

THE MALTESE PRESENCE IN NORTH AMERICA



E-NEWSLETTER

Issue 18

SEPTEMBER 2020



**CELEBRATING THE FEAST OF SANTA MARIA AT MASS WITH FR. JIMMY ZAMMIT,
ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE CHURCH, TORONTO, ONTARIO, SUNDAY AUGUST 16TH**

(Courtesy of the Consulate General of the Republic of Malta to Canada)

**The Maltese Presence
in North America**
Issue No. 18 September 2020

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Fr. Mario Micallef, pastor of St. Paul the Apostle Parish in Toronto, continues to improve since his operation. Extracts from his weekly bulletins can be found on page 2. Personally, I find his reflections quite helpful in these difficult times.

This issue contains two articles dealing with Maltese immigration in the Caribbean. One relates to 26 women who intended to proceed to Jamaica presumably as Sisters of Mercy. (See pages 14-16, 28) The other pertains to one of the earliest Maltese immigrants to Puerto Rico as revealed by César A. Zapata Lozada. (See pages 5-8)

On pages 17-21 Carmen Borg continues to unfold the story of her father Carmelo Borg.

Lisa LiGreci provides us with her

recipe for making bigilla to go with the galletti she showed us how to make last month. (See pages 9-10)

Julia Adams' query on Malta DNA & Genealogy was the springboard which led to the article on the three Said siblings who came to the United States and shows how important networking can be. (See pages 23-24.)

Richard S. Cumbo marks the 50th anniversary of the presentation of the Silver Trophy to the Maltese-Canadian Society of Toronto Band with his article on page 4.

In reading an 1857 geography and history text book for elementary school pupils in what is now southern Ontario, I was pleasantly surprised to find a good thumbnail sketch of Malta and have shared it with you. (See page 8.)

Last month this newsletter received its first paid advertisement. This month the first letter to the editor of this newsletter is published. (See page 10.) In this letter Joseph and Vittoria Borg of Malta express deep concerns which have touched them and others personally, vis-à-vis the collection of pensions from Canada as a result of this COVID-19 pandemic.

Joe Mizzi of Michigan, in his earlier letter to the editor of a newspaper in Malta this year, expresses his frustration with both the local Maltese Consulate and the Embassy in Washington. (See page 22)

In turn, several pages of this issue are devoted to activities related to the Government of Malta and the impact of COVID-19 on travel, pensions

In addition to Dr. Raymond Xerri's monthly message from Toronto (pages 11-12), there is a guide to consular services from the Malta Consulate in Detroit (pages 22-23) and an update on travel to and from Malta posted by the Malta Embassy in Washington (pages 25-26)

Again, as a handy reference for those of Maltese birth and blood living in North America in particular, a list of Maltese Organizations in North America as well as Gozo's Maltese Canadian Association is provided. (See pages 26-27.)

To date, there is yet little to report of activities with the Maltese Communities. It appears, however, that the Maltese community within the Greater Toronto Area has seen some further return to normality with the reopening of the Consulate General offices and the Melita Soccer Club once more taking to the field. (See page 13.)

Again, if anyone has suggestions or potential ideas for articles, letters to the editor or an interest in advertising in this newsletter, initial contact can be made through dbrock40@worldline.ca.

In the meantime, may you and your loved ones stay safe.

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GLEANINGS FROM THE SUNDAY BULLETIN

PASTOR'S THOUGHTS...



Fr. Mario Micallef, MSSP, is pastor of St. Paul the Apostle, Toronto, the only Maltese national parish in North America. These "Pastor's thoughts..." are extracts from his commentaries on the Sunday readings which are published in the Parish's Sunday Bulletin.

We Are Called to Participate in the Mission of Compassion Initiated by Jesus

....Very often we find ourselves in the shoes of the disciples. We see people's needs around us, but feel helpless or overwhelmed. How often do we say we cannot do anything in a particular situation, I only have limited resources, and so on. Jesus' message does not deny the fact that we are limited. But he does ask us to give whatever it is that we can offer. The disciples gave all they had, without thinking of the fact that now they would end up with nothing. They did not think of themselves. Something of Jesus' compassion must have rubbed off. They gave all they had. Jesus gave it back to them to be used, and that which seemed impossible happened. The followers of Jesus, you and I included, are called to participate in the mission of compassion initiated by Jesus. All we have to do is to give whatever little we have.

Having said this, it's a fact that sometimes we might be the ones who feel hungry. We might hunger for peace, for love, for mercy. If, instead of seeking other ways to satisfy ourselves, we turn towards Jesus, like he did with the crowds of the gospel, he will not disappoint. The prophet Isaiah foretold this very clearly... *Everyone who thirsts, come to the waters; and you that have no money, come, buy and eat: Come, buy wine and milk without money and without price.*

Indeed, *Why do you spend your money for that which is not bread and your labour for that which does not satisfy.*

Storms in Our Lives

Storms in our lives are never lacking. It happens from time to time that we find ourselves in situations where we feel overwhelmed. We feel like there is no hope for us, the waves dragging us down. It could be an unexpected accident or illness, a huge family problem, loss of work, an unexplained depression or even a

faith crisis....We either focus on ourselves and our problems, or turn our gaze and stretch our hands towards Jesus. The first option inevitably leads us to self-pity and continues to demoralize us, to drag us down. We lose perspective, and we won't be able to see clearly....

Jesus never promised us, that if we followed him we would never have any problems. They are part of everybody's life. But he did promise that he would never abandon us, that he would never leave us alone....

We need to create space and time for Jesus to enter into the boat of our lives....

In times of distress let us create these moments of silence and like Peter cry out, "Lord, save me!"

God's Offer of Salvation Is for All: Faith Is a Journey of Growth

....God's offer of salvation is for all, irrespective of race or past history. He would like all of us, without exception, to be "joyful" in his presence...God wants to show that he is "Merciful to all." It's true that some might feel unworthy for some reason or other. Jesus' message says otherwise.

Finally, it's good to remember that faith is a journey of growth, a journey which is personal and different for each one of us....What is important is not to give up because, we know, even if our faith is still as little as a small mustard-seed, God can work wonders with it.

Who Is Jesus for Me?

Our faith, our religion, is nothing more than our relationship with Christ. Everything that Jesus did was an expression of God's love for us. That's why he came to Earth; that's why he healed, taught and eventually gave up his life. Given this great love, no wonder he makes the same question to each and every one of us. Who am I for you? What difference do I make in your life? We all have been taught many things about Jesus in our catechism classes, by our parents and grandparents, in school and at church....What really matters to me now, however, as an adult Christian, is who is Jesus for me? What difference does he make in my life?

Identifying who is Jesus for me will, then, help me understand better my identity as a Christian, as a follower of his....

....In different ways, depending on what God's dream for us is, we all share in this mission of Jesus in building his Church. Basically, this is nothing more than helping others come to experience God's love for them, helping them understand that there is a God who loves and who cares for them.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE SILVER TROPHY TO THE M.C.S.T. BAND

**Richard Cumbo, Curator,
Maltese-Canadian Museum Archives
and Visitors Centre**

Fifty years ago, on September 21, 1970, Chev. John R. Cordina presented the Maltese-Canadian Society of Toronto Band with a silver trophy.



Silver Trophy Presented to the M.C.S.T. Band

The Maltese-Canadian Society of Toronto (M.C.S.T.) formed its first band, a junior one in the late 1930s. This band participated mainly in events at the first St. Paul the Apostle Church in West Toronto/"The Junction".

The focus of the M.C.S.T., when founded in 1922 as the only Maltese club until the early 1960s, was the erection of a Maltese national church. This was achieved by the Society, and the young community, in 1930.

For many years the junior band took part in processions organized by St. Paul's. It entertained the community and members in St. Paul's old parish hall. With the large increase of immigrants arriving in Toronto after the Second World War, a larger church was required. Once again, the founders and members of the Society along with members of the community assisted the Franciscan Fathers in building the present edifice, completed in 1956.

The Maltese-Canadian Society of Toronto was so involved in this enterprise that it is the only organization named on a stone slab, seen as one enters the church, along with names of founders and benefactors. It was also involved in the building of the present halls and rectory in 1960.

In the late 1960s, during the presidency of Chev. Frank Savona and later Chev. John R. Cordina, the

Society decided to establish an adult band. It took time and effort to first acquire the necessary instruments and a place in which to practise. This was achieved and in 1968, under the professional leadership of M.C.S.T. member Maestro Paul Gauci, a Maltese-style marching band was formed.

The M.C.S.T. Band proudly participated in events in the community. The bandsmen at the time numbered approximately 30-40. All wore their dark blazers with the crest of the Society when performing. President John Cordina was so appreciative of the Band's efforts and performances that he presented the M.C.S.T. Band with a silver trophy. The engraving on the trophy states "Presented to the M.C.S.T. Band by Chev. J.R. Cordina, President and Family. 21.1X.70".

Unfortunately, just a year later (1971), owing to a personality conflict, the Band left the Society, formed its own club and became the now extremely popular Malta Band Club, Inc.

Every year the Malta Band Club holds a concert in honour of the late Maestro Paul Gauci.

Although the Maltese Society of Toronto (as it was known in earlier times) had to close in 2019 because of the situation that had befallen it over the past 10 years, a part of it still lives, albeit indirectly.

The Silver Trophy itself is now located in the Maltese-Canadian Museum Archives and Visitors Centre.

READER COMMENTS RELATING TO THE AUGUST ISSUE

What a great newsletter. So much great information You did a great job with Carmen's info [see pages 5-7] and on the Monsignor [pages 18-19]. You nailed it; thank you....You've been a busy man, but the newsletter came out great. So many people tell me how informative it is.

Rena Xuereb, Michigan

What a terrific issue with so much history and food and fun and family. I love it. Great to see cousin Msgr. Gauci in this issue.

Fr. Ed Vella, C.Ss.R., Tucson, AZ

Well done for the publication!

Ambassador Joseph A. Filletti, Strasbourg, France

*The Maltese Canadian Association of the City of Hamilton celebrated its Malta Day Gala, Friday, September 19, 2014, at Michelangelo Banquet Centre, on Upper Ottawa Street, Hamilton, Ontario under the presidency of **Jason Allan**. Jason's maternal grandparents, **John Francis and Miriam Camilleri**, comprised the only intact family to come to Canada from Malta on the Vulcania in June 1948.*

THE FASCINATING STORY OF DON ÁNGEL SIERRA*

César A. Zapata Lozada

<https://genus-meridiem-pr.blogspot.com/>



César A. Zapata Lozada was born in Puerto Rico and from a young age has been researching Puerto Rican history and his ancestors. He has published articles in the Puerto Rican Genealogical Society's Journal and two books. He is a direct descendant of Angelo Serra from Malta.

The island of Puerto Rico, located in a strategic position in the Caribbean, was an important military outpost for the Spanish Empire. The island was inhabited by the Taino Indians when the Spanish first arrived in 1493. Subsequently, African slaves were introduced to supplement the limited workforce. By the end of the XVIII and beginning of the XIX century, other non-Spanish immigrants started to arrive on the island. This new immigration was caused by different events in Europe and in the Americas. Some of these causes were the independence wars in the Spanish colonies in the Americas, the Napoleonic wars in Europe, and the 1815 Spanish Royal Decree for Puerto Rico.

During my genealogical research I found don Ángel Sierra as one of my ancestors. At first glance his name appeared to be Spanish and for many years that was my presumption. I was surprised when I discovered that don Ángel was not Spanish, but was a native of the island of Malta. As a researcher I am intrigued by the reasons why don Ángel may have decided to emigrate and a brief study of the history of Malta during the period in which don Ángel lived can give us an idea of what may have influenced him to come to Puerto Rico.

In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded the island of Malta on his way to Egypt and ruled it for two years. By 1800, the British expelled the French and the period of English rule began. These wars, poverty, and a Protestant country invading the island, pushed many Maltese to immigrate to other countries in search of better opportunities. In addition, for many years the Spanish Crown promoted European immigration to Puerto Rico to encourage the economic development of the island. These new white Europeans would bring capital, slaves, and technical knowledge to transform a cattle ranch economy into an agrarian plantation economy. The Spanish Crown issued a Royal Decree in 1778 to encourage new colonists to start sugarcane farms in Puerto Rico and develop a society of agricultural landowners.

Investigating further, I found that there was another person who emigrated from Malta to the town of

Peñuelas, Puerto Rico a few years before don Ángel. His name was don Salvador Caquias (Salvatore Cachia) and he had lived in Puerto Rico since 1794. It is possible that don Salvador benefited from the Royal Decree of 1778. Perhaps he knew don Ángel in Malta and told him about the opportunities in Puerto Rico, and in conjunction with the events in Malta in the late XVIII century, influenced him to jump the puddle.

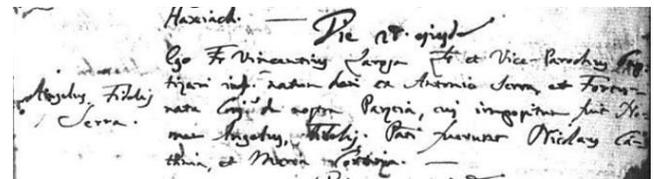
Although we do not know specifically the circumstances of why don Ángel embarked to Puerto Rico, I have been able to conclude that he quickly integrated into the Peñuelas society and became a successful businessman who got involved in the town's public and political affairs to the point of becoming mayor.



The Star is the Location of the Town of Peñuelas in Puerto Rico

His Family Origin

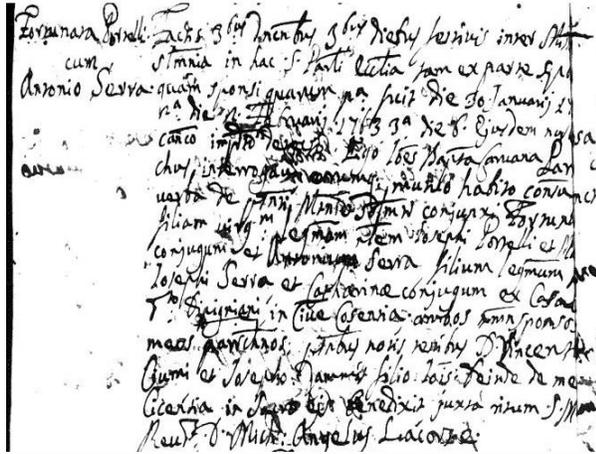
Don Ángel Sierra was baptized Angelus Fidelis (Angelo Fidele) Serra on August 28, 1778, at St. Dominic Church, on the northwest corner of Merchants and St. Dominic streets in Valletta, Malta. His godparents were Nicolai Catania and María Catania. He was the son of an Italian immigrant named Antonio Serra and his wife the former María Fortunata Portelli, a native of Malta.



Baptismal Record of Angelo Fidele Serra, 1778

Antonio Serra, was from the town of Dipignano, in Cosenza, Italy and the son of Giuseppe Serra and his wife Catherina. He married Maria Fortunata Portelli in February 1763 in Cospicua, Malta. María Fortunata was the daughter of Giuseppe Portelli and María Schembri. I have found the following children of Antonio and María Fortunata: Josepha María Veneranda (1767), Josepha Vicentia Joachina (1769), Pas-

cha Magdalena Theodora (1771), Ana Benvenuta Catharina Theresia Úrsula (1773), Joseph Cajetanus Marcus Antonius Henricus (1775), and Joannes Paulus Hieronimy Andrea (1783). Antonio Serra died on August 18, 1796, in Valletta, Malta, four years before Angelus immigrated to Puerto Rico.



The Marriage Record of Antonio Serra and Fortunata Portelli, 1763

Angelo Serra was 22 years old when he arrived in Puerto Rico in 1800 and once on the island his name was Spanishized to Ángel Sierra. Upon arriving in Puerto Rico, he promptly married doña María Eugenia Planas, daughter of the Mallorcan don Santiago Planas and the Creole doña María Candelaria Rodríguez. As part of his dowry, don Ángel contributed 600 pesos in cash and some items with which he negotiated. The capital contributed by don Ángel to his marriage shows us that he brought some capital with him, which facilitated his rapid integration into the area's commerce.

To compare the value of what he contributed to his marriage, a wooden house with a terracotta roof, one of the best of houses in the island at the time, was worth about 350 pesos, and the daily wage was three reales, a dozen bananas was one real, and a dozen coconuts two reales, eight reales making one peso.

As a curious fact, the other Maltese, don Salvador Caquias was also married in 1800 to doña Valentina Planas, sister of doña María Eugenia Planas, don Ángel's wife.

The Businessman

What kind of a businessman was don Ángel? To answer this question, we have to understand the economy of Puerto Rico during this period. Before the town of Peñuelas was founded in 1793, sugarcane, rice, corn, bananas, tobacco, coffee and citrus fruits were grown. Some of these were subsistence crops or

transported to other destinations through the nearby port. By 1815, the Spanish King Felipe VII promulgated a Royal Decree for Puerto Rico, giving it the necessary push to transform the economy from cattle ranches to farming estates that dominated the south and west of the island. This transformation changed the way of life, since the cattle ranches that existed in Puerto Rico hardly required labor and the transformation into land cultivation increased the number of agrarian landowners and increased the importation of slaves into the island. This explains why don Ángel, a white man with capital and a desire to prosper, joined the agrarian trade in Peñuelas and became a farmer with a large number of slaves.

Signature of Ángel
Sierra

Don Ángel was naturalized on April 16, 1816, under the Royal Decree of 1815. An important aspect of the Royal Decree of 1815 was that it granted entry and naturalization not only to foreigners who moved to Puerto Rico, but also to foreigners who already resided on the island. These foreigners would also be granted free land in perpetuity. Don Ángel probably benefited from this distribution of land which helped him increase his holdings. It should be noted that another important benefit for don Ángel is that his naturalization allowed him to fully participate, with all the rights of a citizen, in commerce and political affairs.

Date of Naturalization of Ángel Sierra

I found several documents in the General Archives of Puerto Rico that show us that don Ángel was an astute businessman, accumulated many goods, and amassed a good fortune. For example, in December 1831, don Pedro Golfarini de Gori and his wife, doña Ana María Cordero, had to pay don Ángel Sierra a debt of 1,965 pesos. Because don Pedro did not pay his debt on time, don Ángel filed a lawsuit to force payment. This legal proceeding lasted three years and on February 27, 1834, don Ángel, don Pedro, and his wife negotiated a payment plan of 655 pesos in July 1834, 655 pesos in July 1835, and a last payment of 655 pesos in July 1836. It was agreed that the payments would be made with the products from don Pedro's farm. In this way, don Pedro and his wife canceled their debt to don Ángel.

Another example of don Ángel's businesses is the

leasing of his lands to other people to cultivate and pay for their use. On February 5, 1855, don Ángel and don Antonio Diolio, made a contract to lease don Ángel's possession in the Saltillo neighborhood in the town of Adjuntas. This possession had 400 acres of pasture land, forest, a banana plantation, and a coffee plantation. The contract was for six years beginning in 1855 and ending in 1861, paying 60 pesos a year. Also, the tenant had to pay any taxes levied on the land.

Around 1860 and in his advanced age, don Ángel sued don Andrés Medrano to collect on a debt. Don Andrés did not pay what he owed and the court proceeded to auction don Andrés' property valued at 9,000 pesos. The auction was to take place at the courthouse doors at one in the afternoon on April 11, 20 and 30, 1860.

As we can see, don Ángel was an astute businessman who vigorously and legally protected his interests. In the absence of banking institutions in the towns and the lack of capital, a financial dependence developed between landowners and merchants, which apparently don Ángel took advantage of to finance other landowners, grant loans, and increase his capital.

His Wealth

One way to estimate the assets and relative amount of land that don Ángel owned is to investigate the town tax records. Based on my research, I estimate that the majority of the capital was concentrated in a small number of families that were linked socially, economically, and politically. During 1818-1852, don Ángel Sierra and the other Maltese immigrant, don Salvador Caquias, were the largest landowners in town. This observation is based on don Ángel's payment of 50 pesos in tax assessments vs. one to three pesos that most landowners paid. In summary, don Ángel had four estates totaling over 600 acres of land, several houses, a warehouse, and a general store in town. At one time he owned about 73 slaves.

Public Life

Don Ángel participated in the public life of the town. For example, he was selected to participate with the parish priest in supervising the reconstruction of the parish church in 1824. The original church of Peñuelas was built around 1793 and was in very poor condition by the beginning of the 1820s. Between September 8 and 9, 1824, hurricane Monserrate passed through the island causing serious damage to the structure of the church and making the need to rebuild it even more urgent. On November 18th, don Ángel was appointed commissioner together with the priest so they could collect and distribute funds and manage the construction.

In June 25, 1820, don Ángel is listed as a soldier in the 5th Company of the Urban Militia of Peñuelas and

in 1824 he and don Salvador Caquias appear as "associates" in the tax assessment to cover the town's expenses. This associate position must have been important as he worked alongside the mayor on the development of the tax assessment for the town. In 1830, don Ángel appeared again as an associate to work with the town officials to develop the tax assessments. In the 1830 tax assessment, there is an expense listed of 38 pesos for a trip that don Ángel made to San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, as a proxy for the mayor and the town. These public positions demonstrate his importance and his ascension in the political arena of the town.

On January 23, 1836, the mayor of Peñuelas informed don Ángel that the governor had appointed him lieutenant of war of Peñuelas for the years 1836 and 1837. A war lieutenant was a title used in times of the Spanish colonial Empire to describe a position similar to the duties exercised by a town mayor today but combined with the duties of military lieutenant and justice of the peace. In a letter from don Ángel to the governor, he stated that his knowledge to perform the position conferred to him was limited, but that he was more than willing to perform the duties assigned. To begin his post, don Ángel had to go to the capital to take the oath of office, but by the same letter he informed the governor that his advanced age--he was 57 years old--did not allow him to go to the capital, and asked if he could take the oath before another authority so as not to require him to travel to the capital. This trip would have taken a few days back then. His petition was approved and on February 12, 1836, don Ángel took the oath in front of the mayor of the district and the royal public notary. Don Ángel swore by "God Our Lord and the sign of the cross according to the law, to exercise well and fully," and that "he does not belong or that he will not belong to any lodge or secret association of any clan or denomination."

We also find don Ángel Sierra in various issues of the *Puerto Rico Gazette*. He signed a list, dated March 9, 1836, of people from Peñuelas who pledged to donate money to help support the war against the "fascists of Navarra and Basque provinces." There is also a copy of a letter from don Ángel to the Queen of Spain, Isabel II, dated October 3, 1836, informing her about the communication and celebration in the town of Peñuelas for the re-implementation of the Spanish constitution of 1812. And on December 19, 1837, don Ángel appeared on the list of people in Peñuelas who pledged to donate money to help the people who were affected by the hurricane of August 2, 1837.

Over the years we can see the increase in his influence in the political arena based on the different political positions he had held. This political ascent led don Ángel to become mayor of Peñuelas for the years 1838-39, and culminated when he was elected to the

post of councilor in 1849. It is interesting that don Ángel became mayor and councilor at an advanced age. He was 60 years old when he became mayor and 71 years old when he was elected councilor. This shows us that at his advanced age he was a recognized person in his community and still had political influence in the town. It must have taken time for a foreigner, even if he had financial means, to gain community recognition and political influence.

Don Ángel had 11 children with his wife doña María Eugenia Planas and two natural children. On February 3, 1837, he became a widower when his wife died. Don Ángel had a long and successful life. It would be interesting to know if at the end of his life, despite being successful, he questioned his decision to immigrate to Puerto Rico since it must have been an extremely difficult decision to leave his family behind and never see them again.

Angelo Fidele Serra died in Peñuelas on May 31, 1867, at the age of 88. He had received the sacraments of Penance, Extreme Unction and the Eucharist. His was a first-class burial. His last testament and will were dated February 9, 1862.

Conclusion

Puerto Rico was enriched by a diverse group of races and cultures. Many foreigners wishing to prosper and seeking a better life escaped wars and misery when they emigrated to Puerto Rico. Others, unfortunately, were forcibly removed from their nation and put into slavery to serve as labor for these foreigners. At this juncture we find Angelo Serra, a Maltese emigrant with a desire to prosper who was escaping the misery caused by the Napoleonic wars in his country. When studying his life, we see the application of the immigration policies of the Spanish Crown, the economic system of the time, and the reality of slavery.

I hope that by presenting the story of don Ángel Sierra it will contribute to the understanding of the life of a Maltese emigrant who contributed to Puerto Rican society and its economic development.

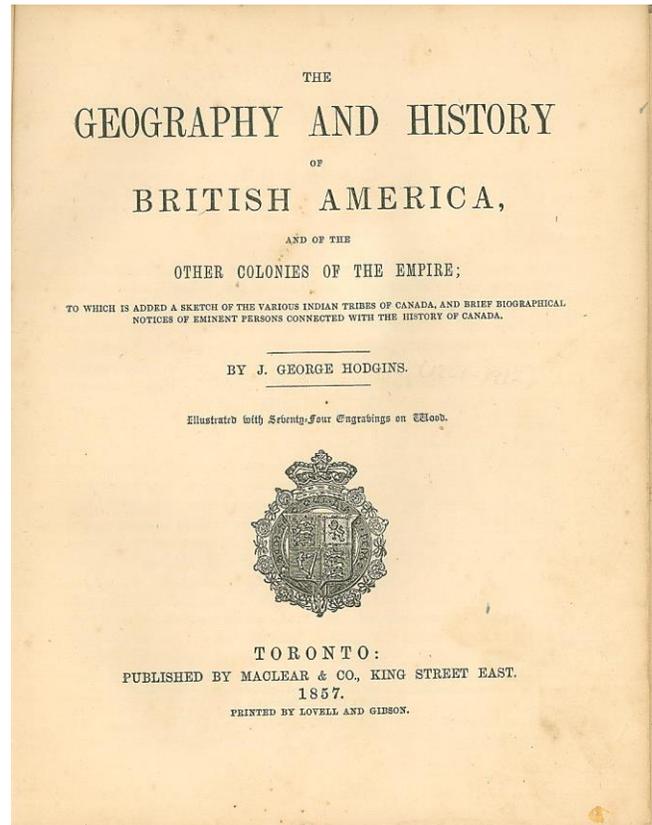
** I would like to especially thank **Charles Said-Vassallo** for his assistance in researching Angelo Serra's ancestry in Malta.*

THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF MALTA AS PRESENTED FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN 1857 IN WHAT IS NOW SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Dan Brock

In 1857 an excellent book of some 130 pages was published for use in the schools of Canada West (now

southern Ontario) entitled *The Geography and History of British America, and the other colonies of the Empire*. Its author was J. George Hodgins who was deputy superintendent of education in the western part (Canada West) of the then province of Canada (later southern Ontario and southern Quebec).



Title Page

This book was in reaction to the pupils of the public and private schools being “left either to glean a scanty knowledge of their own and the sister Provinces through the often uncertain and inaccurate medium of an European geography; or to adopt the foreigner’s [i.e. the United States’] unfriendly interpretation of our colonial institutions and laws.”

Here is what is said of the sister islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino on page 122.

THE ISLANDS OF MALTA, GOZO, AND CUMINO.
4. This Group lies in the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Sicily and Africa. Malta is the chief. It is 17 miles long, by 9 wide. Area, 988 square miles. Except at the south side, the coast is deeply indented. The surface is rocky, with very little soil. Cotton is the staple. The vine, figs, oranges, and olives are abundant. The Maltese cats are found here. Being central in the Medi-

terranean, it is a great commercial depot. It has fine docks, and is well fortified. Valetta is the capital. Population, 141,000. Gozo, 9 miles long, by 4½ wide, is more fertile. The Giant's Tower [Ġgantija on the island of Gozo] is its chief object of interest. Cumino is only one mile and a half long, by three-quarters wide.

5. History.—Malta is said to be the Melita on which St. Paul was shipwrecked. Peopled by the Phoenicians, and held by them, it passed successively under the dominion of the Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Sicilians; and in 1530 was granted by the Emperor Charles V. to the Jerusalem Knights of St. John; held by them until 1798, when it was taken by Napoleon I.; by England in 1800, and ceded to her in 1814. representative government was established in 1690.* The Governor, as President, has two votes.

At the back of this book are "CHRONOLOGICAL FACTS. Connected with the History of British America, &c." On page 126 we read: "Malta taken by the British.....1800."

All things considered, I believe the above to have been an excellent thumb nail sketch of the geography and history of the colony of Malta in 1857 for common (elementary) school children in Canada West (southern Ontario) in a book primarily intended to present the geography and history of British America (now Canada).

**This would appear to be 1849, rather than 1690, when a partly elected council was established. The council was to consist of 18 persons. the Governor was to be a member of this council and nine other people were to be chosen by the British government. The other eight members were to be selected by the Maltese in an election.*

BIGILLA (BROAD BEAN DIP)

Lisa LiGreci



Lisa is becoming a regular in this newsletter with recipes she learned from her mother.

Last month I showed you all how to make your own galletti crackers, so it only makes sense to publish a recipe for bigilla to serve with them. Bigilla is probably one of Malta's most popular dips typically served with galletti. It is a broad bean dip traditionally made with

dried tic beans (*ful ta' Ġirba*). I live in the United States where tic beans are not available. Most people use dried fava beans which is a broad bean that is readily available. If you can't find them at your local grocer, you can find them in most Middle Eastern grocery stores. You can also order them online. You can even make this dip with fresh fava beans when they are in season. If none of these options are available, using canned beans is perfectly fine. For this recipe, I am using dried dark fava beans. As with most Maltese recipes, there are many different variations. This is my version, but feel free to play with the recipe. If you don't like it hot, leave out the chili pepper. If you don't like capers, leave them out too. Have fun with the recipe and make it how you like it.

INGREDIENTS: Yields 6-7 cups of dip



- 1 lb. dried broad beans
- 1 tsp. baking soda (not pictured)
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1 small head of garlic
- 1 Tbs. capers, drained & rinsed
- 1 tsp. crushed red pepper flakes or a minced fresh red chili pepper
- 1 tsp. finely minced fresh marjoram
- 1 tsp. finely minced fresh mint
- 2 Tbs. finely minced flat leaf parsley
- Black pepper to taste
- 2 Tbs. salt + more for seasoning
- ¼ tsp. Tabasco sauce
- 2 Tbs. olive oil + more for serving

DIRECTIONS:

1. Cover the dried beans with water in a large bowl. Stir in the baking soda and soak for 24 hrs. The baking soda aids in softening the tough outer skin of the fava beans.



2. The next day, drain and rinse the beans. Place them into a pot with fresh water, add the 2 Tbs. of salt.
3. Bring to a boil, then immediately reduce to a simmer and cook for 1½ hours.
4. While the beans are cooking, prep the remaining ingredients. Juice the lemon, peel & mince the garlic cloves, mince the herbs.
5. In a large bowl, mix together the garlic, herbs, capers, lemon juice, olive oil and chili. NOTE: If you don't like the taste of raw garlic, you can lightly sauté in olive oil before adding to the recipe.



6. Once the beans have been cooked, drain them, and add into the mixture.
7. With a stick blender, mix everything together until blended to a thick consistency.



8. Season with salt and pepper.
9. Drizzle with some more olive oil before serving.
10. Serve with galletti crackers.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THIS NEWSLETTER

August 24, 2020

Living five months without my Canadian Pension

As a Maltese Canadian couple, we have worked for over fifty years in Canada and now trying to enjoy life in Mellieħa, Malta. Since February, COVID19 halted all in Canada, including regular mail from Canada to Malta. My wife and I have not received our pension cheques during the last five months and I am suffering like many others in Malta and Gozo who depend only on such income for a living.

Can the Maltese Government by means of its representatives, assist us Maltese Canadians in sorting this big problem, now that flights have resumed to most European countries? I spoke to Malta Post and they told me to contact Malta's Embassy in Washington D.C who they informed me is the Ambassador [High Commissioner] of Malta to Canada. After several calls, we had no replies. What is the Ambassador doing there for? I spoke to the Consul General of Malta in Canada and his response was immediate and very helpful, courteous and I am convinced he did his best to solve the matter as I follow him regularly on social media. Maltese Government, please wake up, tell Malta Post to speak to Canada Post and help us Maltese Canadian pensioners get our pension we worked for all our lives!

Joseph & Vittoria Borg
Mellieħa
MALTA

MONTHLY MESSAGE FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALTA TO CANADA

Il-Konsolat Ġenerali issa jinsab miftuħ mill-ġdid



**Dr Raymond Xerri,
Il-Konslu Ġenerali /
Consul General**

L-imxija COVID19 għadha magħna, pero' ddeċidejna li nifftu mill-ġdid il-Konsolat Ġenerali bil-miżuri kollha proposti mill-Belt ta' Toronto, il-Provincja ta' Ontario u mill-Ġvern Federali Kanadiżi. Qed noffru s-servizzi kollha. Importanti li tifhmu illi fix-xhur li l-Konsolat Ġenerali dam ma jieħux appuntamenti minnhabba l-imxija, in-numru ta' appuntamenti li tħasru u oħrajn ġodda huwa għoli ħafna. Irridu xhur sabiex inlaqhu mad-domanda kbira dejjem tikber sew tal-appuntamenti li hemm u oħrajn ġodda. Dan apparti t-talbiet dejjem jikbru tal-Consul-on-the-Move minn kull belt Kanadiża u numru mdaqqas mill-Istat ta' Michigan fl-Istati Uniti.

Jien flimkien mill-istaff qiegħdin nagħmlu dak kollu possibli sabiex nlestu kemm jista' jkun appuntamenti fl-iqsar żmien possibli, iżda' hemm il-limiti għaliex anke jekk naħdmu kuljum, irridu x-xhur sħaħ sabiex inlestu dawk l-appuntamenti kollha. Napprezzaw li jekk ser iċċemplu, ċċemplu għaliex bżonn ta' xi appuntamenti u mhux bla bżonn. Aħna nippreferu jekk tibgħat email fuq: maltaconsulate.toronto@gov.mt.

Is-56 Anniversarju mill-Indipendenza ta' Malta

Bħala komunita' Maltija-Kanadiża din is-sena ser niċċelebraw il-56 anniversarju minn meta Malta saret Indipendenti. Din is-sena wkoll ser nagħmlu l-Malta Day 2020, b'differenza minnhabba l-imxija. Il-programm ser ikun imħabbar aktar tard b'programm differenti mis-snin ta' qabel. AWGURI MALTA!

Il-Vittorja u tmiem l-istaġun tal-festi f'Malta

Jekk il-Festa ta' Santa Marija fil-15 t'Awwissu ftakkar fil-grajja tal-Konvoj ta' Santa Marija (Operational Pedestal), il-Festa tal-Vittorja fit-8 ta' Settembru tfakkarna fl-ewwel Assedju l-Kbir meta l-Ordni tal-Kavallieri ta' San Ġwann f'Malta flimkien mall-Maltin, rebħu lill-Emperu Ottoman fl-1565. Ir-rebħa ġiet fit-8 ta' Settembru meta l-flotta Ottomana telqiet telliefa minn xtutna. Il-Vittorja mhux biss hija festa kbir għall-Maltin u l-Għawdxin kollha, iżda' timmarka t-tmiem tal-istaġun tal-festi l-kbar fil-Gżejjer Maltin. Il-Maltin, madwar id-dinja, jfakkru f'dan l-episodju kruċjali fl-istorja ta' Malta,

The Consulate General Office has now reopened

COVID-19 is still with us, and the decision has been taken to reopen the Consulate General with all of the proposed measures issued by the City of Toronto, the Province of Ontario and the Canadian Federal Government. We are offering all services. It is very important that all understand that over the months the Consulate was closed and only very urgent appointments were dealt with. The number of cancelled appointments and new ones added has soared. It will take several months to meet the demand of both cancelled and new appointments. This is besides the evergrowing number of appointments for Consul-on-the-Move from many Canadian cities and a growing number from the State of Michigan in the United States.

My staff and I are committed to do all possible to cater to this situation in the best timely manner, but there is a limit and waiting time can be long. So please exercise understanding and patience. We hope that all avoid unnecessary calls and for new appointments we prefer you email on: maltaconsulate.toronto@gov.mt.

Malta is 56 years Independent

Like in previous years, the Maltese Canadian community will celebrate the 56th Anniversary of Malta's Independence. This year, Malta Day 2020, will be different because of COVID-19. The programme will be announced at a later stage. HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MALTA!

Our Lady of Victories, Il-Vittorja and the end of the festa season

If the Feast of Our Lady of The Assumption on August 15th, known as Santa Marija, reminds us of Operation Pedestal and the Convoy of Santa Marija namely the Second Great Siege of Malta, the feast of Our Lady of Victories celebrated on September 8th reminds us of the First Great Siege of Malta when the Knights of the Order of Saint John in Malta along with the Maltese fighters won against the Ottoman Empire in 1565. The victory of September 8th reminds us Maltese when the Ottoman fleet left the Islands and places il-Vittorja on a par with Santa Marija. Il-Vittorja marks the end of the festa season. Maltese around the world remember this crucial episode in Maltese, Mediterranean and European history which prevented the Ottoman Empire from gobbling the European continent.

The festa of Our Lady of Victories, il-Vittorja, is celebrated in il-Mellieħa, l-Isla, in-Naxxar and ix-Xagħra in Gozo.

Long live il-Vittorja!

tal-Mediterran u tal-Ewropa li għen sabiex żamm lill-Emperu Tork milli jkompli jaħtaf lill-Ewropa.



Il-Festa ta' Marija Bambina, il-Vittorja hija ċelebrata fil-Mellieħa, fl-Isla, in-Naxxar u x-Xagħra, f'Għawdex. Viva Malta Vittorija! Viva l-Vittorja!

Vjaġġar lejn il-Kanada huwa biss permessiv jekk hu essenzjali BISS

Mill-1 ta' Lulju 2020 meta reġgħu bdew it-titjiriet regolari minn Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary u Montreal kienu l-mijiet ta' Maltin u Għawdxin li pprovaw jiġu għal b'tala fil-Kanada iżda' ġew irrefjutali u mibgħatha lura lejn Malta, għaliex iż-żjara tagħhom ma' kinitx ikkunsidrata b'żala, 'essenzjali' mis-CBSA (Canadian Border Service Agency).

Imla' l-formali qabel jssiefer lejn Malta.

Importanti li qabel tmur l-ajruport biex tmur Malta, trid tiegħu miegħek żewġ formoli mafruga mill-Dipartiment tas-Saħħa ta' Malta sabiex ddikjara s-sitwazzjoni tiegħek fir-rigward ta' l-imxija COVID19.

Il-Festi l-oħra f'Settembru

Din is-sena l-Kanada tiċcelebrati Labour Day fis-7 ta' Settembru. F'Malta, apparti l-Indipendenza fil-21 tax-xahar, hemm għadd ġmielu ta' festi ċelebrati f'Malta: Santa Katarina fiż-Żurrieq, San Girgor f'Tas-Sliema, fir-Rabat (Malta) u l-Gudja jiċcelebraw il-festa tal-Madonna tač-Ċintura u l-Madonna tal-Karmnu fix-Xlendi, Għawdex, kollha fil-5 ta' Settembru; il-Madonna tal-Grazzja f'Haż-Żabbar u fil-Belt Victoria, f'Għawdex fit-12 ta' Settembru u San Leonardu f'Hal Kirkop fid-19 ta' Settembru.

Il-Festa t-Tajba u lil kulhadd u Alla bierek lil Malta u lill-Kanada.



Statue of Marija Bambina, Xagħra, Gozo

ONLY essential travel to Canada is permitted

Since July 1, 2020 when air travel recommenced from the airports of Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal hundreds of Maltese and Gozitans tried to visit Canada for a vacation and were refused entry and made to return to Malta, since their visit was not considered 'essential travel' by the CBSA (Canadian Border Service Agency). For now do not come to Canada unless prior approval is granted by CBSA.

All travelling to Malta must fill in forms before leaving Canada

It is important to fill in two forms issued by the Malta Department of Health before you go to the airport to leave to Malta. These forms can be downloaded from the Department of Health in Malta and they concern a declaration concerning your health with respect to COVID-19.

Other feasts in September

This year Canada celebrates Labour Day on September 7th. In Malta and Gozo, apart from Independence Day on the 21st, there are still a good number of feasts: Saint Catherine in iż-Żurrieq, Saint Gregory The Great in Tas-Sliema, in ir-Rabat (Malta) and il-Gudja, the feast of Our Lady of The Gridle and Our Lady of Mount Carmel in ix-Xlendi, Gozo, all celebrated on September 5th; Our Lady of Grace in Haż-Żabbar and the City of Victoria, in Gozo on September 12th and Saint Leonard in Hal Kirkop on September 19th. Happy Feast to all and may God Bless Malta and Canada.

**ACTIVITIES WITHIN
THE MALTESE COMMUNITIES**

Dan Brock

**The Greater Toronto Area, Ontario
Consulate General of the Republic of Malta**

Following the shutdown in March owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the office reopened during the second week of August.

Maltese Canadian Cruisers

The Cruisers held its August Show and Shine on Sunday, August 23rd instead of August 16th owing to the unfavourable weather forecast predicted for the 16th. It will hold its next Show and Shine at the Malta Band Club parking lot, between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., on Sunday Sept. 20th.

**Maltese Canadian Federation
Melita Soccer Club Inc.**

The team was back in action during the week of August 23rd.



Courtesy of Consulate General

St. Paul the Apostle Parish

The feast of Santa Maria was celebrated at Mass on Sunday, August 16th. (See page 1.)

As of the week of Sunday, August 30th, Eucharistic Adoration on Wednesdays has resumed, starting at 7:00 p.m. It is to be in the church, however, rather than in the small chapel.

The Legion of Mary group is also starting its weekly meetings, every Tuesday, after morning Mass. These meetings are being held in the hall instead of the small meeting room.

Hard copies of parish bulletins are once more being printed. They may be picked up from the back of the church after Mass. but owing to the on going COVID-19 situation will not be handed out by the ushers.

Metropolitan Detroit

Maltese American Community Club of Dearborn

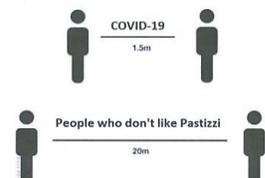
Elsie Spiteri who turned 90 on Wednesday, August 19th, was surprised with a cake, flowers and cards at the Club's executive meeting the next day. Elsie was founding member of the Club. In the past, she has been the pastizzi lady, the events and alcohol ticket sales lady and the chairperson of the executive board of trustees.



**Elsie Spiteri Celebrates Her 90th Birthday at the
Maltese American Community Club of Dearborn**

Courtesy of Rena Xuereb

Social Distancing Guidelines



Of the remaining four whose profession/occupation was stated **Polly Mary Borg**, age 21 of Valletta, was denoted as a religious and was intending to proceed to Ireland to join the Sisters of Mercy and from there go to Jamaica. She appears have been the only one of these 26 females who was already in some religious order.



Polly Mary Borg, age 21

Paola Borg, also age 21 and of Paola, was listed as an assistant cook. She too was travelling to Ireland to join the Sisters of Mercy before proceeding to Jamaica. Both women appear to have been planning on sailing for Ireland together, as their passports were issued within days of one another in October 1929.

The remaining two were described as students. In October 1929 16-year-old **Iris Camilleri** of Senglea was travelling to Jamaica by way of Sicily, Italy, France, England and Ireland, to join the sisters of Mercy. Ten years later, in August 1939, the aforementioned **Marianna Refalo** was intending, as previously stated, to go to Jamaica to work.



Marianna Refalo, age 15

Four of the 17 who were intending to join a religious order, plus **Polly Mary Borg**, who was already in some religious order, stated that they were joining the Sisters of Mercy. This Roman Catholic religious congregation was founded in Dublin, Ireland in 1831 by Catherine McAuley.

Its ministry in Jamaica originated with Jessie Ripoll, a Jamaican woman of French, Portuguese and African

heritage, who used her money and contributions from friends to purchase 43 acres in Kingston, the capital, on which she could establish ministries with the poor of Jamaica. Two other Jamaican women joined her in her endeavors and they opened an orphanage named Alpha in May 1880.



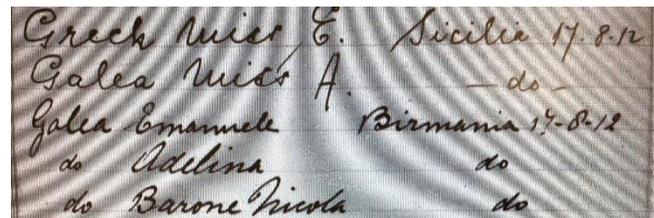
Jamaica, Showing Kingston in the Southeast

A decade after the opening of the orphanage, the number of children increased such that the women needed some additional assistance. At the bequest of the local bishop, Charles Menzies Gordon, the Sisters of Mercy from Bermondsey, South East London, in the present London Borough of Southwark, were invited to come to Jamaica to join Jessie and her companions in their works of mercy. This convent in Bermondsey had been established by Catherine McAuley in 1839. Four Sisters of Mercy arrived in Kingston, Jamaica in December 1890. A few months later Jessie and her two companions were received into the order.

Now, we are led to believe that the religious order 13 of the other 18 women from Malta intended to join was the Sisters of Mercy was well. Hence their reason for going to Jamaica.

Let's now look at the remaining eight females for whom it doesn't state that they were joining a religious order in Jamaica.

Evelina Grech, age 29, and **Adelina Galea**, age 21, received their passports on the same day, namely August 16, 1912. Thanks to the work of Martin Hampton of Friends of the Malta National Archives we have learned that on the very next day they boarded the *Sicilia* for London on the first leg of their journey to Jamaica.



Extract from a Custom House Ledger

Mary Josephine Grech, age 26, of Hamrun was planning to go to England first, in 1920, before continuing on to Jamaica. Five of those who were intending to become sisters also listed their intention of going to the United Kingdom or more specifically England, presumably to enter the convent at Bermondsey. On March 20, 1920, just nine days after Miss Grech was issued her passport, **Maria Cuschieri**, age 25, of Msida, was issued hers for Jamaica.

Stella Cachia, age 18, of Sliema was issued her passport on December 17, 1929 to proceed to London, England before continuing on to Jamaica. This was just six days after **Jessie Ellul**, age 17, of Senglea was issued her passport and but two days before **Mary Sciortino** was issued hers. Jessie was proceeding first to the UK to become a missionary nun and Mary was sailing for England to become a sister, the designations "nun" and "sister" being used interchangeably.



Stella Cachia, age 18

Both **Mary Cini**, age 19 and her sister **Yvonne Cini**, age 16 of Hamrun applied for their passport on July 29, 1938 and received it the next day. Both were planning to travel through Italy and France before arriving in the UK and later proceeding to Jamaica. While Mary's stated purpose was to join the Sisters of Mercy, nothing is noted for Yvonne but it's almost certain that she had the same intention.

As for the aforementioned **Marianna Refalo** of Ghajnsielem, Gozo, she was issued her passport on August 14, 1939 the same day as **Carmela Teresa Gatt**, age 18, of Cospicua who was also going to Jamaica and whose stated purpose was to join the Sisters of Mercy.

The eighth woman not listed as joining or a member of any religious order was **Carmela Miruzzi**, age 27 of Valletta. She was the only one of the 26 females issued a passport in 1916.

Based on our research to date, we are fairly convinced that all 26 women were joining or planning to be associated with the Sisters of Mercy in Jamaica. How many of these women actually became sisters within this order or ended up in Jamaica is presently unknown.

Thanks again to Martin Hampton, we do know that **Georgina Borg**, age 20 of Msida, **Maria Assunta Cauchi**, age 19 of Valletta and **Mary Sargent**, age 20 of Cospicua who are listed on their passports as "taking the veil" were actually denoted as sisters when they boarded the *City of Marceilles* en route for London and presumably the convent at Bermondsey before proceeding to Jamaica.

One of the 26 women may have left the Sisters of Mercy before taking her final vows. That person was the aforementioned **Giuseppa Pepe**. Martin Hampton learned that on September 17, 1913 both she and **Emelia Gauci**, age 18 of Paola, boarded the S.S. *Sicilia* for London. Again, it would appear that both women would enter the convent at Bermondsey before proceeding to Jamaica. Giuseppe Pepe, however, was living in Sliema in April 1921 when she received a passport to proceed to Tunisia. No profession is listed for her at the time.

Giuseppina Meli, age 24, of Sliema and the aforementioned **Edith Scott** had both obtained their passports on August 18, 1914 and boarded RMS *Moldavia* in the Grand Harbour for London on November 11th. Both women were described as taking the veil and apparently this would be at Bermondsey before continuing on to Jamaica.



Giuseppa Pepe, 1921, age 39

We have contacted the archivists of the Sisters of Mercy in both Ireland and England. The archivist in Ireland referred us to the archivists in England and the United States to gather more information. To date we have found no evidence that the Sisters of Mercy ever had a convent in Malta and are at a loss to explain how women there became aware of both the order and need for missionaries in Jamaica.

We appeal to our readers to get in touch with us if any further information is known of these women in Jamaica.

Continued on page 28.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Government had agreed to accept 500 men from Malta. Carmelo saw this as an opportunity to be one step closer to making his dream come true. Come hell or high water he was going to find a way to get to America. If it had to be through Canada, so be it. On May 12th his Canadian visa was approved and he, along with 380 other men, were set to leave for Halifax on the S. S. *Vulcania*. During this exciting time, he gathered his tools and letter of recommendation from his commanding officer and anxiously awaited his overseas journey.

MIGRATION TO CANADA

The Minister for Emigration and Labour in Press Notice (No. 20) issued yesterday reminds all migrants leaving for Canada that, as already advised both by the Canadian Labour Expert and the Department of Emigration, they should not fail to take the tools of their trade with them, where possible.

The Canadian Ministry of Labour have cabled that migrants without tools may meet with difficulties in securing immediate employment at their trade. In such a case it is obvious that they would have to be content with labouring employment until the tools are procured.

Times of Malta, June 4, 1948 page 5

For Kikka, who was seven months pregnant, there was nothing she could say to make him stay. His mind was made up. He told her he would send for her once everything got set up in Detroit.

On June 17th Kikka, along with hundreds of well-wishers, packed the approaches of the Customs House.

The colorful mass of humanity piled atop the massive bastions overlooking the Grand Harbour. Kikka pinned a small filigree Maltese cross pendant on Carmelo's lapel and wished him well.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Paul Boffa, spoke to the migrants and told of how sorry he felt for losing such a number of fine men. They were going to one of the greatest countries in the world. Dr. Boffa told the migrants to remember as Canadian immigrants they were ambassadors for others who would follow. He wished them all success and the best of luck.

Karmenu Sapiano, a fellow emigrant, read his own farewell poem, "To Malta My Native Land," over the microphone at the dock. Another emigrant, Anthony Grima, sang "Maria Christina."

With a tremendous hoot the *Vulcania* slipped her cables precisely at 1:45 pm. Slowly she got under way.

The crossing was perfect with calm seas. The Maltese migrants were well received when they arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia on June 25th.

Carmelo carried his letter of accomplishments to show he was ready to work at a moment's notice. The reference letter read as follows:

Discharge Confirmed

Military Conduct: - Exemplary.

Testimonial: - Good hardworking man, clean & smart. Good Tradesman. Intelligent and Loyal. Should do very well in any employment. I have no reservations in recommending him to any employer who requires honesty hard work and integrity.

Immediately upon going through customs Carmelo took the first job the immigration office gave him, which was in Halifax building the structure of a huge factory. He knew little English and used basic sign language to get along. In the first part of July, when Carmelo called Kikka to fill her in on his progress, she informed him that he was a father again. She had just given birth to a baby girl, Emmanuela.

Carmelo moved on to Hamilton, Ontario and worked there for a couple of months, then for the Ford Motor Company in Windsor. The whole time he was in constant contact with his uncle.

Meanwhile, across the river in Detroit, Emmanuele Borg spoke highly of his nephew and managed to prearrange an interview with the Human Resource Department within the Chrysler Corporation at the DeSoto Plant where he worked. With the trades that Carmelo acquired in the army he was in high demand.

On Friday, October 8th, Carmelo quit his job at Ford with the assurance that his uncle could get him in with Chrysler in Detroit. He spent the next few days gathering everything he owned.

On October 13th Carmelo officially went AWOL from the Canadian Reserves when his friend, Paul Pisani, who had also arrived on the *Vulcania* in June, drove him across the border through the tunnel to his uncle's house in Detroit.

The day after Carmelo's arrival he went to his interview. His uncle vouched for his character. Chrysler was impressed and hired him on the spot. He started his new job on October 28th, making 85 cents an hour. His job was to install interior headliners at the Chrysler, DeSoto Plant at 12200 E. Jefferson Avenue, just about 10 miles from his new home on Abbott Street in Detroit's Corktown. He absolutely could not be happier.

MANIFEST		Part of Detroit, Mich.		Date	Oct. 15, 1948	Serial No.	
Family name		Given name		Accompanied by			
BORG		CARMELO					
C.I.V. No.	Place and date of issue	Section and subdivision	Quota country charged	R. F. No.			
50,245	Windsor, Ont.	Act of 1924: 6-A-3	Gt. Britain	P. V. No.			
Place of birth (town, country, etc.)	Age	Sex	Mar.	H. K.	Occupation	Read	Write
Birkirkara, Malta	2/14/22	M	H	BOOK	factory worker	yes	
Language or occupation	Race	Nationality	Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.)				
English	Other	Gt. Britain	242 Chatham W., Windsor, Ont.				
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence applicant came							
Friends: Paul Pissnik, 242 Chatham W., Windsor, Ontario							
Ever in U.S. from				When		Passage paid by	
short occas. visits						self	
Destination, and name and complete address of relative or friend to join there							
Uncle* Emanuel Borg, 1563 Abbott St., Detroit, Michigan							
Money above	Ever arrested and deported, or excluded from admission		Purpose in coming and time remaining				
\$150	no; no		Reside Perm.				
Head tax status	Height	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Distinguishing marks		
D&G A-21383	5 ft. 9 in.	dark	bro	bro	none		
Support rpt date of landing, and name of steam line							
Halifax, N.S., 6/25/48-SS Vulcania							
Gen. Inv. Identification card No.							

Detroit Border Crossing Record



The Chrysler DeSoto Plant, Detroit

Emmanuele assisted Carmelo financially to help him get settled into to his new home on Trumbull Street. Carmelo kept his word and sent for Kikka.

Since his arrival, Carmelo lived a bachelor's life. For the first time in his life he was free from the constraints of life in Malta with all its despair. He went back to his first love - dancing. When he was not working, he went out dancing. He had no desire to settle down. He wanted it all.

On May 1, 1950, Kikka and their two children left Malta on board the S. S. *Brazil*. After the two-week journey at sea and a long train ride Kikka was finally reunited with her husband. Carmelo embraced his growing family and welcomed them into their new home not far from Uncle Emmanuele.

Like sticking a flag on the Moon, Carmelo had a family photo taken in front of their new home as proof of his unbelievable achievement. Carmelo wanted to give his family all that America had to offer.



1721 Trumbull, Detroit, 1950
Carmelo, Kikka, Emmanuela & Anthony Borg

That happiness did not last long. With Carmelo gone most of the time Kikka felt alone. She had no one to talk to. She barely spoke English and had no way of communicating her needs. She had a hard time working out the money. Kikka was 25 years old with two small children and needed her husband to help her adjust to the new culture. Living in Detroit was not what Kikka expected. It was no Malta, that's for sure.

No. 30051

13 JUN 1951

13 JUN 1949

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY APPLICANT FOR PASSPORT. (A)

Francesca Borg (a) *Valletta* 7th June 1949.

* I, the Undersigned, (b) *FRANCE S. BORG*

(c) ~~son~~ daughter of *late Carmel and Skella Agzopandi*

at present residing at *Valletta - 117th St. Joseph St.* hereby declare that I am

For a MARRIED WOMAN OR WIDOW (to be struck out in other cases).
 Particulars of HUSBAND'S birth to follow.

(d) *wife* of *Carmel Borg* *husband is*

(e) a *British Subject by Birth* having been born at *Birkirkara (Malta)* on the *14th* day of *October 1922*

For PERSONS BORN ABROAD, who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions. (To be struck out in other cases).

my (his) father having been born within His Majesty's Dominions at *paternal grandfather* on the _____ day of _____

and not having lost the status thus acquired, I hereby apply for a Passport for travelling to *United States of America*

for the purpose of *joining husband*

(f) (accompanied by my wife (and children under the age of 16), as indicated in the margin, who do not possess separate Passports)

Not valid for travel for which a British Commission or Certificate is required

applicant
 maiden
 widow
 or those
 not

Natu-
 raliza-
 tion

vided if

they do not possess separate passports
 Strike out the words in brackets in other cases.

Strike out and initial whichever is not applicable.

NOTE—All previous passports must be accounted for.

Frances Borg's Passport Application

Courtesy of the National Archives of Malta



A Street in Detroit's Corktown

All this upset Kikka. Moreover, Carmelo was jealous of Kikka to the point where they argued continually about *her* "real intentions." Kikka was appalled by the accusations. His bursts of anger scared her. She felt afraid to leave the house, afraid of what Carmelo might say or do when he came home late at night. When Kikka decided that America was Carmelo's dream, not hers, she started to miss her mother, family and friends.

Shortly thereafter, she told Carmelo she wanted to go back home. Extremely upset, he explained that she was his wife and her home was in Detroit now. Kikka

still wanted to go back home.

He took her to the immigration office in hopes of convincing her not to go back to Malta. The representative told Kikka that there was a good chance she would not be allowed to reenter the US once she left. That news did not bother her. She asked and was granted a pass to go back home.

Carmelo was mad as hell and gave her an emphatic "NO" when she asked for money for a return ticket. He told her, in no uncertain terms, that if she left, he would be automatically divorced from her. There would be nothing to work out. It would be the end of the marriage.

By the end of 1950, Kikka received the necessary money from her family, took the two children and made her way back home.

Carmelo was upset and hurt for a long time. This did not turn out the way it was supposed to.

In the end, he did what his father did so many years earlier. He turned his back on his children. Carmelo shut the door on Kikka in an effort to hurt her. And because the children were linked to her, he shut the door on them, too. He never looked back.

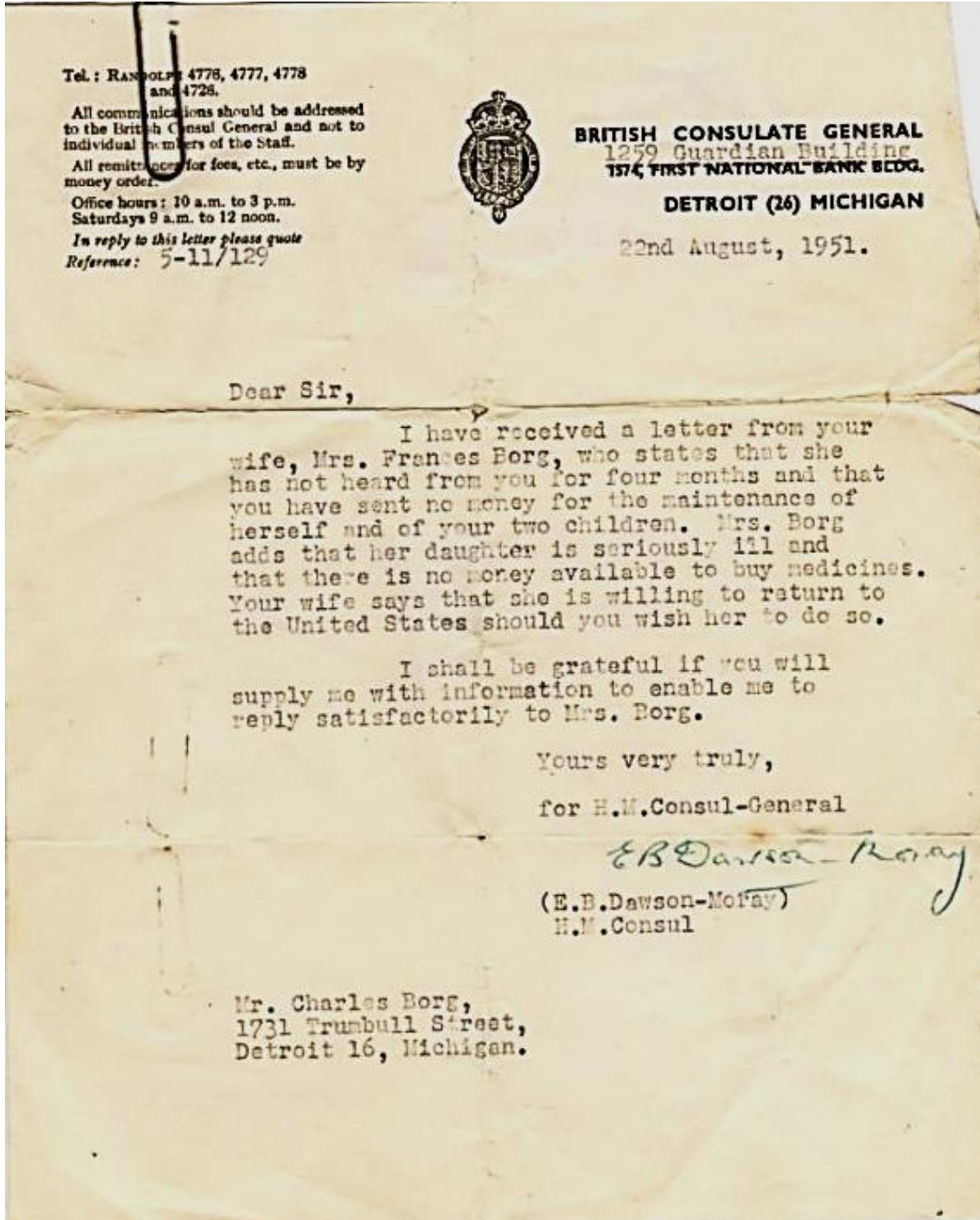
In August of 1951, Kikka had sent a letter to Carmelo through the British Consulate asking for money for the children, stating that his daughter was ill and that she

was willing to return to the United States if he wished her to do so.

Carmelo did not respond to the letter. He placed Kikka and his children in a metaphorical box and put that box

on a shelf in the back of his mind to be forgotten.

Kikka's family surrounded her with love as she struggled to pick up the pieces of her shattered life.



THE MALTESE OF DETROIT FORGOTTEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA*

When you lose a man, you know how much it costs, so says the Maltese. It was a great defeat for us Maltese-Americans when the much loved and respected Larry Zahra passed away. Larry Zahra led the sizeable Maltese community in the state of Michigan for more than half a century. He worked tirelessly for the advancement of the Maltese not just in Dearborn or Michigan, but for Maltese who are emigrants around the world. In this Committee founded by the Malta Nationalist Government, they had decided that an official from the Embassy would come from Washington so that we could apply for a Maltese passport and the children as well as our children could become Maltese citizens and get the passport as well.

When will a Maltese government official come to serve the needs of the Maltese in Michigan? With Larry no longer with us, now we no longer have anyone from this committee. Forget us? What are the new members from the United States doing on the Committee? It is not enough for a Minister or Prime Minister to visit us.

Why do we need to go to Toronto where the Maltese have services like what we need? Why pay those extra costs when there is a Washington ambassador and another in New York with Officers shuffling their feet?

This is an appeal to the new Government that the Maltese of Michigan deserve much better.

Joe Mizzi,
Dearborn, Michigan, USA

* This letter to the editor appeared on page 9 of *In-Nazzjon*, on Wednesday, February 5, 2020. The original is in Maltese and has been translated by Michael Cutajar of Dearborn.

Joseph Franciscus Antonius Grotte, born in Valletta on May 28, 1806, to Heinrich Otto Grotte and Margareta Vella, may have been the first Maltese immigrant to Mexico.

GUIDE TO AVAILABLE CONSULAR SERVICES OF MALTA CONSULATE IN DETROIT*

The Malta Honorary Consulate is in Detroit, with Mr. Paul Martin Borg serving as the Honorary Consul. The Honorary Consulate offers many services to the Maltese National in the United States, such as the Maltese Travel Document renewal, attestation certificates, emergency certificates, etc.

27001 Northline Road, Taylor, MT 48180
Tel: 734-216-0224
Email: maltaconsul.michigan@gov.mt

What are the primary tasks performed by the Embassy/Consulate of Malta located in Detroit, USA?

The Embassy/Consulate assists travelers from the United States to Malta, and citizens traveling from Malta to the United States. It also plays a significant role in an educational exchange program sponsored by the Malta government. To allow for more ease of use and access, the Embassy/Consulate has established multiple Consulates across the country to offer services seamlessly.

What type of passport services are provided by the Malta Embassy/Consulate?

The primary purposes of travel to the United States by Malta nationals are tourism, higher education, employment, and other activities (such as parents visiting children, business events, etc.). In the United States, any foreign resident needs to possess a valid travel document, or the traveler will be deported to their home country. If the travel documents, such as a passport, expired, or were lost, the Embassy would work to provide new records to the traveler.

"...advancement of the Maltese not just" Add comma after "Maltese"

You should make a note that the "Committee" in the article refers to the Council of Maltese Living Abroad. Many people don't know about the Council and would be wondering what "Committee" the author is talking about.

How many Malta Consulates/Embassy is in the United States to serve travelers?

The Malta Honorary Consulate in Detroit (address listed above) along with fifteen Consulates/Embassy spread across the country aid travelers to and from Malta.

[Embassy of Malta – Washington DC](#)

2017 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008

[Honorary Consulate of Malta – Atlanta](#)

327, Crabapple Springs Way,
Woodstock GA 30188

[Honorary Consulate of Malta – Boston](#)

56 Lantern Road
Belmont, MA 02478

[Honorary Consulate of Malta – Dallas](#)

7739, Southwestern Boulevard,
Dallas, Texas 75227

[Honorary Consulate of Malta – Denver](#)

The Murphy Companies,
2422 East Third Avenue, 80206

[Honorary Consulate of Malta – Kingsport](#)

433 East Center Street, Suite 201,
Kingsport TN 37660

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Los Angeles

5449 Endeavour Court,
Moorpark, 93021 – California

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Miami

8760 Watercrest Circle
West Parkland, FL 33076

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Philadelphia

1518 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Phoenix

3443 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1002
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Portland

910 Southwest, 18th Avenue, Suite 100,
Portland, Oregon 97205

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Providence

Newport County Chamber of Commerce,
35 Valley Road, Middletown, RI 02842

Honorary Consulate of Malta – San Francisco

PO Box 34, 7001,
San Francisco CA 94134-7001

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Seattle

P.O. Box 1104,
Duvall, WA 98019-1104

Honorary Consulate of Malta – Saint Paul

7, Montcalm Court,
St. Paul, MN 55116

Does a Consulate operate out of Detroit Consulate/Embassy?

There is no separate consular address in Detroit. Both Embassy and Consular service office located in the same address

Are there any jurisdictional restrictions regarding services from the Malta Consulate/Embassy in Detroit?

Yes, only people residing in the states under consular control of Malta Honorary Consulate, Detroit are eligible for services like the issue of Maltese Travel Document and visa services.

Which states are coming under the jurisdiction of the Malta Consulate/Embassy in Detroit?

The Detroit Honorary Consulate covers the following states and territories: Michigan.

Is there an emergency phone number to reach the Detroit Consulate/Embassy?

For any emergency consular services, please contact number **567-905-0822**. The number is available during weekends and other Embassy holidays.

** This is found on Google at:*

Malta Consulate in Detroit | Blog | Click2visas.

NETWORKING: A CASE STUDY OF MEMBERS OF THE SAID FAMILY WHO IMMIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES

Dan Brock

Mention was made on the editorial page of the April 2020 issue of this newsletter of the public group web page Malta DNA & Genealogy, managed on Facebook by Stephen Ascik of Australia.

On August 8, 2020 Julia Adams of Bathurst, NSW, Australia posted the following there:

Looking for my nannas family that moved to America to add to my tree.

*Paul SAID, Grace SAID & Censina Said
Their parents were Saviour (Salvador) Said & Frances Caruana.*

My nanna and nannu moved to Australia around 1950, I am guessing they may have moved around that time.

A search of Ancestry revealed that Christopher Meck of Farmington Hills, Michigan had a family tree in which Paul Said and his parents were noted. Sadly, Paul S. Said had died, in St. Clair Shores, Michigan, just 10 days earlier, on July 29, 2020

He had been born in Zebbug, Malta on March 31, 1928 and lived in St. Julians before leaving Malta. Paul arrived in New York Harbor, on board the *Sobieski*, in March 1948. The following year, on November 25, 1949, he was married in Detroit to Mary Carmen Sant.

Paul and Mary Carmen were to have five children: Samuel "Sam", Frances A., Agnes, Dolores and MaryAnn.

Shortly after I had posted my findings on Paul S. Said, Theresa Grima revealed that Paul's sister, Grace Anne Said had married Emanuel Freeson.

Grace was born February 3, 1916 in Zebbug. On August 13, 1939, in Zebbug, she married Emanuel "Manuel" Freeson. The couple arrived in New York City, on October 12, 1939, on board the *Washington*.

Manuel Freeson was born Emmanuele Attard, in Zebbug, on June 27, 1902. He arrived in New York City, in September 1929 on the *Olympic* which he had boarded in Marseilles, France. In 1934 he had changed his name to Manuel Freeson.

Manuel and Grace (Said) Freeson settled in Detroit where their two children, Mary and Emanuel "Manny" were born. Grace died on July 2, 1979.

I returned to Christopher Meck's family tree on August 25th and saw that he had added seven siblings of Paul S. Said, including Grace (Said) Freeson. One of the other siblings was Censina "Vincenza" Gatt.

Christopher noted that Censina was born in Zebbug on August 26, 1924 and that she had died in Dunedin, Florida on September 15, 2003.

In checking my database of Maltese who had arrived in the United States before May 1957, I learned that she had left Malta on board the *Brasil* on June 4, 1950 and was accompanied by her husband Alessio Gatt. Christopher's family tree had not provided the given name of Censina's husband.

After disembarking at New York on June 16, the Gatts' destination was 951 Junction Avenue. Now this was the residence in 1950 of Manuel and Grace (Said) Freeson! This was additional proof that the third sibling of the nanna of Julia Adams, who had gone to America, had been found!

I then wished to learn the name of Julia's nanna. Through Julia I learned that this was Carmen Rosaria Said who was born in St. Julians on October 10, 1932 and was the second youngest of the Said children. She married Charles Abdilla, settled in New South Wales, Australia and had seven children.

My last interest was to date the family photo Julia had posted with her original query and to identify all the people in it.

I figured the photo would have had to be taken before Grace left Malta in the early autumn of 1939. With her sister Carmen having been born in 1932 and her youngest brother Samuel "Sonny" in 1934 it seemed likely that the photo was taken in 1939. The boutonniere

worn by the father and the fact that this photo was obviously taken by a professional photographer, owing to the grouping of the people in the photo, has led me to date this photograph to August 13, 1939, the day Grace married Manuel Freeson.

Meanwhile, Julia was contacting cousins in both Australia and in Malta and, with their help was able to identify everyone in the photo. She also learned that there had been a fourth brother who died at the age of 17 after falling backwards and breaking his back.

In summary, this is but one of the many queries posted on Malta DNA & Genealogy which have been resolved through networking by members and beyond.



Said Family, August 13, 1939

Front row: Samuel "Sonny", Francesca (Caruana), mother, Salvatore, father, Carmen Rosaria, Paul S.

Back row: Philip Jacob Felix "Pinu", Vincenza S. "Censina", Grace Anne, Dolores "Dolor", Josephine "Guza", Felicia

UPDATE ON TRAVEL TO AND FROM MALTA - AUGUST 19, 2020

Embassy of the Republic of Malta to the United States

New 'amber list' countries:

As of midnight, on **Friday 21st August 2020**, passengers arriving from the following countries will be required to submit a negative COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test before boarding flights to Malta. Passengers who do not present this certificate can be asked to swab at the Malta International Airport or asked to self-quarantine in Malta upon arrival.

- Bulgaria
- Romania
- Spain (applies to passengers arriving from Barcelona, Girona and Madrid)

Passengers arriving from the abovementioned destinations will be required to present a negative result of a swab test carried out within the last 72 hours.

This 'amber list' will be updated regularly.

Travel from 'safe corridor countries':

In accordance with LN 290 of 2020 – Travel Ban (Extension to All Countries) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 2020, travel to and from the following countries will be permitted:

Austria; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Germany; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Norway; Italy; France; Slovakia; Switzerland; Greece; Croatia; Spain (except for passengers arriving from Barcelona, Girona and Madrid) ; Poland, United Kingdom; Belgium; Netherlands; Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, China (including Hong Kong), Vatican City, Rwanda, Uruguay, Slovenia, Japan; Morocco; Thailand; Tunisia; Portugal; Lebanon; Indonesia; United Arab Emirates; Turkey; Jordan; Liechtenstein.

In this regard and until the said Travel Ban remains in place Maltese nationals are advised against all travel to countries not on the above list (<https://foreignandeu.gov.mt/en/Pages/Travel-Advice.aspx>).

Only persons who would have spent at least 2 weeks in one or more of the above country/ies prior to arriving in Malta will be allowed to travel without requirement of PCR testing or quarantine, otherwise testing and quarantine upon arrival are required.

Only Maltese Nationals with a valid Maltese ID Card, and those who have a valid Maltese residency permit are eligible to return to Malta from countries not on the safe-corridor country list above.

However, they are required to abide by the Medical Protocol for testing of persons arriving in Malta, which includes:

- PCR Swab Test done within 7 days of flying to Malta which must be Negative (The result, from a licensed or accredited lab, must be available by the time of travel)

- PCR Swab Test done in the 48 hours after arrival in Malta
- PCR Swab Test on day 12/13 from arrival in Malta

Full quarantine must also be observed, in isolation from all other persons for 14 full days from arrival in Malta. One must not come in contact with other household members if one must share a household. Other household members also need to observe quarantine. The quarantine period needs to be observed in full regardless of any negative swab results. This is as per Legal Notice 63 of 2020, the Period of Quarantine (Amendment) Order, 2020, further amended by LN's 79, 252, 279 and 289 of 2020.

PCR swab test results and the address where quarantine is to be observed must be sent by email to quarantine.covid19@gov.mt

In case they will have been residing in one of the listed countries for at least two weeks no testing and quarantine is required.

Further details are found here: <https://deputyprimeminister.gov.mt/en/health-promotion/covid-19/Pages/travel.aspx>

MALTESE ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

Festa San Gejtanu Association

c/o 5745 Coopers Avenue, Mississauga, ON
L4Z 1R9
647-232-8845

maltaunitedsociety.windsor@gmail.com

Opening hours: Saturday 6:30 p.m.-12:00 a.m.

Festa San Gorg Association of Toronto

c/o 36 Sequoia Road, Vaughan, ON L4H 1W6
905-216-8432/416-277-2291

Malta Village Association (Est. 1995)

c/o 3256 Dundas Street West, Toronto M6P 2A3
Tel: 416-769-2174
Fax: 416-769-2174
maltabakeshopltd@gmail.com
att: Antonia Buttigieg

Gozo Club Toronto

c/o 1205 Royal York Road, Toronto, ON M9A 4B5
416-231-9710
gozoclub@gmail.com

Maltese American Benevolent Society

1832 Michigan Ave. Detroit, MI 48216
313-961-8393
<http://detroitmaltese.com>
Opening hours:
Thursday & Friday 5:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Saturday 12:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Sunday 12:00 p.m. -9:00 p.m.

Inanna on Stage

www.joannedancer.com
c/o 356 Pacific Avenue, Toronto, ON M6P 2R1
416-707-2355
desertdancer001@yahoo.ca

Knights of Columbus - Canada – Council # 12782

c/o St Patrick's Church, 921 Flagship Drive,
Mississauga, ON, N4Y 2J6
905-270-2301 (Church)
stpatricksmi@archtoronto.org
Grand Knight Amadeo Cuschieri

Maltese American Community Club of Dearborn

5221 Oakman Blvd, Dearborn, MI 48126
313-846-7077
info@malteseamericanclub.org
Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday & Friday
10:00 am. – 1:00 p.m.
Dinners served: Friday evenings 6:00 p.m. – 10:00
p.m.
Before and after 7:00 p.m. first Friday
Mass

Lehen Malti

<https://www.omnity.ca › shows › lehen-malti>
c/o 2387 Chilsworthy Avenue., Mississauga, ON
L5B 2R4

Malta Band Club

5745 Coopers Ave., Mississauga, ON L4Z 1K9
905-890-8507
www.maltabandclub.com
maltabandclub@bellnet.ca

Maltese-American Social Club of San Francisco

924 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-871-4611
contact-us@Maltese-AmericanSCSF.org
Opening hours: Tuesday 5:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
(every 2nd Tuesday of the month only)
Thursday 5: p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Friday 5:00 – 1:00 a.m.
Sunday 9:00 am.- 5:00 p.m.

Malta United Society of Windsor, Ontario

2520 Seminole St., Windsor, ON N8Y1X4
519-974-6719

Maltese Canadian Association of the City of Hamilton (MCACH)

c/o 381 Fairview Drive, Brantford ON N3R 2X7
mcach1964@gmail.com

Maltese Canadian Association (Gozo)

c/o Trillium, Sqaq Nru 1, Triq it-Tigrija, ix-Xagħra
 Tel: 011 356 21560656
mcagozo@hotmail.com

Maltese Canadian Business & Networking Association (MCBNA), (Toronto)

c/o 2387 Chilsworthy Avenue, Mississauga, ON
 L5B 2R4
 416-980-1975
mcbna2018@gmail.com

Maltese-Canadian Cruisers

c/o 5745 Coopers Avenue, Mississauga, ON
 L4Z 1R9
 416-524-2573
 att: Gianni Borg

Maltese-Canadian Cultural Association (Est. 2018)

c/o 2387 Chilsworth Avenue, Mississauga, ON
 L5B 2R4
 416-571-3944
joesherry@rogers.com

Maltese Canadian Federation, The (Toronto)

c/o 2387 Chilsworth Avenue, Mississauga, ON
 L5B 2R4
 416-571-3944
joesherry@rogers.com

Maltese-Canadian Museum Archives and Visitors Centre

St. Paul the Apostle Church Complex
 3224 Dundas St. W., Toronto, ON M6P 2A3
 416-767-7054

Maltese Canucks

c/o 3336 Dundas Street West, Toronto, ON,
 M6P 2A4
 416-909-7357/416-670-2662
carl@isgtransport.com/b_azzo18@yahoo.com

Maltese Cross Foundation of California

PO Box 698, San Carlos, CA 94070

Maltese Historical Society (San Francisco)

c/o leprofess@aol.com

Maltese Center, NYC

27-20 Hoyt Ave. S. Astoria, NY 11102
 718-728-9893
info@maltesecenter.com

Opening hours:

Wednesday and Friday 5:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.
 Saturday and Sunday 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Maltese Culture Club of Durham

c/o 124 Ribblesdale Drive, Whitby, ON L1N 7C8
 289-939-8377
mmpastizzi@gmail.com

Maltese Heritage Association San Francisco Bay Area

maltsheritageassociation@gmail.com

Maltese Heritage Program (Toronto)

c/o 59A Terry Drive, Toronto, ON, M6N 4Y8
 Coordinator: Carmen Galea
 416-766-5830
gormija@sympatico.ca

Melita Soccer Club Inc.

3336 Dundas St. W., Toronto, ON M6P 2A4
 416-763-5317
mssc@melitasoccerclub.com

Opening hours:

Monday-Thursday 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 Friday 6:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.
 Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 Sunday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

St. Paul the Apostle Parish

3224 Dundas St. W. Toronto, ON M6P 2A3
 416-767-7054
stpaulmssp@gmail.com
www.saint-paul-maltese.com

St. Paul the Apostle Parish Mission Group

c/o 281 Gilmour Ave., Toronto, ON M6P 3B6
 416-708-8627
giovanvel@sympatico.ca
www.facebook.com/john.vella.1044186

St. Paul the Apostle Youth Group (Toronto)

3224 Dundas Street West, Toronto, ON M6P 2A3
 647-524-1115
jason.borg@hotmail.ca/sborg@rogers.com

**PASSPORT PHOTOS OF SOME OF THE WOMEN BELIEVED
TO HAVE GONE TO JAMAICA BETWEEN 1916 AND 1939** *(Continued from page 16.)*



Adelina Borg, age 18



Yvonne Cini, age 16



Mary Josephine Grech, age 26



Paola Borg, age 21



Maria Cuschieri, age 25



Mary Lautier, age 26



Iris Camilleri, age 16



Jessie Ellul, age 17



Carmela Miruzzi, age 27



Mary Cini, age 19



Carmela Teresa Gatt, age 18



Mary Sciortino, age 19
Courtesy of National Archives of Malta