“BANDI” &c., OF THE XV CENTURY

By E. R. LEOPARDI

To continue the series of “Bandi” published last year (1), we have transcribed a further collection of these interesting documents of the XV century from Manuscript No. 11 of the Universitas, kept in the Royal Malta Library.

These “Bandi”, with their quaint wording, giving instructions to the people for the maintenance of law and order and the general well being and good government of the population, give us an insight into life in Malta during the late Middle Ages. Some of the present “Bandi” are near repetitions of a few published last year, yet on account of the wording they deserve attention if only because of their linguistic interest.

Besides the “Bandi”, other records are published which have been transcribed from MS No. 11. The history of the late Middle Ages in Malta is unfortunately obscure on account of the scarcity of documents relating to the period. It is only when we realize this fact that the importance of those few remaining documents becomes really evident as the sole means of forming a clear view of the history of these Islands.

To return to the point mentioned above, that these documents have a value for the student of linguistics, it is a fact that many expressions and terms used today in Maltese were in common parlance in the XV Century.

In the “Bandi” under review there is a reference to a parlamentu generali, the calling together of the people to air their complaints. This is an interesting event from two points of view: the first being the liberal, or as we say today the democratic outlook of the rulers of these Islands as far as back as the fifteenth century; the second point is that Malta, in spite of its distance from the mainland of Europe, was not far behind in its mode of government.

The method followed in the transcription and publication of these documents is identical to that used last year, and the same procedure has been followed as regards capital letters, punctuation, and the extension of abbreviations. A precis in English is added after each document which is written in Mediaeval Latin and Old Sicilian.

1. (4th October, 1469) Fol. No. 574 verso.

Eodem

Emissum fuit et est proclama et bannum publicum in locis publicis debitis et consuetis civitatis Melitae, regia ex parte de mandato nobilium juratorum, per Guillelmmum Buchayar, servientem, ki nixunu piscaturj et vinditurj di pixj oy di canna sia oy di xabica, oy per qualsivogla maynera si pigli lu pixj et

This proclamation forbids vendors to sell fish outside the customary market place, whether the fish be caught by rod, net or any other way. Both fishermen, piscaturi, and fishmongers, vindituri di pixi, were cautioned to bring their fish to the fish market, piscaria, and not to take their goods to Rabat or to the taverns, or to any other place except the fish market. The fine for infringement of the order was fixed at 20 carlini, 15 to be applied to the building of the city walls and 5 to be paid to the Captain of the City.

It is interesting to note the wording of the order, which leaves no room for doubt as regards the manner the fish was caught, nor excuse for evasion.


Carlino=10 grana; 60 carlini=one uncia.

A common form of fine mentioned in our "Bandi" was a sum of money which went towards the maintenance of the city walls. It is interesting to compare this to the fact that a similar form of taxation in England at this period was known as murage (Fr. murage, from L. murus, a wall), and was the money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

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2. (8th October, 1469) Fol. No. 575 recto,

Ihesus Christus

VIIIo Octobris IIIe Indictione lu factu di la cauchina, videlicet, cuj vulissj vindirj cauchina per minu prezzu ad opu di la maramma di li mura di la chitati misu ad incantu puplicu cum la candila a la placza di la dicta chitati, rimasi a lu Nobili Lancza Vaccaru et Antonj Cagege, comu ultimi dichiturj et quilli li quali per minu prezu si offersiru in questu modu, videlicet: ki li dicti Nobili Lancza et Antonj vindiru a lu Juratu predictu comu ultimj dichiturj et per nomu di vindirj, darj et assignarj ad opu di la maramma predicta praesentis anni III Indictione, salmi di cauchina chin quanta ad raxuni di tari II et grana VII boni la salma portati per finu a la chitati oy maramma predicta ad requisicinoni di li Nobili Jurati et Supermarammerj presente in queste et suplicanti li Nobili Notaru Perj Caxaru, Jufre Desguanes at Petrus Vaccaru, tri di li Jurati hujus praesentis anni in defectu di la absencia di Optavianu de Ravellu loru compagnu.

The above entry in the records of the Universitas refers to the supply of lime to the government for the preparation of mortar for building and repairing the walls of the city. The manner in which the prospective suppliers competed for the contract was the following.
"BANDI" OF THE XV CENTURY

At a given date and time they assembled in the square of the city. An official lit a taper and the would be suppliers bid their prices, the time allowed for this public auction ceasing as the taper burned out. This procedure was known by the term a candila accisa. Without loss of time the contract was awarded to the most advantageous offer.

On this particular occasion the contract to supply lime was given jointly to Lancza Vaccaru and Antonio Cagege. These partners had offered the best terms, which were that 50 salmi of lime would be supplied at the rate of 2 tari and 7 grana per salma. It appears from the text that the transport of lime from the kiln to the city was to be undertaken by the suppliers at their own expense, who bound themselves to do so whenever a demand was issued by the Jurats or by the Supermarammero.

The Jurats present at the above adjudication were: Peri Caxaru, Jufre Desguaneb and Petrus Vaccaru who acted together in the absence of their fellow Jurat Optavianu de Ravellu.

Cauchina, calcina, lime for mixing mortar needed for the city walls.
Candila, sometimes found as candila accisa, a taper the burning of which denoted a period in which bids were called.
Placza, the square of the city.
Dichiturj, bidders.
Salma, a measure for grain, lime, etc.
Tari, a silver coin of the value of the thirtieth part of an uncia. Grana a bronze coin of the value of the twentieth part of a tari.
Supermarammero, or marammero, the official responsible for keeping the city walls, castles, etc., in good repair or building same.

3. (15th August, 1470) Fol. No. 597 recto.

This entry dated August 15, registers the handing over of the insigna of the Captain of the Rod. It notifies that the Noble Tristaynus de Guivara, Captain of the Citt, consigned his staff to Francesco Gact de Sguanes and therewith his term of office fell under revision or scrutiny by the Jurats.

The term of appointment of the Captain of the Rod was one year from September 1 to August 31. Since, in this case, the handing over took place in mid-August, we take it that de Guivara resigned before his time and by consigning the staff to de Sguanes he made him lieutenant to the vacant post.

Sindicatu, from sindicare, to inspect, verify, or audit. The word sindicatu, and its meaning, may be the source of the phrase used in Maltese: jissindikawk il-girien jew in-nies. A close as possible interpretation of this phrase might be: "the neighbours or people spy on you" or "the neighbours scrutinize one's every action". The Maltese phrase is used only to denote an unpleasant form of inquisitiveness on the part of others. See Docs. Nos. 13 & 14.
4. (2nd September, 1471) Fol. No. 212 recto

Io Septembris V Indictione

Johannes de Armanino retulit preconizasse de mandato dominorum jura­torum ex parte regia sub pena carlenorum XV Capitaneo dictae civitatis et aliorum carlenorum XV marammatis ipsius civitatis applicandi, quod nemo audeat lavari aliquod neque pannos in biviraturijis Saccaya et Garheximi, sub pena predicta, et si fuerint servilis condicionis quod sint in pena di chinquanta zoci ki li sianu dati per dominum Capitaneum predictum in placza dictae civitatis.

The above "Bando" was read at the usual places by the Town Crier Giovanni de Armanino. Prohibition to wash clothes or anything else in the fountains of the Saqqajja and Ghariexem was proclaimed, and those transgressing this order would be liable to a fine of 15 carlini payable to the Captain of the City and a further 15 carlini to go towards the maintenance of the City walls.

Should menials be caught transgressing they would receive 50 lashes which, the “Bando” stipulates, would be given in the square by the Captain of the City.

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Quisti sunnu li persuni li quali divino anno quolibet darj a la maramma jornati trj per esserj exemptj di la guardia.

Mastru Randiu Actard III
Mastru Julianu Butigeg III
Baptista Butigeg III
Manfre Butigeg III
Mastru Pasqualinu Vella III
Mastru Agustin Manyun III
Mastru Micheli Cassar III
Mastru Jacopu Dumah III
Mastru Micheli Dumah III
Mastru Cola Dumah III
Mastru Manfre III
Mastru Angelu Vassald III
Mastru Frankinu Vassald III
Andria Mardigan Balzan III
Mastru Julianu Farruge Balzan III
Mastru Blasi Skenbri III
Grigorj Skenbri III
Antonj Busayle III
Mastru Blasi Tard III
Luca Actard III
Mastru Nicolau Museat III
Mastru Petru Seybe III
Mastru Nicolosiu Sint III
Mastru Jacobu Aczupard III
Mastru Nicola Frendu III
Li pirriaturj

Dominicu Frendu
Julianu Curmi
Franciseu Curmi
Johanni Grima
Salvaturj Frendu
Luca Buras
Nicolau Frendu
Benedictu Frendu
Benedictu Grima
Fanzu Grima
Bartolomu Burg
Luca Frendu
Micheli Frendu
Martin Grima
Nicolau Mule

The above is a list of persons who had obtained exemption from military service through binding themselves to work without payment on the city walls for three days a year.

The second list is of stone-cutters pirriaturj who likewise had obtained exemption from military service through binding themselves to work without payment on the city walls for three days a year.

In these lists there are instances of a different form in spelling surnames to that in use today. There are also surnames which no longer exist on the Island. In the above document it will be observed that Balzan appears twice as a double surname. From the character of the hand it appears that in both cases Balzan was added by a later scribe.

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XVI Agusti

Emissum est bannum per Gullielmum Buchaiar de mandato dominorum juratorum de capitanoe ae judice sindicandi et cetera in hunc modum, videlicet: cuj si vulissi lamentarj di lu Capitaneu et so judichi li qualj su in sindicatu vegna a li jurati et ipsi li farrannu justitia.

This proclamation dater August 16, was issued fifteen days before the close of appointment of the Captain of the City and the Judges, who on expiration of their term of office were subjected to a close inspection on the manner in which they had governed during the year they were in office. This proclamation calls on all persons having a grievance against the outgoing Captain and Judges, to lodge their complaint with the Jurats, when the necessary action would be taken.

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XVII eiusdem

Emissum fuit et est simile bannum per eundem servientem sedentibus Juratis pro tribunali di judice et capitanoe sindicandi, et cetera.
This proclamation is similar to No. 6. It was issued to notify the public that the Jurats had constituted themselves as an extraordinary tribunal to deal with cases concerning the outgoing Captain and his Judges at the termination of their year of office.

Eodem

Gullielmus Buchaiar serviens curie predicte retulit preconizasse de mandato dominorum juratorum regia ex parte, in locis consuetis sub pena XV carlenorum applicandi acatapanis quod hinc per totum diem martis proxime venturum unusquisque vendens aliquod pondere aut mensura accedat ad acatapanos predictos per aiustari li vasi et pisi cum quibus vendit.

This proclamation was issued on September 11, 1472, and read by Guglielmo Buchaiar. It ordered all vendors of goods who used weights and measures to bring their scales to the Catapans of the City for inspection and to have them adjusted and standardised. The time given was from the date of publication of the order until the following Tuesday. The penalty for disobeying this order was a fine of 15 carlini to be paid to the Catapans.

9. (16th September, 1472) Fol. No. 226 recto
XVI eiusdem

Gullielmus Buchaiar serviens retulit emisisse bannum seu proclama puplicum regia ex parte de mandato dominorum juratorum in locis consuetis et puplicis in hunc modum: chi tucti mercanti seu mircherj tantu iudej quanto cristianj hayanu a tinirj lj loru pisi sive balancj perchati a la asta et quod ceteri videlicet li bucheri e quilli chi pisanu a la grossa digianu tiniri li dicti loru pisi sive balanci pertusati a lu pernu sub pena carlenorum XV acatapanis applicandi.

The above proclamation was read from the usual places by Guglielmo Buchaiar, the Town Crier, by order of the Jurats. It was an order relating to weights and measures and called upon all traders, whether Jew or Christian, to have their scales regulated. Traders such as Butchers and wholesalers were warned to ascertain their weights were stamped to the perno, against a fine of 15 carlini payable to the Catapans.

Perno or pernio, pivot, hinge or support in modern parlance.

The wording in some parts of the bando is obscure and for this reason it is difficult to give a correct interpretation of the order, possibly perno, in this case, meant some part of the scales which unless marked might have served to give short weight.

10. (20th September, 1472) Fol. No. 226 recto
Eodem

Retulit Gullielmus Buchaiar serviens preconizasse in locis puplicis et consuetis de mandato nobilium iuratorum regia ex parte chi nixunu cuiusecumque condicionis existat sia ausanti nexiri seu gictari mundieca di la
porta di li grechi sub pena ammissionis zembili et carlenorum duorum applicandi
guardiano ipsius mundicie et casu quo sit servus seu serva di aucharj chinquanta
chocti.

The above proclamation was read at the usual places by Guglielmo Buchiaiar, Town
Crier of Notabile. It was an order forbidding the disposal of garbage through the Greeks’
Gate of the City.

Those caught transgressing this order would forfeit the offending rubbish container,
and, further, would be fined 2 carlini to be paid to the watchman. Menials were to be
punished by 50 lashes.

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11. (19th March, 1478) Fol. No. 237 verso

Eodem

Gullielmus Buchiaiar retulit emisisse bannum puplicum sive proclama in
locis puplicis et consuetutis (sic) de mandato Juratorum, chi tucti persunj
chi havissiru quartari di misurarj vinu in tempu di octu jorni vegna a li
acatapanj per aiustarj lj dictj quartarj sub pena carlenorum XV acatapanis
et aliorum carlenorum XV marammati civatatis.

The above registers a report of Guglielmo Buchiaiar who declares that in accordance
with the orders he had received from the Jurats he had read a proclamation ordering all
persons in possession of wine measures known as quartari, to take them within 8 days
to the Catapans to be adjusted and standardised. Those failing to obey this order would
be fined 15 carlini to be paid to the Catapans and a further 15 carlini for the maintenance
of the city walls.

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12. (23rd May, 1478) Fol. No. 246 recto

XXIIIo madij VI Indictione. Nui Per Johanni de Mazara, Capitaneus de
Malte, Georgi de la Chabica, Antonj Gact de Sguanes et Petrus Vaccaru, juratis,
peroche quisti jornj passati Agustinu Xebirras et Saycu Xerri essendu di nocti
a Salamunj a la guardia supervinni una fusta di Mori et misi agenti in terra
e fora a li manu cum li dicti Mori taliter che lu dictu Agustinu fu per li dicti
Mori firutu in facie et lu dictu Saycu etiam ligatu in putiri di ipsi Mori et deinde
ipso Agustinu et Saycu viriliter et audacter si diffisiru di li dicti Mori scapulan-
dusi di li manu perfidi di ipsi Mori, per tanto attentis premisssis et per dari
marcha deinceps qua causa evenerit chasquidunu si habia a farj lu debitu
contra ipsi Mori, pro premio et gracie fachimu exempti et frankj a li dicti
Agustinu et Saycu di la guardia che de certo non pozoano esserj ingariatj seu
costritci affarj guardia alcuna et a cautela loru et nostra li fichimu farj la
presente scriptura per manu di Andria Fauczunj notariu judichi et sub scriptura
di nostri proprj manj a bene placitu di li nostri superiurj et presente valitura
perpetu.

† Ego Georgius de la Chabica juratus confirmo suprascriptos.
† Ego Petrus Vaccaru juratu confirmo.
† Ego Antonius Gact de Sguanes juratus confirmo suprascriptos.
The above document is a warrant issued by the Jurats to Agostino Sceberras and Saycu Xerri. By this deed Sceberras and Xerri were to be exempted from future military service in recognition of bravery shown by them while on patrol. This document records how Sceberras and Xerri, while patrolling the north-western part of the Island at Selmun, encountered and had a skirmish with Moorish troops who were landed at night time from an enemy schooner. Sceberras sustained facial wounds and both were overcome, tied and about to become prisoners. However, they gained enough strength to fight desperately, free themselves, and escape to raise the alarm.

In recognition of their bravery it was decided to free both from all further military duties and to ensure that this would be carried out, the present document was drawn up by Notary Andrea Fauczuni and signed by Giorgio de la Chabica, Pietro Vaccaru and Antonio Gact de Sguanes, three Jurats of the City.

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13. (4th September, 1474) Fol. No. 302 recto

III Septembris VIII Indictione

Fuerunt misse literae ex parte Nobilium Juratorum per Pinum de Luna et Johannem Cauki servientes, venerabilibus Capellani infra scriptis videlicet: Domino Lemmo Fauczuni, Domino Micaeli Fauzcono, Domino Gilio, Domino Johanne Vella, Domino Gallo, Domino Rinaldo, Domino Antonio, Domino Czulio, tenoris infra scripti, videlicet:

Nui Antonius Falca, Barhu de Bernardu, Pino de li Nasit et Franciseus de Laurerio, Jurati di la Isula di Malta, preganu a Vui Venerabili Capellani ki per serviciu di lu Signuri Vice Re regditi ac tueti Vostri parrochani ki ogi die dominica si digeanu presentari annuj et arricordarilj ki per omnem modum vegnanu altrimentu ki exegiremu la pena di lu bandu lu quali fachimu preconizari ac tueti quissi Vostri capelli per ki lu Illustrissimu Signuri Vice Re voli haviri informacioni comu si passau cum li chitatin et habitaturi di la ysuIa lu Nobili Tristaynu de Guivara in lu tempu ki fu Capitanu. Datum ut supra Juratis ut supra.

The above entry registers the delivery of a circular notice to the Parish Priests of the villages by the Town Criers Pinu de Luna and Giovanni Cauki. It will be noticed that eight names of Parish Priests are mentioned. They were the Parish Priests of the parishes existing in the villages of Malta at the time.

The notice was issued by the four Jurats of the city Antonio Falca, Bartolomeo 'de Bernardo, Pino de li Nasi and Francesco de Laurerio. It informed Parish Priests upon an order from the Viceroy all parishioners were to come before the Jurats that day, the Sunday on which the Parish Priests read out the order. The Viceroy was seeking information as to how Tristano de Guivara had acted towards the citizens of the Island during his term of office as Captain of the City.

Those failing to obey this order by not attending the meeting would incur the penalties already specified in the bando. See Docs. Nos. 3 & 14.

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14. (4th September, 1474) Fol. No. 302 recto

Emissum fuit bannum sive proclama per Cappellas, Rabatum et Civitatem, in locis debitibus et consuetis regia ex parte de mandato dominorum Juratorum
per Pinum de Luna et Johannem Caukj servientes quod omnes et singulæ personæ dicte Insole cuiuscuique gradus, status et conditionis existant debeant presentare coram predictos Nobiles Juratos in ecclesia majori Santi Pauli, civitatis et Insole Melivetanae pro regiri parliamentu generali super certi informacioni li quali li dieti Jurati divinu fari a lu Signuri Vice Re, videlicet: come si passau et regu lu Nobili Tristaynu de Guivara cum li habitationi di la Isula in lu annu ki fu Capitanu in la dicta Insola sub pena oncie X regio fisco aplicanda, ogi die dominica IIII Septembris, VII Indictione.

The above proclamation was read in the villages, at Rabat and in the city of Notabile by the Town Criers Pinu de Luna and Giovanni Cauki.

Citizens of all social ranks were to assemble at the Cathedral Church at Notabile before the Jurats to take part in a parliamentu generali.

This general assembly of the citizens was convened to enable the Jurats to obtain information regarding Tristano de Guivara during the period he was Captain of the City. Those failing to attend the assembly would be fined 10 uncias.

While working on research of XV Century documents, this is the first instance that the term parliamentu generali has been encountered. See Docs. Nos. 3 & 13.

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15. (2nd September, 1476) Fol. No. 353 verso
II Septembris X Indictione

Laurencius Fantinu serviens retulit emissse bannum sive proclama de mandato dominorum juratorum in locis puplicis debitis et consuetis, quod nemo audeat exire cum mundicia da porta grecorum et debeat prohicere mundicia a lu canali solitu sub pen a si est francu di pagari XV carlini a la maramma et si est scavu oy scava haia chentu zoci et kj nixuna digia lavarj a la biviratura tantu di Garexim quantu a la Sacajja, et si sara francu sia in pena di XV carlini a la maramma et si sara scavu oy scava haia chentu zoci.

There are two separate orders in the above proclamation, both relating to the hygiene of the population.

The first forbids the conveying of refuse through the Greeks’ Gate of the City and states that it should be disposed of at the customary place. The fine for neglecting this order was fixed at 15 carlini payable towards the maintenance of the city walls. Should the culprit be a slave he would forfeit the refuse container and receive 100 lashes.

The second order prohibits the washing of clothes at the public fountains of Ghariexem and Saqqaia, the fine for infringement of this order being the same as in the first instance.

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16. (1st October, 1476) Fol. No. 356 recto
Primo Octobris X Indictione

Emissum est bannum sive proclama in locis puplicis debitis et consuetis ex parte regia de mandato dominorum juratorum per Laurencium Fantinu servientem, quod nemo cuiuscuique gradus et condicionis existat tam videlicet
gentilomu quam autru qualsivogla chitatinu ne qualsivogla fimina audeat ven­
dere furmentum, oleum, mel, suini, burru, carni, ne qualsivogla autra cosa
exceptu secundu la meta ordinata per li dieti Nobilis Jurati, sub pena unciarum
quinquaginta ponderis regio fisico aplicanda et carlenorum quindecim acatapanjs.

This bando, proclaimed by order of the Jurats, was read from the customary places
by the Town Crier Lorenzo Fantinu. It prohibited the sale of wheat, oil, honey, swine,
butter and meat and any other comestible, except at the price fixed in the list issued by
the Jurats.

This order forbids persons of all social conditions: gentlemen, citizens or women
to sell articles or goods at a price above those shown in the tariff, and makes the penalty
for infringement 50 uncias, to be paid to the royal revenue, and 15 carlini to be paid to
the Catapans.

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XI Agusti X Indictione

Fuit emissum bannum per Laurencium Fantinu servientem de mandato
dominorum juratorum regia ex parte sub pena unciarum quinquaginta ponderis
regio fisico aplicanda, ki tueti quilli kj su di consiglu kj digianu vinirj in consiglu
questa matina super lu faetu di la eol1eeta seu donativu.

The above proclamation was issued by order of the Jurats and read by Lorenzo
Fantinu, the Town Crier. All members of the Council were called upon to attend an
important meeting being convened that morning. Those evading their duty through
non attendance would be fined 50 uncias — a comparatively high penalty.

The subject of the debate was to be the collecta or donativu.

The collecta was a sum of money exacted periodically by the king as his due. Sub­
sequently this was termed donativu instead of collecta, the purpose behind the change
being to give this taxation, hitherto looked on as an extortion, the form of a gift.
Actually this stratagem worked both ways for accompanying the payment of the voluntary
donation to the king, the Council sent a petition humbly begging privileges from His
Majesty, who, under the circumstances, could not but grant them to the Maltese. These
privileges were known as capitoli and were jealously guarded by the Jurats and citizens
as well won rights. (Cfr. Francesco De Stefano: STORIA DELLA SICILIA DAL
SECOLO XI AL XIX, Bari, 1948, pag. 95: E quando in luogo dell a colletta, si introdusse,
con mutamento significativo di termine, l'uso del donativo, questo fu considerato come
erogazione volontaria per scopi definiti di necessità generale, e fu il corrispettivo di ciò
che il parlamento domandava per il regno, cioè dei capitoli, la cui redazione doveva
essere fatta da giuristi regnicoli, eletti dal braccio del parlamento.)