

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)										
N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
1	Vol. III ff 1-2	Athens	October 6, 1764	Gaspary, vice-consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Correspondances	Marseille		He thanked him for his hospitality during his stay in Malta. Gaspary could have received his French consul certificate in Athens if he had waited 2 more days in Marseille. The minister gave him a letter in response to that of Des Pennes of June 13.	
2	Vol. III ff 3-4	Athens	October 30, 1765	Gaspary	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondances ; Administration ; Personal		André Cayzac ; Vergennes	The captain carrying the letter of last July informed him that Des Pennes had been kind enough to have the effects removed from the locker room, and Gaspary thanked him for it. He has no doubts that Des Pennes had the accompanying packages forwarded. In the event that he would have liked to acknowledge receipt, Gaspary informs him that his letter has not reached him, like many others. Indeed, a certain André Cayzac, merchant in Morea, intercepts all his letters and he will be forced to use the way of Smyrna. Having heard of Des Pennes' troubles caused by jealous people following his appointment, Gaspary informs him that he is about to get rid of the obstacles Cayzac had put in his way from Constantinople. Vergennes withdrew the injunction he had given him and even intervened with the Ottoman Empire to get him his consul baraf. Lasale made him hope that it would be sent as soon as possible.	
3	Vol. III ff 5-6	Athens	December 12, 1765	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Information	Athens		He finally received his <i>baraf</i> and immediately had it read and recorded before the courts and the most important inhabitants of Athens, Turks and Greeks. The <i>qâfi</i> even sent his brother to erect the King's flag. Gaspary is very proud of the honors he has received, especially after the Ambassador's contradictory orders and his enemies' schemes with the Sultan to have the <i>baraf</i> suspended. He wished Des Pennes a happy new year.	
4	Vol. III ff 7-8	Athens	June 15, 1781	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	Euboea	Antoine Almirante ; Captain Roustan	If Antoine Almirante missed Captain Roustan's ship on which he was to embark, it is entirely his fault. The said captain returned his personal effects to him and Almirante left recently for Euboea.	
5	Vol. III ff 9-10	Athens	March 21, 1785	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Heraklion ; Marseille	Osman Pasha ; Mustafa Pasha ; Surian	He is much requested by the commander of Athens to redeem a Turkish slave who is in Malta : Osman Pasha, captured on his return from Heraklion in the suite of the governor of this island Mustafa Pasha, originally from Asia Minor, in the service of a silversmith who is known by the nickname "I mato orfere" (the mad silversmith). He asks Seystres to intervene for his redemption and he asked Surian, from Marseille, to instruct one of his friends in Malta to pay the ransom which should not exceed the 500 to 600 crowns that the commander of Athens is ready to put.	
6	Vol. III ff 11-12	Athens	February 25, 1786	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Marseille ; Morea	Osman Pasha ; Etienne Martin	He received his letter of June 9 concerning the redemption of the slave Osman Pasha and is astonished that the goldsmith persisted in asking for a huge price. He thanked Seystres for having replied firmly that we would not go beyond 600 crowns, and Gaspary agreed to go up to 700. If we left him at this price, Etienne Martin, merchant in Marseille, would give to Seystres the means to pay the ransom and Gaspary will pass the Turkish to Morea.	
7	Vol. III ff 13-14	Athens	March 26, 1786	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Obituary	Athens	Joseph Ursini ; Captain Pourquier de La Seyne	The Maltese sailor Joseph Ursini, of Captain Pourquier de La Seyne's crew, disembarked ill at Athens, died there. He left only rags and 19 <i>zeri mahbûb filiris</i> and 1 1/2 <i>piastre</i> that Gaspary sends to Seystres to give to the mother of the deceased, as well as the funeral extract.	
8	Vol. III ff 15-16	Athens	September 10, 1786	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations	Nafplio	Ursini ; Robert&Cie	He received his letters of June 17 and 22, brought by the Turk for whom he thanked Seystres for having negotiated the redemption at 746 crowns, with Gaspary's mail from Nafplio where he still is. With no opportunity to send mail to Malta, Gaspary was unable to send Seystres the belongings and money of the Maltese sailor. He therefore sends them to Robert & Cie, merchants in Nafplio, where there are more ships leaving. Ursini's mother will not have to pay for transport.	
9	Vol. III ff 17-18	Athens	January 27, 1787	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations	Nafplio ; Marseille	Robert & Cie ; Ursini ; Captain Allard ; Etienne Martin	Robert & Cie informed him on December 14 that Ursini's belongings were still at home despite frequent departures for Malta from Nafplio. Gaspary therefore sent someone to pick them up, who entrusted them to Captain Allard of Saint-Tropez who should stop in Malta, otherwise he will put them in the locker at Etienne Martin in Marseille and the latter will send them to their destination. .	
10	Vol. III ff 19-20	Athens	March 20, 1788	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Slaves	La Mandry	Moustafa Meremenly ; Captain Guglielmo Lorenzi	A Maltese corsair stopped over at La Mandry last month. One claimed that he would have put the white flag on his arrival and that his crew would have abducted a flock of sheep belonging to a Turk. The city commander therefore sent a detachment, and the Turks provoked the corsair who circled them. The chief of the guards was killed and member of the patrol, Moustafa Meremenly, was captured and taken aboard while the others fled. The ship set sail the next day, December 29; it is said to be commanded by Captain Guglielmo Lorenzi. Gaspary reported this event to the Ministry. Athens Primate asked him to obtain the freedom of the captured Turk, his family being poor and his mother blind, Gaspary therefore asks Seystre to advance him the money for the redemption.	
11	Vol. III ff 21-22	Athens	November 16, 1788	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Slaves ; Recommendation	La Mandry ; Athens	M. du Barle	He received his letter of June 13 concerning the incursion into La Mandry of a Maltese corsair. The Minister informed him that he would communicate to Seystres the order of Athens Primate to obtain the freedom of the Turk who was captured in this port, and Gaspary replied to him. He gives this letter to M. du Barle who is traveling for pleasure and for his personal curiosity. He will be quarantined in Malta and the Ambassador has recommended it to Gaspary.	
12	Vol. III ff 23-24	Athens	November 6, 1789	Gaspary	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance	Marseille		For lack of opportunities to send mail to France, he gave him 3 letters to send: one for the Court, and two for Marseilles.	
14	Vol. III ff 27-28	Heraklion	February 29, 1772	Vaugrineuse, chancellor	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Corsairs	Crete ; Malta	Captain Guirard ; Captain Mouton of La Ciotat ; Constantin Bachievaniachi	Since his last letter of January 20, Captain Guirard who had stopped in Malta arrived in Crete where he gave the news that Captain Mouton of La Ciotat's ship, captured by the Russians and requisitioned in Smyrna by Greek merchants of Heraklion, was arrested in Malta and sequestered by Des Pennes waiting for Court orders. The merchants of this ship then decided to go to Malta, especially Constantin Bachievaniachi, bearer of the requisition contract and the manifesto registered at the Chancellery of Smyrna. He is highly esteemed in this country and employed by Vaugrineuse, the town's agas asked him to recommend him to Des Pennes. It is a pity that the merchants who thought they were safe under the French flag see it withdrawn without having been aware of a fact which the Russians should have warned before committing. Vaugrineuse is very annoyed by the false reputation that one want to give the French because of this case.	
15	Vol. III ff 29-30	Heraklion	March 13, 1772	Vaugrineuse	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Navigation ; Trade ; Request		Captain Jean Guigou	He had already taken steps to obtain the release of the slave that Captain Jean Guigou brought back to his country for more than two years. As he is a drunkard who has nothing and is good for nothing, no one is interested in him, nevertheless, following the recommendation of Des Pennes, Vaugrineuse has renewed his requests to those who could help him. Greek merchants have not been able to send anything to Malta since the February 29 letter and have therefore submitted a request. As it seemed to him admissible, he attached it to this letter with the translation which had been made in haste, so that Des Pennes was informed of the whole case and could take decisions accordingly.	
16	Vol. III ff 31-32	Heraklion	December 15, 1773	J. Dulac, merchant	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Trade ; Recommendation	Malta ; Carmania	Captain Ravel ; Captain Claude Michel ; Captain François Bory ; MM. François Simon Devoux and Jacques Gaspard Audibert	He received his letter of June 24 in which he informed him of his desire to pay the bill of exchange of 4,386 crowns in favor of Captain Ravel. Captain Claude Michel commanding the <i>brigantine "Le Provenga"</i> will give him this letter. He traveled a lot in the country during his caravan and Dulac wishes to thank him for his contribution to commerce by offering him Des Pennes support to settle his issues, which he will explain to him in more detail, as well as some business he has to finish in Malta. The demand for wheat in Malta and in the Christian states prompted Dulac to requisition Captain Michel and Captain François Bory's boat to load in Carmania. He has orders to stop in Malta and, if possible, to sell. Dulac also recommends that Bory leave half of his wheat at Des Pennes so that the latter can keep it at the disposal of MM. François Simon Devoux and Jacques Gaspard Audibert from Marseille.	
17	Vol. III ff 33-34	Heraklion	December 16, 1773	J. Dulac	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade	Derna	Captain Michel ; Chek Salem, Hadji Badra, Seidi Ousse and Ramadan Fert	He adds his lines to inform him that Captain Michel having received part of the animal fat of the named Chek Salem, Hadji Badra, Seidi Ousse and Ramadan Fert, merchants of Derna, he left him in deposit the yield of the sale which amounts to 3,109 <i>patagues</i> and 74 <i>paras</i> . Dulac will explain to Des Pennes why Michel preferred to leave this money on the ground, not being able to carry it to Derna to the said Moors who had undertaken to repatriate. Not seeing Michel arrive, the Moors could have their suspicions and complain to Des Pennes. Dulac asks the letter, if they address themselves to him, to inform them that he has the money and that they have only to send to Heraklion the obligation which Michel made them.	
18	Vol. III ff 35-36	Heraklion	July 7, 1780	Chevalier de Laidet, vice-consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Baba Ali, son of Osman ; Mustafa Reis	He could not refuse to the Turks of Heraklion the promise to intervene with Seystres for the redemption of Baba Ali, son of Osman, from the village of <i>Passalifés</i> in the province of Mitiopamo, captured by two Maltese galleots while he was on board of a Tunisian corsair commanded by Mustafa Reis and which had been released about 12 years ago by order of the King of France. Good diplomatic relations with the Turks are essential for the consuls in Levant in order to best serve the will of the King. The compatriots of this slave made a promise to him in front of the <i>qâfi</i> to reimburse the sum of his redemption and the costs incurred. Laidet therefore asks Seystres to advance on his account at the Marseille Chamber of Commerce for the expenses.	
19	Vol. III ff 37-38	Heraklion	April 15, 1785	Guy de Villeneuve, vice-consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Request			He recently learned of Seystres' return to Malta and was therefore unable to inform him of his acting appointment to Heraklion vice-consulate of and hopes the news will rejoice him. A Greek who had rendered a lot of services to the French put all his health into the purchase of two boats and would find himself ruined as well as his family if the ships were to be captured by Maltese corsairs. De Villeneuve therefore intervened with Seystres for him, obtain two licenses from the Grand Master at his own expense. He also encloses the description of the boats and the names of the rais.	More details about ships' cargo and crew.
20	Vol. III ff 39-40	Heraklion	June 15, 1785	Guy de Villeneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Emir Mehemet, son of Emir Ibrahim ; Captain Guglielmo ; Emir Mustafa	He asks him for another favor: the most important Turkish merchants of Heraklion are interested in one of their compatriots, a slave for 5 years in Malta, Emir Mehemet, son of Emir Ibrahim, captured by Captain Guglielmo on Emir Mustafa's ship. Seystres can issue a bill of exchange on De Villeneuve corresponding to the amount of the ransom.	
21	Vol. III ff 41-42	Heraklion	January 7, 1786	Guy de Villeneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Trade ; Navigation ; Slaves		Emir Mehemet	He thanks him for having sent him the two licenses he had asked for, especially since this will not harm the French caravan because the ships rarely show themselves in this disorganized and saturated with Greek competition port. De Villeneuve sends Seystres the 18 <i>piastres</i> which the patents paid cost him by Captain Grasset. He also thanks him for having bought back Emir Mehemet, who arrived in Heraklion a fortnight ago and immediately paid 1200 <i>piastres</i> by the Turkish merchants who were interested in him, a sum that he held at Seystres disposal.	
22	Vol. III ff 43-44	Chania	February 2, 1764	Peyssonnel, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Diplomacy ; Navigation	Algiers	Captain Jean-Baptiste Aubert	He received his letter of December 17 with the excerpt from Captain Jean-Baptiste Aubert's deposition, and thanks Seystres for having given him his opinion on the topic of restoring good relations between the Court of France and the Regency of Algiers. This news comes at the right time to reassure certain French captains who wanted to disarm following rumors of an upcoming war, rumors ultimately unfounded. Peyssonnel made Seystres' letter public and this also reassured the Turkish merchants who were beginning to become reluctant to load their goods onto the French ships, which could have done great harm to the French caravan.	
23	Vol. III ff 45-46	Chania	May 30, 1764	Peyssonnel, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs	Nafplio	Marqueto Anarchi ; Captain Thiko ; M. Magy	Marqueto Anarchi, Greek from Chania, was robbed coming from Nafplio because Captain Thiko, commanding a Grand Master's <i>galiote</i> , worth 1300 <i>piastres</i> in sheets, rice and cash. He was abused and beaten to make him declare that what he was carrying, and which rightfully belonged to him, was for the Turks. This Greek has always helped France and was the servant of the previous <i>chargé des affaires</i> , M. Magy, until his death, and who left him a considerable inheritance. Peyssonnel asks Des Pennes to intercede on Anarchi behalf to obtain him justice.	
24	Vol. III ff 47-48	Chania	November 5, 1764	J. Dulac	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance		Marqueto Anarchi	His September 18 letter was delivered to him by Marqueto Anarchi, who felt all Des Pennes' gentleness.	
25	Vol. XI ff 181-185	Chania	February 8, 1770	Amoreux, vice-consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves		Captain Fouque ; Lancy ; Pasha of Chania ; Issa, son of Hussein, brother of Youssouf ; Tooman Hassan ; Gaetano and Nicola Grech	Captain Fouque to whom he was to deliver the attached letter having been shipwrecked in the port of Chania, Amoreux uses Tripoli's (Libya) route and a mail for Lancy (vice-consul in Tripoli) to send his mail to Des Pennes. The pasha of Chania asked him to deal with the redemption of a slave and he adds all the information he has to find the trace: Issa, son of Hussein, brother of Youssouf, originally from Bozoc in Anatolia. A slave for about a year, he belongs to Tooman Hassan, two-tailed pasha. F° 182 (in Italian): Gaetano and Nicola Grech undertakes, in their name and those of their associates, to pay the Chevalier Des Pennes the slave Issa for the sum of 700 crowns, excluding additional expenses, within a maximum of one year, otherwise they will sell him on their terms.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
26	Vol. III ff 49-52	Chania	December 17, 1770	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Pirates ; Military ; War	Kimolos ; Toulon ; Milo ; Cape Colonna ; Kythira	Issa ; Pasha of Chania ; Captain Roustan ; Captain Ventre ; Assan Bey	He learned from Des Pennes' letter of August 19 (received by Smyrna's route) in which he says he took care of the slave Issa's ransom, whom the Pasha of Chania wanted to redeem. This governor having died in the meantime, it is his son who inherited all his property and he does not want to hear about this matter, which the slave will have to suffer. Amoureux will nevertheless send him the letter written by his brother. One learned in Chania of the unfortunate incident that happened to Captain De Sade on his departure from Kimolos. The last ships arrived from Marseilles informed Amoureux of the arrival at Toulon of the two xebecs, but the frigates are not yet. With the peace concluded with the Tunisians trade with Barbary should no longer suffer, but it is the opposite in the eastern side which is full of pirates. Although no French warships were destroyed, they were ordered to proceed with caution. If they had been present for at least part of the winter, their presence would have contained these pirates and the consequences of this inaction are now being paid for. Captain Roustan, who left Marseilles, was captured and robbed last month between Sciripos and Siphnos, and a few days ago it was Captain Ventre, who was on the same trip, who was attacked at Milo by 3 feluccas flying Russian flag armed with Skaflots, Zakynthians and Kefalonians and taken to Cape Colonna where he was completely stripped. Amoureux is intrigued by the fact of systematically learning that the bandits find refuge in Kythira after their exactions, and thinks that France will remedy it sooner or later. As for the Russians, there is no reassuring news here. Some say that they left the Archipelago, others on the contrary affirm that they are still there and that they distributed flour to make rations in all the islands, proof that they plan to spend the winter in these seas. They are however supposed to be much weakened after Assan Bey's raid on Lemnos with 4000 men. One has been talking about Russian backups for a long time, without knowing if they have actually arrived. In Chania, Skaflots have been ravaging the countryside since the 1st expedition launched without success against them. The Turks mobilized to stop them up to 2000 men, but if they are not more disciplined than the first time, they will fail and this is not to be wished for the country's peace. It would be better if the rumors that are circulating about a war between Spain, France and England do not materialize, under penalty of setting all of Europe in motion.	
27	Vol. III ff 53-54	Chania	December 24, 1770	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Miscellaneous ; Navigation ; Finance	Malta ; Chania	Captain Guigou	He sends him his best wishes as the new year approaches. P.S. Captain Guigou is leaving for Malta, he has not paid the Chamber's fees in Chania and Amoureux asks Des Pennes if Guigou should pay it in Malta so that the Bank is not aggrieved.	
28	Vol. III ff 55-56	Chania	March 25, 1771	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Pirates ; War ; Diplomacy	Chania ; Suda ; Chios, Mytilene, Lemnos and Tindos ; Constantinople ; LeKada ; Spain ; England ; France	Chevalier de Glandevis ; Captain Michel ; Pasha of Candia ; captain Guigou	The Knight of Glandevis has escorted a French ship those days to the Gulf of Chania, he was transporting Fornetti who gave a courier for Des Pennes to Amoureux, which he attached to this letter which will be sent by Captain Michel. Informed by Amoureux of the mission entrusted by Des Pennes, Glandevis will go to Suda with "La Topaze" towards the end of May before returning to France, and wishes to be replaced by a squadron of xebecs to contain the pirates which swam as soon as spring returns. Amoureux knows nothing about the Russians who are said to be in large numbers in the Archipelago, he was told from Nafplio that they would have sights on Chios, Mytilene, Lemnos and Tindos to tighten their hold around the Constantinople canal. The Pasha of Candia claimed tensions in LeKada, Amoureux is informed because of captain Guigou who did not pay the fees while leaving Chania and wishes that the problems caused by this captain stop. He was reassured about the rumors of war between Spain and England, as well as the rumors that France would soon be at war as well.	
29	Vol. III ff 57-58	Chania	June 6, 1771	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Pirates ; Miscellaneous ; Navigation ; Military	Kythira ; Suda ; Heraklion	Mr. de Glandevis ; Proveditor of Kythira ; Pasha of Chania ; Mr. de Tressemanes ; Mr. d'Apchon ; Mr. de Boynes ; Captain Guigou ; Pasha of Nafplio ; Count Orlov	Mr. de Glandevis carried out an noticeable campaign in the Levant : he made to the Proveditor of Kythira promise to better watch the pirates, and destroyed many pirate ships at sea, including a piquee whose 25 crewmen he led before the Pasha of Chania were condemned to death. He then returned to Suda to collect merchant ships and escort them to Malta. Mr. de Tressemanes, who replaces him, also went to Suda as well as Mr. d'Apchon (captain) and both confirmed that a cruising frigate is needed south of Heraklion to fight against Skaflots pirates, particularly dangerous, but smaller armaments would also do the trick. Mr. de Tressemanes will use all possible means to protect the trade. Amoureux complains of only having a salary of 1000 piastres for his position, especially since trade has resumed in this Post and his consulate should be restored to its former prestige. His requests have had no response so far, he hopes to obtain more results from the new Minister of the Navy, Mr. de Boynes. Captain Guigou brought the Pasha of Nafplio to Chania, which everyone had been waiting for for a long time, on his return and will leave the next day for Heraklion, Alexandria, and finally Malta. Warships sent by the Beys of Tunis and Tripoli Sultan have arrived in Suda and will join the Grand Lord's army as soon as possible. Amoureux thinks that the Russians are waiting for Count Orlov to begin their operations.	
30	Vol. III ff 59-60	Chania	July 18, 1771	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Pirates ; Navigation ; War ; Informations	Stakion ; Heraklion ; Crete ; Dardanelles ; Paros	Glandevis ; M. d'Apchon ; Tressemanes ; Count Spiridov ; Count Orlov ; M. de Sade	Glandevis' campaign ended with the destruction of a bandit who caused great harm to France, but it is not enough to stop the robberies around Stakion and Heraklion, and Amoureux would like a frigate near Crete, where pirates are most dangerous. Since the squadrons deployment, there is no news of M. d'Apchon's one who went to Smyrna; it is said that he destroyed a pirate ship with 120 men on board, but this information has not been confirmed. Two frigates would have left Toulon to fight against the pirates, and Amoureux is pleased to learn that. He joins for Des Pennes the deposition made in Alexandria by a Venetian captain: the Skafote pirates killed the crew of a French ship, which left Damietta with a load of rice and coffee, and caused another boat to run aground on a island near Skafion. The Turks cannot control these rebels, which is why the presence of a frigate is necessary according to Amoureux. He had Tressemanes informed of this and asked Des Pennes to tell the frigates which would pass through Malta. Count Spiridov is in front of the Dardanelles with his two squadrons and Count Orlov with 13 ships. It also appears that the Turks have recrossed the Danube, but this remains to be confirmed. This letter will arrive by Tunis, because the Turkish authorities have asked Amoureux for several ships from his department to fetch wheat which the country badly needs, the harvest having been unsuccessful in Crete. He reminds Des Pennes of his particular situation. He hopes that Fornetti will have realized his plan to go to Paris, especially after his excellent service rendered to the nation and the support of Des Pennes, M. de Sade, and M. de Glandevis, which he deserves.	Answered on August, 18
31	Vol. III ff 61-62		June 1, 1771			Pirates	Heraklion	Captain Jean Ciello ; Aurelio Alessandri	Deposition made in the Chancery of the Venice Vice-Consulate by Captain Jean Ciello, Venetian : Commander of the polacre "Il Buon Amico", he declares that he went to the Chancery of Venice on Aurelio Alessandri's orders. Vice-Consul of Venice in Alexandria, to declare that he had heard two captains who had visited him, under the Russian flag, that in Heraklion are 4 pirate warships, that had sunk a French ship which had left Damietta loaded with rice and coffee and killed all the crew, captured another French ship which they ran aground on the shore, and whose crew was on board one of the two captains mentioned above.	Translated from Italian
32	Vol. III ff 63-64	Chania	November 21, 1771	Amoureux	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Military ; Pirates ; Information	Kythira	Captain Guigou ; Captain Mourardou ; M. de Meyrargues ; Count of Narbonne	He took advantage of Captain Guigou leaving the next day for Nafplio via Malta and Tunis to ask Des Pennes to continue to grant him his protection. Captain Mourardou, arrived from Malta 3 days ago, informed Amoureux that he had left the 3 frigates under M. de Meyrargues' orders who were escorting a convoy for Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonika at Kythira. One no longer hear of bandits in the Archipelago, but it seems that Kythira continues to serve as a refuge for them without the Proveditor being able, or willing, to remedy it. The Count of Narbonne is cruising nearby and Amoureux hopes that one of the 3 new frigates will replace him when he leaves. He received a letter from the Ministry promising to examine his personal situation when they study the general situation of the Posts.	
33	Vol. III ff 65-66	Chania	May 22, 1773	Dulac, chargé des affaires of the consulate	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Vaugrineuse ; Ahmet Aga Softa Bediatsi ; Captain André Ravel	In accordance with Des Pennes' wishes expressed in a letter delivered to Dulac by Vaugrineuse, he reported to Ahmet Aga Softa Bediatsi, customs officer of Chania, an error of 55 crowns made by Des Pennes' secretary on the cargo of wheat sold to the University. They were deducted from the 4453 crowns that Des Pennes received to make them available to Captain Villeneuve's charterers, whose Ahmet Aga is the representative. The said customs officer therefore provided a bill of exchange for 4398 crowns on Des Pennes, payable to Captain André Ravel, captain of the ship "Le Triumvirat".	Des Pennes' autograph mention: on July 4, 1773, I paid Captain André Ravel the sum of 4398 crowns previously mentioned, of which he gave me his receipt on the back of the bill of exchange.
34	Vol. XII ff 197-198	Chania	June 5, 1773	Reybaud, administrator of the consulate	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Finance ; Trade	Suda ; Malta	Chevalier de Suffren ; Captain Meau ; Captain Villeneuve ; Vaugrineuse ; Captain André Ravel ; Dulac ; Ahmet Aga Softa	He can reply now only to the letter given to him by the Chevalier de Suffren on his arrival at Suda. The Turks that this frigate took to Chania never came to thank or let know how their damage had been repaired, but Reybaud nevertheless learned that those who had embarked caps on Captain Meau's ship did not want to pay their pro rata of the damage and that those who had loaded wheat have paid for everything. But everything was done internally, no doubt, knowing the Chianots, to avoid talking to Reybaud about their treatment on board the King's frigate. He sends the mail about Captain Villeneuve's damage to Vaugrineuse. The owners of this cargo furnished a bill of exchange to the order of Captain André Ravel, who is going to Malta, for the sum which is deposited in Des Pennes' chancery. Dulac, chargé des affaires in Heraklion, attested on the back of this letter that Ahmet Aga Softa, customs officer of this city, is in charge of the liquidation. He can therefore endorse the said sum to Ravel, who will use it to buy barilles (ash removed from the incineration of plants rich in soda, used by soap makers, glassmakers, dyers and laundress) in Sicily.	
35	Vol. III ff 67-68	Chania	February 12, 1775	Cavelier, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Recommendations ; Trade		Sr. Laurent Azzopardo ; Bailiff of Ligondés	He received his letter recommending Sr. Laurent Azzopardo to him. He was strongly solicited by a Turk who gave him power of attorney to complete a business deal. The captain carrying this letter can inform Des Pennes what it is about and Cavalier hopes that he will not hold it against him for this importunity, but he thinks that it can only be beneficial to relations between Turkey and France. P-S: he asks him to remind him of the bailiff of Ligondés, the consul and his young ladies.	
36	Vol. III ff 69-70	Chania	February 16, 1775	Cavelier	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Trade	Malta	Cary Ismail Odabachy ; Ahamet Aga Corachi ; captain Flox ; Srs Louis Broucet & Cie ; Cary ; Captain Teinere	Cary Ismail Odabachy and Ahamet Aga Corachi, soap makers, chartered on Nomô in July the ship (captain Flox) of Srs Louis Broucet & Cie to whom they provided funds up to the loading, including 5000 piastres that the said Broucet and captain donated on behalf of Cary (owner of the ship in hypothesis, from Marseilles). These Turks have learned that the captain died in Malta harbour and ask their interest for the barilles which they estimate at least 3/8 of the load, dry or wet. On this occasion, they chartered Captain Teinere, the bearer of this letter. They learned with surprise that the wet ashes had been sold in stores because of insurance, which the Turks did not have and Flox knew it. If Cary had not intervened indirectly, it was therefore up to the Turks to give account to the said captain for the loading, which would have been more advantageous than the sale which was made, the damage not being their responsibility. P-S of February 14: Broucet, deputy of this Post, asks Cavalier to intervene with Des Pennes to have his support in this affair.	
37	Vol. III ff 71-72	Chania	July 1, 1775	D'André, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondence ; Recommendation ; Informations ; Navigation	Suda	Arnaud ; M. le Bailli de Breteuil ; Consul of Chania ; Madame d'André ; Bailiffs of Rohan and Blacas.	He gave the letters for "La Gracieuse", frigate which joined on the 13th, in Suda, "L'Epervier" who had to abandon it after a gale when they were taking Cavalier to Zakynthos. Arnaud, a Maltese merchant whom Des Pennes had recommended to D'André, solved his affairs successfully. Broucet recognized and confessed his fault, which he will repair, and will apologize to Des Pennes by letter to thank him for not complaining to the Minister. At Des Pennes' request, D'André will mobilize someone to find antiques to display to M. le Bailli de Breteuil. He asks Des Pennes to sound out this ambassador's preferences and assure him that the Consul of Chania would be more than happy to contribute to the expansion of his collection. One is expecting Captain Pasha shortly with 23 caravac accompanying 3 Russian frigates, the officer who commands them appoints Muscovite consuls everywhere, redeems the slaves of his nation and takes on board the Greek families who want to leave the Levant. This fleet will pass from Morea to Suda. Madame d'André asks him to pay her respects as well as to the bailiffs of Rohan and Blacas.	
38	Vol. III ff 73-74	Chania	August 6, 1775	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Finance ; Recommendation		Captain Etienne ; Captain Graille ; Captain Daniel	He thanks him for delivered the letters for Captain Etienne. By the attached bill of lading, Des Pennes will see that Captain Graille gave him 13 tallari; D'André demanded nothing for the ship chartering, which turned out to the benefit of the debtor, and will make a receipt when the Turk through whom this letter arrives returns to the Morea. He will give Captain Daniel, whom Des Pennes recommends, the help and assistance he needs.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)										
N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
39	Vol. III ff 75-78	Chania	September 19, 1775	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance ; Apostasy		Sr. Raybaud ; Amoreux	Sr. Raybaud converted to the Muslim religion along with his whole family to avoid ruin, because, in his ambition to dominate French trade, he had bought oils from Chania at very low prices in order to be able to derive a lot of profit from it by borrowing from the Turks with 12% interest rates, then opened an insurance office in Syria to put that money to good use hoping to take advantage of the war with Russia. But the conflict not having lasted as long as his business required, he had to return the sums borrowed with interest and found himself in a deficit of 50,000 <i>piastres</i> . Instead of making honest statements, he wrote to the Chamber of Commerce that he had bought the oils at a usual price and asked, under the pretext of delivering them, for funds proportional to the fictitious profits he would have made. Once the funds collected, he asked for asylum in the Empire by paying Turkish captains, and he now wants to fly the Turkish flag to his cousin's ship in which he has interests. D'André had the ship watched; Amoreux writes that he must load in Malta and in the event that he finds no expedient, Des Pennes must order him to return to France so that Roybaud's creditors can at least benefit from his share on the ship. This would also restore the honor of the flag.	
40	Vol. III ff 79-80	Chania	April 18, 1776	Judas Franco	Chevalier des Pennes	Request		Sr Philippe Bresme ; Consul Cavalier	Interpreter for France, he is harassed by a Turk, debtor of Sr Philippe Bresme. He had asked the former consul Cavalier to take care of it, which the latter had accepted. Franco writes to Des Pennes to remind him of this, as this will avoid prejudice to other Maltese, who are from time to time targeted by rumours. He took advantage of Arnaud's return to Malta to acknowledge receipt of his shipment of 12 <i>talari</i> s 3/4 given to him by Captain Rouquier. The two previous shipments are still in his hands while waiting for the creditor of Sr Philippe Bresme to return from Barbary. Arnaud was appreciated by all and did his best, even if he did not benefit very well of the business which was in a disastrous state when he arrived. Ms D'André suffered two ailments which resulted in a bruise on her face, but she seems to be expecting a happy event and D'André is keen to let Des Pennes know of this in case he wants to do a favor for the first boy she is going to give birth to. He appends a paragraph of a letter from Forbin's account who has just noted M. de Champmartin's cruise not far away. The information it contains may be of use to frigates and merchant ships which usually pass through Malta before coming to the Levant. P-S: he asks him to be in favor of Arnaud's suggestion to send him a Maltese chief, having given up on being able to have French in his service.	
41	Vol. III ff 81-82	Chania	March 11, 1777	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Informations ; Navigation ; Recommendation		Arnaud ; Captain Rouquier ; Sr Philippe Bresme ; Ms D'André ; Forbin ; M. de Champmartin		
42	Vol. III f 83					Bill of lading	Malta ; Chania	Chevalier des Pennes ; Captain Jean-Joseph Rouquier ; D'André	Malta, December 29, 1776: The Chevalier Des Pennes had 12 <i>talari</i> s and 3/4 <i>thaler Marie-Thérèse</i> loaded onto the <i>pinque "Le Saint Michel"</i> (Captain Jean Joseph Rouquier) to consign them to D'André, French consul in Chania. Charter of 5 <i>sol</i> s.	
43	Vol. III ff 84-85	Chania	July 2, 1777	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Finance ; Informations	Egypt	Mrs. Lemaire ; Bresme ; Baron de Tott	He attaches a letter which he had to send for several months, for lack of opportunities for Malta, as well as another intended for Mrs. Lemaire. He still has the money Bresme owes his Turkish creditor who hasn't shown up yet. Baron de Tott finished his inspection here and left on June 26 for Egypt. He seemed very satisfied with this Post.	
44	Vol. III ff 86-87	Chania	December 22, 1777	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Request ; Informations ; Navigation		Captain Dumas ; Benedetto Longuoro ; Talibout ; Kassab Soliman Pasha ; Chevalier de Villages	He thanks him for sending him a chef and gives his payments to his father. He also writes to him about the "little cross" that Des Pennes said to not wanting to ask for himself. D'André having had a son on September 20, he asks for the cross. He succeeded in keeping a Maltese in the Christian religion. Captain Dumas, from Saint-Tropez, arriving from Benghazi, welcomed on board Benedetto Longuoro, shipwrecked from a Maltese warship lost on the coast. Dumas goes to Heraklion and Alexandria, he wrote to Talibout asking him to grant this Maltese his passage to Marseilles. By the attached letter, Des Pennes will see that the prosecutor of Kassab Soliman Pasha received the 30 3/4 <i>patraques</i> from Sr. Bresme, so their case is over. P-S of January 9, 1778: Dumas left for Suda where the Chevalier de Villages arrived, commanding the King's <i>corvette "La Sardine"</i> , on which he had Benedetto Longuoro pass.	
45	Vol. III ff 88-89	Chania	Chaban Moon 23, Year 1191H			Trade ; Finance		Said Houda el Hagi Mehemet Ziorbagi ; Kassab Soliman Pasha ; D'André ; Philippe Bresme	Said Houda el Hagi Mehemet Ziorbagi, from Jerba, prosecutor of Kassab Soliman Pasha, from Chania, declares having received from D'André, consul of France in Chania 30 <i>patraques</i> 3/4 for the sale of 3 bundles of fake gold and silver braid and 8 Indian coins given by the said Kassab Soliman Pasha to Philippe Bresme of Malta. The Indians coins were sold there for 8 crowns each and the 3 bundles 8 crowns 4 <i>tarins</i> , that is 72 <i>écus 4 tarins</i> which, valued at 32 <i>paras</i> each, make 57 <i>piastres</i> 34 <i>paras</i> for which sum he received 65 <i>piastres</i> and 13 <i>paras</i> in 30 <i>patraques</i> and 34 valued at 65 <i>paras</i> one. Signed the witnesses: Chérif Zaddé, Mahmet Efenidi, Bekir Hassan Kethuda Zaddé, Abdourahman Natti el Hourouf Besim, Husein Efenidi Bougourouz Zaddé.	Translation of attached Turkish note
46	Vol. III ff 90-91	Chania	February 9, 1778	D'André	Chevalier des Pennes	Personal		Gwann Schembri ; Captain Espitalier	The Maltese chief whom Des Pennes had sent him, Gwann Schembri, asked to leave because he was homesick. D'André explained that he hasn't had wine for two months. D'André handed over the balance of his salary to Captain Espitalier who will give it to Schembri's father.	
47	Vol. III ff 92-93	Chania	February 9, 1778			Balance for wages			Balance of wages for the chef. In the event that M. Espitalier does not stop in Malta, he will have to give the chef half of the salary amounting to 7 <i>piastres</i> and the other half to the Consul of the Religion in Marseilles who will send it to the Commandant Des Pennes. D'André, in Chania on February 9, 1778.	
48	Vol. III f 94					Payment certificate		Gwann Schembri ; Captain Espitalier	Certificate of payment from Gwann Schembri, entered into service on July 17, 1777. The balance of his account and the money for his passage were given to Mr. Espitalier. Signed: J. Espitalier	
49	Vol. III ff 95-96	Chania	April 10, 1778	Fra Michel de Lens, capuchin, major, priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Recommendation ; Corsairs	Cyprus ; Malta	Father Athanase ; Captain Cauvin de Saint-Tropez	Father Athanase, a Maronite monk from Mount Lebanon of the order of St Anthony, having been sent by his superior to make supplies in Cyprus, encountered a Maltese corsair who stripped him of all his belongings, even the ornaments from the church. In Cyprus, he made the declaration to the French chancery as well as all the required formalities. His superior ordered him to go to Malta to make the same declaration and this unfortunate man has been with Brother Michel for 3 months for lack of boats for Malta. He finally found one today, by Captain Cauvin de Saint-Tropez. Brother Michel therefore asked Des Pennes to assure him of his protection and assistance. Father Athanase is naturalized French, his uncle being the Jaffa vice-consul.	
50	Vol. III ff 97-98	Chania	September 26, 1778	D'André	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Administration		Bailli des Pennes	He congratulates him on his appointment to succeed the Bailli des Pennes and hopes that he will continue in his line by informing him of what could be of interest to his sector, in return for which D'André will give him the information he deems relevant, for commerce the navigation of the King's subjects.	Duplicata
51	Vol. III ff 99-102									Original du duplicata précédent avec en plus une copie de la lettre suivante
52	Vol. III ff 100	Chania	September 11, 1778	?	D'André	Corsairs	Zakynthos	Visconti ; Viscount of Mortemart	Visconti, from Zakynthos, informed him that on August 28 a <i>xébec</i> from Port Mahon (20 guns and 200 men) was crossing in front of the islands of Zakynthos. Other letters from Patras add that in the same vicinity there is a boat and a <i>tartane</i> armed for privateering and bearing the English flag. D'André requests that this report be reported to the Viscount of Mortemart.	
53	Vol. III ff 103-104	Chania	December 6, 1778	D'André	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Informations		Captain Durbec	He sends him the duplicate of his letter of September 26 which must have reached him by Tripoli's route. Captain Durbec handed him Seystres letter of September 28 and the bundles for Koroni, which he despatched. A ship bound for Alexandria picked up the monk from Mount Lebanon.	
54	Vol. III ff 105-106	Chania	May 1, 1779	D'André	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	Suda ; Zakynthos ; Mani ; Sapienza ; Koroni ; Methoni ; Cape Matapan ; Morea ; Schiza	Captain De La Grange ; Madame Lemaire	He shares with him the declarations of the foreign captains of the two <i>tartanes</i> who leave for Malta to pick up Captain De La Grange. In light of those informations, trade is likely to suffer if cruises from Suda to Zakynthos are not reinstated. On March 31, 1777, D'André reported to the Minister that the arm of Mani, the islands of Sapienza and the surroundings of Koroni and Methoni are obligatory passages for ships coming from Christianity to enter the Archipelago. These are therefore the most frequented places by warships because they know that the French captains, hampered by the northerly winds, prefer to use Cape Matapan as a barrier rather than backtracking in the Malta Channel. Formerly it is there that the pirates, and today the English, await to surprise and capture them, then bring them quietly to the merchant ports of Morea, Cape Matapan, Schiza or the nearest Venetian islands to sell the goods. D'André suggests that Seystres inform the Court of this, by way of Sicily, before the losses of trade demonstrate the necessity. He also encloses a letter for Madame Lemaire.	
55	Vol. III ff 107-110									Duplicata de la précédente avec en plus la déclaration des capitaines.
56	Vol. III ff 108-109					Corsairs	Chania ; Splenze Islands ; Methoni ; Zakynthos ; Prevezza ; Ancona ; Cape Matapan	Captain Giorgio Cousina ; Captain Jean ; Captain Zinimo Svorono ; Captain Natale Kassachich	Chania, March 31, 1779: Captain Giorgio Cousina, of Venice, said on his arrival in Chania that on March 18 he was boarded between the Sapienza and Methoni by an English corsair of which he gives a description. The day before, the latter had seized Captain Jean's ship, which had left Marseilles richly laden for Smyrna. While Cousina was boarding the corsair ship, which carried the French flag, the latter fired 3 cannonball shots, one of which was touched Cousina's hull, on the pretext of the laws of war. A Ragusan captain also told Cousina that an armed squadron of three English corsair ships had sailed from Livorno, including one of French construction. Chania, April 28, 1779: A ship that arrived that night said the English corsair had gone from Zathyntos to Prevezza to sell the seized items there, and was at Ancona on March 28. Chania, April 28, 1779: the Venetian captain Zinimo Svorono, arrived from Zakynthos, declares to have seen there a French ship coming from Tripoli of Barbary led by an English boat. The corsair captain (aged 22), showed the provost his authorization to sell the goods of the Turks. During the 4 years of peace between France and England, he benefited, from Suda, from a station frigate, why abandon it to the English corsairs now? Chania, April 29, 1779: Captain Natale Kassachich, Ragusan, was questioned by the approached south of Cape Matapan. He must have stayed two hours on board, where he counted 14 guns and 140 crew, Genoese for the most part.	
57	Vol. XIII ff 171-172	Chania	June 30, 1779	D'André	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Pirates ; Slaves	Chania	Aliko Manikaki "Manik low-rise" ; Reybaud ; Jean-Joseph Lunel of Marseilles-Ravel second in command	Although soon transferred to another Post, he feels it is his duty to point out what might disturb Chania's peace. He informed Seystres on August 14 that six Canisio had joined an armed ship which turned out to be a pirate. After having committed exactions on the coasts of Meaia and Sicily, this ship was recently captured by rebecs near Naples. Among the slaves made is Aliko Manikaki, "Manik low-rise", dark blond beard, lean and common face, who, under Reybaud consulate, murdered with 10 stab wounds Jean-Joseph Lunel of Marseilles-Ravel second in command, and attacked another Frenchman on the way to Chania. One day, passing through Customs, he saw a boat pilot and believed him to be French, so he stabbed him six times with a <i>kanjar</i> . Such a monster should not come out of prison. France has had the pleasure to enforce the Ottoman Empire's order to strangle him, but now that he's been captured, wouldn't it be possible to claim him from Naples to have him chained to the galleys or in to be redeemed by the Religion of Malta by demanding that a redemption is not possible?	
58	Vol. III ff 111-112	Chania	October 24, 1779	D'André	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Correspondance	Malta ; Tripoli	Mme d'André	D'André's wife died of smallpox on the 19th of last month and he is forced to stay in Chania awaiting his successor. The latter finally arrived after 50 days of travel and he should be in Chania on November 2 or 3. As for him, he can no longer benefit, with the off season, of a felucca from Tripoli and he could only embark on the convoy which is going leave in January or February for Malta. He informs the Minister of his situation and asks Seystres to send him his letter by Sicily's route so that it arrives as soon as possible. He is delighted that his appointment in Tripoli brings him closer to Malta.	
59	Vol. III ff 113-114	Chania	April 28, 1780	De Kercy, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance		D'André	Having no opportunity to send mail to Tripoli, he gave Seystres a letter for D'André which had arrived after he had left Chania.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphalonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
60	Vol. III ff 115-118	Chania	April 28, 1780	De Kerzy	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Corsairs	Chania ; Kythira ; Naxos ; Cyprus ; Suda ; Morea ; the Dardanelles ; Zakynthos	M. de Clavaux ; M. d'Entrecasteaux ; Captain Home ; Captain Pasha ; M. le Comte de Saint-Priest	Ships from Chania arrived in Kythira after "La Précieuse" separated from "La Mignonne"; there are still 24 boats in all for the Morea. Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonika. Many convoys have been attacked by two cutters, one of which looks a lot like the one M. de Clavaux sank in January. Despite their strength and technical superiority, the cutters seized only two ships and one of them was quickly taken over by M. d'Entrecasteaux ("La Mignonne") with 11 Englishmen who had passed on board, including the big cutter's lieutenant. The other ship was sent back by the corsairs after they realized that it contained no goods. The cutters passed through Naxos for repairs before proceeding to Cyprus, where they arrived quickly. The report shows 10 crewmen killed including Captain Home, and 9 or 10 seriously injured and mutilated. After stopping at Milo with his convoy, Mr. d'Entrecasteaux left without the recommended reinforcements by Smyrna and arrived a month ago at Suda. The Ottoman Empire has announced that they will not fire on anyone within a mile of range of their cannons pending the completion of negotiations with their enemies, and Captain Pasha and his ambassadors will ensure the application of this measure. The gulf of Smyrna is therefore considered to be under ceasefire. M. le Comte de Saint-Priest has also obtained from Captain Pasha absolute security for the convoy escorting "La Mignonne". It is currently the only frigate in the Archipelago, which should leave in mid-August. There are at Chania 15 ships laden for a long time, 8 in Morea, 3 or 4 at the Dardanelles, and still others in the various Posts. The oil shipments are quickly wasting away and it would be urgent for new frigates to arrive in the vicinity. It seems that the corsairs are now meeting outside the Archipelago and on the coasts of Malta; there are a few, weak, on the coasts of Morea and Zakynthos. Mr. d'Entrecasteaux did not encounter any after leaving Suda. De Kerzy transmits to Des Pennes the description of "L'Anglicane", a ship in privateering and commerce which does not particularly seek to attack the French ships, but he prefers to warn him.	
61	Vol. III ff 119-120	Chania	July 16, 1780	Mourgue, French merchant	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Informations ; Navigation ; Trade ; Corsairs	Chania ; Morea ; Koroni	Captain Fourteaux ; D'André ; Mourque ; Madame D'André ; M. de Missiessy	He received his letter of June 29 from Captain Fourteaux who was also bearer of the tombstone that D'André had asked Seystres to have made for his wife, which Mourque had placed on Madame D'André's grave. He also delivered to the Superior of the Capuchins the letters which were for him. He thanked Seystres for taking an interest in the 18 ships laden with oil which had been waiting in Chania for almost 5 months. It seems that they will have to stay there all summer, because the frigate "La Sérénuse" (commanded by M. de Missiessy) sent from Toulon to escort these ships and those of Morea, met on July 12, at the exit of Koroni's Gulf, two frigates and an English xebec chased them and forced them to return to Koroni. Missiessy therefore wrote that he was waiting for sufficient forces to pick up the boats, the loaded ships experiencing a large number of sinkings.	
62	Vol XXXIII ff. 389-390	Chania	?	Mourgue	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	Toulon ; Tunis	Captain Guigou ; Captain Daniel ; Mourgue	He thanks him for having informed him of the unfortunate event that happened to the brigantine "Le Crétois" (Captain Guigou) and for having rescued this ship, which fortunately arrived in Toulon after disembarking the sick sailor in Tunis (who, as far as he was told, survived). Reports from Seystres about Captain Daniel can only increase Mourgue's good opinion of this young man.	
63	Vol. III ff 121-122	Chania	March 7, 1781	Chevalier de Laidet	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Hussein Pasha, son of Esky Roumatulu Usuku Mustafa	The officers of the 0rd (regiment of janissaries) of a Turkish slave named Hussein Pasha, son of Esky Roumatulu Usuku Mustafa, came to ask Laidet to buy him back, but the said slave being an assassin, Laidet asked Seystres to write him a letter in which he will explain that it is impossible to obtain his redemption for 400 piastres, a sum on which they refuse to compromise. He would be doing Chania a great service.	
64	Vol. III ff 123-124	Chania	September 17, 1782	Pellegrin, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance		Captain Rouze	He sends him a bundle of letters intended to the Ministry of the Navy by Captain Rouze. He regrets not having stopped in Malta during his stay on the frigate "La Sultane".	
65	Vol. XXXIII ff 149-150	Heraklion	December 1783	Rais Jasir Ahmed	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Slaves		Jasir Ahmed ; Captain Guglielmo Lorenzi	In French at the top of the page: "Supplication presented to the King's Representative in October 1783 in which His Eminence defended the sale of the raïs captured by Captain Guglielmo". In Italian: Jasir Ahmed, Candiot, captain of an Ottoman ship who was an officer of the Ottoman Navy and who was captain of the padrone of the said Navy, asks Seystres to intervene so that he is not put up for sale by Captain Guglielmo Lorenzi because never an officer of the Ottoman Navy has been sold, but taken to the fortress with all the honors to his rank, as is also done among the Christian Puissances.	
66	Vol. III ff 125-126	Chania	November 6, 1785	Chevalier de Laidet	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Baba Ali	He thanks him for the redemption of the slave Baba Ali, who gave him his letter of January 20. Laidet hopes that the Chamber of Commerce will reimburse Seystres for the sum he has advanced.	
67	Vol. III ff 127-128	Chania	May 10, 1786	Chevalier de Laidet	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Finance	Crete	Sr Isnard	Sr Isnard, a Frenchman residing in Malta, had brought several slaves to Crete last year and had left Laidet with several redemption bills, asking him to withdraw the amount and pass it on to him. Laidet's solicitations, moves and threats proved fruitless as he was only able to withdraw a down payment of 220 piastres, with no hope of withdrawing the total of 525 piastres to which the redemption amounted. He asks Seystres to send Isnard the remaining 225 piastres.	
68	Vol. III ff 129-130	Chania	January 6, 1788	Pellegrin	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Administration	Heraklion ; Tripoli (Libya)	Danazi Mehemet Pasha ; Pietro Gelalich ; Ali ; Mure	Danazi Mehemet Pasha, governor in Heraklion, writes to him that Pietro Gelalich, Maltese corsair, took from him one of his Tartars, Ali, and sent him to Constantinople on urgent business. Danazi Mehemet has asked Pellegrin to redeem this Tartarus for him, but he refuses to give a fixed sum for the ransom. Pellegrin asks Seystres to kindly take care of this matter, in consideration for the interest and the attachment that the Pasha of Heraklion shows for France. He is pleased to be appointed consul general of Tripoli since it will bring him closer to Malta. He has orders to wait for his successor, Mure, in Chania.	
69	Vol. III ff 131-132	Chania	April 6, 1788	Pellegrin	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation		Captain Joseph François Fergeuron from Antibes	He sends him the duplicate of his letter of June 6, from which he is still awaiting an answer. Captain Joseph François Fergeuron, from Antibes, chartered a ship in Malta to go to Chania where he loaded oil, but he has been blocked in the port (by order of the governor) since March 26 because of a Turkish xebec on which troops embarked. The governor and the janissary agha refuse to let the ship leave before the xebec, so Pellegrin has made him a certificate to assert his rights towards his chartered.	Duplicate of the preceding
70	Vol. III ff 133-134	Chania	July 13, 1788	Mure d'Azir, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Ali ; Prince Victor de Rohan Guéménée ; Viscount d'Orléans	He sends him a note about Ali the Tartarus, at the governor of Heraklion's service, captured by a Maltese corsair 4 months ago. His predecessor not having found him in Malta, Mure asks Seystres to do new research because the pasha strongly insists on this matter. He encloses 4 letters for Prince Victor de Rohan Guéménée and the Viscount d'Orléans.	
71	Vol. III ff 135-137	Chania	December 14, 1788	Mure d'Azir, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Mr. Barle ; Ali	He takes advantage of Mr. Barle's return to Europe to reply to Seystres' letter of October 25 relating to the redemption of Ali the Tartarus. The death of the latter's master, the pasha of Heraklion, a few months ago will surely deprive this slave of freedom since the Ottoman Empire has just sent a <i>Capigi Bach</i> to seize all his belongings. Mure won't bother Seystres with this case again until he collects the 2400# ransom.	
72	Vol. III ff 140-141	Chania	March 15, 1790	Mure d'Azir, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Military	Constantinople		He looks forward to news, whether of peace or war, because incertitude always causes inconvenience for everyone. Lately an order has arrived from Constantinople forcing all subjects to deliver their silverware to the treasury at the rate of 10 peras per drachma. Mure does not think the Turks are patriotic and loyal enough to the Sultan to submit to this order because self-interest trumps everything else in this country, so this decision can only be negative for the Empire. Whatever they may flatter themselves, another military campaign would only make things worse.	
73	Vol. III ff 142-143	Chania	April 2, 1791	Mure d'Azir, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Malta	Manic Oglou	A Turk from Chania, Manic Oglou, slave in Malta whom the Order bought and sentenced to life imprisonment at Seystres request, however talked of his redemption with a Maltese who arrived in Chania 6 days ago to ask the amount of the ransom from his parents. Mure insists that the Order not allow this redemption because the safety of all the French settled here is at stake.	
74	Vol. III ff 144-145	Chania	October 20, 1791	Mure d'Azir, consul	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Cauchi ; Esma ; Ahmet Aga ; Derwich Ibrahim	He received Seystres letter of August 3 in which, at the request of Cauchi and other Maltese, he would like to know whether Esma, Cyriot, and Ahmet Aga, Caniot, had money paid to the chancery for their redemption. Mure has not heard of these slaves or their parents since Cauchi's departure from Chania. He asks Seystres, at the Pasha of Heraklion's request, to inquire about the amount of the ransom of a poor Arab old man, Derwich Ibrahim, formerly established in Heraklion, and whom the governor is willing to redeem by aims up to 200 piastres.	
75	Vol. III ff 146-147	Kefalonia	March 18, 1769	Conradin Caridy, vice-consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation		Antoine Julien	The French <i>martegane</i> "St Louis", captain Antoine Julien of La Ciotat, wrecked on this island. Caridy had the 11 castaways on board the Ragusan vessel "Le Saint Jean-Baptiste" and provided them with supplies for 15 days.	
76	Vol. III ff 147a-147b	Kefalonia	January 22, 1771	Conradin Caridy	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Personal request	Malta	Reinaud ; Captain Gregorio Passa ; Eustache Caridy	He did not acknowledge receipt of his last letter so as not to disturb him, nor did he thank him for having written in his favor to Reinaud (vice-consul in Zante) but assured Des Pennes that both attentions reinforced his enthusiasm to occupy this post in the service of the King for more than 30 years. He currently needs of Des Pennes help : Captain Gregorio Passa, from Kefalonia, owes 20 <i>filirins</i> with a maritime interest of 3% per month to his son Eustache Caridy. Passa left the island with his ship and it looks like he won't come back. Caridy learned that he was to go to Malta under the Russian flag with Turkish slaves, so he asks Des Pennes to claim the said sum on his behalf and to send him an authenticated copy of the deed by way of Venice.	Letters in Italian
77	Vol. III ff 148-149	Kythira	December 10, 1765	Antoine Lulvri, vice-consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Correspondances	Mani	Captain Gombaudo de St Tropez ; Chevalier d'Argens ; Chevalier de Mazin	He went to rescue Captain Gombaudo de St Tropez on December 8 in the port of St Nicolas on this island, who will deliver this letter to Des Pennes. He arrived on a Venetian ship coming from Mani and learned there that a galote of 16 benches was being driven here which was to be inaugurated next January and everything suggested that it would be a corsair. Lulvri encloses a letter for the Chevalier d'Argens and another for the Chevalier de Mazin accompanied by a sealed box.	
78	Vol. III ff 150-151	Kythira	March 4, 1778	Antoine Lulvri	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation		Captain Estrailleur of St Tropez	He informs him of the arrival at the port of St Nicolas of the <i>farlane</i> "La Vierge du Rosaire", Captain Estrailleur of St Tropez. The Château St François officer informed him of the disorder that reigns on board and he personally traveled despite the distance to certify these statements. He is astonished that none of the consulates in the places where this boat has passed through are reported or sorted out the many problems of this vessel; he has never seen such a poorly maintained boat, most of the crew are sick and fighting among themselves, the captain is drunk all day and is fighting with his second whom he wants to disembark. It is necessary to take a decision in Malta because it would be a shame to continue letting these people sail.	
79	Vol. III ff 152-153	Artà	September 20, 1763	Boule, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Salé ; Corsica ; Sardinia ; Ragusa ; Malta	Jean-Baptiste Magy ; Joseph Jourdan of Marseille ; Duc de Praslin	He received his letter of September 6 and forwarded the report sent by Des Pennes about the armed corsairs from Salé cruising in the Mediterranean. The Pasha of Isaminia now demanded a right of consulate on Greek ships flying the Turkish flag and seeing, because of rumors of armaments in Corsica and Sardinia, that this navigation was losing its power to the benefit of the French, also began to demand the consulate on the Maltese flag and began with Boule ship on all captains Jean-Baptiste Magy and Joseph Jourdan of Marseilles goods. One belonging to the Royal Company of Messina were not taken into account, in gratitude for the services of the King of the Two Sicilies cecbes at sea. This injustice has strengthened the Turkish navigators to the point that there are two in loading this port, for Ragusa and Malta. This situation, as well as the facility for shippers to obtain insurance in Venice, could be very detrimental to French shipping until the King's ambassador in Turkey finds a solution. Boule gave Jourdan three packages of letters for the Duc de Praslin which he asked Des Pennes to send to France.	
80	Vol. III ff 154-155	Artà	January 2, 1764	Boule	Chevalier des Pennes	Pirates			He learned from his letter of October 25th of the unfortunate event which could pose a problem for French navigation for some time. He immediately circulated the information and asked Des Pennes to inform him of the King's ships cruises which would oppose his pirates.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphalonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)										
N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
82	Vol. III ff 156-157	Arta	December 27, 1768	Julien, consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Trade	Ithaca (Little Kefalonia) ; Zakyntho ; Preveza	Nicolas Roze ; Captain Morel of Saint-Tropez ; Sidonachy ; Georges Gonili	He received his letter of October 18th and sent Nicolas Roze, clerk at Gueses&Cie merchants in Smyrna and vice-consul of Patras, the one which was intended for him. This letter is carried by Captain Morel of Saint-Tropez who was shipwrecked in Ithaca (Little Kefalonia). He had to go and load hoods for the soldiers at Arta and he had with him 20,000 crowns in cash and goods, which had been entrusted to him in Livorno or Malta. A rumor, supported by two Greek passengers testimony, suggests that this shipwreck was voluntary. The captain and crew fled with their possessions but made no attempt to save the goods, as is customary. Whatever the case may be, this greatly discredits French power in this Post, already weakened by the last war and the consulate vacancy, which the Ragusan took advantage of to recover the market, even from the French. The island of Ithaca dependent on Zakynthos, Captain Morel went there with a trusted man assigned by Seystres. Four Maltese sailors ended up in Preveza where the Vice Consul fed them for about a week. Sidonachy, a Greek merchant from Heraklion, who claims that Seystres knows him, obtained permission from Julien to cut construction timber for Toulon arsenal. He sends a ship flying the Turkish flag to Malta and intends to load the timber there on his return to Arta. Julien asks Des Pennes to provide the commander of this ship, Georges Gonili, with the necessary certificates for his trip.	
83	Vol. III ff 158-160	Arta	October 1, 1769	Julien	Chevalier des Pennes	Justice ; Navigation ; Trade ; Military ; Diplomacy	Azov ; Parga ; Gulf of Venice ; Ragusa ; Preveza	Captain Morel ; Seystres	He is happy to learn that Captain Morel has been declared innocent of the suspicions hanging over him and he passed on Seystres letter to all those who harassed this captain, hoping that this will serve as a reproach because he complains daily from their wickedness. Likewise, the Greeks have just chartered an Englishman in Livorno to load hoods for soldiers because they did not want the French flag just to deprive Julien of the benefit (according to him). He asks Des Pennes to intercede on his behalf with the Duke of Praslin. He could not find out if the ship that forced Captain Morel to run aground was from Tripoli or Ucinj, the latter frequenting the area a lot. One says that the Muscovite warships took two Ragusans there, consequently the Greek merchants of Livorno and Messina wrote to Arta and Ioannina not to load any more on the Ragusan ships because the insurance is now 10%. The consul of Ragusa in Constantinople thus had to undertake at his own risk and peril the transport of the wheat which the Sultan profits from in Morea for Constantinople. One says that the Turks were defeated and retreated to Azov. 15 days ago, 3 to 4 people from the army arrived in Ioannina after having probably deserted in Larissa, humiliated. 20 days ago, two Muscovite warships anchored in Parga, between Preveza and Corfu, to stock up on some supplies and said that two similar ships attacked and sank Safer Bey, commander of a coast guard xebec in the Archipelago, who escaped in a pinnace. The Vice-Consul of Venice at Arta has learned that 3 Muscovite warships have entered the Gulf of Venice and even anchored near Ragusa, within reach of the Montenegrins. The two Venetian xebecs went to inform the General Preventor of Corfu, who is currently in Zakynthos, who stopped at Preveza a boat from Missolonghi which had brought powder and arms from [Sengaje] to Greeks who live independently near Corfu, which raised the alarm all around. The Muscovite officer had given 3,000 piastres of charter to the skipper of this boat. The Venetians observe neutrality well. PS: it turns out that the 3 so-called Muscovite warships were at most piashpers who had gone to help the Montenegrins.	
84	Vol. III ff 161-162	Arta	May 28, 1773	Julien	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Trade ; Justice ; Military	Arta	Skipper Jean Theodoro of Missolonghi ; Saint-Priest	Skipper Jean Theodoro of Missolonghi, captain of the tartane "Saint Spiridon" leaves Arta loaded with hoods for soldiers to go to Malta. Julien uses this pretext to ask Des Pennes to help him put a brake on the Greeks' disdain for the French flag. Indeed, Theodoro uses and abuses the protection of the nation, with the help of a Greek primate of the city, the <i>qaf</i> and the <i>voivode</i> , for his personal profit. Julien has already warned him several times when he tried to scam French captains, which only increased his hatred and he teamed up with some merchants from Ioannina for import and export of goods from Livorno and Messina which were traditionally made under the French flag. He called on Greek skippers who, having been unable to secure themselves under the Turkish flag, loaded under the Jerusalem flag protected in Turkey by France. Julien therefore intercepted Theodoro on his arrival, but the latter affirmed that he had always flown the Greek flag and owed nothing to the French consulate. All these processes and frauds by the Greeks, besides abusing the good faith of the trade, undermine which finds itself deprived of the profits of a good charter and consular rights even though France protects them. Julien attaches the extract of the protest which he had drawn up in the Chancery and asks Des Pennes to sequester 200 piastres belonging to Theodoro to pay his consulate fees, pending orders from Saint-Priest to whom he also wrote. A newly arrived xebec in Arta with the same loading policy as the last found, thanks to the above-mentioned primate, a charter in Livorno. Julien will file a complaint with the concerned consul, he is determined not to let the incidence of these people go unpunished, especially since the troubles between the Ottoman Empire and Russia.	
85	Vol. III ff 163-164	Arta	April 24, 1773			Court case	Arta	Jean Julien ; Jean Theodoro ; Pierre Roch ; Francesco Giuseppe Maria Odierna ; Don Bartolo Piazzoni	Appeared in the Consular Chancery of His Majesty of Sicily to Arta Jean Julien, Consul General of France in this Post Office, to file a complaint against Jean Theodoro, captain of the <i>martigane</i> "Saint Spiridon" who loaded various goods at Livorno in March under the flag of Jerusalem. He changed flag to unload at Arta and handed over the goods to the owners and consignees without reporting to the French consulate or paying the Jerusalem consulate possession fees. He now claims to be an Ottoman subject flying the Ottoman flag and to owe nothing to the French consul. The consul, out of Christian charity, did not want to resort to Ottoman justice and decided, before witnesses, to appeal to French justice. Signed: Julien, Consul of France; Pierre Roch, French merchant, witness; Francesco Giuseppe Maria Odierna, master, witness. Confirmed true by Don Bartolo Piazzoni, vice-consul of Sicily in Arta, May 27, 1773.	Copie du protêt du 24 avril 1773, certifié conforme le 27 mai 1773 (en italien). Porte le sceau des Deux-Siciles.
86	Vol. III ff 165-166	Arta	June 21, 1777	Galleigne, vice-consul and merchant	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Captain Espitalier ; Georges d'Anastase ; Capitaine Allègre	He wrote to him, through Captain Espitalier, about Georges d'Anastase, Greek, debtor of 86 Maltese crowns, whom he succeeded in forcing to pay with the help of the pasha. He therefore had 66 piastres and 32 paras in his hands, which he did not dare give to Captain Allègre who was going to Malta because he had not received the order. Nevertheless, this captain will be able to advance it to Des Pennes and Galleigne will reimburse him on his return. The Pasha did not want to give up on his rights, which only amounted to 7 piastres, but it would have been impossible to obtain payment of the debt without this. This Georges d'Anastase is in financial difficulty and has been forced to borrow to repay his debt. If there are others, new power of attorney will have to be sent from Malta.	
87	Vol. III ff 167-168	Arta	April 3, 1779	Galleigne	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Correspondance	Ioannina	Roncalli, Lallement	He received his letter of January 28 from the young Roncalli whom Seystres had recommended to him, the consul took him into his home and he left on April 1 for Ioannina with recommendations from Galleigne. PS: The vice-consul in Messina, Lallement, has asked Galleigne to address all the letters he writes to Seystres, so he will have it forwarded to him.	
88	Vol. III ff 169-170	Arta	September 5, 1780	Grimaldi, chargé des affaires of the consulate	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation	Zakynthos	Saverio Gunari	He received his letter of August 19 in which he recommended Saverio Gunari from Zakynthos to him.	
89	Vol. III ff 171-172	Arta	February 2, 1781	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Plague	Ioannina ; Preveza		He informed him of the presence, 20 days ago, of an English cutter cruising off Kefalonia and asked Seystres to warn the French captains. In recent days there have been serious cases of plague declared at Ioannina, 10 miles from Arta. The frequent communications between these two cities and Preveza must push the Health of Malta to submit all ships coming from this gulf to a rigorous quarantine without any derogation.	
90	Vol. III ff 173-174	Arta	March 24, 1781	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Plague	Ioannina		There have been no more cases of plague in Ioannina since those affected by the disease were taken out of the city, consequently Grimaldi suggests to the Health of Malta to relax its strictness about the quarantine for ships.	
91	Vol. III ff 175-176	Arta	May 10, 1781	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Plague ; Corsairs	Ioannina		The plague returned to Ioannina in 8 houses. A corsair from Port Mahon appeared near Zakynthos last week and Grimaldi hopes that he will meet the same fate as "L'Algie" which Seystres has just informed him of the capture by the French frigates.	
92	Vol. III ff 177-178	Arta	January 26, 1782	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance	Zakynthos	Saint-Sauveur	He sends him a letter and two letters from Saint-Sauveur, consul general in Zakynthos.	
93	Vol. III ff 179-182	Arta	March 8, 1782	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs	Cape Matapan ; Zakynthos	M. de Saint-Sauveur ; Philippe Giffart	He sends him the report of an English corsair cruising at Cape Matapan and asks to have it distributed to the commanders of the King's frigates and merchant captains. Mr. de Saint-Sauveur also gives the description of an English senua commanded by Philippe Giffart which entered the port of Zakynthos on February 26th.	More details about corsairs' ship
94	Vol. III ff 183-184	Arta	May 1, 1782	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Correspondance	Zakynthos	Philippe Giffart ; M. de Bargeton ; Captain Roudain ; M. de Castries ; Lallement	The English corsair Philippe Giffart took a richly laden ship from M. de Bargeton's convoy, commanded by Captain Roudain. The catch was bought in Zakynthos for 32 or 35,000 <i>livris</i> and the corsair then left for the Levant. Grimaldi encloses 4 letters for M. de Castries, two for the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, and one for Lallement.	
95	Vol. III ff 185-186	Arta	March 20, 1786	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance	Marechal de Castries		Opportunities to send mail directly to France being rare, he gave him a letter for Marshal de Castries.	
96	Vol. III ff 187-188	Arta	February 22, 1787	Grimaldi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation	Tripoli	Mehemet Aga ; Saïd Ali ; Mahmet ; Pacha of Tripoli	He sent home, at their request, three Tripolitans belonging to the Pasha of Tripoli: Mehemet Aga, Saïd Ali and Mahmet, on a Greek boat. The ship benefits from a passport from the Grand Master and the three Tripolitans from French passports given by Des Pennes so as not to be disturbed by the armaments of Religion. He asks Seystres to grant his protection to these people, insisting that the Pasha of Tripoli could be very grateful for this service.	
97	Vol. XXXIII ff 202-203	Arta	April 19, 1787	Grimaldi	M. Tailbout	Military	Morea	Court Pacha	Since the letter he wrote to him on April 10, he has had new information from the commander of Arta on the Albanians moves: numbering 3 or 4,000, they are determined to enter Morea at the beginning of May. Grimaldi hastened to inform Tailbout of this so that the latter can warn the French of Morea to take shelter with their goods before the incursion of these brigands. He hopes that Court Pacha's presence will be powerful enough to oppose their passage, otherwise Morea will experience all the unimaginable desolation and horrors of which the Albanians are capable. P-S: one has just informed him that the Albanians have decided to leave for in 2 or 3 days.	
98	Vol. III ff 189-190	Pylos	July 5, 1769	L. Emeric, vice-consul	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; War	Methone ; Pylos ; Prodano	Captain Morel ; Captain Pin	Captain Morel's misadventure happened in a place that has no communication with Pylos, so Emeric can't give Des Pennes any more information than he already has. He went to Methone with the King's ships officers for the last days of Carnival and he learned on his return that a Tripolitan xebec had anchored in the port for 5 or 6 days. He asked Captain Pin, from Martigues (coming from Marseilles for Koron) how the captain of this said xebec had behaved with him, to which he replied that he could not complain, the Tripolitan having simply taken him a few small provisions. However Pin waited until he left the port to leave, fearing he was a pirate because he saw sailors trying to sell French jacket and trousers. The port people then informed him that the Tripolitan had only come out of Pylos to wait for him outside. Emeric checked, and it is a rumor started by the aga, furious that this French boat does not land in the port and who thought of scaring him to force him to unload. No suspicious armament has appeared since, except for an Uciqianji ship on May 10, loaded with corn for Corfu. Having learned of a Croatian ship laden with wine was at island of Prodano and as the two nations are at war, 4 or 5 Uciqianji crewmen went there in the evening and killed the captain and the writer that they met, made provisions in the nearby village, re-boarded, and the ship set sail into the night.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphalonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
99	Vol. III ff 191-192	Pylos	May 14, 1792	Jean Sauvaire, merchant	Commandeur de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Navigation ; Trade	Prodano ; Porto Cayo	Captain Rivière ; captain Yerasimo Metaxa ; Constantin Porphy ; Captain Joseph Galea ; Major Lambro ; Mr. de Sainte-Marguerite ; Talbout	He wrote to Seystres to complain about a Maltese captain's behavior: Trieste insurers having asked him to send them part of the cotton from Captain Rivière's cargo that Sauvaire had in reserve, he chartered a Venetian boat (captain Yerasimo Metaxa) and placed his servant Constantin Porphy there to represent him, all ascertained by the patent and the manifesto recorded in the Chancery of Venice. On April 19, a day after leaving port, near Prodano, he saw a felucca coming towards them and the crew immediately took up arms to prevent the collision but, too weak, they surrendered without engage in combat. The assailants were Maltese and took the boat to Prodano, where there was a vessel flying the flag of the Order (Captain Joseph Galea). Along the way the Venetian crew and Porphy were badly mistreated and robbed, so Sauvaire immediately demanded compensation from the corsair at Prodano for the damage caused to his servant but was unable to obtain anything. He therefore wrote to Des Pennes to have these Maltese punished and to have the reimbursement of the 450 piastres stolen from Porphy (the damage caused to the Venetian crew was foreign to him). Major Lambro has armed a dozen small ships and probably does not want the peace concluded between the Russians and the Ottomans since he rushes on all the ships flying the flag of the Sultan. He has already taken a certain number and finds refuge with his captives in Porto Cayo, south of Mani. There is fear that he will also declare war to France. Mr. de Sainte-Marguerite, commander of the corvette "La Sardine" which crosses the southern coast of Morea, asked for new orders on what to do in the face of these so-called Russians. P-S: Captain Galea stopped in Prodano a boat laden with oil belonging to Sauvaire trading house and had the skipper imprisoned despite the license that Talbout had given him. He took two large jars of oil and released the skipper. Sauvaire asks Seystres to claim the price of this oil (60 piastres 11/40) and attaches a letter for Talbout.	
100	Vol. III ff 193-194									Exact duplicate of the preceding
102	Vol. III ff 196-197	Naxos	December 22, 1778	Comtesse Rumpff	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Recommendation		Mrs. Giavani	Mrs. Giavani gave her the letter he had given her for her husband. The letter would have been happy to receive her, but he died suddenly in July. Mrs Rumpff nevertheless heeded this lady's recommendation and lodged her across from her house.	
103	Vol. III ff 198-199	Naxos	July 25, 1785	Jean-Baptiste Crispi, archbishop	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal		Canon Barozzi	He learned from his attorney, Canon Barozzi, all that he owed to Seystres for his assistance in matters which keep him in Malta. This canon not having the honor of being known by Seystres, Crispi considers that it is Seystres' great kindness which makes him act thus towards him.	
104	Vol. III ff 200-201	Naxos	July 25, 1785	Jean-Baptiste Crispi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal		Canon Barozzi	He knows that the resolution of his case was only possible thanks to the advice and direction that Seystres gave to Canon Barozzi, and he thanks him for it. He asks him to accept what his nephew will give him as a sign of his gratitude.	
105	Vol. III ff 202-205	Euboea	June 25, 1764	Julien et Daufin	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs			The boat serving Euboea consulate, the "Saint Laurent" is now useless in peacetime. Julien and Daufin had given them funds and a license to make some trips to the Archipelago, but they were captured by a Maltese half-galley on May 10 and looted. They are demanding justice.	
106	Vol. III ff 201-204		June 20, 1764			Court case		Dimitri Papanamoly of Hydra ; Louis Cayzac ; Mathieu Maillet ; Jean-François Giraud	Julien and Daufin, merchants of this city, filed a complaint this day in the chancery. They add that they had sent this boat for 2 years in the Archipelago with a sum of 860 piastres, but that despite their requests, the ship never returned to Euboea and the boatman justified himself by the little profit he made. After having drawn up the list of the items taken on the "Saint Laurent", signed the following witnesses: Louis Cayzac, merchant; Mathieu Maillet, Jean-François Giraud, deputy chancellor. Certified by Laurent Daufin, ex-consul chargé des affaires of the French nation in Euboea and its dependencies, who attested the royal seal.	Detailed list of items taken on the "Saint Laurent" and their value.
107	Vol. III ff 206-207	Euboea	November 3, 1764	Julien et Daufin	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations		Louis Arniaud	They read in his letter of September 16 that the case of their boatman ended and that they received only 575 crowns in compensation. They learned from Louis Arniaud that it was thanks to Des Pennes intervention, whom they thank, because their captain was sailing in total illegality.	
108	Vol. III ff 208-209	Patras	November 27, 1763	Galleigne	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs ; Finance	Salé	Mr. Rivière ; Captain Barthélémy Aiciator ; Alexis Caccuaga	He has received his letters of July 16 and August 23 and has not yet replied for lack of opportunity to send mail to Malta. He takes advantage that Mr. Rivière embarks on a Ragusian ship to inform Des Pennes that he has followed his advice concerning the corsairs of Salé's presence and has sent the copy of the Ragusian captain's report to Koroni, Nafplio, Arta and Zakynthos as well as to all passing captains. Captain Barthélémy Aiciator has been in Patras for a few years but he cannot repay the 423 piastres he owes Alexis Caccuaga all at once because, being of an advanced age, he now has to earn his living as an interpreter for ships that come to load in the gulf. Galleigne has already obtained 60 piastres from him, deposited in the chancery. Besides, Caccuaga had given power of attorney to the Venetian consul in Patras to obtain the repayment of this debt.	
109	Vol. III ff 210-211	Patras	March 28, 1764	Galleigne	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations	Koroni	Alexis Caccuaga ; Captain Aiciator ; M. Broucet	On February 20 he received his letter of December 21 with the latest news, which he sent to the principal Powers, as ordered by Des Pennes. Galleigne will do his best to satisfy Alexis Caccuaga regarding what Captain Aiciator owes him, but feels that Caccuaga should show a little patience due to the captain's old age, and that violence has no chance of doing get things done. M. Broucet, proconsul at Koroni, asked Galleigne for the 60 piastres that Aiciator had deposited to him and he sent them to him that day.	
110	Vol. III ff 121-213	Patras	May 24, 1764	Roze, vice-consul and merchant	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance		Captain Lardeiroi ; Joseph Corrosiny ; Mme. Lazzarina	He has received his letter of April 7 and, in accordance with Des Pennes' instructions, he sends him by the <i>pinque</i> "L'heureux Saint-Joseph" (Captain Lardeiroi) a case of chemistry left by Joseph Corrosiny and a snuffbox claimed by Mme. Lazzarina, Paolo's wife.	
111	Vol. III ff 214-215	Patras	March 29, 1764	Galleigne	Chevalier des Pennes	Administration	Missolonghi	Laurent Boule	The big preparations he had to make for sending one of his ships made him forget to inform Des Pennes that the French consul Laurent Boule made himself a Turk at Missolonghi on March 5. The general opinion is that this decision was taken by Boule because of his personal problems and to escape the lawsuits of his creditors who abused him enormously. Galleigne informed the ambassador.	
112	Vol. III ff 216-217	Patras	September 24, 1765	Roze	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Navigation	Gulf of Nafpaktos ; Morea ; Nafplio	Alexis Caccuaga ; Captain Aiciator ; Captain Jacques Pierre Barthélemy ; Joseph Corrosiny ; Captain Plane ; Mr. the Count of Damas	He received today only Des Pennes' letter of June 14 which contained Alexis Caccuaga's request for the reimbursement of his debt. Captain Aiciator is currently in the Gulf of Nafpaktos and will surely pay upon his return, however Roze doubts he can repay the full amount as he is barely earning enough to live on. Roze sends by Captain Jacques Pierre Barthélemy the belongings of Joseph Corrosiny which he had had time to take care of until now. Two French yebecs are on Morea's coasts. The commander of the first burned the galiot which had captured Captain Plane and then departed towards Nafplio. Mr. the Count of Damas who commands the second stayed 3 days in Zakynthos and left for a destination that Roze ignores. These armaments were necessary to put an end to the daily robbery of this galiot on all the flags.	
113	Vol. III ff 218-219	Patras	July 28, 1768	Roze	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Navigation	Malta ; Toulon	Resouli Pasha ; Mehmet Pasha, son of Hadji Ahmet ; M. de Saint-Cézaire	Resouli Pasha, from Skodra (Shkodër), comes to Malta to deal with the redemption of his servant and asked Roze to intervene so that he could present himself to Des Pennes, so Roze gave him a letter of introduction because it is advisable to remain on good terms with the Albanian nation. The agas of Patras asked him to take an interest in the redemption of Mehmet Pasha (40 years old, barber, from Patras, son of Hadji Ahmet, made a slave 12 years ago under the flag of Tripoli) who is on board the galley "Saint Louis". Due to his poverty, the mighty of this city promised to help him. The yebec commanded by M. de Saint-Cézaire left today for Toulon and will be relieved shortly by "La Topaze". The Ucijanis keep quiet, no doubt because of the presence of the King's armaments.	
114	Vol. III ff 220-223	Patras	June 24, 1775	G. L. Emeric	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Finance	Methoni, Koroni and Pylos	Jean-Baptiste Féraud ; Mr. Fornetty ; Amoureux	Jean-Baptiste Féraud (clerk of Jean-Baptiste Lasalle & Cie of Marseilles, then vice-consul in Patras) had him read Seystres' letter of March 10 in which he learned with regret that the Turks did not want to satisfy Mr. Fornetty about bills of exchange which they owe to Emeric. The latter had barely arrived in Patras when Amoureux told him that Seystres had entrusted him with the recovery of these titles, so he asked him to do what was necessary for the recovery of other debts amounting to a total of 2000 piastres. Amoureux replied that he was simply waiting for the right circumstances that might favor this request, but since then Emeric has heard nothing from either of them. He will write about this to Fornetty because he needs to recover what he is owed to repay his mother's dowry which plunged him into extreme misery. He would never have returned to the Morea, where he is forced to live on only 200 piastres a year, if he didn't absolutely have to settle this matter. He longs for Methoni, Koroni and Pylos where he had been a month before to load two ships with oil for Mr. Féraud and where the local Turks were very happy to receive him and showered him with friendship. They could not help him get his due but assured him that they would be happy to see him return to settle in their country.	
115	Vol. III ff 318-319	Patras	June 24, 1775	G. L. Emeric	M. Fornetti, first interpreter of the French General Consulate in Morea			Fornetti	Letter written by Emeric to Fornetti in which he reproaches him for not having immediately informed him that the Turks did not want to proceed with the recovery of the debts and this puts him in a difficult position towards his creditors in Malta. He asks him to do everything possible and he is even ready to do the impossible himself to force them to pay because his despair is immense.	Copy
116	Vol. III ff 224-227	Patras	March 4, 1780	Lautard	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs	Zakynthos ; Israel ; Koroni	Captain Edward More	He sends him the report made by the <i>chargé des affaires</i> of the French consulate in Zakynthos of the presence of an English corsair frigate (34 guns, 130 men), Captain Edward More, which is cruising from Zakynthos to Israel, and which can represent great danger to merchant ships currently loading oils at Koroni and more are expected.	
118	Vol. III ff 228-229	Patras	December 11, 1781	Roque, agent of the General Consulate of Morea and merchant	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance		M. de Chateaufneuf	He sent him letters delivered by M. de Chateaufneuf, in <i>chargé des affaires</i> at the general consulate.	
119	Vol. III ff 230-231	Patras	December 21, 1781	Roque	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance			He entrusted to captains Pierre and Antoine Roustan the mail that the consul general intended for Seystres.	
120	Vol. III ff 232-233	Patras	January 7, 1782	Roque	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Correspondance	Malta	M. de Chateaufneuf ; Biko Pais ; Captain Raphael ; Poussielgue	On Chateaufneuf's recommendation, he had Biko Pais embarked on Captain Raphael's ship for Malta. This rais will give Seystres a letter intended for him. Roque encloses a letter for Poussielgue.	
121	Vol. III ff 234-235	Patras	February 20, 1782	Roque	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Correspondance	Malta ; Syria	Captain Roustan ; Poussielgue	He received his letter of December 19, which informed him of the arrival of Captain Roustan in Malta and the departure of the convoy from Syria to France. He encloses a letter for Poussielgue.	
122	Vol. III ff 236-237	Patras	September 24, 1782	De Chateaufneuf, chargé des affaires of the consulate	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Finance ; Slaves ; Administration	Nafplio	Jean-Baptiste Hoste ; M. Beaussier ; M. Grimaldi	On his arrival in Nafplio, Jean-Baptiste Hoste (son of Emmanuel Hoste, Franco-Maltese, manager of an important trading house in Malta) gave him Seystres' letter of August 5th. De Chateaufneuf has the greatest interest in Seystres' recommendation of Hoste. The latter accompanied him to Patras, where he had to go on business, to obtain information necessary for the pursuit of his own affairs but, having been unable to obtain them, he was obliged to write to Constantinople to postpone the judgment and extend his stay in Morea. De Chateaufneuf will provide him, in accordance with the letters of credit that Seystres had given him on M. Beaussier (vice-consul at Sayda) and M. Grimaldi (merchant son of a nobleman and <i>chargé des affaires</i> of the consulate at Arta), up to 300 piastres. He is saddened to learn of the cancellation of the deal that was about to be made between the slave Mustafa's master and the Moorish ambassador. Having met the family of this unfortunate in Nafplio, he can attest to their extreme misery. They tried everything, even a quest which collected only 107 piastres which, added to the 300 that Seystres announced to him, form a total of 407 piastres. If that wasn't enough, he warned the parents that he couldn't do more. He is leaving in two days for Nafplio and does not know if he will be left in Morea, where he does not particularly wish to stay but does not want to find worse in the Levant either.	

VOLUME III : ATHENS, HERAKLION (Candie), CHANIA (La Canée), KEFALONIA (Céphalonie), KYTHIRA (Cérigo), ARTA, PYLOS (Navarin), NAXOS, EUBOEA (Nègrepont), PATRAS, PREVEZA, KIMOLOS (Largentière)										
N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
148	Vol. XXXIII ff 375-376	Preveza	1788	Lasale		Military		Canon Mercati ; Mahmoud Pasha	He sent Seystres letter to Canon Mercati. He thinks that everything that is said about Mahmoud Pasha is false, on the other hand it is certain that this Pasha had the Emperor's plenipotentiaries assassinated. It is said that it was to silence the rumors that accused him of wanting to convert to Christianity, which caused revolts attempts among his troops. He sent the heads of the dead and the gifts he had received to the Sultan, who sent them back to him.	
149	Vol. III ff 286-287	Preveza	January 21, 1789	Dupré		Navigation ; Trade	Ioannina	Lasale ; Ali Pasha ; Captain François Pourquier	In Lasale's absence, who is in Ioannina because Ali Pasha has returned from the army, he informs Seystres that the King has granted him the white flag for some ships in order to facilitate the transport of timber. He sends him Captain François Pourquier, commander of one of these ships and bearer of this letter, because he has no task to entrust to him and he will load it with wood with the others on his return. The work is progressing rapidly, the quantity of wood is even more higher than that of the previous year because he has cut in new forests.	
150	Vol. III ff 288-289	Preveza	March 19, 1789	Lasale		Request	Albania ; Arta	Commander Fontani : Captain Denans	He came back from Albania. The Gulf of Arta and its surroundings are in dire need, unlike Malta, so it would be welcomed if the Grand Master and Religion agreed to help these unfortunates because they usually produce enough to supply the island. Lasale has nearly 1,000 Christian workers on his woods and does not want them to run out of bread. He will speak to the Commander Fontani (member of a family of Florentine bankers) to see if Captain Denans can bring 1100 salmes of wheat, which Lasale will of course return to Religion.	
151	Vol. III ff 290-291	Preveza	June 3, 1789	Lasale		Informations ; Navigation	Toulon ; Malta	Commander of Fontani : Mr. Pousielgue ; Sultan Abdul Hamid 1st ; Ali Pasha ; Captain Bernard	He thanks for having helped him with the wheat and does not regret not having addressed the Commander of Fontani. Mr. Pousielgue is much more reliable. The announced famine in the country did not happen, Venice having provided more provisions than what was thought. Lasale proposed to offer wheat in lieu of what he would be given, he thinks this is a noble and reasonable offer for the Religion, which is well supplied but never has too much wheat. The King's corvette "La Belette" and the two brigs crossed the sea several times. Seystres has surely heard the news of the Sultan Abdul Hamid 1st death, big changes are to be expected. Lasale hopes that Ali Pasha will stay in place, otherwise there will be a lot of disorder in the country. He is in the best period of his wood shipments and hopes that one are satisfied with his work in Toulon, as much if not more than last year. P-S of 18: he sends to Malta one of his French-Neapolitans, Captain Bernard, who transports construction wood and firewood too small to be accepted in Toulon, but still of good quality.	
152	Vol. III ff 292-293									Original de la précédente sans post-scriptum
153	Vol. III ff 294-295	Preveza	July 28, 1789	Lasale		Corsairs ; Informations ; Military ; French revolution			He is alarmed by the conduct of the Algerian corsairs, who intervene ever closer to the coast and capture French ships in contravention of the treaties signed between the Regency and France because of their hostility towards France means a sharp increase in freight that Lasale pays to the Neapolitans. The Tunisians have taken a shipment from him and he is afraid about another one. He currently has 10 shipments at sea and just as many have arrived safely. The very latest news from Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier has been deposed and that the Tersana Eminî (director of the arsenal) and his son have been beheaded. These three people were not close to the French ambassador and opposed to peace, their disappearance promises changes in the system. Rumors about the defeat of the new Grand Vizier are false. It is to be hoped that the troubles will cease in France so that the nation can benefit from all the advantages which its strength and the brilliant position of its Navy bring to it.	
154	Vol. III ff 296-297	Preveza	October 24, 1789	Lasale		Informations ; Military ; Corsairs		Saint-Sauveur	He hasn't heard from him for a long time for lack of opportunities. He sends Seystres a letter from Saint-Sauveur, the latter has been very joyful since the battle of the army of the Grand Vizier not long ago. The operations were rapid and the Turks lost a lot of their forces. The Russian corsairs no longer show themselves in the area, but Saint-Sauveur will talk about it better.	
155	Vol. XXXIII ff 377-378	Preveza	1789/1790	Lasale		Recommendation	Malta	Jean-Barthélemy Rey ; Jean Sainfour	Jean-Barthélemy Rey and Jean Sainfour, carpenters at the King's service in charge of cutting construction timber, arrives in Malta. The first has been suffering from a tenacious quartan fever for 6 months and wishes to be treated to return to Albania; if the treatment fails he will go back to France. The second is in good health and is only making a stopover in Malta for lack of direct ships for France. Lasale asks Seystres to get them on board as quickly as possible so that the port of Toulon does not bear his salary too long.	
156	Vol. III ff 298-299	Preveza	May 15, 1790	Lasale		Military ; French revolution ; Navigation	France	Major Lambro ; Rey ; Sainfour	He can tell him nothing more about the losses suffered by the Turks. As for the Russian corsairs, it is said that there are about 12 under the command of Major Lambro as well as a thousand Albanian robbers. It is claimed that this small squadron distinguished itself in the Archipelago and lost many people. Lasale however cannot give any details because of fear of not being well informed, moreover that the Greeks spread too many rumors because they are in favor of the Russians. Lasale hopes that the situation in France gets better because the present is terrible. He is furious that the master carpenters Rey and Sainfour have gone back to France without telling him.	
157	Vol. III ff 300-301	Preveza	August 5, 1790	Lasale		Corsairs ; War	Zea ; [Jussif]	Major Lambro ; M. Psaro ; Ali Pasha	He tells him about Lambro's difficulties, which he saw personally : having let himself be surprised by the Turkish army joined by Algerian armaments and unable to flee, the corsair captain was forced to defend himself and lost his entire squadron, apart from two kilianquiches. The crews fled, as did the Albanians who were towards the island of Zea, so the Turks did not gain a significant advantage from this opportunity. The small Russian corsairs, however, caused damage because they did not hesitate to fire artillery shots at the Algerian ships. Mr. Psaro, whom Seystres had met in Malta a very long time ago, arrived in the region with a squadron of six corsairs and a title of general to declare war to Major Lambro, the latter making some new armaments which are already in cruise. Ali Pasha is still with the Sultan's army, which is in [Jussif], and they celebrated a victory over the Imperials in June after taking a major general and 3 captains prisoner. Lasale can only hope for peace, tranquility and peace, for the sake of the French nation.	
158	Vol. III ff 302-303	Preveza	September 20, 1790	Lasale		Military ; Informations ; Diplomacy	St Petersburg ; France	General Psaro ; Major Lambro	General Psaro withdrew without having undertaken anything. Major Lambro was leaving for St Petersburg, but just before starting his quarantine he learned that the Empress had elevated him to lieutenant colonel as a reward for his services, knighted him and awarded him 100,000 rubles to compensate him for the expenses of his little war and to give him the funds to sustain it. He will return to battle, they say, and will try to distinguish himself. Two simple Greek guards had left last winter for St Petersburg with small scap plans, they have been back for two days with their pockets full of fiores and the title of captains. Rumor had it that the Germans were making peace with the Turks, now it is said that the latter no longer want it. It seems that relations between England and Spain have deteriorated further. All the Puissances are arming themselves, France is upside down, the situation could not be worse in Europe. One has to hope that things work out.	
159	Vol. III ff 304-305	Preveza	February 26, 1791	Lasale		Justice ; War ; Diplomacy	Malta ; Georgia	Captain Eynaud ; Valamonte ; M. de Saint-Sauveur	Beginning of the letter (Vol. XXXIII, ff. 373-374): he no longer receives the letters from Seystres. Captain Eynaud goes to Malta to obtain justice because insubordination reigns aboard his ship. Ever since because of a sailor death while handling a cannon without the captain's order. Even if his second and his lieutenant had to complain about him, they should have done so in the legal manner. Valamonte, M. de Saint-Sauveur's agent and vice-consul in Lefkada, being here, he made sure to facilitate the steps to bring the captain and his officers to an agreement. The Turks had better make peace with Russia, otherwise they will lose their European possessions and even Constantinople. The pashas of Albania gathered in congress [...] End of the letter (Vol. III, ff. 304-305) : [...] in Georgia under the presidency of the beylerbey of Rumeli to determine what help they can bring to the Ottoman Empire. It is necessary that they reach an agreement on unconditional aid, but Lasale has good reason to believe that they will not.	
160	Vol. III ff 306-307	Preveza	May 11, 1791	Lasale		Information ; Trade ; Recommendation ; Military	France ; Preveza	Gaspard Périssol ; Issuf Pasha ; Major Lambro ; General Tamara	He was thinking of traveling to France, but circumstances did not allow it and this trip have to be postponed. One wanted him to renew his contract and he gave power of attorney to his brother about it. Things really need to get better in France. This letter will be carried by Gaspard Périssol, baker of an oven that Lasale has established in Preveza, who comes to Malta to cure himself and Lasale recommends him to Seystres. The Turks situation is more and more critical, it is rumored that Issuf Pasha has been defeated. Major Lambro and General Tamara are expected near Preveza.	
161	Vol. III ff 30-309	Preveza	June 10, 1791	Lasale		War ; Diplomacy ; Corsairs	Morea ; Larissa, Zeitun and Tournavo ; Thiaci ; Alexandria	Périssol ; General Tamara ; Lambro Catzoni ; Guglielmo Lorenzi	He thanks him for his thoughtfulness towards Périssol. The Sultan had better accept peace on whatever terms will be offered to him, as the Russians have the upper hand thanks to their recent victories. Moreover the Greeks are only waiting to support them, they do not lack good soldiers everywhere in Europe. General Tamara and Lambro Catzoni are expected at any time and one is assuming that they will greatly shine. The plague is progressing rapidly in Morea, it has just declared itself in Larissa, Zeitun and Tournavo. Everyone fears it and it might well protect the Turks. One announced that English, French, Neapolitan and other squadrons are to go to the Levant; we do not know if this news is true, but in this period of great events France must be included with dignity. P-S June 11: Tamara and Lambro arrived at Thiaci with 3 ships. Lambro brought two Turkish catches from Alexandria to the island. Guglielmo Lorenzi is cruising and will not return without nothing in his hands.	
162	Vol. III ff 310-311	Preveza	July 18, 1791	Jaume, for Lasale		Correspondance ; Military	Preveza	Périssol ; Major Dotée ; Lambro Catzoni	He received his letter of July 4 and thanks him again for taking care of Périssol. He asks him to take the first opportunity for Messina to send the attached letter to Major Dotée. Lambro Catzoni's Russian flotilla, with General Tamara on board, is anchored 5 or 6 miles from Preveza. They haven't taken any action so far, arming only a few small ships.	
163	Vol. III ff 312-313	Preveza	August 13, 1791	Lasale		Trade ; War	Toulon ; Danube's banks ; Hirshova	Astier ; Ali Pasha ; Pasha of Rumeli ; Lambro	He has not received any of his letters. This one will be given to him by Astier, master carpenter of the Arsenal of Toulon whom he sends back to France to avoid expenses because his contract is not yet renewed. For now, Lasale refuses to deliver until he is sure of being paid and believes that he can only be if things calm down in France. Turks and Russians fought on the banks of the Danube. Ali Pasha fought to the end and lost many men but gained honor, while the Pasha of Rumeli retreated. The Turks acknowledge that they fought badly and got to their camp at Hirshova as quickly as possible, and the Russians have not advanced into the country since. Lambro is still preparing his flotilla and will be setting sail shortly.	
164	Vol. III ff 314-315	Preveza	December 7, 1791	Lasale		Military ; Economy	France	Colonel Lambro Catzoni ; General Tamara	One do not know if the peace negotiated between the Turks and the Russians is concluded or in the process of being. The Greeks always want to avoid war. Colonel Lambro Catzoni is staying around for the winter, but General Tamara has gone to Messina and may be pass through to Malta. Lasale has met him and he thinks he is a very distinguished person. The latest news from France is the least alarming for a long time, paper money is only losing 8% of its value. He answers for Lasale, who is absent, and informs Seystres of news that might interest him: peace between the Russians and the Turks has long been confirmed, however Colonel Lambro Catzoni continues to arm and embark troops, mostly made up of Albanians. This flotilla should leave Preveza soon and it is not known what it will do. It is amazing that the Russian Court has not yet sent a courier ordering peace to this squadron, especially since the latter has no resources or money and were forced to capture two Russian ships with a given receipt to captains. However, this event will probably have no consequences for the peace, because General Tamara has sent money from Livorno to rescue Lambro. Jaume encloses a letter for Abbé de Binos and asks Seystres to send it to him, as well as to send him the answer which interests him greatly.	
165	Vol. III ff 316-317	Preveza	April 14, 1792	Jaume, for Lasale		Diplomacy ; Correspondence	Preveza	Lasale ; Colonel Lambro Catzoni ; General Tamara ; Abbé de Binos	He apologizes to him for not having had time to come and greet him when he detached the corvette "La Flèche" to fetch a foremast yard. A Turkish squadron is stationed in the small islands of the Archipelago, at the beginning of July they encountered two Russian divisions which they could have destroyed but they did not pursue them, which proves their cowardice. Captain Lorenzi was weak and badly backedup. The Russians left the Archipelago and the Turks are recovering Thy and the islands they occupy. De Thy gave up his plans to wait for the small pirates armed by the Russians and the Turks has long been confirmed, they have not yet attacked the Greek ships. De Thy awaits food and news from France, he hopes to be called back to the port. He spent three days in the Turkish squadron and handed over to the commander, at of the rais effendi's request, the recognition signals between his warships and those of France. De Thy finds their ships are disgusting and is convinced that two French frigates would destroy this fleet; one would have been enough for the Russians.	
166	Vol. XXXIII ff 218-219	Kimolos	August 29, 1789	Compte de Thy		Navigation ; Corsairs ; Pirates ; Diplomacy		Captain Lorenzi ; Rais effendi	He apologizes to him for not having had time to come and greet him when he detached the corvette "La Flèche" to fetch a foremast yard. A Turkish squadron is stationed in the small islands of the Archipelago, at the beginning of July they encountered two Russian divisions which they could have destroyed but they did not pursue them, which proves their cowardice. Captain Lorenzi was weak and badly backedup. The Russians left the Archipelago and the Turks are recovering Thy and the islands they occupy. De Thy gave up his plans to wait for the small pirates armed by the Russians and the Turks has long been confirmed, they have not yet attacked the Greek ships. De Thy awaits food and news from France, he hopes to be called back to the port. He spent three days in the Turkish squadron and handed over to the commander, at of the rais effendi's request, the recognition signals between his warships and those of France. De Thy finds their ships are disgusting and is convinced that two French frigates would destroy this fleet; one would have been enough for the Russians.	