta. After Charles V handed the islands over, the Knights began to impose rules on the Maltese people even before they had actually set foot on them. The procurator of the first Grand Master, Aurelio Bottigella imposed three bans by the 22nd June of that same year.²¹ Whilst the Hospitallers and the Bishop could be said to have been the 'establishment' together, it was the former that enacted and enforced the laws with regards to property, contracts and public order. The jurisdiction of the Church prevailed in the religious conduct of its followers as well as in marriage and social conduct.²²

From 1530 onwards the local municipal laws were codified by various Grand Masters whilst the *ius commune* which constituted that part of Roman law which was followed in the rest of Europe remained applicable in situations not

²⁰ Frans Ciappara, *The Social and Religious History of a Maltese Parish: St Mary's Qrendi in the Eighteenth Century*, vii-viii.

²¹ Paolo De Bono, *Sommario della Storia della Legislazione in Malta*, 170.

²² *Ibid.*, 338-39.

covered by the municipal laws.²³The Knights themselves modelled their own statutes on it as they considered the juristic reasoning on which it is based as the finest and the best.²⁴The *ius commune* was just a reception of Roman law which began in former Roman territory and continued to be applied in European countries.²⁵

The first laws that directly affected women's civil rights were promulgated by Grand Master Giovanni Paolo de Lascaris on the 1st March 1640. These included the confirmation and explanation of the community of acquests between spouses and the prohibition of honest women from entering obligations personally. Referred to as the *Prammatiche di Lascaris*, they included a prohibition for married women from entering obligations in the name of their husbands. Another important development was the institution of the notarial archive, which made it obligatory that the notary had to know the parties entering deeds personally, whether they were men or women. Donations started to be registered at a notary by law. These were quite popular with women in particular, as will be seen from the data compiled for this study.²⁶

On the 12th September 1681 Grand Master Gregorio Caraffa promulgated his *prammatiche*, which were compiled by the Maltese lawyer Massimiliano Balzano and which were considered as affecting a complete overhaul of the legal system. In the *Prammatiche di Caraffa* many of the previous municipal laws were repealed whilst the new ones followed the same general layout of the statutes of Italian cities, greatly affecting the rules which regulated the notary's office. Others laws affecting women directly were new dispositions on marriage settlements, new regulations regarding dowries and regulations on the form to be followed when writing out testaments.²⁷Title 10, paragraph 8 of the *Prammatiche di Caraffa* for instance, exempts women from imprisonment in the case of civil debts similarly to the same privilege found in the Justinian Code in Novel 134, chapter 9.²⁸

During the term of Grand Master Raimondo Perellos there was much friction between the bishop, then Davide Cocco-Palmeri, the Inquisitor and the Grandmaster, which led to the publication of the last Diocesan synod held in Malta from the 22nd to the 24th April 1703 (except for the one held very recently in 2003). The conclusions of this synod included provisions regarding marriage in accordance with the decree of the Council of Trent and ordered that from then onwards marriages had to be registered in parochial records.

²³ Konrad Zweigert and Hein Kötz, *Introduction to Comparative Law*, 29.

²⁴ Hugh Harding, *History of Roman Law in Malta*, 28.

²⁵ Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, *An Introduction to Comparative Law*, 59.

²⁶ De Bono, *Sommario della Storia della Legislazione in Malta*, 186.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 189-190.

²⁸ Harding, *History of Roman Law*, 31.

Remarriage of widows and, adultery of either spouse and the separation of the spouses were also dealt with.²⁹

Antonio Manoel de Vilhena, who was Grand Master from 1722 to 1736, promulgated the laws during his appointment. These laws were in force during the period being studied in this dissertation namely 1740-1750. The new laws referred to as *Prammatiche di Vilhena* were introduced to keep up with the times and abrogated all the existing previous laws, which were no longer relevant, except for the ones specifically and individually confirmed.³⁰ The code was published in 1723, on the 15th November in Valletta, on the 2nd December in Gozo and on the 6th December in Mdina under the name of *Leggi e Costituzioni Prammaticali - rinnovate, reformate ed ampliate*.

Although enacted in 1784, the *Code de Rohan* was also taken into account in this research, since it consolidated the amendments the previous legislation and reflected the spirit of the previous codes and the conventions already being adopted throughout the previous years. Therefore, it presented a complete picture of the laws during the time in question.³¹ Giandonato Rogadeo of Bitonto near Naples was given the task of compiling the Code and although he was trained in the same tradition of the *ius commune*, he held reactionary views which differed from those of the Maltese jurists and of the Grand Master himself. His draft was discarded and the actual Code was the result of collaboration between the Maltese jurists. It became clear that the various *prammatiche* had to be seen in the light of the laws of Justinian. Subsequently, the new Municipal Code was then compiled by Federigo Gatt and Fra Antonio Micallef.³²

Although the laws were largely inspired by Roman law there was a Germanic influence on certain parts of the code which was also felt in other European countries. Some of these laws influenced women's legal status directly as with *patria potestas*. Under Roman law a woman was kept under the absolute power of her father even after she married whereas under this Germanic influence this authority moved to her husband. The laws of succession too saw some modification. Once the couple married and had children one third of their joined assets had to belong as *legitime* to their offspring. The right to donate or dispose of property by means of a will after a woman's death was also modified and in certain circumstances required the consent of the family from whom the property was deriving.³³

²⁹ De Bono, *Sommario della Storia*, 192-193.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 194.

³¹ Harding, *History of Roman Law*, 29-31.

³² Antonio Micallef, (Michael Galea and Wolf-Dieter Barz, eds. and trans.) *Juris Fontes*, vol. 2, *Lectures On the Statutes of the Sacred Order Of St. John of Jerusalem at the University (Of Studies) of Malta 1792*, 26-27.

³³ Harding, *History of Roman Law*, 24-25.

Notably, although the civil arrangements related to marriage were largely regulated by the above codes, the regulation of the relationship within marriage was under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. Hence, the conditions of a woman's existence were not solely determined by the law of the State, but also depended on modifications reflecting the custom, which were under the influence of the Church.

In the next chapter a detailed description of the methodology used is given. The sources used in women's studies are discussed and the one chosen for this study is indicated. Details of how the sample was chosen, together with which notaries and years were selected for the sample in order to be a truly reflective one of women in Malta in the eighteenth century. The limitations encountered and what attempts were made to counteract them as much as possible are also indicated and the results are presented. In Chapters 3, 4 and 5, an interpretation of these results is given which aims to illustrate women's situation in Malta, as compared to that of other European countries during the same period, with specific reference to matrimonial contracts, wills and donations, and other public deeds. This research will attempt to show that women were capable, notwithstanding all the strictures of law and societal attitudes, to maximize the few opportunities available to them, and in exercising part of their potential, played a part, in parallel to that of men, in the economic life in Maltese society.

CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

2.1 The Research Question

As already outlined, one of the aims of this study is to try to dispel some of the misconceptions concerning the legal and social status of women in eighteenth century Malta. The most prevalent impression is that women were under the complete control of their men in all fields: political, social, religious and economic.¹ The statements which are often quoted reflect the position of women in the early modern period and are, more often than not, the result of research conducted on time spans which extend back to the medieval period or elicited from a small number of individual case studies. Moreover, one must keep in mind that circumstances and attitudes change, and there is a possibility that conclusions drawn from a particular case in a particular century might be completely wrong, when applied in general to different circumstances.

Nathalie Zemon Davis, a historian who has conducted extensive research on the condition of women in the early modern period, first in France and later on a wider scale, has found that there was a gradual tightening of control on married women from the fifteenth century onwards in parallel with the introduction of more sophisticated property laws intended to strengthen the patriarchal family structure. In fact, by the eighteenth century, women in France, and also in England, had lost the little autonomy which they had previously enjoyed in the sixteenth century, ending up possessing fewer legal rights. Nonetheless, Davis adds that there were instances where women managed to have some informal access to the economy.²

One should be wary of generalising on the basis of a single occurrence and researchers should be circumspect when transferring conclusions to a different decade or decades, more so to a different country. However, these latter observations have largely prompted the investigation into the situation in Malta. There seems to have been similar circumstances in Malta to those on the continent, but an endeavour is being made to show the extent to which this 'informal' or 'unconventional' access to the economy, even if limited to those in possession of some kind of property, really changes the general hitherto accepted picture of the life and condition of women in our Islands in the eighteenth century.

¹ Carmel Cassar, 'Popular Perception and Values' in Victor Mallia Milanes, ed., *Hospitaller Malta 1530-1798*, 460.

² Natalie Zemon Davis, *Society and Culture in Early Modern France: Eight Essays*, 126.

To arrive to this conclusion, one needed to delve deeply into the sources, which may have already been tapped, to try to garner information by interpreting them in different ways in order to try to prove this hypothesis. This meant reviewing:

- a. the social and political background of the period.
- b. what had been written so far concerning the position of women in Malta during the eighteenth century.
- c. the position of women according to the laws of Malta during that time.
- d. the documentary sources available so as to gather new knowledge to be used to highlight this matter into finer definition.

Background knowledge was required in order to assist in proving that the legal status of women in civil matters may have provided them with the opportunity, even if to a relatively limited extent when compared to males, to be more proactive than had previously been thought, despite the numerous existing limitations imposed by the law and society.

2.2 Sources

Sources are very limited when carrying out studies on women's lives in such an early period as the eighteenth century. Researchers are always looking for new sources even if these are indirect ones or re-interpreting sources already used. New questions are being put to induce new answers from these sources.³ One of the major problems is the lack of diaries, journals and letters written by women themselves during this time.⁴ Publications of such writings are even fewer and when they exist they are of unique importance, such as the books and writings of Lucrezia Marinella written in the 1600 in Venice. These works are quoted extensively, providing a remarkable debt for analysis and critical assessment of her world.⁵ Later in the eighteenth century Mary Wollstonecraft departed from the early feminist ideas of women who had focused on the need for education for women and better treatment from men, to write about women's rights from a legal and political aspect. She believed that new legislation could put an end to the subordination of women.⁶

³ Maria Bogucka, *Women in Early Modern Polish Society, Against the European Background*, xxxi-ii.

⁴ Christine Churches, 'Women and Property in Early Modern England: A Case-Study', *Social History* 23, no. 2 (May 1998), 166.

⁵ Lucrezia Marinella, (Anne Dunhill and Letizia Panizza, trans.), *The Nobility and Excellence of Women, and the Defects and Vices of Men*.

⁶ Bonnie S. Anderson and Judith P. Zinsser, *A History of Their Own: Women in Europe from Prehistory to the Present*, vol. ii, 346-349.

Unless they came from a noble family or were educated in a convent, many women were illiterate. This is the main reason why such direct sources written by hand are very few. An example that the researcher came across is a secret letter found recently, written by a lover to one of the Magdalene nuns by the name of Giuditta implicating that she could read and write to be able to answer him. This was found by accident very recently by researcher Christine Muscat.⁷ There is the possibility of the existence of other examples of such letters in private archives of noble families living in Mdina and perhaps in other towns in Malta but these are very difficult to access. The De Piro Archives for instance, contains a substantial amount of well-preserved material, although it does not include any manuscripts written by women.

Even on the continent such private letters, manuscripts or diaries are extremely rare. The stories of three women were exposed in the best seller, *Women on the Margins –Three Seventeenth Century Lives*, based on their memoirs written in the form of manuscripts, which were then substantiated by various other sources. These stories illustrate the great potential of women given the right circumstances even as early as the seventeenth century, even though they were neither noble nor royalty.⁸ Another reason why these sources are few, may be rooted in the fact that women were discouraged from all forms of self-expression. They were expected to remain silent at all times, were discouraged from publishing and also from becoming artists or musicians as these were also considered as forms of public speech. This was meant to protect them from exposure from men but was mostly based on the belief that they should not interfere in areas deemed to be the dominion of men such as politics, philosophy and even religion.⁹

The sources available to us, unfortunately, will never be able to tell us much about poor women except perhaps when they were born or when they died. If women never transgressed the law or did not own any property or if they had no dealings with others, no other record of their existence will be found. They did not keep diaries or accounts neither did they write letters, journals or manuscripts but lived quietly, serving others, their husbands, children and parents.¹⁰ Occasionally one finds descriptions of them written by some foreign visitor on our islands but these can be very subjective and even perhaps superficial, given on first impressions during a short visit.¹¹ Unless women had an education or property the only record of their existence can be obtained from records of when they were born and baptized, when they got married or when they became nuns and finally when they died.

⁷ Christine Muscat, *Magdalene Nuns and Penitent Prostitutes Valletta*, 86-89.

⁸ Natalie Zemon Davis, *Women On the Margins: Three Seventeenth-Century Lives*.

⁹ Cissie C. Fairchild, *Women in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700*, 72-73.

¹⁰ Churches, 'Women and Property in Early Modern England', 166.

¹¹ Alexander Bonnici, 'Maltese Society under the Hospitallers in the light of Inquisition Documents', in V. Mallia-Milanes, ed., *Hospitaller Malta 1530-1798*, 331.

After the Council of Trent in 1563 baptism registers began to be kept, followed by marriage registers and after 1614 death registers began to be kept too. Besides giving us information on the lives of women, these registers could be of help to construct the family reconstitution forms. The *Status Animarum*, or the State of Souls, as it was referred to, which was kept by the parish priests for every year at Easter time, is one very important source used in Ciappara's study. In it, there are recorded details on all individuals belonging to the community and their religious behavior updated annually so that they offer a wealth of information, which may be followed during a specified period of time. Thus besides gleaning information about the social status of women, whether for example they were single, married or widows and their occupation which were sometimes also included, there was also indicated whether they were rich or poor, whether they were sick or insane or even whether they were possessed or were disabled.¹² Other researchers too have used this useful source.¹³

Then there are records of women who transgressed Canonical Law or went against the Catholic faith and appeared in front of the Inquisition housed in the Cathedral Archives in Mdina. These documents only shed light on negative occurrences and crimes and although they provide copious important information about women in society at the period being studied, they cannot ever give a complete picture as the vast majority of women who lived an exemplary life, did not appear in front of the Inquisition and so can never be tapped when using this source.¹⁴ Using this source extensively and alone for women's studies would result in portraying them as being predominantly prostitutes or witches or at best as thieves and adulteresses since these were the sort of women who were brought in front of the Holy Inquisition.

Lawsuits too were recorded in judicial archives in most European countries, as were the petitions, which initiated the suit, and may be used as a source for research on the history of women too. An innovative way of using this source is to trace the history of these petitions and instead of seeing them just as narratives proceed to help one understand how the law operated in the lives of women and how they engaged with the law. One can then search for the reasons why they went to court. For example, one of these women's aims could have been to gain autonomy from marital obligation. Petitions were considered as a way of giving the woman the status of a litigant irrespective of whether she would continue with the lawsuit or not. It was a more discrete action which still gave her the legal status she may have wished for, at least up till the judgment of the lawsuit was given. In her study on women's

¹² Frans Ciappara, *The Social and Religious History of a Maltese Parish: St Mary's Qrendi in the Eighteenth Century*, 6-10.

¹³ Carmel Cassar, *Daughters of Eve: Women, Gender Roles, and the Impact of the Council of Trent in Catholic Malta*, 9.

¹⁴ Bonnici, 'Maltese Society under the Hospitallers', 314-15.

petitions in eighteenth century Spain, Bianca Premo used this source in this creative way.¹⁵

Other researchers have opted to focus on an individual woman and then use multiple sources to 'build' as much of her life as possible. One can trace her family relationships and her property, find out when she was born, married and died, if she had any dealings with others and whether she was involved with the courts on any issue. Although this type of methodology is extremely time consuming, if done for several case studies it can give very detailed snapshots of the chosen women. In fact this same method is usually utilized when carrying out research on queens and other very important women.¹⁶

Wills are possibly the closest one can get to an expression of women's wishes and sometimes their thoughts. These have been extensively used in various studies and may provide one of the clearest pictures of women in the eighteenth century.¹⁷ Wills give important information not only about the personal characteristics of those who make them but also on their background and the culture in which they lived.¹⁸ Through them, one may gauge what women were doing with their money, what their choices were, and where their loyalties lay. Some wills contain details on the family life of the testator. The information they contain may be substantiated by other sources, such as for example, population registers, to visualize clearer pictures and build up their 'story'.¹⁹ If studied in depth they may even bring out what is now almost universally accepted, that discrepancies existed between what was occurring in real life and the restrictions at law that were imposed on them. Wills which were written in secrecy in front of a notary were only read after a person died and it is not the first time that although they respected as much as possible the custom and the law, in certain instances deviated from them according to the wish of the testator.²⁰

Wills provide an opportunity to 'listen to' the voices of ordinary people. Some parts were even dictated by the testator and when reading between the lines the social and cultural background may be picked up. The pictures they give are among the clearest one can hope for.²¹ The contents of wills have been

¹⁵ Bianca Premo, 'Before the Law: Women's Petitions in the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Empire', *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 53, no. 2 (Apr 2011), 261-89.

¹⁶ Natalie Zemon Davis, *Women On the Margins: Three Seventeenth-Century Lives*.

¹⁷ Elise Van Nederveen Merkerk, 'The Will to Give: Charitable Bequests, Inter Vivos Gifts and Community Building in the Dutch Republic c 1600-1800', in 'Giving in the Golden age', special issue, *Continuity and Change* 27, no. 2 (Aug 2012), 241-70.

¹⁸ Michael Pammer, 'Death and the Transfer of Wealth: Bequest Patterns and Cultural Change in the Eighteenth Century', *Journal of Social History* 33, no. 4 (Summer 2000), 913-14.

¹⁹ Van Nederveen Merkerk, 'The Will to Give', 241-70.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 242.

²¹ Pammer, 'Death and the Transfer of Wealth', 913-35.

included in many researched works carried out in Malta. The main limitation of this source is that it includes only a section of the population who had enough money or else other property to warrant a will registered at a notary. Thus one must be careful that information obtained from such a source is not extrapolated to apply generally to all women.

One may also get other important information about how wealthier women in view of how they administered their wealth through other public deeds found in the Notarial Archives in Valletta. These deeds including the wills, will be in fact the main source used in this study. Even though many limitations were imposed on women by the law, it was still possible for them to be part of at least some of the deeds that could be entered into by men. Through these, one may try to get a glimpse of what women thought and appreciate how they worked and how they negotiated in their trade using their business acumen.

These public deeds represent another way in which the legal process was being practiced during the eighteenth century. Even though ordinary people carried it out in the notary's house, it was still an instrument, which was as important as what was happening in front of the courts. The notary was a go-between the law and his client and it was up to him to see that the laws were respected when executing his clients' wishes. His role was functioned as a guarantee on the transactions and declarations, which were formalised through his intervention. Although he did not make the law himself, nor did he appear in front of the court as the lawyers did, he had a key position in the legal process as first representatives of the State and also managed to protect his clients from the law itself.²²

From the indices of the notaries examined for this study, a larger variety of public deeds entered into by women than expected were found. These public deeds cast a different light on women in the eighteenth century, as will be illustrated. From the studies carried out so far in Malta, during this period, due to the great difficulty of finding primary sources, only facets of reality have been portrayed due to the rarity of primary sources. Together with the indices, the respective volumes of the bound public deeds of the chosen notaries were consulted. One copy of these is presently found in the Notary Archives in Christopher's Street Valletta. The chosen notaries were the ones who used the Italian language contemporaneously with Latin so that it would be easier to understand the contents of the deeds. Of particular interest will be the status of the women appearing in the deeds. In most countries wives and daughters were required to obtain an authorization by a husband or a father, while widows seem to have had direct access to notaries.²³ One had to verify whether the same was true in Malta.

²² Julie Hardwick, 'Women 'Working' the Law: Gender, Authority, and the Legal Process in Early Modern France', *Journal of Women's History* 9, no. 3 (Autumn 1997), 31-32.

²³ *Ibid.*, 32.

2.3 Time frame and sample size

A sample of notarial deeds of a ten-year period namely from September 1739 to August 1750 was looked into. This period, which marks the middle of the eighteenth century, was chosen arbitrarily but is a period towards the end of the Baroque period. One factor which was taken into consideration was the fact that during this period there does not seem to have been any particular or extraordinary event occurring, especially there was not the plague which would have otherwise changed the normal dynamics of events, so that it may be assumed that notarial deeds which were entered into during this time were processed normally.

The activity during three different periods during the ten year span were taken namely, 1st September 1739 to 31st August 1740, 1st September 1744 to 31st August 1745 and 1st September 1749 to 31st August 1750. This was done for two reasons. The first was to bring to the attention of future researchers that for notaries the start of the year used to begin on the 1st September and ended on the 31st August of the following year as seen from their indices. Secondly it was more practical to follow this convention, since otherwise more volumes would have had to be consulted without any added advantage.

It was decided that the public deeds of more than one notary would be chosen for the study to try to get a cross-section of society in Malta at the time. By recording the type and number of deeds entered into by women, one can then extrapolate information about what they were doing and what they were allowed to do. By choosing to study the records from more than one village or town, one can then get an indication if there was a difference in the type of activity women were taking part in and whether there were any differences with the geographical distribution.

To decide the number and location of the notaries to be included in the sample, first a list showing the notaries working during the time span 1739-1750 was compiled indicating the village or town in which they practiced.²⁴ In order to do this, the Index of Notaries (1465-1894) compiled by Dr Anthony Attard LLD, who was the Chief Notary to the Government and Keeper of the Notary Archives, and which is the only one of its kind, was consulted.²⁵ This list was compiled to get an indication of the activity in various areas of Malta. (There were no notaries practicing in Gozo during this ten-year period). Next other lists were compiled showing the number of notaries practicing in the villages and towns during the three separate years within the ten-year period on which this study is focused. The average number of notaries working in all the towns and villages in Malta throughout this decade was then calculated as seen in Table 1.

²⁴ See Appendix I.

²⁵ Anthony Attard, *Index of Notaries (1465-1894)*.

As may be seen from Table 1, unsurprisingly the greatest number of notaries was practicing in Valletta, with many other notaries working in different parts of Malta with a greater concentration in the Three Cities namely Cospicua, Vittoriosa and Senglea. This may be explained by the commercial activities taking place in the harbour areas and hence a denser population surrounding these areas.

Table 1: Table showing the average number of notaries practicing in the various towns and villages in the selected years in the chosen ten year period.

Town / Village	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750	Average
Attard	1	1	0	1
Balzan	2	2	2	2
Birkirkara	2	3	2	2
Cospicua	4	4	4	4
Qormi	1	1	2	1
Floriana	0	0	1	1
Lija	1	2	2	2
Mdina	3	4	4	4
Mqabba	1	1	1	1
Mosta	2	2	2	2
Naxxar	2	2	2	2
Senglea	2	2	2	2
Sigġiewi	1	1	1	1
Valletta	27	29	35	30
Vittoriosa	3	3	3	3
Żabbar	0	0	1	1
Żebbuġ	3	3	4	3
Żejtun	2	2	2	2
Żurrieq	1	2	2	2

A decision was made to concentrate on four foci when choosing the sample for this study. Mdina, also known as Citta Nobile, with an average of four notaries working there during the chosen ten-year period was chosen as the nobility were concentrated there. The village of Żebbuġ, with an average of three notaries, was chosen to represent a rural village whereas the harbour city of Cospicua, with an average of four notaries was chosen as one of the Three Cities. Finally the capital city Valletta, with an average of 30 notaries was also included. One notary from each area was then selected with the

exception of Valletta where the decision was made to select two notaries to reflect that there was so much more activity in the capital city.

The notaries selected for Valletta were Francesco Alessi²⁶ and Paolo Vittorio Giammalva²⁷, whereas for Żebbug, notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud,²⁸ for Mdina, notary Salvatore Chetcuti²⁹ and for Cospicua, notary Francesco Calleja.³⁰ All public deeds registered in the indices for the years 1739-1740, 1744-1745 and 1749-1750 of these notaries were counted and the amount registered. Next all the public deeds entered into by women were recorded for these years for each notary.

Both the deeds in which the woman was the protagonist and those in which she was the beneficiary were tabulated. Care was taken not to record double entries because in certain instances such as matrimonial contracts an entry was recorded twice both under the name of the husband and the wife.³¹ Next all the public deeds entered into by women were also counted and the amount was recorded. The percentage of women involved during that particular year could then be worked out. After this, a list of the type of deed entered into by women for each year was compiled and the translated meaning for each deed was found. This information was compiled and may be found in the Glossary.³² A few case studies of women who had several entries were taken into account as these could divulge more information about their social status and the time in which they lived.

2.4 Limitations

The greatest limitation of this study is related to the sample taken, which only represents a section of Maltese society, as the sample includes only women who had money or property, or who were negotiating with someone who did. Another limitation is that the information obtained from the indices and volumes of the deeds at the Notary archives are essentially a static source and are not corroborated by other sources in this study mostly due to restrictions of time and the nature of the study itself.

The language used in the documents was also a great problem. Most notaries used both Italian and Latin in the deeds. Each notary used different abbreviations and some notaries used different terms for the same deed. There does not seem to have been a standard form for these. Deciphering the elaborate calligraphy, which included many curls and twirls very much in the Baroque style was also found to be problematic. On one particular instance a

²⁶ NAV R14.

²⁷ NAV R292.

²⁸ NAV R361.

²⁹ NAV R179.

³⁰ NAV R119.

³¹ See Appendix II.

³² See Glossary.

folio in a poor state of conservation had to be ignored, as it could not be deciphered.

2.5 The Results

The total number of deeds in the sample selected was of 8570. Out of these 1401 involved a woman, which works out as **16.34%** of all the deeds in the sample. Tables were compiled for each notary and the three years that were focused on. The compilation of this data may be found in Table 2.

The detailed break up for each notary is given in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. These showed that there was some variation between the data obtained for the different notaries living in different zones across the ten-year period and sometimes even between the different years of the same notary. Care had to be taken not to interpret the results obtained superficially. For example, strangely, for Notary Francesco Alessi of Valletta who seems to have been the busiest notary by far out of the chosen five notaries with an average of around 1000 deeds a year, only 9.67% of the deeds involved women whereas the percentage more than doubles to 20.14% when considering the deeds registered by the other notary Paolo Vittorio Giammalva also working in Valletta. A plausible explanation could be that a particular notary might have been favoured for particular affairs or by particular section of society such as the nobility. In Mdina however the percentage of deeds by women for 1750 rises to 40% but a cursory look at the type of deeds involved shows that this figure does not reflect more trade but more transmission of property in a city, which was known to have many noble and affluent inhabitants.³³ Here the percentages for donations and matrimonial contracts were the highest. In Cospicua there also seems to have been much activity. As expected the data reflected the greater activity in trade around the harbour areas.

Table 2 Percentages of deeds by women

Name of Notary	Town/Village	% deeds by women
Francesco Alessi	Valletta	9.67%
Paolo Vittorio Giammalva	Valletta	20.14%
Salvatore Chetcuti	Mdina	27.72%
Francesco Calleja	Cospicua	19.66%
Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	Żebbug	21.67%

³³ Appendix II.

Table 3: Notary Francesco Alessi (Valletta)

Year from 1 st September to 31 st August	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750
Total number of deeds	1303	1053	910
Number of deeds entered into by women	164	85	76
Percentage of deeds	12.59%	8.07%	8.35%

Table 4: Notary Paolo Vittorio Giammalva (Valletta)

Year from 1 st September to 31 st August	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750
Total number of deeds	664	672	669
Number of deeds entered into by women	123	137	144
Percentage of deeds	18.52%	20.38%	21.52%

Table 5: Notary Salvatore Chetcuti (Mdina)

Year from 1 st September to 31 st August	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750
Total number of deeds	186	39	99
Number of deeds entered into by women	30	10	41
Percentage of deeds	16.13%	25.64%	41.4%

Table 6: Notary Francesco Calleja (Cospicua)

Year from 1 st September to 31 st August	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750
Total number of deeds	749	416	739
Number of deeds entered into by women	149	109	95
Percentage of deeds	19.89%	26.20%	12.9%

Table 7: Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud (Żebbuġ)

Year from 1 st September to 31 st August	1739-1740	1744-1745	1749-1750
Total number of deeds	531	405	235
Number of deeds entered into by women	134	87	43
Percentage of deeds	25.23%	21.48%	18.29%

In Table 8 the results are presented divided into four categories, namely matrimonial contracts, donations, wills and a general category under the heading 'other deeds' for the purpose of this study.

Table 8: The deeds entered into by women taken from the sample over the time span chosen for this study.

Type of Deed	Number of Deeds	Percentage %
Donations	65	4.6
Wills	84	6.0
Matrimonial contracts	123	8.8
Other Deeds	1129	80.6

In Table 9 the percentages were rearranged to reflect the four geographical areas chosen as part of the sample.

Table 9: Percentage of deeds according to city/village

Type of Deed	Cospicua	Mdina	Valetta	Żebbuġ
Donation	3.0%	10.2%	4.2%	5.9%
Matrimonial Contract	12.3%	14.8%	4.2%	14.3%
Wills	6.0%	18.2%	2.4%	11.4%
Other Deeds	78.6%	56.8%	89.1%	68.5%
Percentage of Total	23.7%	6.3%	50.5%	19.5%

Table 10 shows the breakdown of the category 'Other Deeds' as they were found written in the indices either in Italian or in Latin. The translations and meanings of these terms as already indicated have been compiled in the Glossary.

Table 10: Break down of the 'Other Deeds' involving a woman as one of the parties.

Type of Deed	Number of deeds
Grand Total	1129
<i>Cambio</i>	208
<i>Apoca</i>	139
<i>Locatio</i>	73
<i>Procuratio</i>	71
<i>Obligatio</i>	62
<i>Alia</i>	61

<i>Subiugatio</i>	61
<i>Solutio</i>	40
<i>Cessio</i>	36
<i>Cambium</i>	31
<i>Revenditio</i>	24
<i>Alienatio</i>	23
<i>Confessio</i>	22
<i>Mutum</i>	22
<i>Emph</i>	19
<i>Emphiteusis</i>	18
<i>Debitum</i>	14
<i>Permutatio</i>	11
<i>Assicuratio</i>	10
<i>Declaratio</i>	8
<i>Diclaratio</i>	8
<i>Divisio</i>	8
<i>Quietatio</i>	8
<i>Affictus</i>	6
<i>Assiguratio</i>	6
<i>Recognitio</i>	6
<i>Subemph</i>	6
<i>Prequiditio</i>	5
<i>Transitio</i>	5
<i>Venditio</i>	5
<i>Apoca e Cessio</i>	4
<i>Concessio</i>	4
<i>Loherium</i>	4
<i>Preguiditio</i>	4
<i>Apoca et Cessio</i>	3
<i>Divizio</i>	3
<i>Electio</i>	3
<i>Electio puella factio</i>	3
<i>Recupro</i>	3
<i>Relaxatio</i>	3
<i>Transactio</i>	3
<i>Consignatio</i>	2
<i>Fissio</i>	2
<i>Prejuditio</i>	2
<i>Procura</i>	2
<i>Quittatio</i>	2
<i>Ratificatio</i>	2
<i>Redemptio</i>	2
<i>Reemptio</i>	2

<i>Societas Ingnota</i>	2
<i>Sublocatio</i>	2
<i>Affictio</i>	1
<i>Affissio</i>	1
<i>Apoca Dotium</i>	1
<i>Apoca e dilatio</i>	1
<i>Apoca e Liberatio</i>	1
<i>Assignatio Denovo</i>	1
<i>Assignatio Patrimonis</i>	1
<i>Augumentu</i>	1
<i>Cessio et donatio</i>	1
<i>Comparu</i>	1
<i>Compromessio</i>	1
<i>Compromessu</i>	1
<i>Computam</i>	1
<i>Consignatio Computoru</i>	1
<i>Crocifissio</i>	1
<i>Debitum et Cessio</i>	1
<i>Declaratio et Cessio</i>	1
<i>Deductio Interiorum</i>	1
<i>Diciaratio</i>	1
<i>Dilatio</i>	1
<i>Divisione Stabili</i>	1
<i>Electio facto</i>	1
<i>Facultas</i>	1
<i>Ffissio</i>	1
<i>Ffsio</i>	1
<i>Fiderazio</i>	1
<i>Fiderizio</i>	1
<i>Fundatio</i>	1
<i>Honoratio procura</i>	1
<i>Indemnitas</i>	1
<i>Liberatio</i>	1
<i>Manummissio</i>	1
<i>Mutum et Subiugatio</i>	1
<i>Nominatio</i>	1
<i>Preiudicatio</i>	1
<i>Quittattio</i>	1
<i>Ratifica et Prequiditio</i>	1
<i>Ratitio</i>	1
<i>Reaxatio et apoca</i>	1
<i>Recessio et quietatio</i>	1
<i>Recessio Matrimonium</i>	1

<i>Recognatio</i>	1
<i>Reductio</i>	1
<i>Reemptio</i>	1
<i>Relatio</i>	1
<i>Retrodonatio</i>	1
<i>Reventio</i>	1
<i>Revocatio procura</i>	1
<i>Rinuntio</i>	1
<i>Subcessio</i>	1
<i>Subemphiteusis</i>	1
<i>Subiugatio Venditio</i>	1
<i>Tansactio</i>	1
<i>Usufruct</i>	1

* The names of two of the deeds could not be deciphered.

After compiling these results, the main categories are discussed in the following Chapters In Chapter 3 matrimonial contracts are discussed. These constituted 8.8% of all the deeds by women but essentially consisted of contracts between the two families of the spouses and although it was the woman's name that appeared on the deeds her involvement was not a direct one. In Chapter 4 donations and wills by women are discussed. These together make up 10.6% of the deeds in the sample taken. In these circumstances women could be more proactive and could choose how to distribute their wealth either during their lifetime with donations or after their death by means of a will, which usually included bequests and legacies. This wealth usually was inherited by them or given to them in the form of their dowry. Thus the deeds which may highlight best the hypothesis of this dissertation i.e. that women in the right circumstances and when they were allowed could, if they were given the opportunity, bring out their hidden potential, are discussed in Chapter 5. An analysis of the remaining deeds which make up 80.6% of all the deeds by women follows.

CHAPTER 3 MATRIMONIAL CONTRACTS

3.1 Introduction

Matrimonial contracts were negotiated between the families of the spouses, and depended on the size of the two estates and the succession laws applicable in the country. They also depended on the generosity of the respective families and their love for their offspring but to a much lesser effect. In the indices at the Notarial Archives, the word *matrimonium* stands for the marriage contract entered into by a man and a woman before they married. From information extrapolated from studying some of these matrimonial contracts, one gets the impression that in Malta the situation was very similar to that in some of the countries in Europe. The women who entered these contracts were those whose families had enough movable and immovable property to merit such a deed. A few of them were noble such as Ann Maria Ribera from the De Piro family but not necessarily so. To fully appreciate the situation one must consider the restrictions imposed by the law and the conventions followed.¹

3.2 The institution of marriage in Malta

Historically, marriage was not just a social and legal institution as it is considered today, but it was a major and the most important economic institution and this was the main reason why it had to be regulated. The majority of families were administered either by the married couple or in the case of a deceased spouse by the surviving one. With the marriage, a new household was set up and the spouses were expected to create a new mini economy by producing, distributing and consuming wealth through this new cooperation. From the very start, with the matrimonial contract duly registered by the notary, there was the declaration of what property was being transferred and brought into marriage as part of the dowry, in order that in the event of death of one of the spouses, this property, as well as the property acquired during the marriage, could be transferred to the surviving spouses and the children according to the established laws.²

In Malta, marriage proposals between two individuals with very different social positions were not even recognized by law.³ The parents' consent was necessary for the marriage to proceed. In the absence of such approval, the married couple were at the risk of being disowned and struck off their parents' wills.⁴ By the late sixteenth century the marriage contract was already seen as

¹ De Piro Archives, 72, *Interessi di Donna Anna Maria Ribera de Piro*, 1729.

² Amy Louise Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England*, 7-8.

³ *Del Diritto Municipale di Malta*, 116.

⁴ John Montalto, *The Nobles of Malta 1530-1800*, 248.

a way to determine how property would be transferred, and it distinguished between property classified under a woman's dowry and that which was not. The dowry, whilst in itself served as the main attraction for the husband-to-be, remained attached to the woman and her blood relatives for life. The woman's fate depended on it. The husband, according to the law, would administer the dowry in the best possible way. He could use it to make the life more comfortable for the family but could not sell, alienate or transfer the property to third parties since it remained legally owned by his wife.⁵ In 1640 Grand Master Lascaris included provisions in his *prammatiche*, to protect the dowry belonging to married women from maladministration by the husband, even penalizing him with fines.⁶

Dowries were regarded as a legacy given to a daughter by her father and in Malta, as in the rest of the continent, the dowry occasionally consisted of property but more commonly consisted of money and other movable property such as furniture, silver and jewellery. Sometimes, annual rents and yields from immovable property were included in a dowry. There are a few occasions when a fief was donated as part of the matrimonial contract and as a result the husband was ennobled through his wife's dowry. Known cases occurred mostly in the seventeenth century. What is of interest is that, once the dowry was given, the daughters only inherited a token bequest in the father's will, since it was regarded that she had already received her share during her father's life when she received her dowry.⁷

When the amount of property constituting the dowry was not a substantial amount, as in the case of peasants, instead of a formal matrimonial contract signed in front of a notary, a verbal agreement in front of a witness was carried out. These arrangements were referred to as *colla parola* or *senza scrittura*.⁸ Amy Louise Erikson quotes a figure of as high as 95 percent of the population who married without a formal written and registered agreement and thus cannot be accessed and used for research purposes. Of the less formal type of agreement only very few premarital negotiations have come to light. Thus information on the value and type of property has to be obtained by tapping other sources, such as the wills of the spouses, noting what their sons and daughters inherited and by studying the form and amounts of payment workers were expected to have earned and then saved for their marriage.⁹

Throughout this study it was discovered that 8.8% (i.e.123) of all the deeds in the sample chosen for this specific research were matrimonial contracts.

⁵Carmel Cassar, *Daughters of Eve: Women, Gender Roles, and the Impact of the Council of Trent in Catholic Malta*, 26-27.

⁶ NLM, Libr. 148, f. 35v.

⁷ Montalto, *The Nobles of Malta 1530-1800*, 244-46.

⁸ NLM, Lib. 142, vol 5, f. 219.

⁹ Maria Ågren and Amy Louise Erickson, eds., *The Marital Economy in Scandinavia and Britain, 1400-1900*, Women and Gender in the Early Modern World, 7.

Whereas the average percentages in Mdina, Cospicua and Żebbuġ were almost equal, only 4.2% of the deeds were matrimonial contracts in Valletta. These results show that the capital city was the hub of other types of transactions indicative of greater participation by women in commercial matters and less so in contracts which had more social implication such as matrimonial contracts.

3.3 The institution of marriage in other European countries

Marriage essentially involved the consent of two individuals, the man and woman. Legally, the consent of the parents was not required although it was usually desired and obtained. Neither was the presence of a priest required. The marriage consisted either of a promise followed immediately by consummation, but this was frowned upon even though it was legally acceptable, or an actual statement saying simply that the marriage has come into existence as of that moment. Consummation before the actual marriage was very common in those days. In England a third of the brides who presented themselves for marriage were pregnant as where nearly one half of the Norwegian brides at the time. The marriage contract in sixteenth century Norway was interpreted very liberally and sexual intercourse constituted in itself a promise of marriage. However, over time, this ceased to apply, and by the eighteenth century, a woman had to produce a written promise of marriage as evidence in front of the court in case of a complaint. In England, sexual intercourse before marriage was not considered as enough evidence to legally bind the spouses but more as an ethical obligation to do so.¹⁰

The legal system adopted in England, was called coverture. Under this system a woman almost lost her identity completely once she married, with all her property being passed on to her husband except for freehold land. English women were very disadvantaged when compared to other women on the continent. By 1700, English women did not even get the one third of the husband's movable property if they were widowed.¹¹ Coverture was also adopted in many northwest European countries and the restrictions were integrated in national law codes.¹² The only way a woman could overcome the restrictions imposed on her was by declaring herself as a *femme sole* and then she was allowed to trade in her own name.¹³

Newly found evidence shows that married women managed to exploit the operation of coverture, and this nullified the assumption that women could not have a claim on movable goods. In fact, in English Church courts records a

¹⁰Agren and Erickson, eds. *The Marital Economy*, 6-7.

¹¹Laura Gowing, *Gender Relations in Early Modern England*, Seminar Studies, 45-46.

¹²Cordelia Beattie and Matthew Frank Stevens, eds., *Married Women and the Law in Pre-modern Northwest Europe*, 8.

¹³Cordelia Beattie, 'Married Women, Contracts and Coverture in Late Medieval England' in C. Beattie and M. Stevens eds., *Married Women and the Law in Pre-modern Northwest Europe*, 154.

significant number of wives declared holding goods independently of their husband. This was due to the fact that they declared their own maintenance which they earned through their own trade and which was not provided by their spouse. They seem to have had varied forms of productive work, especially widows. There also seems to have been mutual agreement between the spouses in this regard, when one attempts to interpret the declarations of married women on this point.¹⁴

In seventeenth century France, the law on inheritance and patrimony between the northern regions and the southern ones differed and this had a bearing on matrimonial contracts and how they were formulated. All the nobility entered a marriage contract when they married and families sought as much as possible to negotiate marriages with other families of the same wealth. This was the general approach not only in noble circles. Unlike what was previously thought, intermarriage between the old nobility and the new became the order of the day as long as it was considered advantageous. The new nobility sought to achieve a better standing in society through such marriages whilst the old nobility welcomed the large dowries the new nobility could provide which would enhance their financial position and enlarge their estate.¹⁵

Marriage became a way on how property could be transferred in an intelligent way so as to increase its value. South of the Loire River, the law was based on Roman law and favoured a single heir, usually the firstborn, with the other siblings receiving the *legitimes*. The *legitime* was a smaller portion of the estate or the equivalent to a dowry for the females. To the north the customary law was practiced in its different forms. In this system, the property belonging to the wife remained separate from that of the husband, the estate was usually divided in equal parts among the siblings and there was no obligation to give daughters a dowry.¹⁶ The situation in France draws attention to the fact that besides differences in the legal systems in different countries, there were also differences within the same country. In this case the law was derived either from *ius commune* and Roman law, as in the south and from customary law with Germanic influence in the north such that a woman's legal status depended on which part of the France she lived in.

In the eighteenth century marriage was considered as the ideal state and this explains how over 90% of individuals were married, even more so in the rural parts than in the urban areas. During this period the marriage age of grooms rose to an average of thirty years. It was also the custom for women to save

¹⁴Alexandra Shepard, 'The Worth of Married Women in the English Church Courts, c.1550-1730' in C.Beattie and M. Stevens eds., *Married Women and the Law in Premodern Northwest Europe*, 206.

¹⁵Donna Bohanan, *Old and New Nobility in Aix-en-provence, 1600-1695: Portrait of an Urban Elite*, 46-48.

¹⁶Suzanne Desan, 'Making and Breaking Marriage: An Overview of Old Regime Marriage as a Social Practice', in Suzanne Desan and Jeffrey Merrick, eds., *Family, Gender, and Law in Early Modern France*, 5-6.

as much money as possible to make up their dowry in an effort to make as good a match as possible. Once the marriage took place a family unit was set up making the newlyweds more economically stable than if they had remained single. They divided the tasks between them. And this explains why it was no coincidence that many marriages were between two individuals with the same or similar socioeconomic backgrounds and even from geographical areas, which were close to each other. What is very clear is that the emotional aspect of a marriage was considered as secondary to the more important economical dimension. The great number of remarriages point to the fact that marriage was considered as the most economically efficient system to be living in.¹⁷

As already indicated, marriage during this period, did not just involve the spouses but also their families and their respective economic situations. The matrimonial contract which was duly formalized and recorded at the notary, included the following: the items which were exchanged as marriage gifts, the dowry which the woman was bringing to the marriage, the dower brought by the man and the declaration of what was the paraphernal property brought to the marriage by the two parties involved. The main purpose was to declare what was to be considered as the community property of the marriage where this system applied. This resulted in intense negotiations which used to occur before a marriage was agreed upon. Families with the most property and who came from a high social class and had a reputation to defend, put great pressure on their offspring to contract a favourable arrangement, which ideally would increase the wealth and power of the family. Good alliances were sought even by the middle class families and families with an artisan background.¹⁸

When one looks at the dowry system in many Italian cities, these were based on Roman law and were almost identical to each other, as many studies carried out in Rome, Venice, Florence, Genoa and Turin have shown. Some of the mechanisms were adopted informally and there were no written deeds to show for them. However, from the marriage settlements which were written in great detail, one can garner so much information. First of all, even in Italian cities the distinction between what was being given as dowry and what was being transferred as paraphernal property was clearly indicated in the matrimonial contracts. Here too, the dowry was considered as the personal property of the bride and it usually consisted of a sum of money which was expected to be managed by the husband or a trusted mediator and of other goods usually clothes, furniture and jewellery, referred to as a *trousseau*. It was meant to be a security for the bride and was managed by her. It could also include personal bequests and inheritance from her family and friends.

¹⁷ Desan, 'Making and Breaking Marriage', 2.

¹⁸ Ibid., 3-4.

This property was referred to as *stradotali* and could be used in the labour market to buy what she wished for, or to open a shop and start an activity.¹⁹

In the eighteenth century, the dowry became an even more powerful tool since women's property rights were being eroded. Even though it was also advantageous to the husband, the dowry provided the greatest advantage to the wife as it provided her with a resource with which she could have an economic say. She could invest it in an economic activity, or give economic contributions to whoever she wished. A husband could not alienate any part of the property which made up the dowry without the consent of the wife and there were judicial provisions to ascertain the wife's real intention when such a procedure was to be adopted. An official statement by the wife was required after this verification to ensure that the wife's rights were being respected.²⁰

The situation in Italy had become particularly unfavourable in women's regard since with the dowry exchange, both equal inheritance amongst the siblings and joint ownership in marriage were abolished. Once married, these women lost their rights and were not considered as partners. They could only find agency within the practice of their marriage and only by attempting to manipulate the system. The situation varied somewhat between certain cities. In Florence, the system was more rigid than in Venice, where in the latter women were allowed some legal agency and were able to write testaments, sue their husbands, contribute to the dowries of their daughters and could bequest some of their property to charitable institutions.²¹ The situation in Florence was almost as restrictive as coverture in England. Florence followed Lombard law and women were seen as incapable. A legal guardian was appointed to aide them. The dowry exchange was adopted during a public ritual in the presence of a notary and it led to the women's loss of the authority to manage their property if not the loss of the property itself. Women were not regarded as partners in marriage but the fact that women could only look for female agency within the marriage led them to try to manipulate the system to gain some advantage.²²

In contrast the marriage law found in Portugal was much more liberal and created an informal domestic partnership based on joint ownership and the cohabitation of the couple. The dowry exchange in Portugal was more similar to that found in the south of Italy and Sicily which followed Roman law and even there, the rule of halves in marriage applied. In fact the country where women seem to have enjoyed the greater advantage when they married was Portugal. The joint ownership they enjoyed with their husbands gave them the

¹⁹ Beatrice Zucca Micheletto, 'Only Unpaid Labour Force? Women's and Girl's Work and Property in Family Business in Early Modern Italy', *The History of the Family* 19, no. 3 (2014), 329.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 340.

²¹ Jutta Sperling, 'Dowry or Inheritance? Kinship, Property, and Women's Agency in Lisbon, Venice, and Florence (1572)', *Journal of Early Modern History* (2007), 202-205.

²² *Ibid.*, 215.

right to hold property in their name besides also having the dowry exchange, albeit this was confined to the aristocracy. Women could find agency in the occupations they were allowed to follow. Marriage in Portugal was considered as an informal domestic partnership legitimized by cohabitation. Common law marriages were recognized, as were illegitimate children, who were also entitled to an inheritance.²³ However the situation there illustrates that other factors could enter the equation which could erode the rights of women. As Colonial Empire was expanding, mechanisms were introduced giving women a concession of crown goods if they married a man in the military service. Matchmaking became a power game and a way of recruiting the elite in colonies. Women's property rights and the matrilinear inheritance patterns here have to be seen in context of the capitalization of such rights by the state authorities.²⁴

Matrimonial contracts became so important because they distinguished between the lineage property from the property forming the community property, with the latter having the potential to be used for business ventures. The stronger the economic unit formed through the matrimonial contract and the greater the percentage allocated to the community, the greater the stability of the family since there would be less interest in the unit from kin groups.²⁵ Ironically the poor who had no property or money to declare, were freer to enter a marriage with whomever they wanted. They did not need to face the problems arising during long negotiations leading up to the marriage contract nor to take into consideration whether the properties of the two families were adjoining to try to increase their value further. Marriages were in fact considered as a way of improving a family's standing either socially and politically, or economically. As already indicated the emotional aspect of marriage was never a priority and if a son or daughter married without the parents' consent, as the law stipulated they would be disinherited and a royal proclamation would make it official. Marriage was a negotiation and the value of the alliance would be equivalent to the amount of property making up the dowry.

Even in Ireland, two completely different legal systems existed during this period. Intermarriages between the Gaelic Irish and the Anglo Irish resulted in a variety of scenarios due to these different systems. A woman in these cases could have different legal statuses, depending on whether she was a primary wife, a wife of a lower status or a concubine or whether she already had children or not. If she were a primary wife she would have enjoyed equal status as her husband and had the same contractual capacity as he had but she would still be under his rule. A concubine, in contrast, could choose under whose rule she preferred to be. Marriage was still considered as a time to negotiate, the dowry, which in Ireland was called *maritagium*, and the dower, the sum given by the husband's family. Both families were involved and it was not left to the individuals to decide on their own faith but it was decided for

²³ Sperling, 'Dowry or Inheritance?', 210-12.

²⁴ Ibid., 236-38.

²⁵ Desan, 'Making and Breaking Marriage', 7.

them. Because of problematic intermarriages the legal system had to be modified and as a consequence so was women's legal status.²⁶

Poland was another country where there was a great discrepancy in the legal status of a married woman depending on the town in which she lived. In some towns the Magdeburg Law was applied. Here, marriage was similar to a partnership. The wife's value was still measured by the size of her dowry and the family she hailed from. The dowry usually consisted of valuables in the case of rich families. However, in the case of peasant girls, it consisted of livestock. Here the women had a strong hold on their dowry. It was never used to pay the husband's debts and used to be returned to the wife in the event that the husband died. The law also protected a woman's rights on the paraphernal property she brought with her to form part of the community. In other towns, Chetmno Law applied and women's legal status was inferior. The husband had full control and his wife had a guardian appointed if the husband was mal administering her property. She could not even protect her own interests herself even if she was capable of doing so.²⁷

One may appreciate that the matrimonial contract was very much bound to inheritance and patrimony and hence the status of the family, so the negotiations which preceded such a contract were very complex and entailed many calculations. So much so, that besides stipulating the property which was going to constitute the dowry, the marriage contracts even stipulated the terms chosen for its payment. This was because, many times the dowry could not be transferred as one source because of investments previously made by the family. Payments of the dowry could be in installments as determined in the marriage contract.²⁸

Such situations portray women as political tools or as social assets and once the negotiations were finalized a daughter could then be excluded from her father's will or was simply given a nominal sum. The dowry could merely be equivalent to the legitimate portion, which belonged to the daughter's by right or could exceed it if the marriage alliance merited this increase. If a husband died, the dowry was restituted to the widow as stipulated in the marriage contract and conversely the income left to the widow by the husband had to be restituted to his family if his widow remarried, also usually indicated in the contract.²⁹

Another curious fact, and one which is a good indicator of how women were perceived, arose when the father of the bride-to-be died before he could

²⁶ Gillian Kenny, 'When Two Worlds Collide: Marriage and the Law in Medieval Ireland', in Beattie and Stevens, eds., *Married Women and the Law in Premodern Northwest Europe*, 53-56.

²⁷ Maria Bogucka, *Women in Early Modern Polish Society, Against the European Background*, 13-15.

²⁸ Bohanan, *Old and New Nobility in Aix-en-provence, 1600-1695*, 62.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 76.

provide his daughter with a dowry. This responsibility was passed on to his sons and not to his wife. What is so interesting is that mothers still found other ways of providing for their daughters in the form of supplemental gifts.³⁰

3.4 Conventual Dowries

It seems that the dowry was not given exclusively to daughters who were about to marry but also to nuns when they entered a convent. As a rule, spinsters and nuns, who were daughters too, and had mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers like the rest of women who married, however, in front of the law they were completely ignored. The legislator did not mention them at all but it was assumed that someone else would be taking care of them, such as a male relative or next of kin. Ironically a widowed female was allowed to take care of her own daughter even though in a sense she was single too. In the eyes of the law these women were regarded as small children even after they became of age and needed to be supported by others. Some found other arrangements to survive, albeit with great difficulty. Some daughters ended up taking the role of their own mother if she died, taking up all responsibilities related to the household and the upbringing up of her siblings.³¹

However, there seems to have been the expectation for young women who entered a convent during the eighteenth century and even before this period, to bring a dowry with them. This could amount to substantial amounts even up to several thousands of ducats, especially if the woman came from an aristocratic family and was sent to an aristocratic convent. Such convents often demanded more than other convents, such as as the Convent of Santa Maria della Sapienza in Naples. In a study carried out in Naples and Palermo, it has been shown that these types of dowries were similar to business transactions, and were negotiable especially when more than one member of a family had a vocation or was being coerced to enter a convent.³²

The money which came from these conventual dowries, was usually spent on building works. To understand what these dowries consisted of, one must examine the wills of these cloistered nuns which show that some of them possessed great wealth which they proceeded to bequest in their wills. They owned gold and silver objects, paintings and gilt reliquaries, silk clothes and even fine furniture. Even the cells in which they lived could be sold after their death. In other words some of them lived in luxury.³³ Sometimes they even brought with them maintenance allowances. It is not always clear how much control the nuns had on the expenditure of the money which was part of their

³⁰ Laura McGough, 'Women, Private Property, and Limitations of State Authority in Early Modern Venice', *Journal of Women's History* 14, no. 3 (Autumn 2002), 38.

³¹ Susan Cotts Watkins, 'Spinsters', *Journal of Family History*, vol. 9, no.4, 310-311; Cassar, *Daughters of Eve*, 150-51.

³² Helen Hills, 'Cities and Virgins: Female Aristocratic Convents in Early Modern Naples and Palermo', *Oxford Art Journal* 22, no. 1 (1999), 52-54.

³³ *Ibid.*, 37.

dowry and this allowance. Nor can one be sure whether similar rules applied to these dowries which usually administered by the Mother Superior, as those which applied to dowries in marriage administered by the husband. Did the transaction between the nun's family and the convent exclude the wishes of the nun involved? Where did the nun's loyalties stand, with her family or with her religious institution?

An interesting study carried out by Elizabeth Leffeldt focuses on litigations by convents over dowries and inheritances in early modern Spain. The nuns seem to have remained quite tied to their families despite their vows. They seemed to have used their dowries and allowances as an opportunity to become autonomous. This financial contract with religious implications essentially was an advancement of a nun's inheritance from her father and a large part of the contract was taken up with the renunciation of all further claims to possible future inheritance especially the immovable property. Evidence shows that these nuns were far from feeling detached through such an agreement. Instead, they seem to have found it a good opportunity to exert their influence on who inherited what they renounced. Sometimes they even inserted conditions in the *renuncia*, which was the public deed in which the nun renounced her right on the patrimony of her father and took the form of a *de facto* will. The renunciation could also be a qualified one where the nun would declare what she was not giving up or else what she was expecting in exchange for such a renunciation. A maintenance allowance used to be paid by the family in fixed yearly instalments. The convents used to consider the property nuns brought with them as part of the community's assets. This offered them financial security. The assets were even inserted in the convent's accounts.³⁴

The number of disputes involving convent dowries, seem to have increased in the eighteenth century with the liberalization of the laws governing inheritance and the entailed estate, *mayorazgo*. These amendments followed the primogeniture system in the effort to amass bigger patrimonies for the male family members. Unfortunately, the law was not so clear on how these had to be worked. When the nun's parents died, it was not uncommon that the convent initiated a court case in the nun's stead, to seek redress if the executor of the will, usually the eldest brother, did not respect previous agreements and did not pay the maintenance due to the convent. The *mayorazgo*, which originally was not meant to apply to female heirs, in practice was still created for the daughters by her parents. The official prohibition excluded both the sons and daughters if these entered a religious profession from having a right to the *mayorazgo* but this was not always adhered to. In the contestations that followed, the nun involved often took advantage of her intimate knowledge of the estate to take some advantage.³⁵

³⁴Elizabeth A. Leffeldt, 'Convents as Litigants: Dowry and Inheritance Disputes in Early-Modern Spain', *Journal of Social History* 33, no. 3 (Spring 2000), 648-49.

³⁵*Ibid.*, 650.

The parties in the lawsuit interpreted the Spanish inheritance laws differently, each looking for their own interests because the laws on dowries and inheritance were meant for women outside the convents and were then applied to the nuns who had entered the convent. The parents themselves did not see the *renuncia* as a complete detachment of their daughter from the estate and future inheritance and this was reflected in the strategies they used when transferring property to their daughter by means of a bequest. It was not the first time that a mother sought to protect her vulnerable daughter by bypassing these laws.³⁶

Thus, one can see how once more women turned a situation, which at first glance seemed restrictive and unjust towards them, into one which became advantageous to them. A religious profession could be turned into a way of administering property autonomously. There were advantages for the family too. Secular dowries were bigger than conventual ones so that many savings were made when a daughter chose or was coerced into entering religious life. It was believed that having a nun in the family brought it closer to God, having gained an intermediary in their daughter, while strengthening the virtue of chastity. On the downside the family had to make sure that their estate was protected, as during this century, maintaining the estate intact had taken on a new social dimension and its magnitude meant being part of a new social group leading to more political power. This, in turn led to more privileges for themselves as the nobility, and as a distinct class. They risked legal claims on the part of their daughters but it was a calculated risk in which they felt there were more advantages than disadvantages.³⁷

Another interesting point, which emerged from Lehfeltdt's study is that, in the case of such disputes, the convents, went to the secular courts and not the ecclesiastic courts. This is itself indicative that although going to court against the families of their own nuns may seem ambiguous, for the convent it was not just a question of money but also of identity. Convents were regarded as institutions with their own legitimate interests and they could not afford to be seen differently. Even though for the nuns looking for redress the situation was a risky one and may have meant irking their patrons who were likely to bequest them other property in their wills, their need for protecting their image left them no choice.³⁸

The situation was somewhat similar in Malta. It is documented that the Magdalene nuns expected dowries amounting to a thousand *scudi* up to 1777 from the *monache zitelle*, as they were referred to, besides a monthly sum for the victuals, which was an amount of money meant to pay for the nuns' cotton shirts and dresses, their bedding and straw bed and the cloth screen surrounding their bed. The money was a form of maintenance allowance provided by their family or a benefactor. The amount went up by 200 during

³⁶ Lehfeltdt, 'Convents as Litigants', 653.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 656-57.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 659.

1777 with some families refusing to pay the supplement.³⁹ Once the vows were taken they could not be annulled very easily and what happened to the dowry became a priority. In 1767 one of the Magdalene nuns who left the cloister was given five *scudi* from her dowry but only until the day she was officially absolved from her vows.⁴⁰ One can conclude that dowries, be they part of the matrimonial contract or be they conventual dowries, were just a matter of money mostly meant to be transacted between the families or the convent and the family. Only occasionally did the woman involved manage to gain some influence over what was supposedly her money to gain some advantage for herself.

In the next chapter donations and wills will be discussed. Contrary to matrimonial contracts where a woman had no real say on the contents of such a contract and what she received as dowry from her family, one can see her with more manoeuvring power once she owned the property. It is interesting to learn how she chose to pass it on and to whom, either during her lifetime by means of a donation, or when she died by means of her will.

³⁹ Christine Muscat, *Magdalene Nuns and Penitent Prostitutes Valletta*, 85, 99-100.

⁴⁰ NLM, Libr.1146, vol 2, f.196 (1772).

CHAPTER 4 WOMEN'S DONATIONS AND WILLS

4.1 Introduction

Wills, *codicilli*¹ and donations were included as one category for the purpose of this study since they were considered as deeds by means of which a woman's wishes were externalized when she donated what she owned to others either through her will or during her lifetime by means of a donation. In the sample taken of the ten-year period studied, the following deeds were enacted by women: 65 donations and 84 wills and *codicilli* (4.6% and 6% of the total number of deeds by women respectively). Although it gives us a better insight on eighteenth century women who owned property and their thoughts and feelings, this category will be used to support the hypothesis of this research, only partially, since even if one had to read through all the deeds it is not possible to know whether the property these women were donating were the fruits of their efforts in trade or other types of work or whether it was simply inherited or given to them as dowry. In the latter situation what they received depended largely on succession laws of their respective countries. What these women then chose to do with their wealth would however qualify as an important contribution to the economy.

4.2 Donations

Women were allowed to donate during their lifetime and some of these donations, if the amount was substantial, were registered as a *donatio* at the notary. These types of donations should be distinguished from those included in the wills and which are referred to as bequests and legacies. In this study, the 65 donations made by women, as expected, were towards some charitable institute or some individual whom the woman wished to assist. This type of behavior was common in all of Europe at this time. In a study carried in the Netherlands, for example, people of all social statuses donated towards some charitable cause or another, even the lower classes. From door-to-door collections to small sums collected in streets in poor boxes, from church collections to giving alms to beggars the fifty per cent of all Dutch who needed support at some time in their lives during this period made sure they would reciprocate in some way according to their means, giving even throughout their lives in the form of *intervivos* gifts besides the bequests and legacies in their wills. From this study, women seem to have left more money than men for philanthropic reasons.²

¹ See Glossary.

² Marco H.D. Van Leeuwen, 'Giving in Early Modern History: Philanthropy in Amsterdam in the Golden Age', *Continuity and Change* 27, no. 2 (2012), 319-20.

In Malta donations were also commonly made. Even earlier than the period under study, there were already five funds set up for charity called the *cumoli di carita* which were set up by the nobility that catered for the needs of the poor in Mdina and its suburbs. It also provided dowries for young orphaned girls and other needs of the families from the money and property they donated and accumulated. The first fund to be set up was called the *Ordinario* and it was founded as a form of thanksgiving originating from the time of the Great Siege when the Turks were overcome. Other funds were then set up for the charitable purposes mentioned. Noble women were directly involved in these funds and substantial amounts of property were given in this way especially when there were no children from the marriage. Upon her death in 1758, Baroness Diana Inguanez left four properties in such a fund, the revenues of which were to be directed to all the poor in Mdina and Rabat, even indicating the period when these had to be paid, namely at Christmas time.³

A singular type of donation, of which I have found no evidence during this present research but which cannot be excluded, was the mutual donation. This consisted of a deed regulating a form of arrangement called a perpetual society between two women who set up home together. In many parts of Europe, including Malta, the law did not provide for such a situation and two women who made the choice to set up house together were even frowned upon and considered as prostitutes. This was not the situation everywhere. In France, the customary law of Brittany enacted in 1725, included legal provisions with which two women who were unrelated but who could also be sisters could designate each other as primary heirs with the intention of protecting the common property they had amassed together, from possible pretensions of their kin. By entering such a deed, referred to as the *donation mutuelle* in French, the surviving heir had the right to dispose of the goods according to what had been agreed by the two women during their lifetime.⁴

This special arrangement could also be set up by writing out a testament. However setting it up by mutual donation was preferred since such a deed was considered more transparent and clearer to interpret than a will which was commonly contested. Usually it included a promise to each other of the use and enjoyment of common goods, other legacies, which had to be respected by both of them and could also declare the exclusion of third parties to the right of such goods.⁵

A partnership or society, even in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, needed to be formalized in front of a notary but some arrangements were considered so natural that it was widely accepted that a contract was not required to set them up. An example of such a natural society was the arrangement reached between siblings after the death of both parents. In

³ John Montalto, *The Nobles of Malta 1530-1800*, 176-77.

⁴ Nancy Locklin, 'Til Death Parts Us: Women's Domestic Partnerships in Eighteenth-Century Brittany', *Journal of Women's History* 23, no. 4 (2011): 36.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 49.

such cases, problems arose with claims on property so legal contracts were encouraged in all arrangements. This is the reason why the Breton code specifically calls for one to also establish the society between two women too, even if strictly speaking it was not required. The arrangement under this law seems to have been strictly restricted for women. It was also possible to form a society between three women with a provision that if one of them did not wish to honour the arrangement any longer it would automatically be null for all those concerned.⁶

In the French system, simple donations were commonly effected by individuals who were considered to be sane and healthy and could advantage any person or institution. Once contracted these donations were considered as irrevocable. Then there were the two types of mutual donations, which usually were effected within the institute of marriage. The *don mutuel* was a donation contracted during a marriage to protect the interest of the surviving spouse and usually included provisions for the usufruct of property. The *donation mutuelle* which was contracted before marriage, was usually part of the marriage contract and was usually much more generous in content. This latter form is the one which was adopted for the perpetual societies between women being discussed here and was employed in Breton towns in the north of France where single women sometimes lived in clusters, working together and pooling their resources to form a more economically viable situation for themselves.⁷

Notably, the provisions regulating mutual donations were included under the code regulating marriage. Nancy Locklin, who carried out the study on women's domestic partnerships, seems to suggest that the provisions were in fact regulating a relationship which was similar to marriage but between two women, not only providing a way to regulate property which was communal, but also as a declaration of sentiments between them. As evidence she points to the language used in some of the wills of these single women and to the formal creation of a partnership which in her opinion sets this type of union apart from others. In her opinion the same could have been achieved by a testament so she questions why the need was felt to legislate in this regard when other provisions could be applied to regulate such a situation.⁸

My interpretation of her findings on this point differs somewhat. One has to keep in mind that the law is always a reflection of what is happening in society and France in the eighteenth century was Catholic and homosexuality was considered a sin. It is unconceivable that laws were enacted which would put a stamp of respectability on such a union between two women. It is more credible to think that the regulation of economic matters was at the heart of the initiative to legislate in this way and perhaps an attempt to protect women who had worked hard and needed a safety net to protect their interests. It was a way of giving surety to these women with a public deed as the mutual

⁶ Locklin, 'til Death Parts Us', 37.

⁷ Ibid., 41.

⁸ Ibid., 37-39.

donation was considerably stronger than a testament. Testaments were quite often contested and could be easily revoked whereas a donation as already pointed out was considered as irrevocable. This was a way to solve problems and simplify matters with such partners who were living together.

The flowery language used in these acts, both in the mutual donations and in the testaments, may be put down to the poetic convention of the age. Romantic and even passionate language was used to describe female friendships and nothing untoward was read in it. The so-called *amitié* was an intrinsic part of the French culture of the age. The logical reason why this perpetual society was introduced with the marriage laws could be that emotions and romance had no place according to the legislators neither in marriage nor in the perpetual society between two women. Legally there was a great similarity between the two types of arrangement as both were of an economic nature and required regulation so that it was logical to include the new provisions regulating mutual donations with those of marriage. Marriage was considered as a natural society between two people and those who had no property had no need to take recourse to any legal provisions. Only in the case where property had to be regulated did this need arise. Ironically a woman in this type of perpetual society between two women ended up enjoying more equality vis-à-vis her female partner than a wife in the traditional arrangement of marriage.

What this study hopes to highlight is that there could be other arrangements besides marriage for the women in the eighteenth century, which could help them live a decorous life such as living together similarly to a married couple. These seem to have been relatively uncommon since during the period of fifty years studied there were only 26 such mutual donations between two women compared with 600 donations between spouses and 76 between sisters. It is however indicative that no such mutual donation was recorded between two men. Mutual donations between women involved working women who were not necessarily wealthy. In fact, wealth would have likely hindered such an arrangement, as there would have been the expectation of inheritance by third parties, which could include the next of kin tempted to contest such an agreement. More often this arrangement was one between equals usually of the same social status. Admittedly examples of arrangements between women of different status did exist but these were even fewer, such as a widow who made an arrangement with her servant for services rendered to her. In this case there was no reciprocity but the female servant would have usually been considered as a member of her family.⁹

4.3 Inheritance patterns

Before discussing women's wills one needs to appreciate that the content of these wills was directly dependent on the inheritance patterns adopted in the country based on laws and customs that had to be adhered to. In general, in Europe the estate was kept intact and was passed on to the first-born son

⁹ Locklin, "til Death Parts Us", 42-45.

who was persuaded to marry a woman of the same status with a very good dowry. If there were more than one daughter the eldest was usually given a good dowry and she was also encouraged to marry a man with a substantial amount of property. The rest of the siblings were either sent to cloisters if they were female or encouraged to become soldiers or to take other professions if they were male. In his unfinished work *La scienza della legislazione*, Gaetano Filangieri describes such a situation based on his own experience in 1780, being the third of eleven children and how he became a lawyer.¹⁰

Women in England were the most disadvantaged since they 'lost' all their property once they married under the system of coverture, and so could not distribute any property by means of a will and could not even write one as they were forbidden to sign any legal document. It even affected the donations made during their lives, which they had to do jointly with their husbands. When a father died the doctrine of primogeniture granted all the immovable property which made up the estate to the eldest son and the daughters could only inherit it unless the father died intestate, meaning that it would have been divided equally between the siblings or if there was no son, it would be equally divided between the daughters. Interestingly widows were more advantaged, since on the death of their husband the land they owned before marriage was returned to them together with half the husband's property if they did not have children and a third if they did. With her new legal status, a widow was able to bestow gifts and bequest her property in her will excluding the property which was her husband's before marriage.¹¹ A married woman who became an owner through inheritance did not make her husband a joint tenant but the property remained solely hers and recorded in her name. Joint tenements were usually the result of a husband who chose to include his wife as joint owner, an arrangement usually agreed in the marriage contract. In so doing, he was then released from the obligation to provide for her in the event of his death in his will.¹²

There was a great variation in succession laws across European countries. The inheritance rights of Polish women in the eighteenth century were inferior to those of their brothers too when it came to the real estate. In fact, the women usually inherited just movables. Even in this country the reason behind these laws was to keep the land as one whole when possible and since women were considered as 'incapable' they did not inherit it. Although Poland was intrinsically an agricultural country during this period, it was still ruled by the nobles who produced the grain and the women ran the estates.¹³

¹⁰ Jerzy Lukowski, *The European Nobility in the Eighteenth Century*, 120.

¹¹ Leslie McGranahan, 'The Widow's Offering: Inheritance, Family Structure and the Charitable Gifts of Women', *Explorations in Economic History* 46 (19 April 2009), 358.

¹² Christine Churches, 'Women and Property in Early Modern England: A Case-Study', *Social History* 23, no. 2 (May 1998), 170-171.

¹³ Maria Bogucka, *Women in Early Modern Polish Society, Against the European Background*, 30-32.

In the rural parts of Finland and Sweden, daughters only inherited half a share when compared to a whole share by the sons, while in the urban areas the siblings all got equal shares. Even in Denmark and in Norway, the daughters also got half a share whereas in England and Scotland no difference was made between the siblings and if no will existed, all of them received equal shares but only with regard to movable property. With regards to the immovable property, once again it was the eldest son who inherited it and only if there was no son did the daughters inherit equal shares. It seems though that most depositions of the law could be by-passed with a private contract to the contrary although the acceptance of such a practice varied. Whereas in England it was relatively easy to disinherit a child, in Norway this was heavily frowned upon and a valid reason had to be given for doing so.¹⁴

Besides the differences in inheritance laws between the rural and urban regions of certain towns in France, there were also differences between the northern and southern regions. As already stated in Chapter 3 whereas in the north of France and Normandy primogeniture was adopted to stop fragmentation of the familial wealth under the influence of Germanic law, in the Provence and other southern regions of France, the laws were derived from Roman law which placed daughters on the same footing as the sons. Thus if a testament was not written the estate would have to be divided equally between all the siblings. As a result testaments in the south of France were given great importance, as in their absence fragmentation of the estate would be the natural consequence.¹⁵

Originally Roman law imposed restrictions on the testamentary but later it became permissible to give portions to each child which were not necessarily equal so long as a minimal amount was respected. This was called the *legitime* or the legitimate portion. In this way, the first born could be given the major portion so as to retain the estate intact and he was referred to as the universal heir. The daughters rarely inherited immovable property and if they did it was hardly ever from the lineal property but rather land or property, which had been newly acquired called *acquets*.¹⁶

In some countries such as the Netherlands, inheritance laws varied according to the provinces. Once a woman married, her property was joined with that of her husband and on the death of one of the spouses half of the estate returned to the surviving spouse whereas the other half was divided among the heirs. The first to benefit were the children and their offspring but in the absence of these, in some provinces such as in Zwolle and Utrecht the next in line were not the brothers and sisters as in Leiden, but the grandparents. Often, the surviving spouse had the use and enjoyment of the fruits of the

¹⁴ Maria Ågren and Amy Louise Erickson, eds., *The Marital Economy in Scandinavia and Britain, 1400-1900*, Women and Gender in the Early Modern World, 7-9.

¹⁵ Donna Bohanan, *Old and New Nobility in Aix-en-provence, 1600-1695: Portrait of an Urban Elite*, 64.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 63-65.

community since the law did not allow the surviving spouse to be the sole heir.¹⁷

In Italy, women received dowries as well and lost their inheritance shares of parental patrimonies. Here one must mention precious primary sources in the form of writings by two women, Lucrezia Marinella¹⁸ and Moderata Fonte under her pseudo name of Modesta Pozze¹⁹ who wrote extensively about the social and legal position of women of the seventeenth century but whose contribution may also be considered as applicable to eighteenth century study. In comparison the situation in Portugal was very different as the Roman principle of equal inheritance was retained as the spouses entered a partnership with joint ownership of their properties as described in the previous chapter.

Although much has been said about the different inheritance patterns in different European countries, researchers find that the testators would occasionally disregard some of these patterns, respecting only a few rules such as leaving a third to the widow who the law sought to protect. The main motive behind these wills was the distribution of wealth amongst the chosen heirs. However, for many women wills were an indirect declaration of faith and were utilized as an instrument to attempt to save one's soul by donating to charity or for perpetual masses.²⁰ The way a woman divided what she owned said much about her. A study by Leslie McGranahan on seventeenth century wills in England showed that widows were nine per cent more likely to give, than skilled craft workers. This was interpreted by the researcher that the older the testator the more likely he or she would be generous to the poor and the more religious, the more generous. Even in this study many women who wrote wills were widows. When one examines how they decided to leave their wealth, there is a marked difference when one compares what they were allowed to do by the laws of their respective country. Many times the women only had movable property to dispense of for the reasons stated above.²¹

4.4 Women's Wills, Bequests and Legacies

The writing of wills originated in Roman times and was meant as a legal instrument to transfer property after someone's death. However, in the twelfth

¹⁷ Elise Van Nederveen Merkerk, "The Will to Give: Charitable Bequests, Inter Vivos Gifts and Community Building in the Dutch Republic c 1600-1800," in "Giving in the Golden age," special issue, *Continuity and Change* 27, no. 2 (Aug 2012), 242-45.

¹⁸ Lucrezia Marinella, trans. Anne Dunhill and Letizia Panizza, *The Nobility and Excellence of Women, and the Defects and Vices of Men*,

¹⁹ Moderata Fonte, trans. Virginia Cox., *The Worth of Women: Wherein Is Clearly Revealed Their Nobility and Their Superiority to Men*,

²⁰ Leslie Moscow McGranahan, "Charity and the Bequest Motive: Evidence from Seventeenth-Century Wills," *Journal of Political Economy* 108, no. 6 (December 2000), 1273.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 1284-88.

century they became important as religious documents and as a means of saving one's soul. The more money available, the more was spent for this purpose. The faithful showed a creativity in financing these pious legacies even dipping into the inheritance intended for the heirs or instructing that pending debts had to be collected and channelled for this purpose.²²

These donations introduced in wills as early as the twelfth century for a religious purpose were called bequests and gave an indication of which charities were favoured.²³ They were meant to be executed after the death of the person concerned. In Malta it seems that if a woman decided to give a donation, besides having it registered as a separate document at a notary or in her will, it could also have been recorded in a catalogue for donations purposely kept in the parish.²⁴ There are also records of important donations at the Cathedral archives.

Wills could be written or oral declarations. A holographic will was one written by the testator himself and it was not usually witnessed by third persons whereas those which were made orally needed to be witnessed and were more common among the lower classes, who were usually illiterate and did not wish to go to a notary. Wills written in front of a notary also needed to be done in the presence of at least two witnesses, but there could be more.²⁵

Wills were considered a solemn occurrence during this age. They were written in a decidedly baroque style of rhetoric that was typical of the age. When one decided to make any kind of alteration to a will, a new public deed was drawn up at the notary which referred to the original testament and then proceeded to modify some section or condition in the previous document. These were called *codicilli* and some testators went back to the notary several times for modifications. These *codicilli* were considered with the wills for the purpose of this chapter since they were considered as a further externalization of the woman's wishes.

In Malta it seems that the notary himself wrote the wills as, throughout the course of this present research, no evidence was found that scribes were employed with them. It was also noted that in the sample taken, the calligraphy for each notary did not vary across the ten-year period studied. It is important to note that in the notarial registers and even in the volumes where all the deeds were bound, it was the woman's name that was always indicated even if she had a procurator with her. For practical reasons it was imperative that it was done in this way since subsequently when a person died and research for any wills or *codicilli* was carried out, this would have been the only way to recover them promptly. The woman's familial details

²² Frans Ciappara, 'Una Messa in Perpetuum', *Perpetual Mass Bequests in Traditional Malta, 1750-1797*, *The Catholic Historical Review* 91, no. 2 (April 2005), 292.

²³ Frans Ciappara, *The Social and Religious History of a Maltese Parish: St Mary's Qrendi in the Eighteenth Century*, 11.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 12.

²⁵ McGranahan, 'Charity and the Bequest Motive', 1278.

were always included at the start, whose daughter she was, where her family came from and if she was married, whose wife she was. Most importantly there was the custom that the notary included a note at the initial part of each public deed stating that he knew her personally .

By the eighteenth century the writing of wills had become the norm for those who had assets to transfer. In these documents one can find priceless information which provides an insight not only on the persons who made the will but also their social and religious background. From the assets they had, one can infer the level of education and the profession practiced by the individual.²⁶ One is tempted to assume that the only women who went to the notary to write their wills were affluent, namely those who had property to leave to their relatives, friends or some religious order. However, wills were also done by women from all social strata even servant women. For them a will was more significant since it was recognition of their work and served as evidence that with their efforts they had accumulated enough money to justify making a trip to the notary. In a study carried out by Giovanna Benadusi in Arezzo Italy, it resulted that for these servant women this legal process had a great importance since it gave them a much-desired sense of identity and personal gratification. For them it was a way to move forward and express themselves and their last wishes in a public document, in the *ultime volonta*. In itself the will served as a definition of their occupation, which was included in the first part of the document, gave details about the nature of their wealth and expressed their last wishes of how the money coming from such occupation was to be distributed.²⁷

Such details have proven useful to women's studies in the last three decades since wills made by women are compared to those of men. Women seem to have distributed their property amongst their relatives with a greater tendency to leave some of their wealth to other females usually their daughters, sisters, daughters-in-law and female servants. They also favoured donations to charitable and religious institutes.²⁸ It is clear that unlike men, women did not treat their property as a strictly economical capital, but viewed it from a cultural and social aspect. In a way, they tried to redefine social order and assert themselves, such as in the few instances women of a low class even donated to their mistresses.²⁹

The situation in other Catholic European countries seems to have been very similar. In Aix-en-provence in France the nobility is recorded to have had a renewed interest in charity in the eighteenth century and in fact dominated

²⁶ Michael Pammer, 'Death and the Transfer of Wealth: Bequest Patterns and Cultural Change in the Eighteenth Century', *Journal of Social History* 33, no. 4 (Summer 2000), 913-17.

²⁷ Giovanna Benadusi, 'Investing the Riches of the Poor: Servant Women and Their Last Wills', *The American Historical Review* 109, no. 3 (June 2004), 825.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 805-11.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 825.

endowment to charity. Their donations became important revenue since without them certain charities would have found it impossible to survive. The reason for these donations were the same as in other Catholic countries, namely fear of purgatory and the hope for salvation. They were encouraged by the numerous pamphlets promoting God's clemency. Many women chose to act altruistically and supported various charities among them hospitals, orphanages and homes for reformed prostitutes. They even contributed to dowries for orphan girls.³⁰

As already implied, women in the eighteenth century used legal deeds such as their wills to protect their interests whilst gaining a form of political power. Yet, by donating parts of their properties to charitable institutions, besides sustaining them and investing in the salvation of their souls, they managed to gain another type of advantage during their lifetime too. Men too were inclined to do this but in a study carried out by Laura McGough in early modern Venice, the institutions men chose to benefit were confraternities and hospitals whereas women were more inclined to choose institutions which gave asylum to females, either by preparing orphan girls to marry, or to shelter prostitutes and abused wives.³¹ This endearing trait comes out often, even when reading through the wills of Maltese women. Many a noble woman left legacies to her female relatives or servants.

Indirectly, women who chose to follow this trend managed to limit the authority of male kin on their property. They had the right to administer their dowries and sometimes even any property passed on to them by their female relatives which they in turn could bequest in their wills, and on their death was then administered by the convent. This practice had become so common that it became a convention that notaries asked testators about it. The presence of the notary legitimized the act and a woman's wishes through the public deed were externalized.³²

Once the charitable institution was chosen and included in a woman's will, it took on the role of executor of the will on the death of the benefactor. In this way the woman involved felt that she was protecting her property and it also reduced the chances of disputes, which could arise on her death. In return a benefactor could secure places in the same institution for family members.³³ Although some of these institutes supposedly catered for women who needed to be reformed, it was not the first time that virgins were accepted to enter the convent even though this was against the rules, as long as she brought with her a substantial dowry.³⁴ These charitable institutes were meant to be autonomous however the state still provided the legal framework which

³⁰Bohanan, *Old and New Nobility in Aix-en-provence*, 94-96.

³¹ Laura McGough, 'Women, Private Property, and Limitations of State Authority in Early Modern Venice', *Journal of Women's History* 14, no. 3 (Autumn 2002), 32-33.

³² *Ibid.*, 39.

³³ *Ibid.*, 43-44.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 34.

regulated them so the political power exercised by them, along with the women who had bequeathed their property was a relative one.³⁵

Numerous studies have been carried out on the transfer of wealth in the form of bequests in wills in the eighteenth century. A study by Elise Van Nederveen Meerkerk focuses on charitable bequests in the Dutch Republic between 1600 and 1800. She notes that, in the eighteenth century, these decreased in number probably due to growing poverty, even though the urban elite donated greater amounts.³⁶ This is also reflected in a wider study by Michael Pammer which focuses on bequest patterns, this time in central Europe. This latter study took a sample size of no less than 2,800 Austrian wills. In Austria, the rules of succession originally derived from Germanic law and favoured the children who were considered as the rightful heirs and the need to write testaments was not particularly felt. Yet, by the eighteenth century, the practice to write wills and leaving one's wealth according to one's wishes was more in line with Roman law.³⁷

According to Pammer, from the eighteenth century onwards this practice began to decrease due to the changing mentality and a change in religious attitudes in central Europe. In his study, he highlighted a great variety of bequest patterns. The preservation of one's wealth became a priority when a spouse and children were left behind. When leaving legacies no substantial differences were seen between the amounts left to friends, relatives, servants and charity respectively and they seem to have been favoured equally.³⁸ In yet another study about philanthropy, this time carried out in Amsterdam the focus is on the number of benefactors, what they donated and to whom and more importantly why, this decrease in donation patterns is not reflected. Suffice to say that by the end of the century, the Catholic Charities had increased their worth tenfold since 1734.³⁹

But the question arises, were women more generous than their men? Studies conducted about generosity during the seventeenth and eighteenth century is contradictory. Amy Louise Erickson is of the belief that women were more generous than men throughout the seventeenth century, taking into consideration that during that century, charity was in the midst of a transition of society from Catholic to a Protestant one.⁴⁰ Other studies show men as the more generous,⁴¹ whilst others indicate no difference between them.⁴² In the light of the legal restrictions women had and also perhaps due to their

³⁵ McGough, 'Women, Private Property, and Limitations of State Authority', 45-46.

³⁶ Van Nederveen Merkerk, 'The Will to Give', 241-70.

³⁷ Pammer, 'Death and the Transfer of Wealth', 913-14.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 933-35.

³⁹ Van Leeuwen, 'Giving in Early Modern History', 308.

⁴⁰ Amy Louise Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England*, 211-22; McGranahan, 'The Widow's Offering', 357;

⁴¹ Wilbur Kitchener Jordan, *Philanthropy in England, 1480-1660*.

⁴² McGranahan, 'The Widow's Offering', 366.

comparatively fewer assets due to succession laws, the interpretation of these results must not be taken as a lack of inclination on the part of women to donate to charity or to any other entities.⁴³

In the study by McGranahan approximately one fourth of all wills which were studied included bequests to charity. These wills also had details on who was expected to distribute the donation, when to do so and how much was being donated. Usually it was the executor of the will who distributed the money but it could also have been the minister of the parish, the churchwardens or the overseers of the poor who were commissioned to do it. Sometimes a clause in the will would indicate a particular time when this was to be done. More importantly the amount to be donated had to be indicated. Sometimes this was difficult to evaluate since the wording in the will could be ambiguous or else the amount was difficult to calculate. There was not always enough money to respect the wishes of the deceased and it cannot be taken for granted that all donations were passed on to those mentioned in the will.⁴⁴

It must be pointed out that Catholicism was not the only religion which advocated donations but the Calvinists did as well, the difference being that these donations were a sign that the ones who made the donations were the chosen ones and not for the salvation of their souls.⁴⁵ Other motives for making charitable donations were related to keeping the honour of the family name. In reality social status could not be improved by this action since its benefits could only come into effect after the death of the testator. However the family name would be held in esteem, such that other family members could indirectly still benefit on a worldly basis from such charitable donations. The motives were multi-layered but it was still considered important enough to continue with such donations even in the second half of the eighteenth century, even when the political and economic climate began to change in many European countries.

In Malta bequests in wills seem to have been popular too. In a study focusing on perpetual mass bequests, Ciappara has shown how death was seen as an essential part of Maltese life during the eighteenth century. Evidence shows that Catholicism was very strong during this time and the faithful believed in purgatory and contact with the loved ones after their death was possible through masses and prayer.⁴⁶ It is no wonder that so many examples of such bequests can be found seeing that they supposedly could reduce the time spent in purgatory according to the Catechism, after the Council of Trent.⁴⁷

These bequests consisted of money, personal possessions or both and were considered as a form of 'insurance' with the wealthy 'investing' more heavily opting for *post obit* services over a longer period. The number of permanent

⁴³ McGranahan, 'The Widow's Offering', 357.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 359.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 358.

⁴⁶ Ciappara, 'Una Messa in Perpetuum', 288.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 286.

pious bequests recorded in the ecclesiastical court's books between 1750 and 1797 according to Ciappara's study were 381 and interestingly the number of women testators was approximately equal to that of men. These women were those who had the money and were able to donate it. This can be seen from the titles in front of their names indicated in the records. Many of the examples quoted were women: Grazia Mangion, Anna Columba, Maria Dandalona, Grazia and Maria Mula, Rosa Farrugia Caterina Briffa and Caterina Cuschieri and Susa Nicoassio. These are all examples of women quoted in this study as having included bequests in their wills.⁴⁸ A very interesting finding is that the number of bequests did not dwindle in the second half of the eighteenth century but remained constant. This may indicate that de-Christianization did not seem to affect the mentality of the Maltese and the Catholic religion remained strong and did not follow trends in other European countries as was indicated in the studies mentioned previously.⁴⁹

When it came to disposing of their wealth in their wills, women who became cloistered nuns also made bequests usually either to their relatives or to the convent to which they belonged. They used their *vitalizzi* for art patronage, for buying land or financing the building of a church or convent or for parts of its ornamentation or even for its furnishing.⁵⁰ Again, in Malta, the situation was the same. Nuns used to inherit money whilst they were in convents and some of the richer nuns were chosen to be the Mother Superior. But besides nuns themselves bequeathing property and money to their convents, other females from outside seemed to have a close connection to particular convents and used to leave their money to them. They also sometimes declared in their will what it was to be used for, usually for maintenance of the nunnery.⁵¹

In this chapter evidence was presented that points towards women being far from the traditional image of being repressed but rather these women were generous givers and also intelligent negotiators, who manage to by-pass many of the limitations imposed on them to assert their power. Single women managed to set up societies with deeds of mutual donations, married women substantiated their daughters dowries with gifts. They also managed to support charitable institutions of their choice and even to manipulate their heirs after they died through their wills. Even in the cloisters women still managed through their wills to either support their convent or if they preferred their family. In the next chapter an effort will be made to find further evidence of women's legal and social status by analysing the rest of the deeds in the

⁴⁸ Ciappara, '*Una Messa in Perpetuum*', 278-99.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 290.

⁵⁰ Helen Hills, 'Cities and Virgins: Female Aristocratic Convents in Early Modern Naples and Palermo', *Oxford Art Journal* 22, no. 1 (1999), 38.

⁵¹ John Montalto, *The Nobles of Malta 1530-1800*, 155-57.

sample and attempting to get another picture of Maltese women in the eighteenth century as contributors to the economy

CHAPTER 5 OTHER DEEDS: WOMEN IN TRADE

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter all the other public deeds entered into by women, not included in Chapter 3 and 4 will be analysed. These consist of a total of 1129 deeds which make up 80.6% of the sample taken. They were listed in Table 9 with the breakdown of the type and frequency of the deeds as was found in the actual indices in the Notarial Archives. The translation and meaning of the different deeds is given in the Glossary.¹ Although at first glance this table seems to be interminable when considering the meanings of each term one finds a great deal of overlap and these deeds may be further grouped into a smaller number of categories. For example, a deed registered as a *quittatio* by one notary, could have been classified as a *solutio* by another considering that both were resolutions of an obligation.

Much information about someone's socio-economic status may be garnered by translating these deeds. For example Rosa Ardio, wife of Michel'Angelo in a deed registered as an *affictus* is being authorized to be a curator and administrator of her husband's property who is detained as a slave in Tunisia according to a decree issued on the 4th of November 1748. She is also renting the ship called *Santissimo Crocefisso* berthed in the port of Malta to two brothers Michaellem and GioBattista Spataro from Vittoriosa who were going to be navigating to Nice in France and also visiting other ports. The brothers promise to pay her 80 scudi with an additional 10 *scudi* if they also stop in Messina. Half of the amount was to be paid before the voyage and the rest paid eight days after their arrival back to Malta, on one condition: returning the ship in the same state they were receiving it.²

One particular deed, the power of attorney, *procuratio* in Table 9, is of particular interest as only three were recorded, even though it does not support the hypothesis of this present research. Since the general belief is that women were not allowed to act freely in business matters one would have expected a greater number of these deeds. This deed could be interpreted as one leading to guardianship, which is well researched in eighteenth century Europe.

5.2 *Procuratio* and Guardianship

Guardianship used to apply to adult persons who were not capable of looking after their own affairs responsibly. Unfortunately, in the eighteenth century in some European cities and towns, women were considered to be in this category. However, it is curious, that some women were allowed to choose

¹ See Glossary.

² NAV, Not. Francesco Alessi, R14/26, ff.173-76 (1749-1750).

their own guardian who then had to be approved by the legal authorities. Yet was it the community that imposed such choices on her? There seems to be enough evidence to suggest that if a woman 'misbehaved', penalties were inflicted and a guardian was appointed even if she did not wish for one.³ In Switzerland guardians could even act against a woman's wish in economic matters with the law's blessing.⁴

In England, as is indicated in the *History of English Law* by Pollock and Maitland, guardianship in the case of a married couple, occurred when the husband controlled the property of his wife and whilst she still retained the ownership. The properties of the spouses remained distinct. According to common law the woman's assent was still required for alienation of any property. Single women and widows in contrast did not require a guardian and were considered as legal individuals. In contrast in northwest Europe both married women as well as single women and widows were under legal guardianship, and the community of property applied to the spouses. However this was still administered by the husband.⁵

In Germany the law of coverture was followed under the name of *Geschlechtsvormundschaft* which translates as gender guardianship. Even under this legal system women were not considered as legal adults, but had to be supervised by a war overseer, called a *kriegsvogt* who used to sign enforceable contracts in her stead in legal proceedings. This system was retained in German-speaking Europe up until 1815 and applied both to married and unmarried women. It was only in the earlier medieval period with the reception of Roman law that women did benefit from a limited form of emancipation, but only until male guardianship was established both under Saxon law and Lubeck law. This male-dominated form of guardianship was the general rule but the situation differed in a small number of German-speaking countries where both married and unmarried women enjoyed full legal autonomy.⁶

Conversely, in Austria, the system created a distinction between single women who were autonomous and married women who had to be represented by their husbands. However, as was stated already in Chapters 3 and 4, in the south of France, the law was based on Roman law, and its emancipatory nature of which also trickled to Southern Europe, including Malta.⁷ Maltese laws were also based on Roman law so they included special

³ Sheilagh Ogilvie, 'Married Women, Work and the Law: Evidence from Early Modern Germany' in Cordelia Beattie and Matthew Frank Stevens, eds., *Married Women and the Law in Premodern Northwest Europe*, 226-27.

⁴ Ibid., 227.

⁵ Cordelia Beattie and Matthew Frank Stevens, eds., *Married Women and the Law in Premodern Northwest Europe*, 2-3.

⁶ Ogilvie, 'Married Women, Work and the Law', 215.

⁷ Beattie and Stevens eds., *Married Women and the Law*, 3.

provisions, which allowed women to trade in their own name. A woman who had this status was referred to as *donna mercatrix*.

5.3 *Donna Mercatrix* and Working Women in various European countries

In the present study, transactions involving debts in eighteenth century Malta were analysed. These were in the name of the women themselves. A look at the content of some of these documents, show that some of the women were married and yet they still appeared in front of the notary on their own and without a representative. According to Maltese legislation of the time, she had to be known personally to the notary and there had to be witnesses present. These details were always written at the start of every public deed involving both men and women.

It is clear from the data gathered that certain women regularly entered into deeds before specific notaries. This is potentially indicative of certain forms of trade activity. On closer analysis, one can also observe a pattern in relation to specific individuals; and one can even understand, to a limited extent, their activity and the nature of their estate. For example Agata Cannizan from Valletta in front of Francesco Alessi⁸ entered no less than fifteen deeds registered as *cambio* all with different men in 1739-1740, an *obligatio* with Rosam Bianco in 1749-1750 and finally disappears from the records after a *procuratio* in the latter year bracket giving a power of attorney to Jo Baptista Dotto. On the other hand Agnete Ferrante also from Valletta who was a client of notary Paolo Vittorio Giammalva⁹ and she has deeds registered in her name for the years 1739-1740 and 1744-1745, three *locatio*, an *affictus*, an *alienatio*, an *apoca* and a *cessio* and a *reventitio*. These give an indication that Agnete was entering various deeds and was likely to be negotiating in property, hiring, reselling, and transferring it.¹⁰

Although the interpretation of the indices in this way may draw our attention to women who repeatedly entered public deeds and give us an indication of the activities they were taking part in, it is only by translating the actual deeds that one can have a fuller picture of the situation. To illustrate this three randomly chosen case studies were taken one of a married woman by the name of Catarina Bonelli, another of a widow Clara Hellul and yet another of a single woman Primitiua Vella.

Catarina Bonelli in the year 1749-1750 is registered four times in the index of Notary of Paolo Vittorio Giammalva as illustrated in Table 10.

⁸ NAV R 14.

⁹ NAV R 292.

¹⁰ See Glossary for meanings of the deeds.

Table 10 Public deeds registered by Notary Paolo Vittorio Giammalva of Valletta in the name of Catarina Bonelli between 1st September 1749 till 31st August 1750.

R292/3	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/237	<i>Consignatio Computor</i>
R292/4	<i>Procuratio</i>
R292/11	<i>Recognitio</i>

In the first deed Catarina, wife of Michaelis enters a deed with another married woman, Margarita Canzuch who is confessing that she is now indebted to Catarina for the sum of 25 *scudi*. This money she previously owed the deceased Don Fabrizio Antonio Xiberras who died intestate and left Catarina as his heir. Therefore, this deed was essentially a recognition of the debt. In another deed, the *procuratio* she gives power of attorney to her two sons Fabritium and Aloisiu Frey de Aquilina to take care of accounts books, deposits and to deal with the debtors. She gives them full mandate in trade and to appear in her stead in legal disputes. On the 8th October of the same year, in a deed registered as a *recognitio*, Catarina gives recognition to a lease enjoyed by Don Jo Bapta Arnau of a dovecot in B'Kara. As an heir of Don Fabrizio, Catarina also received all the documents he possessed while acting as a procurator of the *Venerissimo Altare* of Archangel St Michael in the Collegiate Church of St Paul in Valletta. In yet another deed the *consignatio computor* registered on the 15th February 1749, she consigns all the documents to the new procurator Don Michaele Hagius. A very detailed list of these documents is given which besides the various accounts books of previous procurators also included an inventory of the possessions of the said Alter formed in 1737. This important deed releases Catarina from any further obligations. From these deeds one can say that Catarina was not an active tradeswoman and only entered these deeds by way of necessity as a direct consequence of the death of Don Fabrizio. However, it is extraordinary that a woman was trusted to receive such important documents such as those of the *Altare* and that she went on to assign them formally by means of a public deed registered at a notary. In so doing she was protecting and assuring Don Fabrizio's administration of the *Altare* and also her own interests avoiding possible lawsuits on the matter.

In contrast, widow Clara Hellul, is registered seven times in the sample taken as seen in Table 11. On October 19th 1749, she borrowed 100 *scudi* from Felice Calleia and Jacobus Cauchi for everyday expenses which she obliges herself to pay back in four monthly instalments.¹¹ On the 4th of December of the same year, she then enters an agreement with Giuseppe Debrincat who obliges himself to consign to her two 'measures' of good edible wheat for the feast of apostles St Peter and St Paul of 1750. They agree that the price will be the one established by the *gurati* of the city of Mdina on date of

¹¹ NAV R 292/59.

consignment. Clara pays 20 scudi in advance and they agree to pay the difference to each other once the exact price is determined by the *gurati*.

Interestingly, Debrincat is entering this obligation not only in his name but also in the name of his wife Battistina who was not present during the signing of the deed but presents her promise of ratification. This indicates that his wife was either the owner or part owner of the merchandise to be consigned and that she could even have been trading herself except that on this occasion he was representing her.

Table 11 Public deeds registered by Notary Paolo Vittorio Giammalva of Valletta in the name of Clara Hellul between 1st September 1749 till 31st August 1750

R292/59	<i>Mutum</i>
R292/131	<i>Obligatio</i>
R292/391	<i>Obligatio</i>
R292/7	<i>Subiugatio</i>
R292/30	<i>Subiugatio</i>
R292/281	<i>Subiugatio</i>
R292/302	<i>Subiugatio</i>

One notes that Debrincat did not have power of attorney as otherwise this would have been mentioned in the deed. Notably, Clara is being aided by a certain Christophoro Benet, who incidentally is also one of the witnesses, and who is acting as a surety in this deal. Benet promises to pay the difference in price as established when Debrincat fulfills his obligation. In yet a similar deed, secured on the 10th May 1750, this time Salvatore Pace obliged himself to consign two measures (*salme*) of *mechiato buono* to Clara. The *mechiato buono* was an edible mixture to be used for the same St Peter and St Paul feast on the 29th June of that year. Seeing the proximity of the date of consignment, the conditions had become stricter and the amount paid by Clara was 10 *scudi* with the exact price to be determined as previously described. However, if the merchandise was not consigned in time, damages had to be paid to her together with the interest on the sum. From the deeds examined, Clara Hellul seems very likely to have been involved in some kind of trade perhaps as an agent or as a supplier to local bakers and other clients.

Yet another woman, Primittuia Vella who was unmarried and referred to as a *zitella* in the deeds has eighteen entries registered in the indices in her name. She seemed to have been very active, but on careful examination of the actual deeds it was discovered that many were not just in her name but also in the name of her brothers and sisters who were *in absentibus*. This means that she together with some of her siblings were never physically present at the notary. This indicates that the exact content of the deeds needs to be

accessed in order to distinguish between the single women who were actually appearing in front of the notary as tradeswomen, or those who were appearing with their guardians, or those who were being represented by others after a power of attorney had been signed in some previous year. Table 12 is a list of the deeds where Primitiua Vella was a party to the deeds in her own name only.

Single women seem to have become more prominent in the economy as time went on, for example lending money as a business, as may be seen in some of the deeds. It is also important to note that being in the single status seems to have become more acceptable and not so exceptional in general, even for women, as time went by.¹² Ciappara seems to have found the same tendency in Qrendi, Malta in his latest study.¹³

Table 12 Public deeds registered by Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio of Valletta in the name of Primitiua Vella between 1st September 1744 to 31st August 1750.

R292/140	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/149	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/170	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/191	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/197	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/218	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/399	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/474	<i>Apoca e dilatio</i>
R292/271	<i>Obligatio</i>
R292/218	<i>Procuratio</i>
R292/456	<i>Quietatio</i>
R292/150	<i>Alia</i>
R292/150	<i>Alia</i>
R292/154	<i>Alia</i>
R292/149	<i>Apoca</i>
R292/139	<i>Procuratio</i>
R292/163	<i>Procuratio</i>
R292/377	<i>Transactio</i>

Differences existed not only due to the status of a woman i.e. whether she was single, married or a widow but also depended on the country in which

¹² Laura Gowing, *Gender Relations in Early Modern England*, Seminar Studies, 48-50.

¹³ Frans Ciappara, *The Social and Religious History of a Maltese Parish: St Mary's Qrendi in the Eighteenth Century*, 109.

they lived. From the results obtained, women in Valletta and Cospicua seem to have been more active than in other towns, cities and villages.¹⁴ The situation seems to have been very similar to that in Holland in the eighteenth century where seafaring was one of the main economic activities. In a study on sailors working for the Dutch East India Company, it transpired that many of them were married, leaving wife and children behind when they went off to sea. To make ends meet many of the women had to find supplementary work to complement their husbands' earnings. The occupations they aspired towards were often those ordinarily occupied by other women such as spinning, sewing clothes or other small trades or those commonly found around harbour areas. Among those who applied themselves to the latter sort, some resorted to prostitution, at times even managing brothels, others let rooms to lodgers and others ventured into soul selling, also referred to as crimping. Soul selling involved buying letters of debts with all the risks this entailed. A significant amount of money was required to buy them with the risk of losing part or all of their value if the seaman involved died or deserted. At least two years had to pass to start seeing the first revenues and this was sometimes disadvantageous to these women.¹⁵

Women in these positions were allowed to conduct their business, buying stock, enter contracts and borrow money so long as it was for the purpose of their trade. This is another occasion where the law allows an exception, which influenced the agency of women in the economic scenario. Women had a legal status as public vendors, which superseded the one they ordinarily attained when they married and, which as a rule meant that they used to be considered as legally incompetent and having to act under the guardianship of their husbands. In Holland women in trade seem to have had even more legal rights than elsewhere in Europe enjoying a freedom possible since their husbands absented themselves for a long period. The situation was more advantageous if the husbands before leaving made provisions and delegated certain legal powers to their wives for a specific amount of time by going in front of a notary and signing a procuracy delegating his legal authority, giving his wife wide business powers in his absence. If a husband did not make these provisions his wife could go to court to obtain some of these legal powers and in general the courts accepted her plea since sailors' wives were considered as grass widows and were given concessions with the aim of the settling the family's affairs.¹⁶

In France young girls usually started their working life at age twelve to fourteen usually as the daughter of an artisan or labourer either in agriculture or industry. She usually took up the same occupation as the father or mother and prepared herself for her future which in all probability would include marriage with a man of the same social status and having children. To set up

¹⁴ See Table 1 and Appendix II.

¹⁵ Manon Van der Heijden and Danielle Van den Heuvel, "Sailors' Families and the Urban Institutional Framework in Early Modern Holland," *The History of the Family* 12, no. 4 (2007): 296-309.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 304-7.

her own household she knew she could not do it on her own but had to get married. If her father had an industry of his own, this would most probably be inherited by her brothers. If she remained single her earning power would be limited to the wages she received. Such wages were not meant to support her fully and varied from region to region but were always very much inferior to the wages given to for males.¹⁷ The situation in Malta even on this aspect was the same and women's wages were lower than men's without exception in all occupations.¹⁸

When they married women were expected to bring with them some items that were useful for the family such as linen, utensils or a skill that could potentially provide the capital to buy such items. Most women still worked even when they were married. They did not need to leave their place of work unless they were to change their occupation by way of their marriage. Women in the eighteenth-century were initially perceived as primarily as the homemakers taking care of their houses and children as their first priority but more in-depth research is showing that their focus was on their work as their survival depended on it, it was an economic issue. The mother of a family was expected to do everything, even take important decisions in the absence of the head of the household.¹⁹

What is of great interest is that married women in France had access to credit and were able to manage their own household. They bought items for their own use and their family's use so that although they were restricted in their control of the marital property in the eighteenth century they had found a loophole in the law and had access to a substantial amount of money. Around this time women had become an essential part of an increasingly dynamic economy albeit informally.²⁰ Women had become big spenders across the various social classes, and they chose to buy all their needs preferably from female tradeswomen even occasionally forming legions with them. This seems to have led to fewer men choosing to marry and rather preferring to stay single so as not to endanger their finances. Evidence of this, is the decline in marriage rates in mid-eighteenth century France. It is strange how men, who during this period still enjoyed full authority over all the community property even on that part which was owned by the wife, did not seem to have as much control as the law allowed him and women did in fact acquire property and manage it and even transferred it after inheriting it. Single women and widows were not the only ones who were economically active.

¹⁷ Olwen Hufton, 'Women and the Family Economy in Eighteenth-Century France', *French Historical Studies* 9, no. 1 (Spring 1975), 1-2.

¹⁸ Yosanne Vella, 'Women and Work in Eighteenth Century Malta', *Women's History Notebooks* 6, no. 1 (Winter 1999), 4.

¹⁹ Hufton, 'Women and the Family Economy', 10-16.

²⁰ Suzanne Desan and Jeffrey Merrick, eds., *Family, Gender, and Law in Early Modern France*, xviii.

New evidence has shown that even married women were not as legally incapable as previously thought.²¹

Married women borrowed money not only for their personal needs and the needs of the household but also to buy or rent property, to provide wages for their subordinates and for medical care. These debts were not registered at a notary as was done with larger transactions such as the alienation of property probably because the customary law code which applied to the Parisian regions did not recognize married women as legally responsible as it did with widows and single women of over twenty five years of age. The husbands according to the law controlled their wives but they still had to respect the debts their wives accrued through trade credit. They could not have them invalidated, not even in a court of law.²²

In France a woman could be declared a *marchandes publiques* which translates as an independent business woman. This status was granted by the law and was applicable only to business matters which she involved herself in and not to private transactions. The husband had the legal power to administer rent and even to sell property but his wife would administer the household accounts and her own paraphernal property so long as she did not alienate it without her husband's permission.²³ When she entered any form of obligation she would automatically do so not only in her own name but also in the name of her husband and the transaction could involve property in the marital community. The authority granted to her through her legal autonomy allowed her to do this acting as her husband's agent. According to the law the women could not sign but there is evidence that they did sign to enter credit arrangements, promising payment in their husbands name and their own. Records of these obligations were kept by the merchants with whom they dealt, although these had less weight in a court of law than records registered in front of a notary.²⁴ This access to credit shows that in their marriages women enjoyed an autonomy, which was not immediately perceivable from the outside and is another example of a situation which belies women's complete subordination to their husbands and to society. It illustrates how their activities aided the economy and how they were silent and informal players who were not spoken about. Debt management was central to women's lives and they used the money to buy necessities in the case of modest families, or even extravagant items in more elite families even though the spirit of the law was not meant to cover the latter. The abuse of the

²¹ Claire Crowston, 'Wives, Credit, Consumption, and the Law in Old Regime France,' in Suzanne Desan, and Jeffrey Merrick, eds., *Family, Gender and the Law in Early Modern France*, 62-64

²² Crowston, 'Wives, Credit, Consumption, and the Law', 66-68.

²³ Suzanne Desan, 'Making and Breaking Marriages', in Suzanne Desan, and Jeffrey Merrick, eds., *Family, Gender, and Law in Early Modern France*, 11.

²⁴ Crowston., 'Wives, Credit, Consumption, and the Law', 70-72

system had in fact brought some families to ruin and the husband's authority in this area was not that strong.²⁵

In a study carried out by Zucca Micheletto on working women in eighteenth century Turin, Italy, it seems that much of the work carried out by them was unrecorded and unpaid especially the work performed by married women and daughters in the family business. But even though this work is not directly recorded it seemed to have given both married women and to a greater extent widows a bargaining power. When a woman invested her dowry in a family business, upon marrying, she became a worker and an 'owner' of part of the business too. She did not necessarily get a wage for her efforts but her 'payment' could have been a negotiating power inside the household.²⁶

During this period in Turin work for women could have taken several forms, from bakers and silk weavers to blacksmiths and jewellers. Her domestic work did not figure as work, which was also unpaid and was seen as a different category to the other forms of unpaid work. Besides her natural role as a mother and caregiver she was still expected to work but her work was not given the social or economic value it merited. The common ideology was that she was expected to do so, as it was her duty to do so and another way how she could contribute to the family. On a positive note this work seem to have made these women's position stronger and less subordinated again giving them a negotiating power.²⁷

This negotiating power was also seen to have been exercised by the daughters at a later stage in their lives. They were initially trained by their mothers from an early age, sometimes even as early as seven years of age, and even though they were unpaid for their work many times they were compensated for such work by the mother who promised them bequests in their wills and also prepared a dowry for them. When the daughter married and the mother was not strong enough to continue the business, the daughter could negotiate the transferring of the shop and tools to herself. In this way the dowry was invested in the activity once more and she was able to carry out her own activity extraneous to her husband's trade. It was also possible for a newly married woman to invest, using her dowry money in an activity of her own. Many times if the activity was not already in existence she usually chose one, which was complimentary to her husband's trade or shared in that of her husband. This sharing of a trade between husband and wife or each having a trade, which were complimentary was not just typical of Turin but was seen in other European countries. Furthermore on the death of her husband his widow would enjoy a newfound freedom as her dowry was returned to her.²⁸

²⁵ Crowston., 'Wives, Credit, Consumption, and the Law', 87-89.

²⁶ Beatrice Zucca Micheletto, 'Only Unpaid Labour Force? Women's and Girl's Work and Property in Family Business in Early Modern Italy', *The History of the Family* 19, no. 3 (2014), 336-40.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 327.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 333-34.

The participation of married women in the labour force in this period is sometimes very difficult to measure. There seems to have been less married women working than there were single women and widows but this may not be a reality but a result of inaccurate records or the lack of them. For example when Zucca Micheletto compared data derived from two different sources indicating women's occupations many discrepancies were found. In the census carried out by the State the women's occupations, which were declared, cannot be reconciled with those of the same period found when consulting the registers of the *Ospedale di Carita* kept by the Church. The former were filled by the husbands as heads of the households who were not inclined to fill in their wives' occupations whereas the latter were driven by a need to prove their case to receive charity, and so were more inclined to be based on the truth. In reality women were not regarded as real workers even though they did work and formed a hidden extremely underpaid work force. Depending on the opportunities which were presented to them, women responded to the economic and social climate by taking up occupations ranging from simple domestic service to more specialized work such as in the silk yarn industry and clothes production, many taking up work to be able to raise money for their dowry or the dowry for their daughters.²⁹

The economic situation of a woman changed drastically when she lost her husband. A widow's financial position in most cases was expected to become very much less favourable after the death of her husband but it seems that the opposite was true for the few who were involved in a trade since they no longer needed to be accompanied and were freer to act in their own name sometimes even with the blessing of their deceased husband, as in the case of Henry Brownrigg. In his will, Brownrigg declared that his wife could interpret his true intent and meaning and that he wished her to continue in his steps. Neither was it uncommon that widows inherited shares in ships and managed them successfully sometimes even better than their husbands. In this business, men frequently used to leave their wives with the power of attorney.³⁰

In certain trades or businesses the woman could take on an administrative role. In England, specifically in Whitehaven, there were married women involved with their husbands' trade or business even administering their shares in ships they owned. In some cases merchants and mariners left a letter of attorney to their wives or mothers, so that they could continue the business in their absences. There are also examples of widows who inherited shares from their husbands and continued in their stead when it was possible even managing to pay off their debts and making profit.³¹

²⁹Beatrice Zucca Micheletto, 'Reconsidering Women's Labor Force Participation Rates in Eighteenth-Century Turin', *Feminist Economics* 19, no4 (2013), 200-10.

³⁰Christine Churches, 'Women and Property in Early Modern England: A Case-Study', *Social History* 23, no. 2 (May 1998), 177.

³¹Ibid., 176-177.

In business matters a woman needed the consent of her husband to be able to carry out transactions. This consent had to be given either before or after every purchase and could be explicit but also implicit. However, in the eighteenth century this assent was presumed and there was a range of actions, in which a married woman could participate as her husband's agent. Even with coverture a married woman could still make valid contracts trading as *femmes soles*.³² Even though the general rule was that these women acted as agents and the husband was the one who was truly accountable, there existed exceptions where this was not so. The exceptions included wartime or cities in which the transactions were occurring having different regulations and which was the occupation involved. In these circumstances women acted independently.³³ Marriage for married women could provide a guarantee for their business transactions and their credit arrangements.

In early modern England women who were widowed were allowed to continue in the economic activities of their deceased husband but even in this instance they did not enjoy the same privileges their husbands had previously enjoyed during their lifetime. These widows were given unfavourable conditions by the other traders who took advantage of their new status and although allowed them to continue operating in the guild in which their husbands were members, imposed on them more restrictions than those imposed on the other male members.³⁴ In Scotland women were not allowed to join guilds but there is evidence that they used to operate individually in many economic areas of business as a result.³⁵

Guilds in German-speaking Europe gave several privileges to its members. They existed both in large cities and small towns. Married women could only be active in guilds if they were married to a man who was a member.³⁶ In Turin, Italy in the eighteenth-century women were also excluded from guilds so they compensated by learning and gaining experience in their chosen work from members of their family or from the family workshop in an informal manner. The guilds of taffeta weavers and button makers did occasionally make an exception with the widows or daughters of a deceased master of the guild.³⁷ There seems to be no evidence of the trade guilds in eighteenth century Malta. There existed a People's Council called the *Consiglio Popolare*, which with the advent of the Knights of St John began to lose its importance and by the seventeenth century only met just once a year for the election of the Procurator of Wheat. No women were ever mentioned although

³² Anon, *The Laws respecting Women*.

³³ Beattie and Stevens, eds., *Married Women and the Law*, 9.

³⁴ Barbara Kreps, 'The Paradox of women: The legal position of early modern wives and Thomas Dekker's 'The Honest Whore'', *ELH* 69, no. 1 (Spring 2002), 87.

³⁵ Cathryn Spence, 'For His Interest?' Women, Debt and Coverture in Early Modern Scotland' in Beattie and Stevens eds., *Married Women and the Law*, 190.

³⁶ Ogilvie, 'Married Women, Work and the Law', 238.

³⁷ Zucca Micheletto, 'Reconsidering Women's Labor Force', 212.

as may be seen through other sources they seem to have been involved in certain economic activities.³⁸

The most extensive studies carried out in Malta so far on women at work in the eighteenth century are by Yosanne Vella. In her research she describes the many occupations women filled. What is of particular interest is the evidence of women shop owners who are registered in their own name and hence held the license. Admittedly the register in question covers the period 1788-1796, but there is nothing to indicate that there were not other similar registers which recorded the women with their first name just as they were in documents found in the Notary Archives. Some of the licenses were granted to women working jointly with men. Yet, the involvement of women is as high as one fourth of all the permits given which for that time is a substantial amount and somewhat dispels the idea of women as hapless women as they have been more commonly portrayed.³⁹

Through the research carried out during this study one may add to what has been already portrayed. By analysing the different deeds listed in Table 9 in this study one may get another perspective of women in eighteenth century Malta and their dealings. Some of the deeds may be grouped together. Thus *cambio* (208), *cambium* (31), *permutatio* (11) as all were exchanges of services or property whereas *apoca* (139), *alia* (61) and *solutio* (40) may also be grouped together as they are receipts for sales carried out. These figures give us a perspective of women in eighteenth century Malta going about their business, selling and exchanging goods depending on their trade or situation. There were women who also managed the property which formed part of their dowry or paraphernal property. Thus some granted or were granted emphyteutical titles, *emph* (19) and *emphiteusis* (18) in Table 9, some leased a property, *locatio* (73), or some sold it *venditio* (5). At this point it would be presumptuous to continue to interpret these results further without a greater and more in-depth knowledge of the content of all these deeds. For example, the deeds listed under sales have to be further analysed to see what kind of property was being sold, whether it was movable or immovable. Other examples to highlight this point are the deeds listed under obligation, *obligatio* (62), as these too need to be studied further and in-depth to be able to appreciate what type of obligations these women were involving themselves with.

What these results definitely show, is that women in Malta were no different to those on the continent and in fact despite the several legal and sometimes social restrictions they had to face, they were able to partially by-pass these to participate in activities other than those usually associated with them. They in fact support the hypothesis formulated at the outset of this study.

³⁸ John Montalto, *The Nobles of Malta 1530-1800*, 122.

³⁹ Vella, 'Women and Work', 5-6.

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION

The question now arises whether this study manages to dispel at least some of the misconceptions concerning the legal and social status of women in eighteenth century Malta. Going back to the research questions, one again asks whether women were under the complete control of their men in the political, social, religious and economic fields? Whether, despite the numerous limitations, they managed to by-pass the law in certain situations? Whether when they had opportunities available to them, they still managed to gain political or financial powers despite the many restrictions? It seems that they did manage on occasion as researcher Julie Hardwick aptly put it to 'work' the law.¹ This study tries to illustrate that women in the eighteenth century Malta were no different from their European counterparts and that they were more active in the economy than was previously thought.

From the literature review carried out women were mostly portrayed as inferior beings who were illiterate and whose work consisted mostly of everyday housekeeping tasks. Their status changed depending on whether they were single, married or widows. Depending under which category they fell, they had to act according to the rules which society and the law imposed on them. The only other acceptable role they could occupy was that of a nun, the rest who were on the margins were frowned upon. As expected studies on women were, and are, greatly restricted as they depend on the primary sources available. It is not surprising that many researches have a substantial amount of references to witches and prostitutes usually found in the archives of the Inquisition or criminal records. Other research is based on information derived from the parish records that still survive. These offer important data on the birth, death and marriage dates of women and later, in the State of Souls register, were included other details on their occupation and even their state of health besides that of their soul. Public deeds were also another good primary source that has been widely used in women's studies especially matrimonial contracts and wills. These together with other public deeds were used in this study.

Public deeds reflect the laws in a country but not exhaustively. A review of the legal system in the eighteenth century showed that not all the laws put into practice were written in that period but the strong influence of the *ius commune* deriving from Roman law pervaded the social fabric. The law in the eighteenth-century Malta as in other European countries, reflected the moral assumptions of the legislator, which in turn mirrored the values of the Roman Catholic Church. For this reason, women were barred from many occupations such as filling of public office, being a medical doctor or lawyer. They were expected to be good and holy. Giovanni Pietro Agius de Soldanis describes

¹ Julie Hardwick, 'Women 'Working' the Law': Gender, Authority, and the Legal Process in Early Modern France', *Journal of Women's History* 9, no. 3 (Autumn 1997).

women indirectly in his *Dialogues*. This influential writer was sending subliminal messages of how women should behave in society.² It would appear that legislators shared the same views as De Soldanis. The drafted legislation serves us as a primary source of the expectations of society regarding women during that time. However, even a good knowledge of the law cannot ensure that one has a clear idea of what was occurring in respect of women. The laws were not necessarily always enforced in the way one might expect in the light of today's standards. On some occasions the laws were interpreted in such a way so as to give maximum protection to women as they were considered in dire need of it. It is thus difficult to determine what was happening just by studying the law on its own. The written provisions relating to women were very few and very repressive.

When considering the first two categories in our sample that included the matrimonial contracts tackled in Chapter 3 and wills and donations tackled in Chapter 4, one could identify both similarities and differences to the situations in other European countries. It became evident that there were inconsistencies regarding the legal and social position of women not only from country to country, such as for example the more liberal position they enjoyed in Portugal when compared with that in Italy, but also from region to region in the same country. There were for example disparities between the north and south of Italy. For example Sicily had a relatively flexible system as it followed Roman law (and which in turn was a great influence on our system), whereas the systems in Venice and Florence were extremely rigid ones as they were based on the patriarchal dowry system.³ In fact, the situation in Florence was almost as rigid and very similar to that in Normandy and England where the system was based on Norman Common law system of coverture. It tended to be based on Lombard law and a woman was regarded as incapable of seeing to her own affairs and was seen as being in need of a guardian to assist her in legal transactions.⁴

From among the different systems found in European countries, it seems that it was the French legal system that considered mostly women as primary subjects. In an age where so many other women in other countries were subordinates of their husbands or fathers, in France they were able to act without the need of authorization and could participate in the legal process.⁵ From the review of previous research carried out in various countries quite a few occasions have been found where women managed to by-pass restrictive legal systems especially if in agreement with her spouse. Thus for example in the French system a husband could nominate his wife as the universal heir

² Rosabelle Carabott, 'De Soldanis' Dialogues' in G.Vella and O. Vella., eds., *De Soldanis, An Eighteenth Century Intellectual*, 101-11.

³ Jutta Sperling, 'Dowry or Inheritance? Kinship, Property, and Women's Agency in Lisbon, Venice, and Florence (1572)', *Journal of Early Modern History* (2007), 207-215.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 212.

⁵ Hardwick, 'Women 'Working' the Law', 45.

with the responsibility to choose the universal heir herself.⁶ Thanks to this choice, his wife would not be restricted at all. The wills of the wives could be complimentary to those of the husbands by their own choice especially when they were dispensing of their property. This complicity indicates that women might have had a more influential role when it came to the administration and division of the family's wealth.⁷

A woman in all parts of Europe does not seem to have had any real say on the contents of matrimonial contracts and what she received as dowry from her family. These deeds did not aid much in proving the hypothesis set out in this study. With the acquisition of property which was largely determined by the inheritance patterns and the laws which applied in her country, she gained more manoeuvring power. She proceeded to choose who to pass her property to, either during her life-time by means of a donation, or when she died by means of her will in the form of bequests. Both seem to have been popular in Malta across the different areas chosen as foci for this study as was illustrated with the data compiled in Tables 8 and 9. Women could be generous givers but also negotiators when managing their wealth, even by-pass many of the limitations imposed on them to assert their power. Single women managed to set up societies with deeds of mutual donations, married women substantiated their daughters dowries with gifts, they managed to support charitable institutions of their choice and even to manipulate their heirs after they died through their wills. Even in the cloisters women still managed through their wills to either support their convent or if they preferred their family.

In the final category of the sample which was comprised of the rest of the deeds and which was tackled in Chapter 5, illustrated that the number of women involved in different transactions was more numerous and varied than one might imagine. Maltese women in the eighteenth century seem to have been contributing to the economy in their subtle ways. The deeds entered by women at the Notary Archives studied here, as with other legal documents such as petitions, documented testimony and judgments are not only important for their content but also for the picture they portray of women when one considers the number undertaken. One will find only brief sections in the law about women in trade but a cursory look at the deeds as listed in this study shows that there were a substantial number of women who were in actual fact carrying out some sort of business or other, be it lending money, leasing out property or buying what they required for their trade. They are a manifestation of women's legal agency, one that can be accessed and a very important source in women's history.⁸ At a time when women were manifestly subordinated, their recourse to the law and their efforts to make public deeds were a way to assert themselves and to legitimize their actions. From doing

⁶ Donna Bohanan, *Old and New Nobility in Aix-en-provence, 1600-1695: Portrait of an Urban Elite*, 66-67.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 72-73.

⁸ Bianca Premo, 'Before the Law: Women's Petitions in the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Empire', *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 53, no. 2 (Apr 2011), 261-89.

so they drew a force, which enabled them to move on and continue to slowly and steadily fight for more advantages for themselves.

What these results definitely show is that women in Malta were no different to those on the continent and in fact despite the several legal and sometimes social restrictions they had to face, they too seem to have been able to partially by-pass these to participate in activities other than those usually associated with them. The results obtained in fact support the hypothesis formulated at the outset of this study.

Studies in women's history have lagged somewhat behind in Malta but with their emancipation, women have now gone in search of their identity looking for their roots. It is not a coincidence that in the past thirty years the great majority of the articles and books published on this theme were by female academics. A cursory look at the bibliography of this study illustrates this. These female authors were invariably drawn, as was this author, to the relative void which still exists and which needs to be filled. It is an added advantage to have women researching their roots and re-interpreting previous studies.

This study has hopefully redesigned the image of women in eighteenth century Malta, rather than the one drawn up in the previous few studies that have been carried out about them. It has also provided another angle of vision on their participation in the economy and their ordinary working lives which was not always limited solely to bringing up their families but performing other tasks which show their potential, their capabilities and one may add their intelligence, appreciating all the difficulties they had to face. From now on, one can hopefully refrain from envisaging all women living in eighteenth century Malta either as dutiful submissive wives or holy nuns at one extreme or as permissive prostitutes or wicked witches at the other.

Further studies may be carried out utilising the important primary sources at the Notarial Archives. The greatest limitation of this study was the author's lack of familiarity with the Latin language. Once this is overcome, different methodologies may be used to glean more knowledge. For example one may take one type of deed at a time and translate as many documents as possible, in order to be able to have a wider pool of information for more in depth analysis. Another methodology attempted on a small scale in the Chapter 5, is to take one particular woman and look up all the public deeds in her name and then supplement these with other archival material from other sources, attempting to paint the whole picture as accurately as possible. In short applying the same methodology usually reserved for queens and other important female personages to ordinary women. With several examples of such women more reliable interpretations could be made. In delving deeper in this primary source, one may formulate further research questions leading to more knowledge about women's lives in the eighteenth century such as whether the law applied only to some and not to all women? Or whether class structure, which reflected the economic realities of women influenced their legal status and whether this was then translated into a better quality of life for these privileged few?

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GLOSSARY

Meanings of the public deeds entered into by women.

Affictus, afflictio - a deed which adds new conditions to an already existing deed or contract.

Affissio - a deed establishing a term for payment.

Alia - a deed usually of sale. The word *alia* is a latin word which means 'other' and here is interpreted as 'other type of deed' or miscellaneous.

Alienatio - a deed for the transfer of of property.

Apoca - a deed released by the creditor as proof of the obligation which was agreed between the parties.

Apoca dotium - a deed of settlement of dowry.

Apoca e dilatio - a deed which postpones the fulfillment of an obligation.

Assignatio denovo - a deed renewing conferment.

Assiguratio, assicuratio - a deed giving an insurance.

Assiguratio patrimonis - insurance of assets.

Augumentu - a deed in which there is an increase in rent or emphyteutical payment.

Cambio, cambium - a deed in which an exchange of services or property occurs.

Cessio - renunciation of an obligation or of a right. It expresses a tacit abandonment of a right or position usually with an assignment to another person.

Codicillus - an adjunct of a testament or will which either adds on a new part to it or modifies a part which already existed in the will, or alters a condition.

Compromessu, compromessio - a negotiated settlement.

Concessio – a deed giving a concession

Confessio – an acknowledgment of a debt or a confession which needs to be declared under oath.

Consignatio computoru - a deed rendering account.

Debitum - a deed which acknowledges a debt.

Deductio Interiorum - a deed subtracting from a whole.

Declaratio, diclaratio - a declaration.

Divisio - a division of property.

Divisione stabili - a division of immovable property.

Donatio - a donation, usually a gift on accord of death. It is a translation of the donor's intent and could be either a movable or an immovable.

Electio puella factio - selection for a marriage legacy.

Emphiteusis, emphyteusis - a deed giving an emphyteutical title, almost equivalent to ownership but with a reserve to the title. It could be either of a temporary nature or perpetual. A juridical relationship between the owner and the *emphyteuta*, the one receiving the property, is set up. Conditions are included and an imposition of a sum of money is stipulated as rent.

Facultas - a deed conceding a right under certain conditions.

Fideiussione - a deed of guarantee.

Fissio - a deed establishing a term or a condition.

Honoratio procura - an acknowledgement of a deed granting a power of attorney.

Indemnitas - a deed showing payment given as compensation.

Liberatio - a deed to free someone from a previous obligation.

Locatio - a deed to hire a property or services.

Manummissio - an irrevocable deed with which a person is granted his freedom from slavery.

Matrimonium - a matrimonial contract.

Mutum - a deed granting a loan.

Obligatio - an obligation. This term is used as a generic term for any type of legal duty or liability. It could include penalties and conditions in the eventuality of untoward occurrences.

Permutatio - a deed of exchange, a form of trade.

Pregiuditio, preiudicatio - a deed acknowledging a debt.

Procuratio, procura - a deed giving power of attorney where a person takes on the management of another's affairs. The deed is a form of a declaration without prejudice.

Quietatio - a deed declaring an obligation was satisfied.

Ratificatio, ratificio - a deed that ratifies or sanctions the operation done by another.

Recessio matrimonium - a deed that withdraws from the obligation to marry.

Recognitio - a deed recognizing a fact or a person.

Recupro - a deed of pre-emption, a right when two houses are adjoining the one who remains has the right to buy at the asking price. This was abolished in 1960.

Reemptio - a deed to buy back a property.

Relatio - a deed giving an account of a service that has been carried out.

Relaxatio, reaxatio - a deed which releases one from an obligation or changes the condition of an obligation making them easier.

Retrodonatio - a deed returning property which was previously donated.

Revocatio procura - a deed that revokes a power of attorney.

Rinuntio - a deed that renounces a right.

Transitio - a deed which gives the right of passage.

Transactio - a deed in which a compromise is reached.

Revenditio - a re-sale.

Societas - setting up a civil or commercial partnership.

Solutio - a payment in full that finalizes an affair. The deed usually explains the circumstances in which this occurs.

Subiugatio - a deed granting a servitude.

Subcessio - a deed granting a right by a concessionary.

Subemphiteusis, sub-emphytuesis - the transference of an emphyteusis by an emphyteuta.

Sublocatio - a sub-lease, renting by a lessee.

Testamentum, testum - a will, a deposition of property made in contemplation of death. This legal instrument includes instructions how the assets of the testator are to be disposed of after his/her death.

Transitio - a deed of compromise.

Usufruct - a deed giving one the right to the use and the enjoyment of property without owning it.

Venditio - a deed of sale of movable or immovable property.

APPENDIX I

List of notaries practicing between 1st September 1739 till 31st August 1750

NAME OF NOTARY	Place deeds were signed	Time span
Abela Gio Andrea	Vittoriosa, Zejtun.	1727-1776
Agius Giovanni	Lija	1696-1741
Agius Mattia	Lija	1736-1775
Alessi Francesco	Valletta	1724-1775
Alfano Francesco	Valletta	1725-1770
Amato Filippo	Zebbug	1746-1786
Attard Giulio Fortunato	Mdina	1740-1751
Bartolo Cesare	Qormi, Valletta.	1718-1774
Bartolo Gabriele	Zejtun	1739-1786
Bartolo Giovanni	Valletta	1708-1753
Bezzina Ignazio Antonia	Valletta	1741-1747
Bonavia Guiseppe	Balzan	1747-1756
Bonavita Ignazio Saverio	Valletta	1712-1758
Buhagiar Pietro Antonio	Valletta	1730-1761
Buttigieg Lorenzo	Valletta	1744-1758
Cajre Emmanuele Antonio	Qormi, Valletta.	1746-1769
Calafiore Gio Batta	Valletta	1748-1784
Calleja Francesco	Cospicua	1734-1763
Callus Bernardo Maria	Valletta	1744-1766
Camenzuli Felice (Senior)	Valletta	1748-1783
Camilleri Giuseppe	Valletta	1713-1742
Camilleri Carmine Pietro	Valletta	1739-1766
Carinisi Giuseppe	Valletta	1738-1785
Caruana Aloisio Carlo	Valletta	1729-1754
Caruana Paolo (Junior)	Valletta	1747-1803
Chetcuti Salvatore	Mdina	1715-1755
Darmanino Michel'Angelo	Naxxar	1737-1781
Debono Giuseppe	Valletta	1714-1768
Debono Ignazio	Mdina	1695-1748
Dimech Giovanni	Siggiewi	1714-1743
Dos Gio Francesco	Valletta	1734-1759
Farrugia Gio Francesco	Zurrieq	1729-1768
Gatt Tommaso	Valletta	1716-1754
Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	Valletta	1739-1784
Gravagna Giuseppe	Floriana, Valletta, Zabbar.	1748-1776
Grech Felice	Birkirkara, Mdina.	1745-1798
Grech Giovanni	Attard, Balzan, B'Kara.	1704-1745
Grillet Xiberras Onorato Vincenzo	Valletta	1740-1791

Grixti Gioacchino	Valletta, Vittoriosa.	1711-1753
Madiano Pietro Antonio	Cospicua, Valletta.	1719-1782
Madlane Antonia	Valletta	1718-1744
Magri Francesco	Naxxar	1727-1761
Magri Pietro Paolo	Valletta, Vittoriosa, Zurrieq.	1742-1786
Magri Tommaso	Balzan, Mqabba.	1717-1776
Mangion Bartolomeo	Mosta	1706-1752
Mangion Pietro Paolo	Lija, Mosta.	1745-1752
Marchesi Agostino	Valletta	1737-1761
Marini Paolo Lorenzo	Valletta	1734-1784
Mifsud Salvatore Raffaele	Zebbug	1734-1771
Moneta Gio Antonio	Valletta	1714-1759
Morales Giuseppe	Cospicua, Valletta.	1743-1777
Morello Arnaldo	Valletta	1716-1771
Natale Pietro Paolo	Valletta	1693-1750
Pace Antonio	Senglea, Valletta, Vittoriosa.	1717-1743
Pace Testaferrata Gio Deo	Senglea	1718-1746
Pisani Francesco	Senglea	1737-1784
Pullicino Arcangelo	Zebbug	1713-1763
Saliba Michel' Angelo	Siggiewi	1745-1796
Saliba Pietro Paolo	Cospicua	1709-1766
Sant Gio Francesco	Valletta	1706-1743
Schembri Baldassere	Birkirkara	1737-1759
Seychell Gio Battista	Valletta	1737-1762
Tonna Filippo Giacomo	Mdina	1714-1750
Tramblett Fortunato	Valletta	1744-1791
Vella Giorgio	Cospicua	1726-1745
Vella Gio Andrea	Senglea	1739-1790
Vella Tommaso	Valletta	1693-1753
Vitale Salvatore (Senior)	Mdina	1739-1785
Zerafa Andrea	Valletta	1731-1790

APPENDIX II

Raw Data: Lists of deeds involving women

Notary	Period	Locality	Reference	Type of Deed	pro	@
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/23	Concessio	Alessandro Attard	Bernardina Decos
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/27	Testamentum	Annam Schembri	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/39	Cambio	Agata Cassintzoni	Joseph Sammut
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/87	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joseph Xincotta
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/87	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Joseph Xincotta
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/91	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Paulum Pastorfico
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/92	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Francesco Cannalotto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/92	Cambio	Anna Saliba	Francesco Cannalotto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/94	Cambio	Annam Schembri	Jo Baptista Ddiacono
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/95	Locatio	Antonia Manduca	Jo Mariam Camilleri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/150	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joseph Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/165	Locatio	Antonia Manduca	Paulum Bonnici
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/170	Matrimonium	Andream Agius	Beatricem Cauchi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/193	Solutio	Augustino Flamenco	Annam Mariam Bonello
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/200	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joseph Xiqluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/275	Cambio	Alexanora Bianchi	Andream*
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/315	Cambio	Anna Madione	Francesco Cannalotto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/359	Procuratio	Agatam Zammit	Musij Priori
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/368	Testamentum	Antonia Manduca	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/384	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/384	Cambio	Anna Schembri	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/389	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joachim Cremona
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/401	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Paulum Vella
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/404	Cessio	Augustina Casanova	Hieronymu Zerafa
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/422	Obligatio	Anna Maria Graglia	Philippum Camilleri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/490	Procuratio	Annam Schembri	Francesco Gatt
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/573	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Vincentiu Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/680	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Laurentino Micallef
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/742	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Joseph Delia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/763	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Petrum Brignuni
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/798	Cambio	Agata Cannizzan	Jo Bapmt Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/901	Procuratio	Annam Romano	Beneditti Ferretti
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/904	Locatio	Antonia Manduca	Joannem Azzopardi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/27	Testamentum	Benedictam Schembri	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/73	Matrimonium	Benedictam Schembri	Hyeronimu Mugliet
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/92	Cambio	Benedictam Schembri	Francesco Cannalotto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/170	Matrimonium	Beatricem Cauchi	Andream Agius
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/317	Confessio	Beatrice Grixti	Laurentiu Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/318	Confessio	Beatrice Grixti	Mariam Lauge

Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/318	Confessio	Beatrice Grixti	Joseph Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/399	Cambio	Benedicta Mugliet	Joanne Cauchi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/490	Procuratio	Benedictam Schembri	Franciju Gat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/536	Cambio	Benedictam Schembri	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/804	Cambio	Benedictam Schembri	Jo Baplam Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/844	Cambio	Benedicta Mugliet	Joseph Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/33	Quietatio	Carolum Delicata	Gratianam Cannuzzi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/41	Confessio	Carolo Lofreda	Mariam Portelli
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/49	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Crispinu Darena
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/77	Mutum	Catherina Seychell	Natale Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/90	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Joachim Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/91	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Paulum Pastorfico
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/139	Obligatio	Catherina Azzopardi	Jo Petrum Debono
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/209	Cambio	Gaetano Cachia	Maria Angela Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/214	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Angelum Seychell
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/218	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Crispinu Darena
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/255	Matrimonium	Carolum Cremona	Rosam Rufio
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/298	Matrimonium	Laudum Bonnici	Irzolan Haxija
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/392	Testum	Carminam Trigona	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/416	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Joachim Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/438	Procuratio	Carminam Trigona	Salvatoris Jurato
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/439	Procuratio	Carminam Trigona	Felicis Billalobos
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/477	Cambio	Catherina Cliven	Joseph Cliven
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/511	Cambio	Carola Camilleri	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/785	Cambio	Catarina Mifsud	Crispinu Darena
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/844	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Joseph Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/849	Cambio	Domitilla Gozzara	Joannem Condorato
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/156	Cambio	Euphemia Buhagiar	Joseph Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/330	Affissio	Elizabeth Stafray	Petrum Camilleri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/59	Matrimonium	Francesco de Rode	Franciscam Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/364	Procuratio	Florentiam Luri	Baltassaris de Gray
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/544	Donatio	Francesco Ollivier	Helizabeth Maglione
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/793	Solutio	Francesco Grech	Mariam Belfiore
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/58	Confessio	Gregorio Brancati	Francescam de Paolo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/140	Testamentum	Gratia Zammit	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/337	Confessio	Gratia Gafa	Magdalena Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/374	Obligatio	Generoza Giome	Georgium Psayla
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/870	Matrimonium	Generoza Sacchett	Hieronymu Cremona
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/121	Obligatio	Honorata Sciberras	Antonium Cliven
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/545	Donatio	Helizabeth Moglione	Franciscu Ollivier
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/115	Matrimonium	Joseph Schembri	Magdalena Darmanin
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/412	Confessio	Jo Bapta Vitale	Euphemia Galea
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/444	Procuratio	Jacobum Cassar	Marie Cassar
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/446	Cambio	Joanne Grixti	Marcella Cafeo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/451	Transitio	Jo Mariam Borg	Laurentiam Balzan

Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/598	Transitio	Joseph Bigeni	Rosam Mariam Bigeni
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/791	Obligatio	Juditta Sciberras	Felice Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/97	Divisio	Laurentia Brancati	Gregorium Brancati
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/451	Transitio	Laurentia Balzan	Jo Mariam Borg
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/8	Testamentum	Magdalena Barros	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/61	Concessio	Michaele Parnis	Bernardina Decos
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/79	Subiugatio	M. Angelo Farrugia	Catherinam Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/87	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Joseph Xincotta
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/91	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Paulum Pastorfico
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/92	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Francesco Canaletto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/94	Cambio	Mariettina Madione	Jo Baptam Diacono
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/115	Matrimonium	Magdalena Darmeni	Joseph Schembri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/156	Cambio	Magdalena Vazily	Joseph Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/182	Procuratio	Mariam Ruggier	Joannis Balzan
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/186	Donatio	Maria di Modo	Annam Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/187	Obligatio	Maria di Modo	Laudium Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/200	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Joseph Xicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/210	Cambio	Maria Pastorfico	Carolum Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/246	Solutio	Maria Camilleri	Francescu Camilleri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/278	Obligatio	Mariana Handunny	Paulum di Biagi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/336	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Paulum Pastorfico
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/362	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Saliun Seisun et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/384	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/384	Cambio	Mariettina Madione	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/389	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Joachim Cremona
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/401	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Paulum Vella
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/412	Solutio	Mattheo Spiteri	Mariam Ruggier
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/413	Confessio	Margarita Sguro	Euphemia Galea
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/472	Cambio	Margarita Farrugia	Marcellum Café et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/561	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Salvum Dalli
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/576	Procuratio	Mariam Grech	Salvatoris Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/578	Revenditio	Maria Clinchant	Annam Maria Bonanno
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/742	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Joseph Delia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/742	Cambio	Maria Tanti	Joseph Delia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/742	Cambio	Margarita Farrugia	Joseph Delia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/798	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Jo Baptista Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/804	Cambio	Maria Battifior	Jo Baptam Cachia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/809	Matrimonium	Mariam Cassar	Andream Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/813	Cambio	Magdalena Yargas	Claudium Larosa
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/820	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	M'Angelu Delia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/822	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Petrum Brignuni et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/834	Cambio	Magdalena Yaz	Salum Seisun
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/843	Solutio	Maria Attard	Anna Ubaldesca Attard
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/862	Solutio	Magdalena Yiola	Silvestrum Tolossenti
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/356	Cessio	Paolo Camuilo	Rosam Catania

Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/744	Procuratio	Paulum Alessi	Magdalena Debono
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/13	Locatio	Rosa Frendo	Condoloru Falzan
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/32	Confessio	Roza Camilleri	Antonio Camilleri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/86	Cambio	Roza Gilbert	Julium Zahra
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/145	Cambio	Roza di Lorenzo	Franciscu Cannalotto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/167	Cambio	Roza di Lorenzo	Joseph Xincotta
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/224	Emph	Rosa Nouanteri	Philippu Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/255	Matrimonium	Rozam Rufio	Carolum Cremona
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/339	Procuratio	Rosam Ronco	Annibalis Losa
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/576	Procuratio	Rozam Grech	Salvatore Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/646	Cambio	Rosa Plumen	Junatium Ruggier
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/652	Cambio	Rosa Plumen	Thoman Carbon
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/708	Cambio	Rosa Plumen	Paulum Vella
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/776	Cambio	Roza di Lorenzo	Vincentium Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/868	Solutio	Rosa Grech	Salvatore Habejer
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/876	Venditio	Rosa Brancati	Francesco Debrincat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/876	Emph	Rosa Noventeni	Francescu Debrincat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/81	Alienatio	Sapientia Zammit	Gregorium Brincati
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/446	Cambio	Sapientia Borg	Marcellu Cafa
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/470	Cambio	Sapientia Borg	Joseph Bruni
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/573	Cambio	Sapientia Borg	Vincentiu Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/816	Confessio	Sapientia Borg	Felicem Borg
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/97	Divisio	Theresiam Brancati	Gregorio Brancati
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/302	Cambio	Therezia Cutajar	Julium Zahra
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/337	Confessio	Therezia Portelli	Paschuaem Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/368	Cambio	Theresia Pisano	Joseph Cliven
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/404	Cessio	Therezia Zahra	Hieronymu Zerafa
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/512	Obligatio	Thoma Fenech	Antoniam Manduca
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/545	Donatio	Theodora Maglione	Francescu Ollivier
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/651	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Nicolaum Roncali
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/748	Assiguratio	Theresia Xicluna	Antonium Cliven
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/811	Cambio	Theodora Borg	Jo Antonio Burlo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/867	Cambio	Theresia Pisano	Philippu Audibert
Notary Francesco Alessi	1739-1740	Valletta	R14/851	Obligatio	Theresia Pisano	Nicolaum Roncali
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/250	Obligatio	Antonia Napolizano	Jo Antonium Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/257	Recognitio	Ven. Assemblea	Mariam Mamo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/345	Cambio	Agata Cannizzari	Aloysium Catalano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/355	Testamentum	Anna Felice	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/359	Obligatio	Antonio Speranza	Anna Felice
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/409	Obligatio	Antonia Napolitano	Jo Antonium Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/856	Cambio	Agata Cannizzari	Antonium Cini
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/154	Confessio	Benedictum Decandria	Claram Mangion
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/155	Crocifissio	Blasiam di Libero	Rose di Libero
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/35	Cambio	Carola Camilleri	Petrum Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/104	Venditio	Cosma Gat	Petrum Camilleri

Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/121	Locatio	Contu Portus Salutis	Catherinam Micallef
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/123	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Jo Baptam Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/390	Cambio	Catherina Seychell	Joseph Schembri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/351	Obligatio	Deodata Arpa	Eugeniam Revest
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/421	Cambio	Euphemia Buhagiar	Joseph Schembri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/424	Cambio	Euphemia Buhagiar	Joachim Ros
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/246	Procuratio	Fortunato Burlo	Rose Cuthronas
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/737	Testamentum	Francescu Zahra	Theresia Zahra
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/650	Cambio	Generoza Balzan	Georgium Ciarle
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/13	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeja	Joseph Bondi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/14	Assiguratio	Helizabeth Bugeja	De Salvat Bianchi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/53	Obligatio	Helizabeth Bugeja	Laurentiu Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/86	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeia	Desiderium *
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/215	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeia	Ipen Chetcuti
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/245	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeia	Joachim Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/338	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeia	Felicem Barbara
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/341	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeja	Hyacinthu Grioli et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/387	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeja	M. Angelum Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/483	Cambio	Helizabeth Bugeia	Aloysium Catalano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/116	Solutio	Jo Bapta Gautier	Theresam Catalano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/171	Matrimonium	Joem Dodsworth	Rosam Romano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/565	Alienatio	Joseph Bonet	Annam Vergas
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/840	Solutio	Joanne Dodsworth	Annam Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/4	Relatio	Modesta Darmanin	Marthiam Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/84	Procuratio	Modestam Azzopardi	Jo Bapta Ciazia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/175	Procuratio	Modestam Azzopardi	Salvatoris Giuga
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/253	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Felicem Hellul
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/330	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Joem Scicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/345	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Aloysium Catalano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/367	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Angelum Bugeja
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/372	Cambio	Maria di Moro	Joseph Schembri
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/446	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Jo Don Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/557	Donatio	Maria Gusman	Carolum Gusman
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/666	Solutio	Modesta Azzopardi	Desideru Scicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/673	Testamentum	Magdalena Grixti	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/730	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Jo Maria Fenech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/781	Cambio	Margarita Farrugia	Mauritiu Mallia et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/782	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Augustinu Bonavia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/784	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Paulum Zingo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/809	Locatio	Michaele Gauci	Gratiulla Tonna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/884	Subiugatio	Magdalena Desira	Petrum Cassar
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/919	Cambio	Margarita Mallia	Joem Scicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/38	Confessio	Paulo Dingli	Rosam Agius
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/389	Cambio	Palma Farrugia	Francescu Gauci
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/75	Obligatio	Rosam di Lorenzo	Angelum Casha

Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/235	Cambio	Rosam Darena	M.Angelum Gambin
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/345	Cambio	Rosa Darena	Aloysium Catalano et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/799	Cambio	Rosa Grima	Georgium Azzopardi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/948	Emphiteusis	Rosa Maria Galea	Joem Dodsworth
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/25	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Alexandrum Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/36	Cambio	Theresia Grimani	Joem Alessi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/77	Cambio	Theresia Grech	Antonium Cremona
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/100	Cambio	Theresia Grech	Salvatrem Ancona et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/150	Cambio	Theresia Grech	Petrum Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/261	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Joachim Psaila
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/332	Solutio	Theresia Durante	Palmam Aracci
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/376	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Alexandrum Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/389	Cambio	Theresia Catania	Francescum Gauci
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/426	Revenditio	Theresia Durante	Margarita Mallia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/478	Revenditio	Theresia Durante	Rev Bartolomew Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/516	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Andream Alessi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/562	Confessio	Theresia Durante	Jacobum Mallia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/587	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Aloysium Catalano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/600	Assiguratio	Theresia Catania	Antonium Curmi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/661	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Leonardo Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/737	Testamentum	Theresia Zahra	Francisci Zahra
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/877	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Andream Alessi
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/1002	Cambio	Theresia Azzopardi	Joseph Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/570	Testamentum	Veronica Dimech	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/650	Cambio	Valentia Grech	Georgium Ciarla
Notary Francesco Alessi	1744-1745	Valletta	R14/252	Locatio	Vincenzo Menuille	Annam Mallia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/80	Alienatio	Alexandro Bezzina	Catharina Tramblee
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/601	Cessio	Anna Maria Mirabella	Joseph Sabilia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/613	Testamentum	Anna Cassia	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/666	Confessio	Angelica Xerri	Petrum Borg
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/765	Cessio	Anna Maria Desira	Leopoldo Desira
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/29	Cambium	Catherina Seychel	Damianum Calafeto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/30	Assicuratio	Catherina Catalano	Francescum Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/98	Apoca	Catherina Zammit	Francesco Plany
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/133	Cambio	Catherina Chinzi	M. Antonium Muscat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/134	Cambio	Catherina Cliven	Gregorium Scicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/454	Cambio	Catherina Chinzi	Balthassarem Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/533	Cambium	Catherina Cliven	Francescum Cannaletto
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/589	Matrimonium	Catherina Seychel	Michealem Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/459	Transitio	Matthew Poussielguez	Catherina Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/890	Cambio	Catherina Camilleri	Petrum Cutajar
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/828	Confessio	Domenichella Curmi	Antonium Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/632	Revenditio	Francisca Scarfone	Theresiam Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/259	Solutio	Gregorio Attard	Catheriam Abela
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/133	Cambium	Helisabeth Bugeja	M.Antonium Muscat et al

Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/305	Confessio	Ignatio Maioli	Mariam Gat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/334	Alienatio	Joanne Spiteri	Theresiam Marchese
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/347	Revenditio	Joanne Spiteri	Magdalena Mallia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/579	Alienatio	Joseph Aquilina	Abraham Sabani
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/65	Cambium	Magdalena Zammit	Bartholomeum Lavato
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/72	Ratificatio	Mariam Mallia	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/95	Obligatio	Maria Curmi	Franciscum et Magdalena Sajd
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/111	Confessio	Maria Galea	Jo Mariam Gat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/127	Cambium	Maria Alessi	Federicum Agius et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/202	Assicuratio	Maria Delicata	Federicum Agius et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/346	Declaratio	Margarita Mallia	Jacobem Mallia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/363	Cambium	Maria Alessi	Petrum Bonnici
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/374	Cambium	Maria di Terezia	Alexandrum di Terezia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/428	Cambium	Maria Alessi	Petrum Bonnici
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/451	Revenditio	Matthew Poussielguez	Magdalenam Decandria
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/459	Transitio	Matthew Poussielguez	Caterina Zammit
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/574	Cambium	Maria Mallia	Thomam Agius
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/726	Obligatio	Matthew Poussielguez	Catharinam Barbarigo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/727	Assicuratio	Maria Rizzo	Catharinam Barbarigo
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/739	Solutio	Maria Mallia	M. Angelicum Cliven
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/741	Cambium	Maria Desijra	Cesarem Vella
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/50	Procuratio	Nicolaum Galluni	Maria Galluni
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/9	Cambio	Rosa Sammut	Francesco Bonello
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/65	Cambio	Rosa Zamit	Bartholomeum Lavato
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/99	Cambio	Rosa Dimech	Vincentium Caruana
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/173	Affictus	Rosa Ardio	Michaelem Spataro et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/174	Assicuratio	Rosa Ardio	Michaelem Spataro
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/183	Cambio	Rosa Dimech	M. Antonium Muscat
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/203	Cambio	Rosa Dimech	Salvatore Pagies
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/278	Cambio	Rosa Dimech	Jo Baptam Abela
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/332	Cambio	Rosa Dimech	M. Angelicum Grech
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/535	Cambio	Rosa Borg	Michaelem Spataro
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/562	Cambio	Rosa Borg	Laurentium Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/567	Assicuratio	Rosa Borg	Joem Scicluna
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/788	Assicuratio	Rosa Ardio	Michaelem Spataro
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/806	Procuratio	Rosa Ardio	Xavier Abela
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/808	Assicuratio	Rosa Ardio	Xavier Abela
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/183	Cambio	Serafina Piot	Antonium Muscat et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/664	Cambium	Serafina Piot	Laurentium Psaila
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/49	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Jo Baptam Attard
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/58	Subiugatio	Theresia Durante	Salvatore Abela
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/103	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Petram Criguolo et al
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/138	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Michaelem Spataro
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/250	Obligatio	Theresia Pisani	Adream Alessio
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/306	Procuratio	Theresia Pisani	Andrea Alessio

Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/330	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Thomam Grimani
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/363	Cambio	Theresia Mugliet	Petrutum Bonnici
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/366	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Alexandrum di Terzio
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/385	Testamentum	Theresia Pisani	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/422	Cambio	Theresia Pisani	Jo Baptram Spataro
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/478	Assicuratio	Theresia Scicluna	Francisco Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/509	Solutio	Theresia Durante	Mariam Ricco
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/519	Assicuratio	Therezia Scicluna	Francesco Farrugia
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/635	Procuratio	Theresiam Durante	Jo Antonio Durante
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/709	Testamentum	Therezia Pisani	
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/372	Confessio	Ursola Bonifacio	Francesco Alfano
Notary Francesco Alessi	1749-1750	Valletta	R14/598	Concessio	Ursola Bonifacio	Carolum Bonifacio et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/34	Locatio	Agnete Ferrante	Philippum Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Agostino Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Angela Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/114	Apoca	Antonia Margarita Zammit	Sebastianum Gabriele
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/120	Apoca	Angelica Cassar	Franciscam Fiore
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/143	Procuratio	Angelicam Majoli	Joseph Gufre
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/173	Apoca	Annunciato Darmanin et al	Theresiam Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/182	Apoca	Antonino Giglio et al	Venturam Arpa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/204	Debitum	Anna Scarpello	Theresiam Vassallo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/208	Apoca	Anna Margarita Effner	Joseph Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/221	Locatio	Agnete Ferrante	Thomam Bonnici
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/355	Locatio	Agnete Ferrante	Jo Baptram Teuma
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/356	Affictus	Anna Margarita Effner	Carolum Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/383	Donatio	Anna Falzon et Farrugia	Salvatorem Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/480	Revenditio	Angelica Pace et al	Jo Franciscu Azzuppard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/22	Affictus	Bartholomeo Furfari	Caterina Bonard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/213	Apoca	Balthassare Cassar	Mariam Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/51	Subiugatio	Catarina de Marsan	Sperantiam Gautier
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/61	Revenditio	Catarina Aquilina	Mariutum Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/99	Apoca	Catarina Schembri	Bartholomeo Madiona
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/118	Emph	Catarina Gratiani	Marium Bugeia et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/142	Mutum	Catarina Delicata et al	Horatium Gristi
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/150	Debitum	Caietano Fenech	Mariam Bonnici
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/182	Apoca	Carolo Giglio et al	Ventura Arpa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/185	Debitum	Caietano Fenech	Csatarina Psaila
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/306	Prequiditio	Carolo Delicata	Annam Delicata et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/339	Debitum	Caietano Fenech	Caterinam Chetcuti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/356	Affictus	Carolo Grech	Anna Margarita Effner
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/417	Apoca	Domenico Farrugia	Hieronyma Cachia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/9	Apoca	Evangelista Bonavia	Jo Mariam Muscat
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/86	Locatio	Eugenia Testaferrata et Bonnici	Jo Maria Baldachino et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/193	Apoca	Evangelista Bonavia	Jo Mariam Muscat
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/329	Locatio	Eugenia Ramozzetti	Petrum Haguy

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/5	Apoca	Francisco Portelli	Venturam Arpa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/32	Apoca	Francisca Piacesa	Joannam Peralta
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/73	Apoca	Francisco Azzupard	Ventura Arpa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/169	Apoca	Francisco Schembri	Maria Theresia Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/220	Apoca	Francisco Grech	Theresiam Hellul
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/307	Donatio	Francisca Cusmana	Aloisiam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/337	Alienatio	Francisco Grech Cumbo	Laurentia Barbara et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/416	Cessio	Francisco Rocchier	Veronicam Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/440	Emph	Francisca Antonia Fiore	Andream Bonnici
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/1	Procuratio	Gratiam Battaglia	Mariutus Xeberras
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/9	Cessio	Gregorio Camenzuli	Gratiullam Laurina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/64	Apoca	Gratiulla Bremono	Barbaram Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/158	Apoca	Giliberto Testaferrata	Angelutiam Spagniol
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/159	Apoca	Giliberto Testaferrata	Caietana Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/272	Apoca	Georgio Camilleri	Rosaliam Galdolfo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/344	Mutum	Gratia Tonna	Michaelem Mamo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/346	Apoca	Gratia Lia	Joem Spiteri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/118	Emph	Horatio Bugeja	Catarina Gratiani
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/24	Apoca	Joseph Zammit	Gratiullam Laurina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/24	Preiudicatio	Joseph Zammit	Rosa Cassar et Maria Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/41	Revenditio	Joseph Micallef	Franciscam Fiore
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Joseph Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/65	Apoca e Cessio	Jacobina Psanga	Joseph Marcu Azzupard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/68	Apoca	Joseph Spiteri	Franciscam Fiore
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/86	Locatio	Jo Maria Baldacchino	Eugenia Testaferrata et Bonnici
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/173	Apoca	Jo Maria Caruana	Theresiam Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/183	Debitum	Jo Paulo Schembri	Castarinam Barbara
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/198	Locatio	Joanne Micallef	Rosolindam Denoto
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/238	Cessio	Joanna Portelli	Ursolam Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/307	Debitum	Joanne Teuma	Theresiam Fiteni
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/313	Apoca	Julio Muscat	Ippolitu et Anna Spiteri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/324	Procuratio	Isabellam Micallef	Joannis Zahra
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/332	Venditio	Jo Maria Xicluna	Sperantiam Xicluna
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/355	Locatio	Jo Bapta Teuma	Agnetem Ferrante
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/383	Apoca	Joanne Muglia	Magdalena Condro
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/405	Apoca	Jo Bapta Ippolito et al	Theresiam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/176	Apoca e Cessio	Laurentio Grima	Giudittam Xeberras
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Michaele Angelo Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/103	Ratifica et Preiudicatio	Maria Borg et al	Joseph Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/118	Emph	Mario Bugeia et al	Catariam Gratiani
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/126	Preiudicatio	Maria Galea	Carminam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/162	Apoca	Maria Galea	Carolium Ramozzetti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/211	Subiugatio	Maria Borg	Balthassarem Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R262/259	Revenditio	Maria Bezzina	Ignatium Casha et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/349	Apoca	Maria Abdilla	Augustinum Xara

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/362	Procuratio	Mariam Tanti	Ludovici a Melita
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/406	Apoca	Michaele Angelo e Ippolito	Theresiam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/420	Donatio	Margarita Salvadoro	Magdalenam Lafina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/431	Subiugatio	Maria Portelli	Joseph Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/450	Procuratio	Mariam Egiptiaca Formosa	Gilliberti Testaferrata
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/475	Apoca	Maria Galea	Carolum Ramozzetti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/10	Reaxatio et apoca	Natale Stephano Grima	Dignamerita Cain
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/109	Procuratio	Natalitiam Camilleri	Angeli Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/204	Debitum	Nicolina Scarpello	Theresiam Lanfranco
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/357	Ffsio	Nicolai Cachia	Margarita Roggier
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/34	Locatio	Philippo Grech	Agnete Ferranti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/37	Revenditio	Philippo borg	Theresiam Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Paulo Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/72	Declaratio et Cessio	Philippa Tabone	Raphaellem Paulum Calley
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/87	Prequiditio	Petro Grech	Modestam Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/91	Augumentu	Paulo Dingli	Mariam Busuttill
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/142	Apoca	Pasquale Formosa	Gratiam Sollima
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/152	Donatio	Paulica Cardona	Ignatium Cardona
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/283	Subiugatio	Paulica Caruana	Balthassarem Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/329	Locatio	Petro Hagijs	Eugeniam Ramozzetti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/344	Apoca	Petro Grech	Gratiam Tonna
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/364	Cessio	Petro Paolo Dimech	Evangelistam Mangano
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/445	Apoca	Pasquale Formosa	Gratiam Sollima
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/2	Debitum	Rosa Raimunda Callus	Jo Maria Schembri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/57	Donatio	Rosa Tanti	Mariam Tanti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/82	Alienatio	Raphaelle Paulo Callus	Angela Catarina Callus
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/99	Apoca	Rosa Schembri	Bartholomeo Madiona
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/109	Procuratio	Rosam Balzan	Angeli Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/139	Subiugatio	Rosa Marchesan et al	Vincentium Bonacore
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/198	Locatio	Rosalinda Denoto	Joannem Micallef
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/12	Apoca	Sperantia Xicluna	Domenicum Gristi
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/199	Alienatio	Salvatore Calleja	Agnetem Ferrante
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/86	Locatio	Thoma Baldachino	Eugenia Testaferrata et Bonnici
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/187	Subiugatio	Theresia Pisano	Natalem Stephanu Grima
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/221	Locatio	Thoma Bonnici	Agnete Ferranti
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/452	Apoca	Theresia Schembri	Mariam Egiptiaca Formosa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1739-1740	Valletta	R292/461	Apoca	Theresia Schembri	Gilibertum Testaferrata
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/37	Locatio	Anna Cumbo	Salvatore Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/112	Apoca	Antonia Margarita Zammit	Carolium Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/136	Prequiditio	Antonio Psaila et al	Ursulam Psaila
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/183	Procuratio	Annam Xicluna	Salvatoris Briffa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/195	Affictus	Agnete Ferrante	Antonium Thei
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/219	Permutatio	Andream Pace	Natalitiam Sammut et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/219	Permutatio	Annam Magro	Andream Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/224	Donatio	Anna Marchesan	Jacobum Moneta

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/230	Procuratio	Antonium Psaila	Ursula Psaila
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/292	Apoca e Cessio	Anna Calleia	Andream Attard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/293	Alienatio	Antonio Muscat	Eugeniam Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/351	Locatio	Anna Matthei	Franciscam Saliba
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/420	Apoca e Cessio	Agnete Ferrante	Gregorium Habela
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/469	Alienatio	Agnete Ferrante	Mariam Venetiano
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/487	Reventitio	Agnete Ferrante	Andream Xuereb
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/516	Apoca	Antonia Margarita Zammit	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/516	Donatio	Anna Aquilina	Joseph Aquilina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/517	Emph	Anna Aquilina	Carolum Fenech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/166	Alienatio	Baptista Sarreu	Modestam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/308	Revenditio	Barbara Xiorfino	Michaelem Dalli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/24	Donatio	Catarina Mallia	Michaelem Mallia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/72	Consignatio	Caetano Falzon	Margarita Hellul
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/99	Procuratio	Cleriam Mifsud	Franciscu Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/176	Matrimonium	Carolus Borg	Horatiam Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/206	Locatio	Catarina Effner	Paulum Mallia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/223	Apoca	Catarina Schembri	Justum Sammut
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/238	Revenditio	Catarina Teuma	Marcellum Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/245	Apoca	Catarina Effner	Joseph Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/250	Subiugatio	Carolo Delicata	Mariam Attard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/257	Recognitio	Congregatio Presbiteru Zebbug	Sperantium Bigeni
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/265	Procuratio	Catarinam Saluoloco	Andrea Salualoco
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/361	Donatio	Catarina Ferrante	Agnete Ferrante
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/376	Transactio	Caetanu Vella	Primittuam Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/518	Emph	Carolo Fenech	Annam Aquilina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/16	Indemnitas	Domenico Micallef	Horatiam Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/19	Alia	Dorothea Lo Curcio	Sebastianum Lo Curcio
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/151	Subiugatio	Domenico Farrugia	Mariam Tanti et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/153	Ffizio	Domenico Farrugia	Mariam Tanti et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/215	Mutum	Domenica Aquilina	Emanuelem Catania
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/245	Revenditio	Domenico Falzon	Natalitiam Sammut et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/274	Cessio	Domenico Gauci	Theresiam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/370	Apoca	Domenica Micallef	Joseph Mamo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/497	Subiugatio	Domenica Baldachino et uiro	Joseph Falzon
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/4	Mutum	Elisabeth Bugeia	Martinum Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/206	Locatio	Elisabeth effner et al	Paulum Mallia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/245	Apoca	Elisabeth effner et al	Joseph Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/324	Matrimonium	Elizabeth Antoniam Ghiot	Jo Nicolaum Lombar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/98	Donatio	Francisco Mifsud	Clariam Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/136	Preguiditio	Francisco Psaila et al	Ursulam Psaila
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/331	Alia	Felice Camilleri	Rosaleam Gandolfo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/351	Locatio	Francisco Saliba	Annam Matthei
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/352	Locatio	Francisco Saliba	Maria Magdalena Dinelli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/354	Alia	Francisco Saliba	Rosam Cassar

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/354	Alia	Francisco Saliba	Magdalena Condorato
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/475	Procuratio	Florentiam Luri	Petri Berligere
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/238	Revenditio	Gratuilla Muscat	Marcellum Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/244	Mutum	Gratia Tonna	Joem Bugeia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/290	Cambio	Gratia sive Horatia Borg	Clementem Cuscheri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/53	Tansactio	Horatiam sive Gratiam Portelli	Antonium Carbone
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/194	Apoca	Horatia sive Gratia Bonnici	Caietanum Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/195	Apoca	Horatia sive Gratia Bonnici	Primittiam Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/554	Preguiditio	Hieronima Mifsud et Micallef	Felicem Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/556	Cambio	Horatia Rizzo et al	Joem Rizzo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/7	Apoca	Jacobo Moneta	Mariam Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/9	Apoca	Joseph Zammit	Margarita Azzpard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/663	Apoca	Ignatio Muscat Navarro	Mariam Gautier
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/72	Consignatio	Jo Andrea Grech	Margaritam Hellul
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/134	Apoca	Joseph Camilleri (Notary)	Mariam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/324	Matrimonium	Jo Nicolau Lombar	Elisabeth Antoniam Ghit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/337	Subcessio	Jacobo Moneta	Agatam Cannizzaro
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/368	Apoca e Liberatio	Joanne Farrugia	Gratiullam Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/369	Obligatio	Joseph Mamo	Dominicam Micallef
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/372	Mutum	Joachim Longh	Mariam Lucana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/408	Subiugatio	Jo Maria Borg	Mariam Debrincat
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/494	Subemph	Joseph Falzon	Dominicam Baldachino
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/516	Apoca	Josepha Zammit et Schembri	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/519	Apoca	Joseph Haxisa	Caetana DeFiore
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/53	Matrimonium	Laurentium Xiberras	Rosam Sollima
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/121	Debitum	Laurentio Grima	Annam Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/254	Donatio	Laurentio Pirotta	Caterinam Cortis
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/19	Donatio	Maria Lo Curcio	Sebastianum Lo Curcio
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/22	Procuratio	Mariam Anastasi	Angeli Camilleri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/45	Subiugatio	Margarita Delicata	Andream Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/57	Apoca	Martha Giglio	Antonium Delucia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/63	Matrimonium	Magdalena Pullicino	Vincentium Mula
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/80	Apoca	Michaele Angelo Zahra	Gratiam Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/89	Revenditio	Maria Bezzina	Joseph Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/96	Subiugatio	Maria Habeier	Joannem Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/136	Preguiditio	Michaele Angelum Psaila	Ursulam Psaila
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/145	Mutum	Maria Inguanez	Joseph Sammut
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/181	Alia	Maria Caruana	Ignatius Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/181	Procuratio	Mariam Bonavia	Salvatoris Briffa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/224	Apoca	Maria Cortis, et Bugeia	Laurentium De Curmi
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/252	Apoca	Maria Attard	Joannem Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/259	Apoca	Michaele Angelo Zahra	Gratiam Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/265	Procuratio	Mariam Salualoco	Andrea Salualoco
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/275	Mutum	Maria Habeier	Angelum Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/277	Cessio	Maria Galea	Jo Maria Fenech

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/352	Locatio	Maria Magdalena Dinelli	Franciscum Saliba
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/354	Locatio	Magdalena Condorato	Franciscum Saliba
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/364	Donatio causa mortis	Maria Mizzi	
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/373	Alienatio	Maria Lucana	Ignatium Dingli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/520	Mutum et Subiugatio	Maria Attard	Thomam Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/524	Matrimonium	Mariam Pizzuto	Petrum Zanghi
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/219	Permutatio	Natalitiam Sammut et al	Andream Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/19	Alia	Paula Lo Curcio	Sebastianu Lo Curcio
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/81	Matrimonium	Paschalem Galea	Rosariam Matthei
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/111	Apoca	Paschale Fenech	Elisabeth Effner
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/139	Procuratio	Primittiuum Vella	Caetani Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/149	Apoca	Primittiuum Vella	Francescu Maria a Melita
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/150	Alia	Primittiuum Vella	Antonium Dimech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/150	Alia	Primittiuum Vella	Joem Magri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/154	Alia	Primittiuum Vella	Franciscum Grima
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/163	Procuratio	Primittiuum Vella	Mutis Antonis Priori
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/165	Apoca et Cessio	Petro Camilleri	Annam Zarb
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/206	Locatio	Paulo Mallia	Elisabeth Effner et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/247	Revenditio	Paulica Zerafa et al	Franciscum Habeier
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/357	Revenditio	Paolo Grima	Theresiam Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/377	Transactio	Primittiuum Vella	Caietanum Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/489	Locatio	Paolo Barbara	Agnete Ferrante
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/491	Obligatio	Paulica Caruana	Angelum Caruana
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/24	Quittatio	Rosa Muscat	Michaelem Mallia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/223	Apoca	Rosa Schembri	Justum Sammut
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/354	Locatio	Rosa Cassar	Franciscum Saliba
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/375	Recessio Matrimonium	Rosoleam Gatt	Robertum Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/505	Alienatio	Rosa Baccarese et uiro	Petrum Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/37	Locatio	Salvatore Cassar	Annam Cumbo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/134	Apoca	Salvatore Gauci	Mariam Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/405	Apoca	Salvatore Xicluna	Anna Maria Effner
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/2	Apoca	Theresia Schembri	Gilbertum Testaferrata
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/59	Apoca	Theresia Formosa	Laurentium Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/80	Mutum	Theresia Psaila	Paschalem Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/182	Apoca	Theresia Schembri	Primittiuum Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/184	Apoca	Theresiam Spagniol	Salvatoris Briffa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/263	Mutum	Theodora Borg	Antonium Burlo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/335	Recognitio	Theresia Petit	Laurentium Xeberras
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/146	Subiugatio	Ubaldisca Vassallo	Andream Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1744-1745	Valletta	R292/258	Quittatio	Xaverio Schembri	Sperantiam Bigeni
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/36	Subiugatio Venditio	Altari SS Jesu	Mariam Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/59	Apoca	Antonia Margarita Zammit et	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/97	Apoca	Antonia Margarita Zammit et	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/141	Alienatio	Alexio Zammit	Mariam Cammunett
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/156	Locatio	Antonio Bezzina	Rosam Hellul

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/192	Procuratio	Agatham Cannizzan	Jo Baptista Dotto
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/215	Testamentum	Antonia Cammunett et Alexandri Cammunett	
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/223	Obligatio	Agatha Cannizzan	Rosam Biancho
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/283	Transactio	Angelicam Debono	Jo Dom cum Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/288	Apoca	Anna Baldacchino	Carminum Baldacchino
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/304	Apoca et Cessio	Anna Isuard	Joseph Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/442	Procuratio	Annam Maria Carbon	Perini Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/464	Locatio	Angelo Bonello	Sor Elizabeth Effner
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/466	Matrimonium	Annam Felice	Joseph Cousin
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/522	Honoratio procura	Anna Mariam Decandia	Francisci Azzuppard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/530	Cessio	Alexandra Manduca	Raimundum Gatt
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/52	Procuratio	Benedicto Xeberras	Rosa Xeberras
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/288	Debitum	Bernardina Pace	Joseph Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/3	Apoca	Catarina Bonelli	Margarita Canzuch
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/4	Procuratio	Catarina Bonelli	Fabritu Aquilina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/7	Subiugatio	Clara Hellul	Mariam Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/11	Recognitio	Catarina Bonelli	Jo Bapmtan Arnau
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/28	Affictio	Catarina Bonard	Joseph Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/30	Subiugatio	Clara Hellul	Andream Francis
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/41	Apoca	Clodoric Dingli et Callus	Joseph Martinu Galea
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/59	Mutum	Clara Hellul	Felicem Calleia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/83	Matrimonium	Caterina Brutta	Joannem Spiteri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/119	Apoca	Caterina Schembri et al	Michaelem Dalli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/131	Obligatio	Clara Hellul	Joseph Debrincat
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/137	Debitum	Caetano Fenech	Caterinam Soresco et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/188	Relaxatio	Cappella dei SS Suburbi Gaulos	Bernardina Haxiac Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/211	Matrimonium	Claudium Chetcuti	Mariam Spiteri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/237	Consignatio Computoru	Catarina Bonelli	Michaelem Hagius
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/250	Deductio Interiorum	Carolo Borg	Monicale Ven Catarina Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/281	Subiugatio	Clara Hellul	Joseph Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/296	Electio puella factio	Catarina Bernardina Cassar	Maria Ciantar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/302	Subiugatio	Clara Hellul	Joseph Falzon
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/331	Matrimonium	Carolus Labirina	Rosam Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/391	Obligatio	Clara Hellul	Salvatore Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/393	Fissio	Caetano Fenech	Mariam Carbonaro
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/471	Debitum	Caetano Fenech	Mariam Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/489	Apoca	Catarina Caruana	Joannem Cutaia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/490	Donatio et Cessio	Catarinutia et al	Mariam Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/175	Matrimonium	Domitillam Fenech	Franciscum Grech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/408	Matrimonium	Dianam Cutaia	Joannem Schembri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/14	Apoca	Elisabeth Vella et uiro	Mariam Ferrera
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/188	Facultas	Elisabeth Tranchant	Franciscum Tranchant
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/298	Mutum	Elisabeth Maria Cloria	Albertum Dingli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/334	Apoca	Elisabeth Effner et al	Philippum Rocchier
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/435	Locatio	Elisabeth Effner	Joseph Mallia

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/464	Locatio	Elisabeth Effner	Angelum Bonelli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/29	Locatio	Francisco Xuereb	Margaritam Zarb et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/287	Apoca	Felice Camilleri	Rosoleam Gandolfo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/317	Donatio	Francisca Galanti	Carolum Labruna et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/126	Revenditio	Graziulla Gauci	Laurentium Cassar
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/338	Obligatio	Gamilla Camilleri	Carolum Giglio
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/447	Debitum	Gregorio Habela	Theresiam Loduca
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/456	Quietatio	Gilibertum Testaferrata	Primitium Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/502	Alienatio	Gregorio Habela	Theodora Hellul prop et
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/69	Apoca	Hieronima Mizzi	Franciscum Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/81	Subiugatio	Hieronima Manduca	Antoniam Manduca
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/186	Cambio	Horatia Camilleri	Andream Zahra et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/327	Apoca	Horatio Vella	Annam Maria Effner
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/402	Apoca	Horatia Bgeia	Franciscum Mula
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/415	Retrodonatio	Hieronima Manduca	Mariam Gatt
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/22	Procuratio	Jo Dom Anastasi	Maris Gauci
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/28	Affictus	Joseph Hagius	Catarina Bonard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/59	Apoca	Josepha Zammit et Schembri et al	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/86	Obligatio	Joseph Sammut	Mariam Cammunett
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/97	Apoca	Josepha Zammit et Schembri et al	Carolum Bellia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/133	Debitum	Joseph Busuttil	Graziullam Tabone
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/144	Compromessu	Jo Dom Debono	Angelicam Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/157	Matrimonium	Joachim Grech	Ursulicam Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/162	Locatio	Joanna Aloisia Cutaiar et al	Ignatium Casha
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/198	Debitum et Cessio	Joseph Muglia	Elisabeth Tranchant
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/230	Electio puella factio	Joseph Guiccard et al	Demitilla Fenech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/29	Locatio	Margarita Zarb et al	Franciscum Xuereb
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/29	Locatio	Maria Crucifixa Zarb et al	Franciscum Xuereb
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/43	Apoca et Cessio	Maria Grima	Gregorium Chircop
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/78	Donatio	Maria Manduca	Hieronimam Manduca
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/87	Donatio	Modesta Farrugia	Petru Paulum Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/98	Matrimonium	Mariam Manduca	Raimundum Gatt
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/124	Subiugatio	Marsetta Zeno Valentina	Annam Borg
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/140	Obligatio	Maria Frendo	Benedictum Gerada
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/147	Procuratio	Modestam De Paschali	Pauli De Paschali
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/152	Apoca	Maria Cammunett	Salvatoremm Cammunett
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/162	Locatio	Maria Casha et uiro	Gasparem Fiore et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/193	Donatio	Michaele Angelo Xicluna	Margarita Germano et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/229	Apoca Dotium	Maria Vella et uiro	Stephanu Azzupard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/270	Procuratio	Mariam Habela	Rosa Xicluna
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/354	Apoca	Martha Giglio et uiro	Antonium Delucia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/282	Obligatio	Maria Cap	Paulum Cuscheri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/387	Apoca	Modesta De Paschali	Jacobum Blain
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/411	Dilatatio	Maria Xicluna	Antoniam Felice
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/433	Apoca	Margarita Zarb et al	Albertu Hagius

Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/436	Donatio	Maria Buoncuore	Balthassarem Marchesan
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/481	Prejuditio	Magdalena Pulis	Laurentium Pulis et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/490	Donatio et Cessio	Maria...et al	Mariam Mifsud
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/504	Matrimonium	Michaellem Angelo Aquilina	Rosam Baldachino
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/522	Revocatio procura	Magdalena Generosa Delucca et al	Francisci Azzopard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/529	Apoca	Michaele Cremona	Primitiua Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/316	Testamentum	Nimpha Angela Anastasi	
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/14	Apoca	Paulo Vella	Mariam Ferrera
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/77	Assignatio Denovo	Paulo Grech	Hieronima Manduca et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/109	Relaxatio	Paschale Cini	Evangelistam Pisano
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/140	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Laurentium Muscat
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/143	Assignatio Patrimonis	Persia Galea	
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/149	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Joseph Azopard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/170	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Marcu Anton Camenzuli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/191	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Jacobum Bonnici et al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/197	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Angelum Martinu Formosa
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/218	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Arnaldum Morello (Notary)
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/218	Procuratio	Primitiua Vella et al	Caietani Perticomati Bologna
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/230	Electio puella factio	Paschalem Pastore	Domitilla Fenech
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/271	Obligatio	Primitiua Vella et al	Salvatorem Farrugia
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/399	Apoca	Primitiua Vella et al	Julium Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/456	Quietatio	Primitiua Vella et al	Gilbertum Testaferrata
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/474	Apoca e dilatio	Primitiua Vella et al	Petru Caietanu Pertiromati Bologna
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/27	Recessio et quietatio	Raimundo Deidun	Catarina Bonard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/58	Mutum	Rosa di Lorenzo d'Arena	Caietanu Vella
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/62	Fissio	Raphaelo Paulo Callus	Rosam Maria Grassi
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/114	Emph	Raphaelo Paulo Callus	Alexiam Zammit
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/119	Apoca	Rosa Schembri et al	Michaellem Dalli
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/156	Locatio	Rosa Hellul	Antonium Bezzina
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/223	Obligatio	Rosa di Lorenzo d'Arena	Rosam Bianco
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/397	Cessio et donatio	Rosa Vassallo	Joseph Pace
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/134	Electio factio	Silvium Aquilina	Maria Xerri
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/296	Apoca	Salvatore Habeier	Annam Frendo
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/35	Obligatio	Theresia Portelli	Petrum Debono
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/149	Apoca	Theodora Vella et al	Joseph Azopard
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/262	Alienatio	Theodora Camilleri et uiro	Caietanum Cassaret al
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/388	Matrimonium	Thoman Antonetti	Josepha Maria Nicolai
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/452	Testamentum	Theodora Testaferrata	
Notary Giammalva Paolo Vittorio	1749-1750	Valletta	R292/226	Locatio	Victorica Xerri et al	Antonium Delucia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/1	Locatio	Augustina Rapa	Georgiu Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/67	Cambio	Angelica Ellul	Aloysium Macrin
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/57	Cambio	Andrea Tabone	Mariam Pollicano
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/67	Cambio	Anna Carabott	Aloysium Macrin
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/138	Donatio	Agatha Vincenti	Gratiam Soltana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/140	Mutum	Anna Bajada	Gratiam Soltana

Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/149	Donatio	Anna Baiada	Gratiam Soltana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/187	Rinuntio	Andreana Cutajar	Mariam Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/260	Cambio	Anna Azzopardi	Michaele Olivier
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/480	Matrimonium	Angelum Azzopardi	Theresiam Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/520	Codicillus	Anna Azzopardi	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/522	Cambio	Anna Azzopardi	Antonio de Giovanni
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/236	Procuratio	Annam Azzopardi	Don Josephi Randon
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/260	Cambio	Anna Azzopardi	Michaele Olivier
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/423	Subiugatio	Antonia Galea	Gratiam Formosa
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/520	Codicillus	Anna Azzopardi	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/522	Cambio	Anna Azzopardi	Antonius Giovanni
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/528	Cambio	Anna Cutajar	Salvatore Dalli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/535	Cambio	Anna Azzopardi	Josephum Delia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/555	Cambio	Anna Bonnici	Joem Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/622	Revenditio	Antonia Cauchi	Salvatore Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/101	Subiugatio	Benedetto Mifsud	Dominichella Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/426	Subiugatio	Benedicto Gucciardi	Magdalena Gabriele
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/65	Cambio	Domenica Xiberras	Julium Zahra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/72	Alienatio	Domenica Pulis	Annam Gauci
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/140	Cambio	Domenca Xiberras	Josephum Scicluna
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/256	Mutum	Evangelista Venetiano	Andreas Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/320	Mutum	Elena Gauci	Roccum Pulis
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/322	Codicillus	Elena Gauci	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/173	Confessio	Francesco Abela	Margarita Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/309	Procuratio	Francescu Burgo	Catherina Burgo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/343	Mutum	Felice Portelli	Catharina Mallia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/350	Subemph	Felice Portelli	Augustina Rapa
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/617	Cessio	Francisco Azzopardi	Mariam Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/136	Procuratio	Gratiam Soltana	Pauli Clivan
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/271	Cambio	Gratiam Mallia	Paulum Delcasi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/290	Quietatio	Michaele Galea	Annam Galea
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/438	Cambio	Gratiulla Falzon	Antonio Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/547	Cambio	Gratia Manicaro	Catherina Gatt
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/638	Matrimonium	Graziella Seychell	Joseph Valenti
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/84	Subiugatio	Joanne Farrugia	Annam Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/158	Matrimonium	Joseph Fenech	Mariam Mallia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/165	Quietatio	Joseph Cachia	Andreanam Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/204	Obligatio	Jo Pio Depiro	Annam Ferrand
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/226	Obligatio	Jo Pio Depiro	Catherinam Chirchop
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/231	Obligatio	Jo Pio Depiro	Speranza Ellul
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/373	Matrimonium	Joanne Borg	Rosam Pace
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/421	Subiugatio	Jo Paulo Farrugia	Rosam Sajd
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/469	Alia	Joem Zammit	Magdalena Sajd
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/473	Alienatio	Jo Paulo Farrugia	Rosam Sajd
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/523	Matrimonium	Josephum Cutajar	Theresiam Attard

Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/544	Locatio	Joanne Bartolo	Catherina Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/572	Quietatio	Jo Maria Zerafa	Catherina Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/622	Revenditio	Isabella Xiberras	Salvatore Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/1	Locatio	Laurentia Agius	Georgiu Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/12	Matrimonium	Mauritium Farrugia	Rosam Bartolo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/63	Prejuditio	Magdalena Carcepp	Maritium Carcepp
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/67	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Aloysium Macrin
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/77	Matrimonium	Mariam Xiberras	Michaellem Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/77	Alia	Michaelle Vella	Mariam Xiberras
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/18	Subemph	Mariam Annati	Don Joseph Pullicino
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/18	Emph	Mariam Annati	Don Joseph Pullicino
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/104	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Joseph Rizzo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/104	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joseph Rizzo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/110	Solutio	Maria d'Scoriam	Francesco Agius
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/132	Matrimonium	Maria Busuttill	Laurentium Baldachino
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/144	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joem Maurico
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/157	Matrimonium	Mariam Mallia	Joseph Fenech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/169	Testum	Margarita Abela	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/187	Divizio	Mariam Cachia	Andream Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/246	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Michaelle Stivala
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/246	Cambio	Magdalena Cassar	Michaelle Stivala
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/251	Emph	Marcella Cini	Jo Baptista Falzon
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/286	Matrimonium	Maria Abela	Gratium Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/290	Quietatio	Michaelle Galea	Annam Galea
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/322	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Josephu Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/322	Cambio	Maria Barbara	Josephu Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/355	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Francesco Pace
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/355	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Francesco Pace
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/357	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Jo Baptam Pastorfico
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/368	Loherium	Margarita Turno	Jo Baptam Saliba
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/382	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joem Macrin
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/385	Cambio	Margarita Grima	Antonius Frendo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/410	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Joem Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/410	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joem Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/411	Electio	Maria Magdalena Busuttill	Joem Baptista Zerafa
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/430	Apoca	Maria Galea	Antoniu Pace
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/440	Procuratio	Magdalena Felice	Aloysius Felice
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/448	Obligatio	Magdalena Lia	Salvatore Azzopard
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/458	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joem Cauchi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/458	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Joem Cauchi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/469	Permutatio	Magdalena Said	Margarita Said
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/469	Alia	Margarita Said	Magdalena Said
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/478	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Laurentiu Micallef
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/535	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Josephi Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/535	Cambio	Margarita Spiteri	Joseph Abela

Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/564	Mutum	Mariam Vella	Laurentio Attard
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/577	Codicillus	Margarita Abela	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/589	Matrimonium	Magdalena	Simone Bonnici
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/607	Donatio	Maria Farrugia	Baptam Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/67	Cambio	Paulica Mifsud	Aloysium Macrin
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/271	Cambio	Paulica Mifsud	Paulum Dubiasi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/345	Donatio	Paulica Spiteri	Domenicum Cauchi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/653	Mutum	Paulica Grima	Vincenzio Cristallo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/12	Procura	Rosam Ricard	Don Michaele Ang Puli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/12	Matrimonium	Rosam Bartolo	Maritium Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/65	Cambio	Rosa Mifsud	Julium Zahra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/325	Revenditio	Rosa Barzia	Francescu Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/345	Codicilli	Rosa Stivala	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/469	Permutatio	Rosa Said	Joem Paulu Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/529	Apoca	Rosa Ricard	Sanitum Fiteni
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/605	Cambio	Rosa Mangion	Ludovico Debono
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/58	Matrimonium	Salvatore Portelli	Cathariam Ellul
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/393	Subiugatio	Salviano Muscat	Annam Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/589	Matrimonium	Simonem Bonnici	Magdalena Sayd
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/539	Cambio	Theresia Seychell	Josephu Delia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/43	Obligatio	Theresia Vella	Alexandrum Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/67	Cambio	Theresa Scicluna	Aloysium Magri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/69	Cambio	Theresa Scicluna	Joem Diacono
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/87	Procura	Theresiam Scicluna	Joseph Champochiaro
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/163	Mutum	Theodora Zammit	Elizabeth Aguis
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/273	Matrimonium	Theresiam Barbara	Joem Bartolo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/296	Codicilli	Theresia Bonnici	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/321	Cambio	Theresia Seychell	Josephum Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/458	Cambio	Theresia Seychell	Joem Cauchi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/479	Cambio	Theresia Seychell	Paulum Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/480	Matrimonium	Theresiam Vella	Angelum Azzopardi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/490	Obligatio	Thoma Da VOJEN??	Annam Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/523	Matrimonium	Theresiam Attard	Josephum Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/535	Cambio	Theresia Seychel	Joseph Delia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/538	Assiguratio	Theresia Seychel	Matthia Durante
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/541	Divizio	Theresiam Bartolo	Catherina Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/617	Cessio	Theresia Azzopardi	Jo Maria Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/256	Mutum	Xaverio Venetiano	Andream Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/535	Cambio	Victoria Briffa	Josephu Delia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1739-1740	Cospicua	R119/978	Donatio	Vincenzio Abela	Margarita Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/90	Codicillus	Anna Caruana	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/134	Cambio	Angelica Tabone	Thomas Pace
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/157	Confessio	Anna Bugeja	Mariam Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/234	Subiugatio	Don Antonio Ellul	Catherinam Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/241	Matrimonium	Annam Frigeri	Adream Muscat

Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/249	Solutio	Angelica Grixti	Joannem Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/260	Testum	Anna Vella	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/264	Procuratio	Annam Vella	Melchiore Aquilina
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/285	Solutio	Angelica Tabone	Mariam Tabone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/317	Locatio	Anna Demartino	Don Jo Maria Xuereb
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/328	Testum	Angelica Xeberras	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/348	Procuratio	Annam Frendo	Annam Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/6	Cambium	Brigida Abela	Adriam Cassar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/206	Matrimonium	Bernardum Attard	Mariam Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/35	Matrimonium	Catherinam Cachia	Vincentia Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/58	Solutio	Catherina Abela	Flamenia Tabone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/210	Solutio	Catherina Abela	Marcellum Guzman
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/220	Alia	Carolo Borg	Domenica Galdies
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/237	Divisio	Catherina Spiteri	Marcellum Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/288	Matrimonium	Carminam Fenech	Jo Baptista Giorme
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/336	Donatio	Jo Baptista Decandria	Mariam Decandra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/83	Testamentum	Domenichella Xicluna	Salvatore Xicluna
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/192	Permutatio	Domenicam Saliba	Salvatorem Debono
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/196	Subemph	Domenicam Saliba	Salvatorem Debono
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/107	Cambio	Gratia Pajas	Joseph Formosa
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/158	Donatio	Francesca Ros et	Antoniu Pros
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/15	Solutio	Josepho Barbara	Mariam Theresia Calleja
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/86	Matrimonium	JosephBoier	Magdalena Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/114	Matrimonium	Joachim Casha	Mariam Seychell
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/157	Confessio	Jo Maria Bugeja	Mariam Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/288	Matrimonium	Jo Baptista Giormer	Carminam Fenech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/337	Solutio	Joseph Barbara	Maria Theresia Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/2	Emph	Laurentium Zammit	Mariam Tabone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/69	Emph	Leonardum Muscat	Teresia Seyshell
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/145	Solutio	Laurentia Tugaliby	Petram Bonelli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/279	Matrimonium	Laurentiam Spiteri	Philippu Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/6	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Andream Cassar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/8	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Thoman Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/16	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Simonem Chetcuti
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/17	Alia	Maria Tonna	Paulum Habela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/29	Alia	Maria Tonna	Paulum Frigeri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/42	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joseph Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/59	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Hieronymus Ellul
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/60	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Jo Maria Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/61	Cambio	Margarita Farrugia	Felice Condorato
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/86	Matrimonium	Magdalena Borg	Joseph Boier
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/104	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Petrum Magro
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/107	Alia	Maria Tonna	Joseph Formosa
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/114	Matrimonium	Mariam Seychell	Joachim Casha
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/117	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Ludovicum Cajon

Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/119	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joannem Cutajar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/130	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Aloysium Audibert
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/132	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Sanitum Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/132	Alia	Margarita Spiteri	Sanitum Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/169	Procuratio	Mariam Attard	Joseph Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/169	Alia	Mariam Zahra	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/174	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Antonium Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/179	Declaratio	Magdalena Cassar	Margarita Grima
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/206	Matrimonium	Mariam Grech	Bernardum Attard
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/218	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Joseph Barbara
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/237	Divizio	Marcellum Spiteri	Catherinam Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/240	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Antonio Balzan
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/260	Testamentum	Maria Magro	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/264	Procuratio	Maria Magro	Melchior Aquilina
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/292	Codicillus	Magdalena Cassar	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/307	Testum	Maria Schembri	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/344	Procuratio	Magdalena Pullicino	Pauli Dimech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/339	Solutio	Michele Saliba	Mariam Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/361	Solutio	Maria Debono	Joseph Ciantar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/77	Donatio	Petro Paulo Torella	Gratiullam Curmi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/136	Recognitio	Paulica Testaferrata	Francisca Sinagra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/79	Alia	Petro Paulo Torella	Argenta Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/148	Procuratio	Rozam Roy	Michaelem Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/152	Alia	Rosa Adeodata Calleja	Caroli Cardona
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/186	Recognitio	Rozam Roy	Michaelem Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/187	Procuratio	Rosa Maria Testaferrata	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/270	Subiugatio	Rosa Calleja	Paulum Fiteni
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/272	Cessio	Roza Calleja	Gratiullam Fiteni
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/286	Cambium	Roza Mifsud	Lucam Saliba
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/181	Alia	Rozam Roy	Michalis Ang Roy
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/156	Solutio	Don Pietro Paulo Callus	Annam Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/215	Matrimonium	Paulum Degiorgio	Theresiam Borg
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/279	Matrimonium	Laurentia Speen	Philippo Vella
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/319	Revenditio	Philippo Fenech	Rosam Calleja
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/2	Emph	Sperantium Attard, Mariam	Laurentio Zammit
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/96	Procuratio	Sperantium Attard	Laurentis Attard
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/223	Matrimonium	Salvatorem Caruana	Theresiam Gabriele
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/330	Donatio	Don Santo Cachia	Susanna Metallo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/333	Procuratio	Susanna Metallo	Don Santo Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/352	Locatio	Stefano Mamo	Mariam Ellul
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/64	Emph	Theresiam Seychell	Archangelo Callus
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/66	Alia	Theresiam Seychell	Andream Muscat
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/69	Alia	Theresiam Seychell	Leonardu Muscat
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/130	Cambio	Theresiam Seychell	Aloysium Audibert
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/223	Matrimonium	Theresiam Gabriele	Salvatore Caruana

Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/215	Matrimonium	Theresiam Borg	Paulum degiorgio
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/284	Prequiditio	Theresia Spiteri	Foelicem Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/349	Cambium	Theodora Zammit	Paschalem Roslino
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/21	Procuratio	Venerana Antori	Celestin Sacco
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/35	Matrimonium	Vincentum Farrugia	Catherina Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1744-1745	Cospicua	R119/311	Obligatio	Ursola Gerada	Joseph Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/370	Testum	Ursula Clorie	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/8	Subemph	Angelicam Gauci	Gratium Attard
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/59	Matrimonium	Annamaria Busuttill	Michaele Angelo Fedesio
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/85	Procuratio	Annam Carbone	Emanuelis Carbone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/129	Matrimonium	Anna Maria Schembri	Salvatore Rizzo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/243	Obligatio	Anna Abela	Margarita Pulis
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/274	Solutio	Anna Maria Galea	Antonio Galea
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/383	Solutio	Aloysia Barbara	Joannem Delaurentis
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/435	Testum	Angelica Gatt	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/506	Solutio	Anna Maria Mizzi	Sor AnnaMaria Sarcusco
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/562	Solutio	Anna Maria Mizzi	Magdalena Mamo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/65	Donatio	Anna Bugeja	Laurentia Camenzuli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/630	Solutio	Aloysietta Baldacchino	Joseph Tabone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/653	Testum	Anna Maria Mizzi	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/43	Obligatio	Catharina Giulia	Andream Brunett
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/74	Solutio	Catharina Zammit	Joseph Gentile
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/231	Obligatio	Catharina Borg	Niculum Meli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/360	Cambium	Catherina Azzopardi	Joseph Azzopardi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/375	Cessio	Catherina Spiteri	Fortunato Cassar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/418	Subiugatio	Cassandra Ellul	Salvatore Cottelli
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/440	Usufruct	Caterinam Azzopardi	Laurentia Grima
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/506	Solutio	Cassia Saliba	Sor Anna Maria Sassi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/557	Societas Ingnota	Cassia Saliba	Magdalenam Mamo
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/624	Testum	Catarina Tabone	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/665	Codicillus	Catharina Falzon	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/253	Solutio	Domitilla Bartolo	Jacobum Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/562	Alia	Domenica Debono	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/59	Obligatio	Eugenia Arnau	Joseph Lacorte
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/242	Solutio	Elizabeth Desira	Candidam Corrett
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/257	Matrimonium	Elizabeth Mifsud	Natalem Aquilina
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/459	Loherium	Gratia Camilleri	Joseph *
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/368	Cambium	Hieronyma Farrugia	Petrum Bonnici
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/526	Assiguratio	Hieronyma Mallia	Petrum *
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/25	Matrimonium	Mariam Magro	Franciscu Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/29	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Simonium Cassia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/30	Alia	Maria Tonna	Jo Andream Degalas
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/32	Alia	Maria Tonna	Carolum Fenech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/33	Solutio	Magdalena Flamengo	Joseph Cassar
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/66	Alia	Maria Mercieca	Antonium Grima

Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/78	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Michaele Ang Mugliett
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/79	Locatio	Maria Debono	Domenica Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/91	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Gregorio Xicluna
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/126	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Demetrius Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/133	Solutio	Magdalena Galdies	Crucifix Bur
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/137	Cambio	Maria Tonna	Ludovico Cascone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/144	Alia	Maria Tonna	Petrunio Castagna
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/152	Locatio	Maria Tabone	Lucentia Grixti
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/153	Alia	Maria Tabone	Andream Bonnic
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/159	Matrimonium	Mariam Attard	Joseph Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/164	Permutatio	Mariam Mizzi	Francesca Gatt
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/182	Procuratio	Magdalena Galdes	Jacobi Galdes
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/211	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Franciscum Cassia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/234	Alia	Maria Tonna	Michaele Ang Grech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/237	Alienatio	Margarita Camilleri	Salvatore Zahra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/245	Electio	Maria Rosa Pace	Joseph Agius
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/249	Testum	Maria Ellul	
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/324	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Joseph Fenech
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/327	Alia	Maria Tonna	Michaele Ang Pisano
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/349	Assicuratio	Maria Gatt	Petrum Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/350	Solutio	Maria Tabone	Laurentia Mallia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/359	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Michaelis Caruana
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/398	Matrimonium	Maria Tabone	Petrum Busuttill
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/414	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Vincentium Orlando
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/415	Manummissio	Marianam Agius	Rosa de Casalsetto
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/426	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Joannem Gerada
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/430	Matrimonium	Margarita Minuti	Antonio Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/463	Revenditio	Maria Fenech	Marium Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/476	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Antonia Schembri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/495	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Gaspere Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/496	Alia	Maria Tonna	Liucintia Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/511	Alia	Maria Tonna	Prospero Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/515	Alia	Maria Tonna	Francescum Bugeja
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/541	Alia	Mariam Mercieca	Evangelista Agius
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/596	Cambium	Maria Tonna	Xaverium Ellul
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/603	Cessio	Magdalena Spira	Rosam Calleja
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/617	*	Mariam Grima	Gratiam Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/606	Solutio	Michaele Ang Abela	Mariam Farrugia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/642	Societas Ingnota	Magdalena Castorfido	* Degiorgio
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/16	Obligatio	Sor Paulica Testaferrata	Elenia Zahra
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/635	Locatio	Persia Felice	Gabrielem Agius
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/150	Obligatio	Rosa Cafa	Joseph Abela
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/213	Cessio	Roza Calleja	Dianam Cachia
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119214	Solutio	Rosa Vella	Joseph Tabone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/495	Cambio	Rosa Mifsud	Gaspere Spiteri

Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/566	Alienatio	Rosa Fenech	Annam Felice
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/586	Cambium	Rosa Formosa	Michele Chirchop
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/621	Solutio	Rosa Stivala	Jo Baptam
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/207	Alienatio	Salvatore Debono	AnnaMaria Mizzi
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/154	Divisio	Thereziam Casha	Mariam Baldachino
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/366	Procuratio	Thereziam Cassar	Joannem Camilleri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/378	Preguiditio	Therezia Gatt	Franciscum Spiteri
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/504	Cambium	Therezia *	Antonium Verano
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/670	Cambium	Veneranda Zammit	Franciscum Ardizzone
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/617	*	Ursulam Farrugia	Mariam Grima
Notary Francesco Calleja	1749-1750	Cospicua	R119/518	Fiderizio	Vincenzo Orlando	Mariam Xicluna
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/15	Matrimonium	Alexandru Casha	Catherinam Tanti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/89	Apoca	Antonio Cortis	Catherinam Cuschieri
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/105	Testum	Anna Grima	Ignazio Borg
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/126	Donatio	Anna Camilleri	Ferdinando Capelletti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/131	Matrimonium	Anna Camilleri	Joannem Casha
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/155	Matrimonium	Annam Ciappara	Clementin Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/15	Matrimonium	Catherinam Tanti	Alexandru Tanti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/63	Reductio	Carolo Syano	Mariam Buttigieg
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/128	Obligatio	Caterina Zerafa	Cosma Zerafa
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/155	Matrimonium	Clemente Mifsud	Annam Ciappara
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/198	Emphiteusis	Clemente Cuschieri	Mariam Abdilla
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/53	Apoca	Domenica Callus	Andream Cachia
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/56	Obligatio	Domenica Zammit	Carolum Habela
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/116	Locatio	Ferdinando Capelletti	Theresiam Schembri
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/6	Matrimonium	Joseph Bugeja	Mariam Ciantar
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/54	Matrimonium	Joseph Fenech	Mariam Inguanez
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/57	Concessio	Joseph Gusman	Mariam Buttigieg
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/58	Ratificatio	Jo Dimitri Tonna	Mariam Buttigieg
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/115	Apoca	Laurentio Zammit	Victoria Attard
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/51	Locatio	Maria Tabone	Paulum Debono
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/62	Locatio	Maria Buttigieg	Jo Dom Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/74	Cessio	Maria Grech	Fabritiu Vella
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/83	Procuratio	Michaelae Gauci	Anna Testaferrata
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/129	Testum	Maria Grima	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/170	Matrimonium	Mariam Cassar	Nicolau Mallia
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/201	Codicillus	Maria Buttigieg	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/203	Emph	Maria Buttigieg	Joseph Psaila
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/170	Matrimonium	Nicolau Mallia	Mariam Cassar
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/147	Cessio	Petro Zarb	Catheriam Zarb
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1739-1740	Mdina	R179/217	Locatio	Theresiam Mula	Jacobu Bartolo
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/491	Apoca	Deodata Monpalao	Rosam Ciangura
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/493	Alia	Deodata Monpalao	Ven. Congregazione Sacerdotale
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/494	Emph	Deodata Monpalao	Joannem Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/506	Compromessio	Martia et Vincenza Manduca	Felice Manduca

Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/498	Donatio	Theresia Cassar	Adrianus Julius Depiro
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/501	Cessio	Theresia Cassar	Ludovico Cassar
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/502	Donatio	Theresia Cassar	Adrianus Julius Depiro
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/503	Nominatio	Theresia Cassar	Adrianus Julius Depiro
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/505	Cessio	Theresia Cassar	Ludovico Cassar
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1744-1745	Mdina	R179/513	Obligatio	Theresia Cassar	Jo Pium Depiro
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/500	Alia	Anna Mangion	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/509	Donatio	Anna Busuttil	Franciscu Mamo
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/528	Apoca	Autilia Gatt	Ferdinando Castelletti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/548	Codicillus	Antoniam Bonnici	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/559	Testamentum	Antonia Bonnici	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/579	Donatio	Angela Carnis	Thomam Parnis
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/598	Apoca	Anna Buhagjar	Sanctum Tonna
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/609	Divisio	Annam Azzopardo	Horatio Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/614	Matrimonium	Andream Galea	Imperaturia Tanti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/527	Venditio	Agostino Tanti	Mariam Felice
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/515	Venditio	Bapta Debono	Marutia Tanti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/441	Testamentum	Claudii Attard	Maria Attard
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/452	Testamentum	Catherina Xuereb	Mathia Xuereb
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/487	Sublocatio	Catherina Muscat	Paulum de Murgo
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/529	Apoca	Caterina Muscat	Julium Zammit
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/429	Testum	Elizabeth Cutajar	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/650	Donatio	Flavia Therezia Gauci	Annam Ellul Cardona
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/532	Apoca	Francesco Azopardo	Laurentia Vassallo
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/533	Alia	Francesco Azzopardi	Mariam Frendo
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/724	Apoca	Francisco Azzopardi	Claram Vella
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/436	Obligatio	Gregorio Barbara	Josepha Barbara
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/448	Alienatio	Horatia Casha	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/592	Subemph	Horatia Zahra	Hisdorium Attard
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/609	Divisione Stabili	Horatiam Camilleri	Annam Azzopard
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/666	Codicillus	Horatia Gauci	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/695	Testum	Horatia Zahra	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/473	Apoca	Joanne Schembri	Marianne Schembri
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/474	Alia	Joanne Schembri	Therezia Schembri
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/668	Testamentum	Joanelle Abdilla	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/543	Recognatio	Joachim Cannuzzi	Horatiam Borg
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/606	Matrimonium	Joannem Agius	Mariam Bugeja
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/679	Alienatio	Ignatio Zahra	Horatiam Zahra
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/444	Testamentum	Maria et Claudius Attard	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/452	Testamentum	Matthei et Catherina Xuereb	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/462	Testamentum	Maria Attardo	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/474	Donatio	Margarita Camilleri	Josephu Vella
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/514	Apoca	Margarita Tanti	Baptam Debono
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/604	Obligatio	Maria Barbara	Jo Mariam Falzon
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/606	Matrimonium	Mariam Bugeja	Joannem Agius

Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/618	Matrimonium	Maria Zammit	Camillum Conti
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/576	Donatio	Paolo Ignatio Gauci	Annam Ellul Cardona
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/582	Testum	Paula Camilleri	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/632	Donatio	Rosam Gatt	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/427	Alia	Veneranda Muscat	Franciscu Muscat et
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/468	Apoca	Veronica Clinchant	Catherinam Fiott
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/550	Testum	Vincentia Manduca	
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/662	Alia	Veronica Galea	Catharinam Fiot
Notary Salvatore Chetcuti	1749-1750	Mdina	R179/663	Fundatio	Veneranda Cuschieri	Jo Mariam Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/65	Subiugatio	Angelica Cilia	Josephu Micallef
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/111	Matrimonium	Annam Buhagiar	Baptista Sammut
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/405	Recupro	Andrea Bonnici	Catherina Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/558	Alia	Anna Camilleri	Jo Dom cum Casssar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/791	Matrimonium	Annam Gambino	Christopheru Attard
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/434	Testum	Annam Muscat	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/856	Matrimonium	Boram Pace	Joannem Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/1	Electio	Catherina Maria Mamo	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/27	Subiugatio	Catherina Pace	Salvatorem Abela
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/132	Locatio	Catherina Pace	Gasparem Pisano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/146	Subemphiteusis	Catherina Caruana	Ambrosio Cardona
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/246	Locatio	Catherina Pace	Lucam Attard
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/261	Declaratio	Claram Pace	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/263	Matrimonium	Columbam Zarb	Salvatore Cherego
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/286	Apoca	Confraternita SS Rosa Zebbug	Maria Cauchi Agius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/302	Testum	Catherina Tanti	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/325	Matrimonium	Catherina Mamo	Francescu Buhagiar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/341	Recupro	Catherina Farrugia	Michaellem Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/442	Apoca	Catherina Griso	Domenica Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/482	Emphiteusis	Catherina Gatt	Baptista Debono
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/491	Subiugatio	Catherina Lia Vella	Domenicu Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/743	Liberatio	Confraternita S. Domenico	Domitilla Spiteri Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/791	Matrimonium	Christopheru Attard	Annam Gambino
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/801	Testum	Catherina Camilleri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/100	Apoca	Domenicu Farrugia	Gaieta Spiteri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/108	Declaratio	Domenica Azzopardi	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/336	Permutatio	Domenicu Farrugia	Catherina Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/437	Subiugatio	Domenica Mamo	Antonu Muscat
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/443	Codicillus	Domenica Pace	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/613	Testum	Domenica Psayla	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/676	Declaratio	Domenico Psayla	Mariam Griscti
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/683	Testum	Domenica Cutayar	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/762	Declaratio	Domenica Farrugia	Paschalem Balsano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/730	Matrimonium	Eugeniam Zammit	Salvatorem Cuschieri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/8	Subiugatio	Francesco Attardo	Catherinam Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/498	Cessio	Francescu Azzopardi	Mariatia Azupardo

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/764	Matrimonium	Franciscum Attard	Mariam Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/828	Matrimonium	Felicem Mifsud	Natalina Buhagiar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/698	Matrimonium	Franciscum Porsallaris	Mariam Agius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/127	Obligatio	Gratia Azopardo Zamit	Franciscu Muxi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/170	Fiderazio	Grazia Azzopardi Zammit	Thomam Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/216	Obligatio	Grazia Azzopardi Zammit	Petrum Schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/249	Matrimonium	Gratiam Gambino	Paschalem Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/296	Subiugatio	Grazia Azzopardi Zammit	Josephu Haxach
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/308	Locatio	Gratia Debono	Joannem Piscopo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/476	Locatio	Grazia Azzopardi Zammit	Josephum Pisano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/495	Subiugatio	Grazia Azzopardi Zammit	Michealem Micallef
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/637	Matrimonium	Gratiam Grech	Marinu Balsano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/708	Subiugatio	Gratia Azzopardi	Joannem Fiteni
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/856	Apoca	Gratia Vella	Evangelista Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/786	Subiugatio	Horatio Azopardo	Annam Psayla Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/84	Obligatio	Jo Maria Borg	Sperantia Dimech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/93	Locatio	Josepha Borg	Salvatore Balsano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/102	Procuratio	Joanella Agius	Angeli Curmi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/123	Apoca	Joachim Parnis	Maria Bonnici
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/132	Alia	Joachim Parnis	Theresiam Sammut
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/151	Locatio	Joanella Agius	Joannem Hellul
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/211	Subiugatio	Joanne Darmanino	Joanella Agius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/248	Locatio	Isabella Mulgentio	Josephu Magro
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/271	Apoca	Joachim Parnis	Ubaldesca Bonnici
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/287	Subiugatio	Joanne Bonnici	Maria Tanti
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/399	Matrimonium	Joannem Baldacchino	Maria Agius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/712	Cessio	Josepho Galea	Grazia Mangion
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/716	Alia	Josepho Galea	Magdalena Galea
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/717	Alia	Josepho Galea	Gratiulla Schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/723	Matrimonium	Joannem Micallef	Mariutia Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/822	Matrimonium	Josephum Magro	Ursulam Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/838	Matrimonium	Ignatium Camilleri	Mariam Cutajar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/864	Emphiteusis	Julio Mallia	Theresia Bonnici
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/164	Apoca	V. Lampade Patris Zebbug	Mariam de Baldacchino
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/196	Emphiteusis	Laurica Barbara	Petrum Mallia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/2011	Emphiteusis	Laurentio Grixiti	Sapienza Chirchop
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/253	Testum	Laurentia Mifsud	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/597	Matrimonium	Laurentiu Galea	Mariam Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/795	Alia	Ludovico Pace	Mariam Tanti
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/74	Alia	Maria Attardo	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/110	Loherium	Maria Agius	Joannem Stivala
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/129	Declaratio	Maria Buhagiar	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/157	Declaratio	Mariam Porselli	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/290	Cessio	Maria Tanti	Josephum Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/428	Subiugatio	Maria Schembri	Catherina Xicluna

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/532	Testum	Maria Mamo	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/570	Cessio	Maria Tanti	Josephu Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/615	Procuratio	Maria Fenech	Jo Pauli Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/366	Apoca	Maria Buttigieg	Josephu Muscat
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/676	Apoca	Maria Grixti	Domenicu Psaila
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/863	Procuratio	Magdalena Bonnici	Philippo Damato
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/877	Declaratio	Mariam Baldacchino	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/322	Redemptio	Natalizia Attardo	Mariam Dimegh
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/89	Donatio	Philippo Zerafa	Maria Agius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/103	Permutatio	Petro Paulo Calafato	Claram Sammut
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/27	Apoca	Pietro Gatt	Catherina Vella
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/249	Matrimonium	Paschalem Borg	Gratiam Gambino
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/268	Apoca	Joanne Mifsud	Margarita Grech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/306	Donatio Insolidum	Pascha Calafato	Pietro Paulu Calafato
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/315	Emph	Petro Schembri	Natalina Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/397	Emph	Pascha Felice	Mattheum Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/535	Matrimonium	Petronilla Pisano	Salvatore Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/572	Matrimonium	Philipum Mangion	Gratiam Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/664	Quittatio	Paschal Seguna	Paulica Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/767	Subiugatio	Petro Bonanno	Evangelista Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/16	Apoca	Rosa Bonello	Angelum Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/148	Donatio	Rosa Cardona	Ambrosio Cardona
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/165	Computam	Rosa Attardo	Joannem Bugeja
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/210	Obligatio	Rosa Camilleri	Domenicu Mallia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/261	Diciaratio	Rosam Azzopardi	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/610	Apoca	Rosa Sammut	Sapientia Chirchop
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/613	Testum	Rosa Psaila	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/848	Subiugatio	Rosa Muscat	Stephanum Busuttli
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/133	Donatio	Sapientia Azupardo	Jo Dom Azzopardi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/185	Recupro	Sapientia Azupardo	Annam Azapordi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/263	Matrimonium	Salvatore Chirchop	Colombam Zarb
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/417	Locatio	Sapientia Azupardo	Mattia Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/418	Alia	Sapientia Azupardo	Angelum Curmi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/420	Alia	Sapientia Azupardo	Nicolau Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/423	Codicillus	Sapienza Psaila	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/469	Cessio	Simone Bonnici	Ubaldesca Bonnici Cilia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/535	Matrimonium	Salvatore Borg	Petronilla Pisano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/580	Testum	Sperantia Attardo	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/621	Alia	Salvatore Schembri	Rosam Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/668	Subiugatio	Salvato Doneo	Rosa Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/705	Cessio	Salvatore Damaro	Rosam Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/851	Locatio	Sapienza Pace	Andreano Balsano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/332	Cessio	Theresia Caruana	Catherina Azzopardi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/395	Emphiteusis	Thoma Cauchi	Mariam Dimech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/613	Testum	Theodora Psaila	

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/735	Testum	Theresia Agius	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/91	Donatio	Victoria Abela	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/219	Sublocatio	Victorio Spiteri	Maria Cauchi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/339	Cessio	Ubaldesca Farrugia	Catherina Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1739-1740	Zebbug	R361/588	Apoca	Xaverio Magro	Rosa Muscat
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/44	Matrimonium	Annam Buhagiar Sammut	Jo Maria Magro
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/52	Matrimonium	Anna Zahra	Joannem Gatt
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/73	Apoca	Anna Mifsud	Don Angelico Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/100	Obligatio	Angelo Debono	Maria Xiberras
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/128	Apoca	Anna Schembri	Dominus Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/188	Emphiteusis	Antonio Azzopardi	Angelica Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/338	Locatio	Anastasia Casha	Mariannu Vassallo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/390	Testamentum	Augustina Micallef	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/419	Alia	Antonia Greju??	Joannem Psaila
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/503	Locatio	Anna Camilleri	Jo Domenicu Cassar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/578	Apoca	Augustina Mamo	Annam Aquilina
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/588	Locatio	Anna Maria Muscat	Josephum Micallef
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/94	Testamentum	Clara Debono Spiteri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/107	Procuratio	Catherina Vella	Don Jo Pauli Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/197	Codicillus	Catherina Lia Vella	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/256	Reemptio	Carolo Grech	Catherina Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/265	Testamentum	Catherina Grixti	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/398	Procuratio	Carmina Pace	Paschalis Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/482	Testamentum	Catherina Schembri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/12	Locatio	Domenica Mifsud	Leonardu Cuschieri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/136	Testamentum	Domenica Aquilina	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/426	Cessio	Domenica Mifsud	Sacerdotis Casal Zebbug
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/564	Apoca	Domenico Pace	Domenica Tanti
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/48	Locatio	Evangelista Pace	Leonardu Cuschieri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/117	Donatio	Euphemia Casha	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/178	Diclaratio	Evangelista Farrugia	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/298	Locatio	Eugenia Caruana	Josephum Cassar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/110	Matrimonium	Felicem Attardo	Margarita Busuttill
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/304	Alia	Francesco Tabone	Gratiam Cardona
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/400	Procuratio	Flaminia Pace	Don Alexis Schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/445	Donatio	Fabio Borg	Joanna Borg schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/501	Donatio	Fabio Borg	Joanna Borg schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/501	Permutatio	Francescu Dimech	Hieronima Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/79	Emphiteusis	Gratia Gambino	Don Paulo Xiberras
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/172	Diclaratio	Gratiam Facca	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/233	Alia	Gratiam Mangion	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/291	Emphiteusis	Gratia Camilleri	Nicolau Vella
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/294	Diclaratio	Grazia Camilleri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/428	Testamentum	Gratia Mangion	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/443	Assiguratio	Gratia Pisano	Josephum Barbara

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/469	Testamentum	Gratia Hagius	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/550	Obligatio	Gratia Cauchi	Josephum Genius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/554	Permutatio	Gratiam Psaila	Joannem Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/582	Comparu	Gratiam Farrugia	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/593	Diclaratio	Gratiam Abdilla	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/1	Donatio	Jo Maria Muscat	Rosa Muscat
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/10	Apoca	Jo Maria Farrugia	Gratia Azopardu Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/26	Donatio	Josephu Azupardo	Anna Azupardo Cauchi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/52	Alia	Joannem Gatt	Annam Zahra
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/152	Cessio	Jo Maria Pisano	Rosa Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/176	Ratitio	Joanne Bugeja	Maria Bugeja
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/238	Apoca	Joanne Mifsud	Margarita Grech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/318	Matrimonium	Josepho Dimech	Hieronyma Mifsud
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/321	Emphiteusis	Joanne Bonello	Annam Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/387	Procuratio	Jacobina Debono	Philippe Damaso
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/405	Obligatio	Josepho Camilleri	Domenica Cutajar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/433	Emphiteusis	Jacobina Debono	Annoniu Baldacchino
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/517	Subiugatio	Joanne Darmanino	Joanella Hagius
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/542	Matrimonium	Josephu Bonello	Maria Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/562	Alia	Josepho Pace	Graziella Cauchi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/570	Matrimonium	Josephu Caruana	Margarita Bonnici
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/21	Subiugatio	V. Lampada Parochiale Zebbug	Catherina Schembri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/100	Apoca	V. Lampada Parochiale Zebbug	Maria de Baldacchino
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/528	Subiugatio	V. Lampada Parochiale Sigeiu	Vincenza Psaila
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/549	Apoca	V. Lampada Parochiale Zeitun	Graziella Falzon
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/65	Obligatio	Maria Cauchi	Archangelum Cauchi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/108	Alia	Maria Hagius	Josephum Gatt
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/110	Matrimonium	Margarita Busuttill	Felicem Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/134	Codicillus	Maria Pace	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/198	Matrimonium	Maria Cutajar	Michealem Balsano
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/294	Diclaratio	Maria Vella	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/416	Testum	Maria Cuschieri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/430	Loherium	Mariutia Micallef	Joanne Bonanno
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/458	Matrimonium	Maria Magdalena Debono	Balthassare Debono
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/534	Testum	Marie Barbara	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/576	Cessio	Modesta Schembri	V. Confraternita di SS. Rosa
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/97	Subiugatio	Nicolao Caruana	Eugenia Caruana
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/101	Donatio	Natalina Cutajar	Martinu Bartolo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/532	Apoca	Olimpia Xerri	Balthassare Debono
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/520	Subiugatio	Rosa Xerri	Josephu Micallef
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/416	Testum	Sapienza Cuschieri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/211	Cessio	Salvatore Schembri	Josepha Cuschieri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/381	Subiugatio	Salvatore Camilleri	Catherina Farrugia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/423	Cessio	Salvatore Grima	Catherina Psaila
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/497	Matrimonium	Salvatore Mallia	Veneranda Borg

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/178	Diclaratio	Theresia Camilleri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1744-1745	Zebbug	R361/511	Testum	Victoria Cuschieri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/34	Apoca	Anna Schembri	Domenicu Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/80	Codicillus	Anna Sciberras	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/130	Matrimonium	Anna Hellul	Francescu Caruana
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/151	Alia	Angelo Curmi	Maria Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/163	Emphiteusis	Antonio Mazoli	Francesca Uirzin
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/185	Emphiteusis	Angelo Attardo	Ursulam Gatt
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/223	Matrimonium	Antonio Fenech	Paulica Caruana
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/321	Cessio	Antonio Pace	Paulica Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/329	Subiugatio	Anna Gauci	Thomas Felice
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/344	Quietatio	Antonio Camilleri	Margarita Delicata
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/96	Emphiteusis	Bernarda Vella	Philippu Cassar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/24	Procuratio	Catherina Bonanno	Jo Maria Bonanno
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/35	Emphiteusis	Cassano Genius	Margarita Ciantar
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/91	Subiugatio	Catherina Briffa	Grazio Psaila
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/116	Alia	Catherina Psaila	Josephu Magro
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/160	Apoca	Carolo Gatt	Augustina Fiorini
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/163	Alia	Carolo Chirchop	Catherina Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/168	Subiugatio	Catherina Pace	Joem Maria Abela
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/195	Locatio	Catherina Zammit	Baptista Zammit
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/316	Apoca	Christophoro??	Maria Barbara
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/178	Locatio	Euphemia Casha	??Vassallo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/130	Matrimonium	Anna Agius	Francesco Caruana
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/217	Subiugatio	Francesco Tabone	Paulica Pace
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/340	Emphiteusis	Francesco Mallia	Jo Anna Maria Magri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/75	Redemptio	Gratia Cardona	Nicolau Tabone
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/102	Diclaratio	Gratia Camilleri	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/213	Subiugatio	Gratia Camilleri	Salvatorem Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/237	Locatio	Gratia Cauchi	Felicem Attardo
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/336	Alia	Gratia Debono	Paschalem Briffa
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/122	Donatio	Juiliana Attard	Salvatorem Attard
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/152	Subiugatio	Joanne Bugeja	Anna Maria Azzopardi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/193	Subiugatio	Joanne Bugeja	Anna Maria Azzopardi
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/205	Matrimonium	Josephu Dimegh	Theresiam Borg
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/285	Emphiteusis	Jo Maria Pisano	Anna Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/45	Divisio	Leonora Fenech	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/102	Divisio	Maria Fenech	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/102	Divisio	Maria Delicata	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/178	Apoca	Martino Vassallo	Euphemia Casha
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/204	Donatio	Maria Vella	Joem Baptista Vella
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/232	Testum	Maria Seguna	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/231	Codicilli	Maria Grech	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/275	Reemptio	Maria Vella	Ven. Altare S. Antonini
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/296	Testamentum	Maria Cuschieri	

Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/344	Relaxatio	Margarita Delicata	Antoni Camilleri
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/122	Donatio	Juliuttia Attard	Salvatore Attard
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/130	Reemptio	Paulo Caruana	Maria Cilia
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/178	Alia	Paulo Caruana	Anna Theresia Bonnici
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/223	Matrimonium	Paulica Caruana	Antoni Fenech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/306	Donatio	Peter Buonanno	Josepha Buonanno
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/312	Subiugatio	Don Raffael Mallia	Margarita Delicata
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/333	Subiugatio	Don Raffael Mallia	Margarita Delicata
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/5	Matrimonium	Theresia Curmi	Alexandru Bugeja
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/205	Matrimonium	Theresia Borg	Josephu Dimech
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/310	Codicilli	Theodora Zarb	
Notary Salvatore Raffaele Mifsud	1749-1750	Zebbug	R361/58	Donatio	Veronica Muscat	Paulo Muscat