



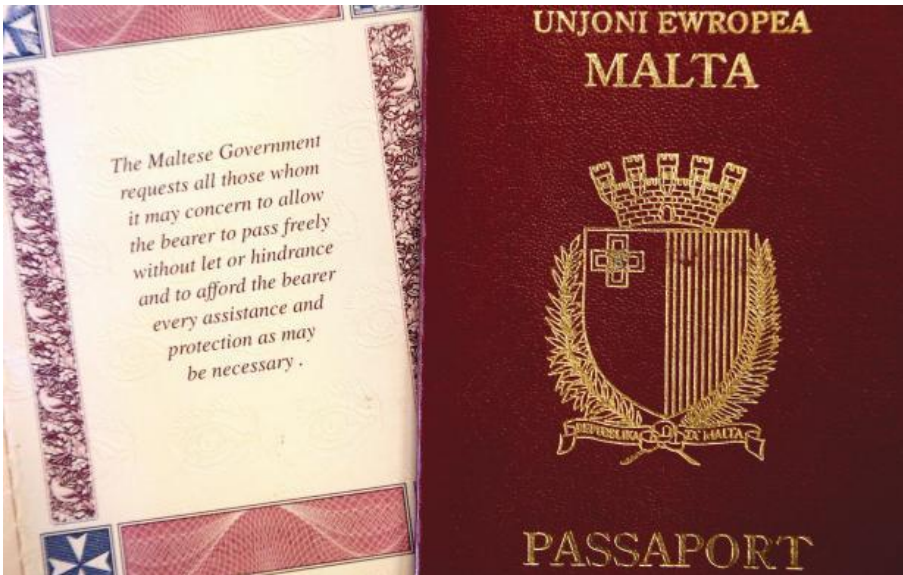
63

CONSULATE OF MALTA IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

FRANK L SCICLUNA - THE JOURNAL OF THE MALTESE DIASPORA

EMAIL: honconsul@live.com.au Read the Maltese Newsletters on: www.ozmalta.page4.me

First citizenship approvals granted timesof malta.com November 13, 2014,



The first citizenship approvals under the Individual Investor Programme have been granted, according to law firm Chetcuti Cauchi, a group that provides legal, tax, fiduciary and accounting services to businesses and private clients worldwide.

Managing partner Jean-Philippe Chetcuti said: "It is an honour to present to our clients with the In Principle Approval letter, what could be the first Malta citizenship approvals under the MIIP. Having

reached this phase of maturity of the Maltese citizenship by investment legislation, 10 months after its enactment, it is clear that the Maltese government is committed to running a serious programme for bona fide investors to be attracted by Malta's high value and effective all-round offer.

"I have experienced with several applicants the professionalism, efficiency and the warm welcome promised by the setting up of Identity Malta as a truly one-stop shop for expatriates in Malta. What we have experienced is a real VIP service which I doubt an applicant can receive in any other country."

Justice Parliament Secretary Owen Bonnici said all Maltese citizens had all the rights and obligations of citizenship. As long as one acquired citizenship according to law, and not in a deceitful manner.

If you were unable to open the newsletters, I have uploaded them on my website

BUILDING VIRTUAL BRIDGES on www.ozmalta.page4.me

One of the readers wrote to me and said, "Every Newsletter is like a history lesson.

Although I live in Malta I always learn new things about our beautiful Island"



Logo Woven cultures - the fish and the serpent

Australia's G20 logo is the visual representation of what the G20 means for Australia's host year. Smart, innovative and fresh, the logo is distinctly Australian and acknowledges our traditional Indigenous Australian culture.

The G20 Australia logo was designed by Indigenous creative agency Gilimbbaa with logo artwork created by an Indigenous artist, Riki Salam. Australia's G20 logo represents a weaving together of nations, a gathering of leaders and the journeys they will embark upon throughout 2013-14. The triangle shapes represent the members, invited guests

and international organisations that attend the G20.

The logo pays tribute to Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and their ancient cultures. It is inspired by the traditional Torres Strait Islander weaving patterns of the Coconut Palm leaf. Connecting shapes, representing the Aboriginal Rainbow Serpent legend, form a track through the discussions and events of the host year and reflect the G20 journey.

The weaving also forms a fish which represents the *Dhari*, the traditional Torres Strait Islander headdress. The fish is a reminder of the connection between the people and the sea – the source of life and food. The colours represent the diverse landscape of Australia from red desert sands to golden beaches and lush tropical rainforests, and economic sectors such as resources, infrastructure and manufacturing. **G20 Opportunities**

AUSTRALIA - Brisbane's rapidly growing global reputation as a city of opportunity was affirmed by its selection as the host of the 2014 G20 Leaders Summit. The G20 Leaders Summit is the world's primary forum for global economic cooperation and decision-making.

About 4000 delegates and 3000 domestic and international media converged on the Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre for the summit from November 15-16, 2014.



They were welcomed and won over by Australia's new world city.

French President Francois Hollande, U.S. President Barack Obama, British Prime Minister David Cameron and Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel in talks at the G20. They were all too polite to say in public what some international media have said about us. Source: AP

RENEWING OR REPLACING A LOST/STOLEN PASSPORT IN MALTA

RENEWING A PASSPORT IN MALTA – OVER 18 - Adult passports expire every 10 years. If your passport has expired, you will need to apply for a new passport before you can travel again. If you are **over 18**, you will need to start your application process by filling in [Form A](#), paying particular attention to the dates of birth requested. It does not need to be signed by a recommender. To complete your application, hand in the form at the Passport Office, along with your ID Card and current passport. A facial biometric image, signature and your fingerprints will be taken. A fee of €70 will also have to be paid, by cheque, cash or card. Provided that your application is correct, your passport will then be ready after four working days.

RENEWING A PASSPORT IN MALTA – UNDER 18 - Be sure to check that your child's passport has not expired before you plan to travel.

If you are **under 18** (or are applying for a passport on behalf of a minor), you will need to fill in [Form A](#), paying particular attention to the dates of birth requested, and to Sections 7 and 8, which need to be completed and signed by a recommender.

Minors aged between 16 and 17 years will need to renew their passport every 10 years, while those between 10 and 15 will need a new one every five years, and those under 10 every two years. To complete your application, hand in the form at the Passport Office, along with both parents' Identity Cards, two recent identical and coloured photographs of the minor taken against a white background (one of which should be signed by the recommender), and the previous passport, if any.

If your child is over 14 years of age and holds a valid ID Card, you do not need to produce any signed photos. A facial biometric image will be taken at Passport Office. However applicants over 14 years must present their Identity Card when submitting the application. If your child is aged 12 years and over, he/she will also have his/her fingerprints taken upon application. Passport renewal fees range from €14 for children under 10, €35 for those ages 10 to 15, and €70 for persons aged 16 and over.

Provided that your application is correct, your passport will usually be ready after four working days. Both parents' ID Cards will be required when applying for the new passport. One of the parents would need to come in person (with his/her ID Card) to collect the child's passport. All applicants aged 12 years and over must call in person to collect their passport (minors must also be accompanied by at least one of their parents).

CHANGING PASSPORT DETAILS - To change the details on your passport, you will need to have a new passport issued. For details on this, please follow the 'renewal' details above.

HAS YOUR PASSPORT BEEN LOST OR STOLEN IN MALTA? - If your passport has been lost, stolen or destroyed in Malta, it is vital that you report the occurrence at the nearest Police Station. You will then need the relevant Police Report when applying for a new passport, and will also need to make a Solemn Declaration against a fee of €10. You will then need to apply for a new passport, following the instructions here.

HAS YOUR PASSPORT BEEN LOST OR STOLEN OVERSEAS?

If your passport is lost, stolen or destroyed while you are away from the Maltese Islands, you will need to report it to the local Maltese embassy or consulate. The Embassy will assist you with a replacement travel document so that you can travel back to Malta.

A War to End All Wars?

A WAR TO END ALL WARS? is an innovative performance with musical theatre elements put up by DLS Productions commemorating the centenary anniversary of The Great War. Taking place at Fort Madalena in Madliena between the 28th of November and the 4th of December, audiences are invited to travel back in time on a physical voyage to one of Europe's darkest hours.



This structured walk-through will have us explore the training rooms and parade grounds of the fort, which will in turn serve as 15 platforms for a manifestation of war related songs from a 100 year timespan, as well as complementing dance, and well-known war poetry. From popular 40s close harmony singing to 90s rock songs, "A War to End All Wars?" will unravel the love story of Charlie and Claire, whose destiny is left uncertain, through this unnecessary and futile war.

This production is a result of hours of research, and is sure to attract an audience of mixed generations. The show is appropriate for adults of all ages, and children aged 7 and upwards. It is set to be an enriching encounter for anyone bearing some curiosity for what lays in store. Comfortable footwear is essential for this

walk-through performance.



Secure a copy of the commemorative book

MALTA

THE NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

It will be published during the ANZAC CENTENARY 2015.

Limited edition

Contact Frank: honconsul@live.com.au

I am grateful to all the sponsors/donors for this project

All donations of \$50+ will be acknowledged and a "Certificate of Appreciation" will be forwarded to you

THE PICTURE BELOW SPEAKS MORE THAN A THOUSAND WORDS



10 facts about the ANZACs 100 years on.....

10 quick facts about the "boys at the front". How much do you really know about the ANZACS?



1. ANZAC is an abbreviation of The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
2. April 25, 1915, was the day the ANZACs landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, now known as ANZAC Cove to battle the Turkish army during WWI.
3. More than 11,000 ANZACs died on the Gallipoli Peninsula, despite only being there for 8 months.
4. The original ANZAC biscuit was known as an ANZAC wafer or tile and was part of the rations given to ANZAC soldiers during World War I. They were included instead of bread because they had a much longer shelf life.
5. ANZAC was originally named the Australasian Army Corps. However protests from New Zealand led to the

adoption of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Administration clerks found the title too long and adopted the abbreviation of ANZAC.

6. Despite being affiliated with Australia and New Zealand, ANZAC included officers from Britain, Ireland, India, Zion, Ceylon and the Pacific islands.

7. "Lest We Forget" is a phrase popularised in 1897 by Rudyard Kipling, which was adopted as the final line of The Recitation along with the "Ode of Remembrance", taken from Laurence Binyon's "For the Fallen".

8. The last surviving ANZAC, Alec Campbell, died on May 16, 2002.

9. The ANZAC Bridge in Sydney was given its name on Remembrance Day in 1998 to honour the memory of the ANZACS. An Australian Flag flies atop the eastern pylon and a New Zealand Flag flies atop the western pylon.

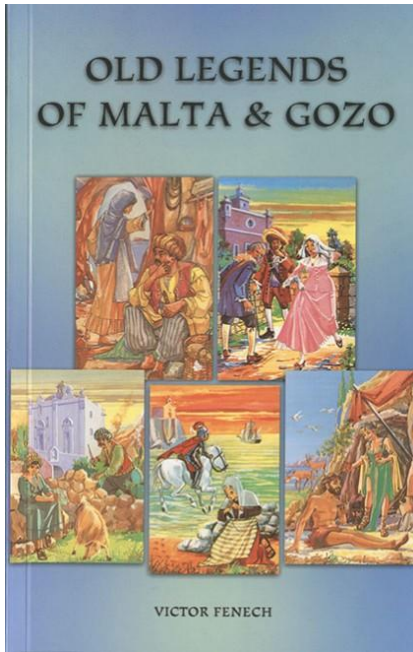
10. Malta played an important part during First World War with its 27 hospitals and convalescent camps, where thousands of ANZACS, casualties of the war, were sent to Malta to be treated. Over 300 of them are buried in cemeteries in Malta.



Malta honors the centennial of World War I with a 2014 silver 10-Euro coin highlighting that nation's role in serving wounded soldiers.

What is folklore?

Written by Victor Fenech Illustrated by Joe Mallia



Folklore may be considered to embrace all the habits and customs of any given civilization, all its numerous activities, the quality of the houses people lived in, the dress they wore, the food they ate, their social dealings with one another, their education and religious life, their festivals and amusements, together with beliefs in the afterworld, as well as innumerable other facets of human life.

Maltese folklore is concerned with all this. It explores the history, literature, folktales, old wives tales, legends, children's rhymes and games, traditional herbal medicine, nicknames, birth and death rituals, feasts, long-forgotten murders and old customs from Malta and Gozo.

LEGENDS OF MALTA A characteristic feature common to some Maltese and Gozitan legends is the popular attempt to attribute the present site of a church to supernatural intervention prevailing over human decisions. The following stories illustrate this common motif, which occurs in foreign legends as well.

Tradition claims that originally the village church at Qormi was to be erected on the present site of St Francis' Church, but the knight Stagno, who was reputed to be a wizard, wanted it built nearer his house, to this day called 11-Palazz ta' Stagno. So every night he exercised his occult power until he carried the foundation stones to the present site of the parish church. The people finally came to the conclusion that their patron saint was in favour of the latter site, and accordingly the church rose on the site where it now stands.

Gozitans say that the foundations of the present Cathedral church were being laid on Gelmus Hill, about a quarter of a mile from Victoria, but the stones were transported by supernatural agency to the present site of the Cathedral within the citadel. The Gozitans interpreted this as a sign that Our Lady did not want the temple on Gelmus Hill, but on the Citadel Hill.

According to another Gozitan legend, the villagers of Nadur could not agree on a site for their church. An old villager, Grejger by name, suggested that if they loaded an ass with quarry stones they could erect their church at the place where the beast first stopped. The others approved of this plan and the ass was accordingly laden at Xewkija, from where it went uphill towards Nadur not stopping until it reached the highest spot of the rising ground. There the villagers built their present temple.

Crossing over to Malta, we find that people still recall how the Turks, having landed at Marsaxlokk, proceeded from Zejtun towards St George's Bay, Birzebbuga, as far as Tal-Brolli. The Maltese were under the command of the knight Murines (Umberto de Murines), who vowed that he would erect a church in honour of Our Lady of Loreto if the Turks were defeated.

In the ensuing struggle the Maltese came out victorious and the church was erected to fulfil the vow. But the stones were miraculously transported some 200 yards to the rise overlooking St George's Bay, on top of which the church now stands. An old painting (1548) in the small church shows a knight kneeling in prayer while the Turkish armada is approaching the island.

In a variation of this intervention theme the 19th-century historian Count Ciantar mentioned an old custom which was subsequently abolished. On St Paul's Day (February 10) it was customary for the farmers in the vicinity of San Pawl Milqì to prepare a banquet. Each one gave some grain or its equivalent in money, and a bull was fattened for the feast. But these banquets gradually came to be a source of great disorder. The Bishop prohibited them and, together with the

Apostolic Visitor, ordered that the money usually spent should, in future, go towards the saying of Masses to be celebrated on feast days for the benefit of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

And so it happened that on the day of that saint a strong bull, tightly bound though it was, broke loose of the ropes that bound it and set out at a run until, arriving before the door of the church, it paused for a while, then continued its headlong run to the shore and plunged into the sea.

On account of this those peasants believed that it was a clear indication that the Apostle was displeased because the feast was no longer being celebrated in the original manner. And they went before the Bishop, pleading their case and asking permission to continue the custom of preparing the usual banquet; but the prudent prelate, following the orders of the Holy See, instructed them to abide by the decree and thus that custom came to an end.

NOSTALGIA

SYRACUSE TO MALTA BY MAIL BOAT IN 1930



Departures from Syracuse daily, except Saturdays, at 4 p.m.

Departures from Syracuse daily, except Saturdays, at 4 p.m.

Departures from Malta daily, except Fridays, at Midnight - 8 hours trip.

There are 33 First Class two-berth cabins and 9 Second Class with 32 berths.

Fare 1st Class, £1.16 Shillings. 2nd Class £1.8 Shillings.

The new Mail Service between Malta and Syracuse was inaugurated on the 21st February 1930, when the new Royal Mail Boat **"KNIGHT OF MALTA"** specially built after the design of Messrs Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., to meet the modern

requirements of travelling in comfort, performed the maiden trip.

The Lady Strickland launched this handsomely modelled single-screw Mail and Passenger Liner in October 1929.

Memories of Malta in the 1930's How about a new car ?



The New Ford V8. It has style, a brilliant performance and extreme comfort and economy. All these features reflect the design and quality built into the car. See the new V-8 to-day.

APPLY : GASAN, 20 Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.

*Malta to the
Continent by Air*

The Flying-boats of the
S. A. Navigazione Aerea
will carry you speedily

to Syracuse in 1 hour
,, Naples ,, 4 hours
,, Rome ,, 5½ hours
,, Genoa ,, 8½ hours
also
to Tripoli in 2½ hours

*Travel by Air
and Save Time*

Apply to the Agents :

Ed. T. Agius & Co., Malta, Ltd.
27 Strada Mezzodi 27
Valletta

AIR - FLYING BOAT - ROME, NAPLES and SYRACUSE to MALTA and TRIPOLI - 1930

There is also an "AIR SERVICE" of the **ALA LITTORIA S.A.** flying between Rome, Naples, Syracuse Malta and Tripoli. The Seaplane leaves Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and returns the following day from Tripoli. The trip from Syracuse to Malta takes about one hour, and the hour of departure varies according to season.

The fare Syracuse to Malta is £2.6 Shillings. This service connects with the daily Rome to London air service.

Piracy and Legends

Piracy was a very common problem in the Maltese Islands in the past, and many are the local citizens that were carried away on the sea to work as slaves. Malta was located at the southern fringes of Europe, at a time when the Christians and Muslims were at war. As a result of this prolific piracy activity around Malta, there are many legends tied to piracy on the Maltese Islands

The Legend of Saint Dimitri



San Dimitri Chapel in Gharb, Gozo

An old woman named Zgugina lived with her son in an old house in the village of Gharb in Gozo. They lived close to the chapel of San Dimitri and Zgugina would go there praying everyday for San Dimitri to offer protection to her son. It was a time when pirates would often attack the Maltese Islands. One day a ship full of pirates landed near Gharb.

These pirates attacked the village and also took Zgugina's son in chains as a slave. Zgugina went into the chapel and prayed in front of the painting of San Dimitri; she made a vow that if he would save her son she would light a votive lamp everyday in the chapel. The story says that at this point Zgugina saw the painting moving, and out of it came San Dimitri on his white horse. The Saint went on the sea chasing the pirates' ship. Zgugina continued praying and some time later Dimitri returned with Zgugina's son in his arm, and the Saint went back in the painting. Zgugina continued to light the votive lamp each day of her life. Many years passed, and an earthquake shocked the land and the chapel fell into the sea where it lay undamaged on the seabed. The legend says that fishermen still see the light from Zgugina's candle from underwater.

Maltese Surnames in France: ATTARD

Author: Mark Caruana



The study of surnames has over the years yielded very useful information about the spread of cultures and not merely of individuals across nations. Studies such as those by Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza in Italy emphasise the importance of this approach to understanding the genetic basis of populations, and provide a very useful index of the magnitude and direction of diasporas throughout the ages.

Maltese migrants have wandered around the Mediterranean over the past several hundred years, but were particularly active around the middle of the 19th century, when migration to N. Africa, and the islands around Greece were favoured haunts. More recently, political upheavals, particularly in countries such as Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Algiers have meant that many Maltese settlers were forced to leave, often with very short notice, to find a haven elsewhere. Some were fortunate enough to be welcomed back in their homeland. Some, like those Maltese born in

Egypt found themselves unwanted here (to our everlasting shame), and had to emigrate to England, Italy and elsewhere. Others, preferred to seek wider fields, particularly in France.

An analysis of the surnames of the telephone subscribers in France (1998 Directory) shows that there are several persons with Maltese names. For instance, the surname "Attard" can be found 595 times.

It is not surprising that by far the largest majority is to be found in the south of France, namely in the Mediterranean region of Provence Alpes Cote d'Azur (25%). The port of Marseilles tops the list, with 53 Attard's out of a total of 152 for the province. A large number of Attard's are also found in the Ile-de-France, and the highest number is in the nation's capital, Paris. Others are found scattered throughout the nation as indicated in the attached map.

Studies of this nature serve to compile a composite map of the Maltese diaspora. It is interesting to see in Malta an increasing interest in the second and subsequent generation, largely as a market for the tourist trade, and even, since the Olympic games as a possible way of linking with Maltese athletes abroad. We hope that these

HAUNTED MALTA – MISCHIEF, MADNESS, MALEVOLENCE, MYSTERY!

Malta is well known for its culture, history, and beautiful weather, but there's also a darker, more sinister side to this island paradise! Stories have been whispered on hushed street corners and passed on through generations, beautiful houses have been left abandoned for no apparent reason, and vengeful women roam free.

Maltese ghost story expert Joseph Attard claims that most of the stories are linked to times of hardship and bloodshed. Most of them emerged during the time of the Knights of Saint John. Could this be an indication of the social problems many Maltese were experiencing? Take a look at some of the most popular Maltese ghost stories and decide for yourself – do ghostly figures really walk among us, or are they just a trick of the light and an overly active imagination?

1. The Blue Lady walks once more

A beautiful young girl, the niece of the Grand Master, was promised to a Knight she did not wish to marry. As a punishment for not wanting to marry the knight she was locked in her room. Out of sheer desperation she attempted to climb out of the window, but losing her footing she plummeted to her death. It is said that she now roams the Verdala Palace grounds, still in the sheer blue dress she was in when she died.



2. Don't go into the woods!

The area surrounding the Palace, the woodland area of Buskett, is also rather spooky! Perhaps it's the complete darkness, the wind rustling through the trees, and the snapping twigs as animals creep around the area. Or perhaps it's the stories of ghostly processions passing through the area, the ringing of the nearby church bells when the church is closed shut, or the tales of eerie chants being heard in the dead of night. Either way, Buskett by night is not for the easily

scared!

3. Hell Hath No Fury Like a Woman Scorned

This next one takes us to The Gut, more formally known as Strada Stretta, in Valletta. If you walk through this narrow street look for a house with "Splendid" written on the doorstep. This house was formerly a Hotel but before that, like many other houses on the street, it was a brothel. One night, a client and a prostitute had an argument. The man violently pushed the woman into the bathroom and stabbed her to death. He fled the scene leaving her cold limp body on the floor.

The house is now used for art exhibitions, and it is said that the woman's spirit still haunts the upstairs bathroom. Whilst docile most times she is known to fly into the occasional rage, violently hurling things across the rooms and wrecking havoc. On these nights she is best left alone.

4. The dead amongst us

One night, a boarder at St Edward's College went for a walk with his friends. They were walking along the bastions when the boy somehow fell and died instantly. Some say he might have been pushed during a bit of horseplay. Either way, many claim that should you walk through the streets of Birgu you will see the young boy wandering aimlessly in the dead of night.

5. Headless horsemen? How about the Headless Brides!

This story is about the young woman who was happily promised to the love of her life but had everything taken away from her by a Knight who took her by force. Dejected and distraught the girl murdered the Knight for taking from her what was hers to give to the one she loved. She was sentenced to death for her crime, but just before she was beheaded she was allowed to marry the man she loved. Headless but still in her wedding dress she can be seen roaming the streets of Mdina after 8pm. She stops to speak to children under 8 to tell them to head to bed where it is safe, but she also speaks to broken-hearted young men and old widowers in a bid to convince them to give up on love and join her in death. So ladies, keep your lovers close when walking through Mdina lest the headless bride should start to follow you!

WW2 Gladiator Survivors Faith, Hope and Charity



Painting of the RAF's famous *Faith, Hope and Charity*. The three lonely Gladiators that defended Malta in the early days of the war against the Italians. [At least as far as the Wartime Propaganda story goes! Artist, Colin Parker.]

The story of 'Faith, Hope and Charity', the defenders of Malta, is probably the most enduring legend of World War 2 in the Mediterranean. It began in March 1940 when 18

Gloster Sea Gladiators (believed to have consecutive serial numbers N5518 – N5535), were unloaded on the Island in packing cases, bound for the carrier HMS *Glorious*.

Three of these cases were shipped back to England and the aircraft took part in the failed defence of Norway. Three more went to Egypt. Four of them were sent on to the carrier HMS *Eagle* to give her some defensive cover in anticipation of Italy joining the war.

After a bit of dithering which resulted in the aircraft being assembled, taken apart ready for onward shipping and then finally reassembled once again, the remaining aircraft formed the Malta Fighter Flight. When Mussolini finally committed Italy to war against Britain it was these fighters which stood alone against a vast armada of Italian fighters and bombers based 60 miles away in Sicily.

For just under two weeks they flew in flights of two or three at a time and became known as 'Faith, Hope and Charity'. Whether they were so christened by the deeply religious Maltese, by members of the RAF or by some bright spark in the propaganda unit has never been satisfactorily answered.

These outdated and outnumbered little aircraft and the valiant defence that they mounted truly has the stuff of legend about it, but the name stuck in the popular imagination. To this day the three longest-serving of the aircraft – N5520, N5519 and N5531 – have become known respectively as *Faith, Hope and Charity*.

That Malta was hard hit and severely bombed during the war, is a fact. That *Hope* and *Charity* were lost, is also a fact. *Charity* was shot down on 29 July 1940 and its pilot, F/O P.W. Hartley, was severely burned. *Hope* was destroyed in an air raid on 4 February 1941. *Faith* survived and is with us still. It was presented to the people of Malta in 1943. In 1974, *Faith* was restored by ENG Wing RAF Luqa. It now resides at the National War Museum.

HAŻ-ZEBBUĠ

COAT OF ARMS

The ŻEBBUĠ local council coat of arms, in Malta, bears the personal armorial bearing of Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan who elevated the village of Żebbuġ to the status of city with the name of *Città Rohan*. This shield previously displayed the national colours (*Per pale Argent and Gules*) upon which the Rohan masclles were placed, serving as a representation of this Grand Master. Surrounding these masclles, were two crossing olive tree branches, signifying peace, but also the town's name, *żebbuġ* being the Maltese word for 'olives'. Their significance is duly represented in the display of the dove in chief of the shield, bearing an olive branch in its mouth.

araldikamalta.org



ARALDIKA
MALTA
EST. 2012



There might not have been official talks about climate change, but the local weather was certainly a 'hot' topic, with security at the event feeling it. Temperature: 40C
Picture: Greg Wood / AFP Source: AFP

G20
Brisbane
2014
AUSTRALIA



The Żejtun Roman Villa: past and present excavations of a multi-period site

In 1961, while work was underway for the construction of the new village secondary school in Żejtun, ancient remains were discovered.

Archaeological excavations that began at the site in 1964 revealed a large cistern and some water channels. Eight years later, an annual excavation campaign, led by the Museums Department, began and in the course of short excavation sessions that continued until 1976, the remains of a Roman villa were revealed. Various parts of the stone apparatus used in the production of olive oil were discovered, clustered around one room, and constituting the industrial section of the villa complex. The residential area was discovered to the south, and consisted of three adjoining rooms, with floors of lozenge-shaped terracotta tiles. Some of the walls were found to have been plastered and decorated with paint. A second cistern, of cylindrical shape, was uncovered to the north. Other discoveries of note included not only a large quantity of pottery vessels and worked stone fragments but also 44 Roman coins dated from between AD222 and 361.

At the invitation of successive school heads, the University of Malta started excavations at the site in 2006 with the intent of assessing, recording and publishing the architectural remains and cultural material from past excavations and data arising from new excavations on site. The excavation is co-directed by Prof. Anthony Bonanno and Dr Nicholas C. Vella and field supervision is provided by Maxine Anastasi, Rebecca Farrugia and Dr Dennis Mizzi.

There are more Maltese outside the Maltese Islands than there are citizens residing in the country itself. The Maltese outside Malta are either emigrants or descendents of emigrants. The countries which have most traditionally hosted the Maltese diaspora are Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., and Britain. Nevertheless, there are Maltese living in virtually every country around the world and this newsletter will travel the world and is hoping of building bridges between the Maltese citizens in Malta and overseas.

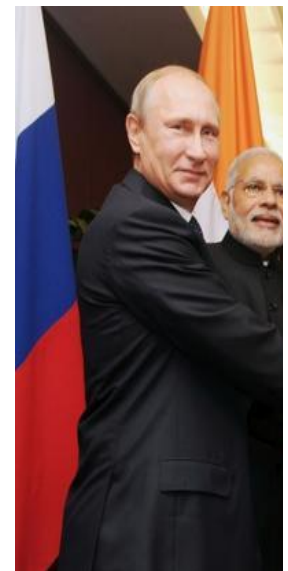
MORE OF G20 Brisbane 2014 AUSTRALIA



Barack Obama doesn't seem to be in on the joke between Tony Abbott, and Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. Picture: Ian Waldie / Getty Images Source: Getty Images



The Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper at G20 Summit hugging a koala



Australians
~~top list of~~
new citizens
for 2012,

revenue from passports scheme below projections



MALTESE CUISINE

One of the things that strike most visitors to the wonderful island of Malta is the richness of things to see. One of the most common mistakes is to dash around trying to see everything. The island is full of culture, history, friendly people and some great food.

Maltese cuisine has developed from the influence of the indigenous people and the many foreign invaders, who left their mark. Although long since banished the influence of the Moorish or Sicilian tastes still show in the most popular of Maltese dishes. Many of the more fashionable restaurants are influenced by Italian or French Cuisine.

Maltese food is based on seasonal produce and what the fisherman catches. When fish is abundant "Aljotta" (fish soup laden with garlic, tomatoes, fresh marjoram and rice) can be found on most menus.

Pastry is often used to encase vegetables, cheese, fish, meat and rice. One of the most common pastry dishes to be seen is "pastizzi". They are sold on virtually every street corner on the Island. "Pastizzi", this is a small boat shaped delicacy of ricotta cheese and egg wrapped in a thin crispy pastry. "Pastizzi" also comes filled with peas, or anchovies, and there is a larger version filled with meat. Maltese wines are very good value for money and in our opinion, and beat some of the more expensive French wines available.

Tourists try Maltese dishes and visit places that specialise in traditional if less sophisticated Maltese dishes. There are quite a few places to be found, from small family run bars specialising in the national dish "Fenek" (Rabbit), "Bragioli" (Beef olives) or "Lampuki Pie" (Fish), to beautiful old courtyard restaurants with more extensive menus.



Building Virtual Bridges

www.ozmalta.page4.me

MONTH OF NOVEMBER - St. Martins Day By Doris Fenech



From late 4th Century CE to the late Middle Age, much of Western Europe including Great Britain, engaged in a period of fasting before Christmas, beginning on the day of Saint Martin, November 11. This fast period lasted 40 days and was therefore called "Quadragesima Sancti Martini", which means in Latin, "the 40 days of Saint Martin". This fasting time was later called "Advent" by the Church. On Saint Martin's eve people ate and drank very heavily for a last time before they started to fast. They gave children presents, traditionally a cloth bag full of nuts and sweets ("borża ta' San Martin").

St. Martin was also referred to as the protector of wine makers and the tavern owners. On the occasion of the feast of St Martin, farmers used to enjoy the first wine tasting from the previous summer harvest. They had a saying that the new wine and lumps of figs ("tin tac-cappa"), are tasted on St Martin feast day ("F' San

Martin jifthū l-inbid u t-tin - San Martin ikisser it-tin, u Katarin tisqih, mill -fin").

Traditionally, householders proudly opened a heavy wooden box of delicious sun-dried figs ("tin imqadded"), packed in August, using their family secret recipe - clean wooden or tin boxes covered with rag paper ("karta strazza"), and pressed in layers of sun-dried figs ("tin-imqadded"), chopped toasted almonds ("lewz inkaljat"), fresh bay leaves ("weraq tar-rand"), fennel seeds ("bużbież"), and sprinkled with anisette on top, ending with a layer of bay leaves. The figs box ("il-kaxxa tat-tin"), was conserved very dearly in a dry room, as it was the only dessert they consumed during the winter.

A big simple colourful cloth bag pulled with a string on top called ("il-borża ta' San Martin"), was placed near the children's bedside, full of hard shelled almonds ("lewż"), walnuts ("ġewż"), chestnuts ("qastan"), figs ("tin"), apples ("tuffieħ"), oranges ("laring"), tangerines ("mondolina"), pomegranates ("rummien"), San Martin bun ("ħbejża ta' San Martin"), hard glazed on top and with a liquored sweet ("perlina tas-sugu"), stuck in the middle of the bun. **"Il-Borża ta' San Martin"**

St Martin was one of the children's favourite Saint, because his feast's celebration was considered as one of the very few times they had food treats ("cejca"). Children used to enjoy playing Maltese traditional games involving nuts -

"Kastelli", with at least 5 walnuts for each player's marble balls.

"Boċċi", using hazel nuts instead of small marble balls and used a large hazel nut,

"bubun - mamma", a larger marble to hit the smaller nuts.

Nuts were also used as a winning reward when playing - ("qabża u qabda - żewġ jew fart - it-trija - il-qriba - xixu - intekkuh - ic-cipptatu"), were played with shelled almonds.

Children saved the nuts to play for a long time and ate them when they got broken.

The children showed their gratitude to St Martin by singing the rhyme - "Ġewż, Lewż, Qastan, Tin, Kemm inħobbu lil San Martin" - Walnut, Almonds, Chestnuts, Figs I very love Saint Martin. After lunch small pieces of delicious dried figs were served as dessert followed by a cup of freshly grated coffee ("kafe' mithun"), and a piece of home made St Martin's cake ("kejk ta' San Martin"), made with a mixture of dry fruits and nuts.

SEE YOU LATER – ARRIVEDERCI – SAHHA – AU REVOIR