Book Reviews:

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Stones of Faith. Tombstones, Funerary Rites, and Customs at the Gozo Matrice

Charles R. Cassar,
Malta, Midsea Books, 2012, pp. 204.

Stones of Faith. Tombstones, Funerary Rites, and Customs at the Gozo Matrice is the name of a sumptuous publication which I have just finished reading, having enjoyed every bit of it and not wanting it to end. In fact, the book is another milestone in the history of the Church in Gozo in the fact that is not simply a narration or analysis of a particular phase in the annals of the Gozitan church but rather a scholarly piece of work that attempts to help the reader to plan his next visit to the Gozo Cathedral with a greater sense of awe and appreciation.

In my opinion the speciality of the book lies in its very subject; Mr. Charles R. Cassar of Victoria has been studying the stone-slabs that enrich the splendid floor of the Matrice Church of Gozo thus bringing to life every inch they cover. It has to be said that until lately, the stone slabs of the Cathedral Church have not been the subject of a focused study. This does not mean that nothing has ever been written about them; on the contrary Cassar provides the interested reader with a great amount of bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter. However it would be fair to say that Stones of Faith is the first systematic analysis of these stone slabs. Of course what I have just stated applies only to Gozo since the theme had been the subject of a researched study regarding the Conventual Church of the Knights in Valletta. In his fascinating book Memento Mori, researcher Dane Munro transcribed, edited and even translated the inscriptions of the tombstones of the Order into English. However, Mr. Cassar’s book has an entirely different aim from Munro’s book. In fact the author states quite plainly in the preface that ‘not being versed in the classical languages, it would have been presumptuous on my part to attempt to translate these inscriptions into English, as such translations require a methodical approach in epigraphy and a thorough knowledge of the different inflections of the Latin language’ (cfr. xiv). Even without such an accompanying translation, Stones of Faith makes for interesting reading. Strictly speaking, Cassar has, perhaps without intending to, laid the table for any researcher who would
like to take into consideration the translation and annotation of the afore-mentioned slabs.

The book should be of interest to both the general reader and the history student. History is however quite a general term and it does have its various connected branches. Epigraphy and heraldry are two such arms. The lover of coat-of-arms and crests could easily feast his eyes on this book. In Gozo, where local noble families were never in their dozens, it was the Church which provided the possibility of flaunting heraldry to its advantage. As to those who might have developed a special fancy for the macabre, Stones of Faith is a must. The reader should not forget that in the Catholic Church, parish churches served as cemeteries from time immemorial and it was only the civil law that forbade such use of sacred places through the prohibition of October 1974.

The entire book makes for interesting reading; once you begin reading, it is difficult to put it down. Chapter five is one of the most enticing, providing a couple of curiosities about some particular tombstones. The glossary in the first appendix is very helpful especially for the beginner. The second appendix would be of interest mostly to the researcher. The book has definitely proved itself unique in the fact that it provides between its two hard bound arms the first ever photographic collection of all the stone slabs in the Gozo Cathedral. I would suggest to those who have the history of Gozo close to their heart to obtain a copy of this timely publication. I have no doubt that I will see it referred to in scholarly papers and Melitensia publications in the near future since it has focused on a theme which has until lately been abandoned on the wayside of history.

Vitor Vella. L-Imgħallem Bennej Tas-Santwarju Ta’ Pinu

Victor Vella Muskat,

*Vitor Vella. L-Imgħallem Bennej Tas-Santwarju Ta’ Pinu* is the name of an interesting publication which focuses on Victor Vella, arguably the most renowned mason in the entire history of Gozo. The book is definitely a positive contribution to Gaulitana – the term which has been coined to denote all that has to do with the history, archaeology and folklore of the island of Gozo – especially when one takes into consideration that it was researched by his own great-grandson, Mr. Victor Vella Muskat of Victoria.

The book consists of twenty-seven short chapters through which the author provides the reader with a chronological review of the life and works of master mason Vitor Vella. In a small place like Gozo where people were known more through their family nickname rather than through their name and surname, one has to begin by stating that Vitor Vella was referred to by all and sundry simply as ‘Vitor tal-Qanfuda’.
As the number of Tombstones increase, the game colors in the vicinity become gradually more desaturated, and lightning may randomly strike in the background. Graveyards cause Ghosts and Ravens to spawn, as well as night enemies like Zombies, Demon Eyes and Wandering Eyes in Hardmode, even during daytime hours. A Rather Blustery Day. Fly a kite on a windy day. Information about a windy day: https://terraria.gamepedia.com/Windy_Day The most easily accessible kite is sold at the zoologist: Boots of the Hero. "Obtain the Terraspark Boots, forged from the finest boots of fire and ice." Make Funeral Traditions Burial and funeral customs are the methods and ceremonies used in the disposing of bodies of dead persons. People have always had a deep reverence for the dead. The funeral ceremonies they have adopted have grown out of their views on death and the after life. Early Christians adopted the custom of putting the feet toward the east so that at the resurrection the reborn might hurry toward the sunrise. Many primitive peoples buried their dead in the fetal position, with knees drawn up toward the chin. There was a belief that death is related to birth, and that the body in the grave is awaiting rebirth. In former times almost every cemetery had elaborate and impressive tombstones. Now the trend is toward the simple, and often the stone is merely a marker. Start studying funeral rites & customs ch 5. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. The religion of Muslims that began at the time of Mohammed; Muslims believe that Islam stands for purity, peace, submission to God's will, and obedience to his laws. Jinazah. In the Islam faith, the funeral or funeral prayer. Kafan, burial garments utilized by Muslims. Koran (Quran). The holy book of the Islam faith as revealed to Mohammed by the angel Gabriel. Masjid (mosque). Local Islamic religious facility containing no icons, statues, symbols, pews, chairs or musical instruments. Mecca. The holiest city in the Islamic faith. Muslims are buried facing this city. Mohammed (Muhammad).