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## CHAPTER IX

## JOHN II (1432–1458)

Before the news of the death of Janus had gone out, his only son, John, was acknowledged as his successor by all the lords; the proclamation followed immediately.<sup>1</sup> Born in May 1414, John had just entered on his eighteenth year; it was therefore necessary to appoint a Regent. The choice fell upon Sir Peter de Lusignan, Count of Tripoli, second cousin of John, but by many years his elder;<sup>2</sup> he was at the same time made Constable of the Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> Sir Carceran Suarez, Admiral of Cyprus, Sir James de Cafran, Marshal of Cyprus, Sir James de Flory, Auditor,<sup>4</sup> Sir James Gurri, a judge, and others were either confirmed in or appointed to offices, and formed with the Regent a Council of forty for the King's guidance.<sup>5</sup> To them was added Sir Badin de Nores, Marshal of Jerusalem, when he returned from his mission to Poland.<sup>6</sup> He came to wield great influence with the King; in 1444 the Venetian Senate told its ambassador to get into touch with him; it was informed that he was 'deputed to be a governor of the King, with whom, if we may use the phrase, he is all powerful'.<sup>7</sup> From Tafur, however, who was in Cyprus in 1436 and 1437, we learn that the King's most intimate adviser, with the Cardinal, was his aunt Agnes, by whose counsels the Kingdom was mostly governed.<sup>8</sup> As to the members of

<sup>1</sup> Machaeras, 703; Strambaldi, p. 287; Amadi, p. 515; Fl. Bustron, p. 371.

<sup>2</sup> M.L., *Gén.* p. 21, no. 38 a. 2. Dawkins on Machaeras, 704, n. 1.

<sup>3</sup> He was also in this same year 1432 Marshal, or more probably Seneschal, of Jerusalem. M.L., *H.* II, p. 526, n. 2.

<sup>4</sup> In 1438 and 1441 we find Flory described as 'gubernator regni Cypri' (Iorga, *N.E.* II, p. 349; III, p. 67), which means merely member of the Council, as in the case of Badin de Nores (below).

<sup>5</sup> Machaeras, 704.

<sup>6</sup> Above, Ch. VIII, p. 494.

<sup>7</sup> M.L., *Nouv. preuves*, B.E.C. 35, p. 151: *ad gubernationem ejusdem dni regis*.

<sup>8</sup> Tafur, tr. Letts, p. 65. Agnes was inscribed on the roll of nobility of Venice on 4 March 1436. See Iorga, *N.E.* I, p. 581, and Sanudo, *Vite dei Duchi*, ed. Monticcolo, I, p. 61, correcting Mas Latrie's conjecture (*Gén.* p. 38) that the reference is to Anna, Duchess of Savoy. She seems finally to have left Cyprus to retire to Savoy in 1439, for it can only be to her that the passport issued by Philip Maria Visconti to 'Agnes, Queen of Jerusalem, Cyprus and Armenia' (!), that she might travel from Istria through his dominions to Piedmont, refers (29 Oct. 1439); at the same time a safe-

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the Council, little or nothing is heard of them. James Gurri, however, was a favourite of the King, and earned such unpopularity that the people took up arms with intent to kill him. The Cardinal and Lady Agnes were involved in this riot. The King had to shut himself up in the citadel, and the disturbance was only settled on his promising to banish Gurri from the court for a year.<sup>1</sup>

Almost immediately after his accession, on 8 July, John renewed to Cardinal Hugh, now Bishop of Palestrina, the procuration which Janus had given him.<sup>2</sup> The Regent with the Council was competent to deal with the affairs of Cyprus in the Kingdom itself, but there were affairs in the West which needed the attention of someone on the spot. The Cardinal was commissioned to interest the Pope (Eugenius IV) in the matter of the heavy burdens under which the Kingdom was labouring, and in the prevention of the scandals which were to be feared in it; he was also to represent the King at the Council of Basle.<sup>3</sup>

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conduct was granted to her Venetian boatmen. (Osio, *Doc. Diplom. Milan.* III, p. 190.) The supposition that John's mother exercised much influence in the government, taking part in the deliberations of the Haute Cour, has found its way into modern writers from Loredano, who makes her survive until 1434, whereas she died in 1422 (p. 466).

<sup>1</sup> This was in 1437. Tafur, pp. 103 f. Gurri had been sent to Castile some ten years earlier to collect money for the ransom of King Janus, and Tafur had met him there (p. 66).

<sup>2</sup> M.L., *H.* III, pp. 1-3. This procuration gave the Cardinal authority to nominate others to take his place if necessary.

<sup>3</sup> This Council sat from 14 Dec. 1431 to May 1442. The King nominated as his ambassadors the Bishop of Uzès, 'cancellarium regni, nec non militem et N. doctorem'. The Bishop had previously been nominated by Janus. (*Mon. Conc. Gen., Conc. Basil., Scriptores*, t. II (Vienna, 1874), p. 618.) The Council decided on 19 Dec. 1432, if the Pope refused his adherence, to appoint Cardinal Hugh as legate *in illis partibus et regno Cipri* (Haller, *Conc. Bas.* II, p. 299). On 20 March 1433 Cardinal Hugh nominated William, Bishop of Rennes, and Bertrand, Bishop of Uzès, to take his place at Basle (Haller, II, p. 439). In 1435 the Bishop of Uzès was replaced by the Bishop of Albenga (Haller, III, p. 563). Hugh, with other Cardinals, had had differences with the Pope, arising out of the questions with which the Council was concerned, and had been deprived of his title; but the Council wrote to the Pope in their favour on 19 Oct. 1433 (Haller, II, p. 508), and Hugh was reinstated on 15 Dec. 1433 (Raynaldus, 1434, § 1, p. 164). For his activities as legate in connexion with the peace concluded at Arras on 10 Dec. 1435 between France and Burgundy, see M.L., *H.* III, p. 11, n. 1 and *Arch.* p. 283. His letter to the King of England, 26 Sept. 1435, and Henry's reply, 26 Oct., in Mansi, *Conc.* XXX, cols. 950-1, 958; frequent references in the proceedings of the Council, Haller, III-IV; his letter announcing peace with

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At Rome one of the Cardinal's first acts as John's representative was formally to announce to the Pope the death of Janus and the accession of his son. The letter of Eugenius to John, expressing the usual condolences and trite advice, is preserved.<sup>1</sup> At Venice, the Cardinal, on asking that aid should be forthcoming to the young King if his security should be troubled by the Genoese, was assured that the necessary orders had already been issued.<sup>2</sup>

Communicating the death of a King and the accession of his successor to the Pope had probably from the beginning of the Lusignan dynasty been customary in Cyprus. Something new, on the other hand, and significant, was the formal embassy on such an occasion to the Sultan of Egypt. The envoys to Cairo were John Flatro and Paul Chappe.<sup>3</sup> They doubtless carried promises to pay the tribute which had been imposed on John's predecessor. From Arabic sources, however, we have the other side of the picture. Barsbai, on hearing of John's accession, sent a mission of congratulation, the real object of which was to ascertain whether John would acknowledge his suzerainty, and pay the arrears of the ransom of Janus and the annual tribute. John agreed to all this.<sup>4</sup>

The embassy, on the other hand, which was sent about the same time to the Grand Karaman,<sup>5</sup> represented no such subjection; it was intended to reaffirm the peaceful relations which had prevailed between Cyprus and the Grand Karaman during the reign of Janus. At Laranda the French traveller, Bertrandon de la Brocquière, came across this mission, of which the chronicler Leontios Machaeras was a member. He

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Burgundy, v, p. 421 (21 Sept. 1435). On 28 June 1436 he was translated from Palestrina to Tusculum. In 1437 he concluded the negotiations for the marriage of King John to Medea of Montferrat (*M.L.*, *H.* iii, p. 79, n. 1). He was in Venice when Tafur arrived there on his return journey on 22 May 1438, but was on the point of departing for Cyprus (p. 167, tr. Letts). And it was he who completed in 1441 the agreement with Genoa about the payment of the debt to the Office of St George. He died in Aug. 1442. Popularly called the Cardinal of Cyprus, he is to be distinguished from another Lusignan, Lancelot, who was also known by that name. Lancelot was one of the Cypriotes who had gone to Savoy in the suite of the Duchess Anna in 1434. For his career, see *M.L.*, *Arch.* pp. 284-6.

<sup>1</sup> Raynaldus, 1431, § 35, p. 115.

<sup>2</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* I, p. 552 (10 Oct. 1433).

<sup>3</sup> Reinhard, II, p. 26, after Loredano (*Giblet*, II, pp. 169-70). It will be remembered that Flatro was one of those who took office under the Mamelukes when they occupied Nicosia (p. 484).

<sup>4</sup> Ziada, II, p. 43.

<sup>5</sup> Ibrahim b. Muhammad Taj ad-Din.

describes fully the none too courteous reception of the ambassadors by Ibrahim.<sup>1</sup> It has been suggested that, since no trouble ensued with the Ottomans, a similar embassy, with a similar result, may have been sent to Broussa.<sup>2</sup>

John was crowned King of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia in Santa Sophia on 24 August 1432 by the Dominican Solomon, Bishop of Tortosa.<sup>3</sup> A plague of locusts visited the island about the same time.<sup>4</sup>

If the chroniclers were to be trusted, we should believe the history of the reign of John II to be mainly of domestic interest. Documents, on the other hand, reveal that there was no cessation in the pressure on the Kingdom from Genoa, Venice, or the Moslem.

In the matter of Famagusta, one of the tasks of the Cardinal Hugh was to present to the Genoese authorities a formal protest against the Captain of Famagusta and other Genoese officials in the island.<sup>5</sup> After

<sup>1</sup> Bertrandon de la Brocquière, *Voyage d'outremer*, ed. Schefer (Paris, 1922), pp. 106 ff., 111 f. Also in M.L., *H. III*, pp. 3–10. English translation in T. Wright, *Early Travels in Palestine*, from which Mogabgab, *Supp. Exc. I*, pp. 28–31. See also M.L., *Rel. pol. et comm. II*, p. 136. The presents brought by the Cypriote envoys were six pieces of Cyprus camlet, a number of ells of scarlet cloth, about forty loaves of sugar, two arbalests, a dozen *vires*, and a peregrine falcon. *Vires* are apparently a kind of cross-bow bolts, *viretons*, see V. Gay, *Glossaire archéol. II*, p. 477 (information from Mr J. G. Mann).

<sup>2</sup> M.L., *Rel. pol. et comm. II*, p. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Machaeras, 706 (1433); Amadi, p. 515 (1432); Fl. Bustron, p. 371 (26 Aug. 1432). The two latter give the Bishop the name Cardus. Dawkins thinks he may be the Bishop of Paphos who was so roughly handled by the band of Alexis (p. 486). Since there seems to be no reason why the coronation of John should have been delayed for more than a year, 1432 seems to be a more likely date than 1433. The latter in Machaeras may be an echo of the same date, in his previous paragraph, for the death of Hedwig of Poland, which is itself a year too late.—Although Amadi says only that John was crowned for Cyprus, Loredano (Giblet, II, p. 168) is probably right in making him receive all three crowns at the same time.

<sup>4</sup> Machaeras, *loc. cit.* Amadi, p. 516, says the locusts came for a number (which has fallen out) of years.

<sup>5</sup> M.L., *H. III*, pp. 23–7. (1) A certain Opezinus (Obizzino?) de' Gentili, citizen of Genoa, accused the King to the Saracen officials of Beirut of being the instigator and provider of Catalan raids on Syria; the Saracens accordingly prepared for war, and were only deterred when the King's ambassador Domitius (Dominic?) de Palu informed them of the truth; even so they equipped five galleys, which did some damage to Cyprus. When Opezinus returned and the King demanded justice from the consul and other officials, it was refused, and Opezinus was actually made consul of Lemesos, and the King's protests were ignored. (2a) The Famagusta officials

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making half a dozen detailed complaints, the Cardinal ends his protest with the remark that the King, who ought to have the sympathy of the Genoese, suffers more tribulation, and has more cause of offence, from Genoese officials and private persons living in Cyprus, than from the infidels. The Genoese reply to this protest, which was written on 15 February 1435, has not been found. On the other hand, Andrew Cibò, who went out as Captain of Famagusta in 1436, was instructed to lay before the King complaints of injurious treatment of Genoese residents, and the officers of Famagusta were ordered to take reprisals if Cibò did not obtain satisfaction.<sup>1</sup> And the pressure never ceased to be exerted for the payment of the debt to the Mahona. The King promised to send ambassadors, but they did not appear, and the Genoese government, on 17 April 1439, wrote to its syndic at Nicosia that if they had not come by 1 October, an action would be brought.<sup>2</sup> They arrived, as we shall see, towards the end of the year.

But in spite of these recriminations the home government seems to have become more friendly disposed to the King,<sup>3</sup> or at least to have realized at last, for a time, that this outpost of Christendom should not

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harbour runaway slaves, pleading a new decree that if a slave escapes, and the then captain does not return him, the next captain is not bound to do so, whereas in the old treaty there was no such limitation. (2*b*) They break the agreement not to harbour or allow to leave the port anyone in the King's pay without the King's passport, and have recently harboured a fugitive secretary of the King and made him a salaried official, and judge in a case between the late King Janus and a Genoese, in which he overrode an agreement between the two parties to await judgement from Genoa. (3) They have put a Genoese in possession of an estate in the district of Famagusta which belongs to the King. (4) The Genoese consul in Nicosia has made himself troublesome to the King with unjustified claims for payments to the Old Mahona. (5) The King had borrowed from a Genoese, Brancalone de' Barchati, 8500 ducats, undertaking to pay 10,000 ducats from the sugar revenue of 1433 and 1434; but Brancalone's agents made a ring with other Genoese merchants to keep down the price of sugar. (6) The Genoese government has ordered the officials of Famagusta not to allow any merchandise or property of the King, which has ever been pledged to any Genoese, to pass.

<sup>1</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 5. The Genoese government accepted the offer of a private citizen to consult Tuscan legists on the questions at issue (*ibid.* 24 June 1436).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. the friendly letter, 29 March 1436, of the Doge Isnardo Guarco (Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 2). He had passed many years in Cyprus, received great benefits from the King's father, and considered himself deeply indebted to John himself, to whom he offered all possible service both in his private capacity and as Doge. The Republic's official congratulations to the King on his accession followed on 5 June 1438 (*ibid.* p. 5).

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be weakened by internal dissensions. On 25 August 1437, the Doge, John Campo Fregoso, addressed a letter to Charles VII of France.<sup>1</sup> King John's ambassadors had reported to the Doge the imminent danger to the island, indeed the threat of destruction to the whole Christian name, from the huge fleet which the Sultan was equipping. Charles would hear this from the ambassadors, who were going on to France. The Doge offered to supply anyone who was willing to go to the help of Cyprus with as many ships, biremes or triremes, as would be necessary for its protection. He urged Charles to take a leading part in the movement, for the promotion of which he offered the free use of all facilities at the command of the Republic. It is hardly necessary to say that the political situation of France at this time effectually prevented any response to this appeal. But the intervention of Genoa is worthy of notice, as one of the rare instances of her taking apparently disinterested action on behalf of her victim.

Two years later, on 11 August 1439, Cardinal Hugh was invested by the King with special powers for negotiating a new arrangement with the Office of St George.<sup>2</sup> Two envoys of the King preceded him. They asked for a further prorogation of the payment of the debt which was due in annual instalments of 2500 ducats, but were refused. Deeds, not words, were wanted.<sup>3</sup> The Genoese government was losing patience. On 24 February 1440 it complained to the King that he was giving assistance to the subjects of the King of Aragon against the Genoese, was treating the 'White Genoese' as Cypriotes, and was not paying his debt to the Mahona. On 2 April a stiffer protest followed: the King would not pay his debt; he refused the proceeds of the octroi of Nicosia to the syndic of Famagusta, having given them to others; he allowed the rivals of Genoa, with whom the Republic was at war, to enter his ports, in violation of the treaty which confined trade to Famagusta. For the last time he was asked to give satisfaction; otherwise the Office of St George would take sufficient steps to recover not only the capital of the debt, but the fines for arrears which had been incurred.<sup>4</sup> Louis,

<sup>1</sup> D'Achery, *Spicil.* III, col. 763; Reinhard, I, Beyl. 67, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> Sperone, *Real Grandezza*, pp. 164-6.

<sup>3</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 52. The envoys were the Chancellor Galesius de Montolif, Bishop elect of Lemesos, and afterwards Archbishop of Nicosia, and the Butler, Philip de Grenier.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 54 (2 April 1440), cp. p. 55. The Catalan pirates, whom the King was accused of encouraging, had depopulated Famagusta by destroying its trade (*ibid.* p. 56).

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Duke of Savoy, intervened on behalf of the King, but was informed (3 June 1440) that no further concessions could be made without the consent of the shareholders, which would be difficult to obtain.<sup>1</sup> On 8 April 1441, however, the Cardinal concluded a new treaty with the representatives of the Office.<sup>2</sup> But it was long before it was ratified by the King, and meanwhile there seemed to be little prospect of settlement. For as late as 31 December 1441 the Protectors of the Bank of St George wrote to the Genoese consul at Nicosia that nothing had been concluded with the King's agent, the Cardinal of Cyprus; but that, though the Cypriote proposals were altogether improper and unjust, they themselves were so kindly disposed and devoted to the King that they hoped for an understanding. The consul was to press for payment; the interminable delays could no longer be tolerated.<sup>3</sup>

Had they known what had happened earlier in the month, the Protectors would have written in a different strain. The fact that negotiations had advanced so far did not deter King John from taking the next opportunity which offered itself for an attack upon Famagusta.

On 11 December 1441 James Villaragut arrived in Cyprus with four galliasses. Another twelve galleys and eight ships of the Catalans being available, the King resolved to make an attempt on Famagusta both by sea and by land. No less than three assaults were launched, but the

<sup>1</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Sperone, *op. cit.* pp. 150-66; M.L., *H.* III, pp. 29-30. This treaty was ratified by the King of Cyprus on 28 Feb. 1442 (Sperone, *op. cit.* pp. 166-9) and again confirmed by Genoa on 11 March 1445. The King had failed to pay the instalments due, by the second treaty of 1428, in 1435, 1436 and 1437; he was therefore liable for the whole previous debt of 150,000 ducats and a fine of 50,000. In consideration of the troubles in which he was involved (including the plague), the new arrangement mentioned in the text was made. He was nevertheless still liable for the salary of the Captain of Famagusta, and for an annual payment of 3000 old besants of Cyprus to the employees of the Office in the island. In view of the fact that many of the payments had been made in besants of inferior alloy, heavy fines were to be exacted if the payments were not in future made in good coin and punctually.—Another business in which the Cardinal was concerned was the King's private debt to one Louis Salvago. Salvago had taken possession of a lake and of the estates of Strovilo and Trapeza; the Cardinal arranged for the settlement of the claim and the restitution of the lake and estates (Aug.-Sept. 1440, Iorga, *N.E.* III, pp. 61, 64, 71). But the affair had a characteristic sequel: two Genoese, Tedesco Doria and Paul Vivaldi, went surety for the King to the amount of 500 ducats, but by 1449 had not been fully repaid, and asked the Genoese government for the right of reprisal (*B.E.C.* 6 Ser. t. 4, 1868, p. 622).

<sup>3</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 82.



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garrison was well prepared (two deserters from the Catalan fleet having brought information) and made a successful defence. Seeing that he had no prospect of carrying the place, John made peace and raised the siege.<sup>1</sup>

It is curious (though explicable on the ground of its fear for its colony of Famagusta) to find Genoa assuming, about this time, the rôle of champion of Cyprus, and reading lessons to the Pope on his duty. In 1442 it informed Eugenius that it had received the recent reports, that it was well aware of the serious state of the Kingdom, of what it had suffered and its almost complete devastation, of its continuing danger from the Turks and Egypt. What was wanted was not to tell Genoa what it already knew, but to expedite assistance. And the urging of that was the Pope's business, which he ought not to neglect; the fall of this Christian kingdom would bring shame on all the faithful, but before all on the Pope in whose pontificate it occurred.<sup>2</sup> Next year the Doge and his Council, speaking as the ally of Cyprus, remind the Pope that the Kingdom deserves the support of western Christendom and the special favour of the Holy See. It is therefore with surprise that they have heard of the arrest of the King's ambassador by order of the Pope, for reasons into which they do not pretend to go; though he has been released on conditions, they earnestly beg that the King and his servants may be more gently treated.<sup>3</sup> In August 1447 Cypriote ambassadors

<sup>1</sup> Amadi, p. 517 (Monsignor James Villarauto); Fl. Bustron, p. 371; Loredano (Giblet, II, p. 176); Iorga, *N.E.* I, pp. 84, 87. *Villarauto* (Amadi), *Villaruoto* or *Villamuto* (Fl. Bustron) must represent the well-known Spanish name *Villaragut* rather than *Villamarina*, as M.L., *H.* III, p. 79, n. 2 suggests. (The name is in Lusignan's list of Cypriote noble families, *Chor.* f. 83b; *Descr.* f. 83b.) There is no ground for Herquet's opinion that *Villamarina* is concerned and that the incident belongs to 1449 (*Charlotta*, p. 103). Loredano makes Thomas of Morea, Queen Helena's foster-brother and Chamberlain of Cyprus, command the land army in this attempt on Famagusta. Since Thomas only came to Cyprus in Helena's following, this is chronologically impossible. There is no evidence of any later attack on Famagusta in his lifetime.—Assistance in repelling the Catalan attack was given by Antony James Stracco of Ancona, who lost his ship, and was indemnified and otherwise rewarded by Genoa and Famagusta (Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 91).

<sup>2</sup> Iorga, *N.E.* III, p. 104 (10 Oct. 1442).

<sup>3</sup> 21 May 1443. *Ibid.* p. 127. Iorga suggests that the ambassador is Hugh Podocataro. The Doge and his Council wrote at the same time to the Bishop of Savona (Valerian Calderini) asking him to support their request to the Pope, before seeing whom he is to find out from Hugh what he has obtained from the Holy See and what more he wants. This affair of Hugh interests them more than if he were one of their own subjects. The King is described as *rex amicissimus* (Iorga, *ibid.*).

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arrived at Genoa with the usual appeal; the government wrote to the Pope (Nicolas V) that it was certain that the Sultan was planning an invasion, encouraged by the apathy of the faithful; it is the Pope's duty to exhort Christians to a Holy War; Genoa will contribute not only the tithe due to its clergy, but every kind of help, on condition that it does not stand alone and that the Pope writes to the Archbishop of Genoa and recalls Christian Europe to its duty.<sup>1</sup>

This enthusiasm sounds strangely in connexion with the fact that in this same year, 1447, the Republic of Genoa, torn by internal dissensions, found itself unable any longer to govern the colony of Famagusta, which it therefore ceded to the Office of St George.<sup>2</sup> This was the first stage in the process by which the Republic shook off the responsibility for its colonies. On Famagusta followed Caffa, Pera and Corsica. So far as Cyprus was concerned, the change was not an improvement, for it loosened such restraint as the home government might have exercised on the 'Protectors' of the Office. And the Office was no more capable than the Republic of defending its possession or maintaining its prosperity, which steadily declined. The act of cession to the Office speaks of the extreme dangers to which Famagusta has been subject for many years past, and which, with the necessity of taking measures for its protection, have been set forth to the Doge and his Council by a deputation of notables. The causes of the crisis are given as the depletion of the exchequer, the high expenses of administration, exceeding the revenues of the place, and the small number of citizens and inhabitants;<sup>3</sup> all which are frankly admitted to have arisen out of bad administration by the officials sent out from home.<sup>4</sup> A committee of leading citizens

<sup>1</sup> 25 Aug. 1447. Iorga, *ibid.* p. 223. Such professions were of course not inconsistent with Genoa's determination to exact from the King payment of his debts. Thus on 22 Aug. 1452 King John was reminded of the good relations which James I and Janus had entertained with the Republic, but threatened with armed force if he persisted in defaulting (*ibid.* p. 278).

<sup>2</sup> The deed of cession, of 8 July 1447, is given in full in M.L., *H.* III, pp. 34-47. See also Marengo, etc., *Il Banco di S. Giorgio*, pp. 481f.

<sup>3</sup> Immigration was welcomed as a remedy for the depopulation of Famagusta. On 10 July 1441 the Captain, *massari* and provisors, having heard that certain of the Armenians in Syria and Turkey would be glad to migrate to Famagusta if they had means of subsistence, promised such immigrants salaries and other assistance, and equal treatment with the Genoese and natives of the place. Iorga, *N.E.* III, pp. 70-1.

<sup>4</sup> But Quirico Pallavicini, James Centurione and Michael Grillo, the delegates from Famagusta, threw the blame on the King, who did not fulfil his promises to the envoy