



BANK ĊENTRALI TA' MALTA
EUROSISTEMA
CENTRAL BANK OF MALTA

Silver Coins 2000-2009



MALTA
COIN
CENTRE



Malta Coin Centre
Central Bank of Malta
Castille Place
Valletta, VLT1060
Malta



(+356) 2550 6006/7/8



<https://www.maltacoincentre.com/>



customercare@maltacoincentre.com

Millennium Coin



2001

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	40 x 20mm
Gross Weight	15g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint, UK
Mintage	32,000

To mark the arrival of the New Millennium, the Central Bank of Malta issued a unique coin which embodies in its design elements of tradition and novelty. The design of the coin departs from the customary round shape which characterised the commemorative coins previously issued by the Bank and is presented in an unusual oblong shape with rounded corners. On its obverse, it displays the armorial bearings of Malta and of the Central Bank of Malta, while on its reverse it shows two Romano-Maltese coins, believed to be among the earliest coins in circulation at the time when both Malta and Gozo enjoyed the status of a municipium in the early part of the third century A.D. The coin forms part of the Masterpiece Millennium Collection, a project originated by the Royal Mint in which 23 other countries are participating.

Distinguished Maltese personalities series – Enrico Mizzi (1885-1950)



2001

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint, UK
Mintage	2,000

In 2001, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver proof coin in the Distinguished Maltese Personalities Series. This coin commemorates Enrico Mizzi, who lived between 1885 and 1950. The emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2001 appear on the obverse of the coin. The reverse shows a likeness of Enrico Mizzi, the dates of his birth and death (1885-1950) and the words Mizzi – Prim Ministru 1950 (Enrico Mizzi – Prime Minister 1950).

Born on 20 September 1885, Mizzi was the son of another politician and patriot, Fortunato Mizzi. Nurtured in a political environment from an early age and having obtained a degree in law in 1912, he devoted himself to politics and in 1915 was elected as a candidate for Gozo to the Council of Government.

Throughout his life Mizzi was actively involved in advocating a national Maltese identity. His outspokenness and sincerity in the cause of nationalism, though never disloyal, conflicted with British interests, and in 1917, during the First World War, he was court-martialled under wartime defence regulations.

From 1919 to 1932, he worked tirelessly to further the nationalist movement. When Malta was granted self-government in 1921, Mizzi formed the "Partito Democratico Nazionalista" and was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1924, he became Minister of Agriculture and Posts, and in 1932, was appointed Minister of Industry and Commerce and subsequently Minister of Education. His patriotic beliefs were once again to cause some concern to the British Government during the Second World War and in 1942, he was interned and deported to Uganda, where he remained for the duration of the war. As a result Mizzi was unable to take his seat in the then Council of Government.

On his return from exile, and with self-government having been restored in 1947, Mizzi wholeheartedly fought to regain his political status. His humble sense of dedication, his honesty and his political integrity were finally acknowledged in September 1950 by his election to the high office of Prime Minister, a post he was to hold for just three short months until his death in December that same year.

Distinguished Maltese personalities series – Nicolò Isouard (1775-1818)



2002

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint, UK
Mintage	2,000

In 2002, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver proof coin, the second commemorative coin in the Distinguished Maltese Personalities Series. This coin commemorates Nicolò Isouard, the renowned Maltese composer who lived between 1775 and 1818. The Coat of Arms of Malta and the year of issue are shown on the obverse of the coin. The reverse shows a portrait of Isouard, the dates of his birth and death (1775-1818) and the words "Nicolò Isouard – Kompoittur" (Nicolò Isouard – Composer).

Isouard was one of the Maltese of note who reaped honour for himself and for his native country even beyond Malta's shores. He was born in 1775. His father, Fortunato Isouard Xuereb, sent him, when still in his teens, to study at the Military College in Paris but the turmoil of the French Revolution brought about his return to Malta. Here he dedicated himself to the study of music, one of his teachers being Mro Francesco Azzopardi, the well-known 'Maestro di Cappella' of the Cathedral Church. Subsequently he continued his studies in music, including classical opera, in Palermo and Naples, and his first two operas 'L'Avviso ai Maritati' and 'Artasense' were successfully performed in Leghorn.

At the behest of Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan, he returned to Malta and was honoured by being admitted as Donat in the Order of St John and appointed organist, and later, in 1796, Maestro di Cappella of the Conventual Church of St John. During the French occupation, he was appointed Commissaire of the (Manoel) Theatre.

In 1800, he returned to Paris, where he married Claudine Berthault, and there he produced, under the name Nicolò de Malte, a number of lyric operas, with French librettos, including the very successful 'Cendrillon' and 'Joconde' that ensured his fame as composer.

He died in the French capital in March 1818 and was buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery. His bust is conspicuous among other busts of illustrious composers adorning the Opéra of Paris.

Distinguished Maltese personalities series – Sir Adriano Dingli (1817-1900)



2003

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint, UK
Mintage	2,000

In 2003, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver proof coin, the third commemorative coin in the Distinguished Maltese Personalities Series. This coin commemorates Sir Adriano Dingli, Chief Justice, who lived between 1817 and 1900. On the obverse of the coin appear the Maltese Republic Coat of Arms and the year of issue 2003. The reverse shows a likeness of Dingli, the dates of his birth and death (1817-1900) and the words "Sir Adriano Dingli – Prim Imhallee" (Sir Adriano Dingli – Chief Justice).

Dingli was born in Valletta on 8 October, 1817. He obtained a doctorate in law in 1836 at the early age of 19 years.

After perfecting his knowledge of languages and law in various universities on the continent he practised as an advocate. Following the grant to Malta of the Constitution of 1849, he was elected to the Council of Government as representative of Gozo. His activity in this Council soon demonstrated his oratorical faculties and his wisdom – though he never indulged in polemics. In 1854, he was appointed to the prestigious office of Crown Advocate.

During his tenure of the office of Crown Advocate, he evinced consummate juridical doctrine, particularly in the sphere of civil law, by drafting and promulgating in 1868 and 1873 Malta's Civil Laws in codified form. He became the de facto Governor of Malta.

In recognition of his merits, he was created Companion of the Order of the Bath and subsequently, in 1860, he was further honoured by being made Knight Commander, and in 1868 Grand Commander, of the Order of St Michael and St George. On several occasions he was entrusted to represent both the local and the Imperial Government on missions abroad, including Cyprus where the Cypriots requested that he be appointed Civil High Commissioner. He carried out these missions in a most competent and satisfactory manner. In all these activities, and on frequent occasions when his valuable advice was sought by the Government, his patriotic spirit and deep sense of social welfare were evident.

In 1880, he was appointed President of the Court of Appeal with the title of Chief Justice which had been abolished 40 years earlier.

Dingli died on 25 November 1900. A monument with his bronze bust by Antonio Sciortino was erected in the Mall, Floriana, and unveiled by King Edward VII in 1907.

Distinguished Maltese personalities series – Temi Zammit (1864-1935)



2006

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	15,000

In 2006, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver proof coin under the Europa Programme 2006 'Personalities' commemorating Sir Temistokle Zammit, scientist, archaeologist and prolific writer, who lived between 1864 and 1935. The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2006. The reverse depicts a likeness of Zammit with the dates of his birth and death (1864-1935).

Zammit was born in Valletta on 30 September 1864. After studying at the Lyceum and the University of Malta, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. In 1905, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the same University, of which he was also appointed Rector in 1920. He occupied this position until 1926, when he decided to dedicate his time and uncommon intellectual faculties to the organisation of the National Museum, particularly in the archaeological field.

Sir Temi, as he was popularly known, was a man of great versatility. His scholarly interests were multifarious and he was a very prolific writer as evidenced by his numerous publications. As a scientist engaged in research work on the transmission of Mediterranean or Undulant Fever (in Malta known as *deni rqiq*), his name first became known in international medical circles through his connection with Sir Ronald Ross and his continuation of the work of Sir David Bruce (whose name was adopted to denominate the germ of the said fever as *Brucella melitensis*) in the early years of the 20th century when he discovered the micro-organism in goat's milk. In 1920, he was awarded the "Mary Kingsley Medal" by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. His name also gained renown as a result of his archaeological excavations of prehistoric sites in the Maltese Islands and also of his scholarly writings on the material found on such sites.

The range of Zammit's publications also extends to Maltese history, literature, culture and education. His accomplishments and merits received acknowledgment in various international quarters. In 1911, Britain honoured him with the decoration of Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, and in 1930 with that of Knight Bachelor. In 1920, the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature and in 1932, he was made an "Officier d'Académie" of the French Republic.

Zammit died on 2 November 1935.

Europa Programme 2007 with the theme 'European Realisation' – Grand Master Jean de La Valette



2007

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	15,000

In 2007, the Central Bank of Malta issued the last silver and gold numismatic coin denominated in Maltese lira as part of the Europa Programme 2007 'European Realisation' commemorating Grandmaster Jean de La Valette.

The obverse of the coins shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2007. The reverse depicts Grandmaster La Valette with the dates of his birth and death (1494 - 1568). The 'Europa Star', which is the official logo of this programme, is also depicted on the reverse.

Europa Programme 2008 with the theme of 'Cultural Heritage' – Auberge de Castille



2008

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	18,000

In 2008, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2008 'Cultural Heritage'. The obverse of the coins shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2008. The reverse side depicts the porch of the Auberge de Castille.

When the Order of St John of Jerusalem transferred its headquarters from Vittoriosa (Birgu) to the new city of Valletta after the Great Siege of 1565, it was quite natural that, after the completion of the city's fortifications, the Order should see to the building of auberges or inns for the knights who belonged to each of its eight Langues. One of these inns was the Auberge de Castille, Leon and Portugal.

The design of the original building, which dates to 1574, was entrusted to Girolamo Cassar, the renowned Maltese architect then in the service of the Order. The chosen site was particularly conspicuous, situated on the highest part of the Valletta land-front with a commanding view of an extensive part of the island.

Subsequently, the Portuguese Grand Master Emanuel Pinto de Fonseca, who was fascinated by grandeur and had in fact included a closed crown in his Coat of Arms, considered the original building as unbecoming of the importance of his Langue and decided that it should be enlarged and embellished. According to the most recent research, the project was entrusted to the architect Andrea Belli and was completed in 1744.

The result of Pinto's concept can be admired in the present symmetrical façade of the building, a fine example of baroque architecture and undoubtedly the most magnificent of the auberges. Particularly impressive is its portal, flanked by four columns and surmounted by a rich and varied trophy of arms and banners and topped with the bust of Grand Master Pinto. At present the Auberge de Castille, as it is popularly known, houses the Office of the Prime Minister.

Europa Programme 2009 with the theme of 'Cultural Heritage' – Castellania

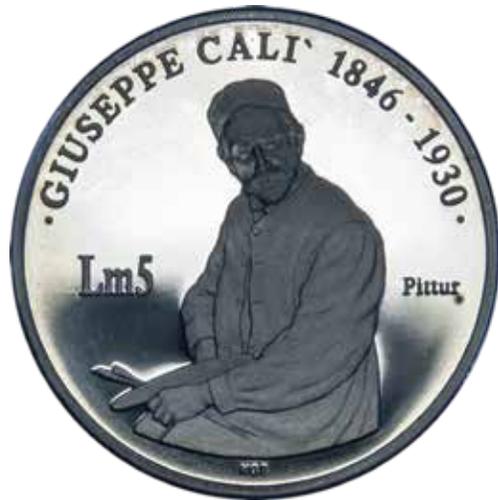


2009

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	15,000

In 2009, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2009 'Cultural Heritage'. The obverse of the coins shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2009. The reverse depicts the Castellania, which is one of the most architecturally striking buildings in Merchants Street in Valletta. This building used to serve as the Law Courts during the time of the Portuguese Grand Masters. Since 1895, this building has housed the Medical and Public Health Head Office and today houses the Parliamentary Secretariat for Health in the Ministry for Social Policy. The 'Europa Star', which is the official logo of the programme, is also shown on the reverse side of the coins.

Distinguished Maltese personalities series – Giuseppe Cali (1846-1930)



2004

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint, UK
Mintage	2,000

In 2004, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver proof coin, the fourth commemorative coin in the Distinguished Maltese Personalities Series. This coin commemorates the painter Giuseppe Cali, who lived between 1846 and 1930. The emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2004 appear on the obverse of the coin. The reverse shows a likeness of Cali, the dates of his birth and death (1846-1930) and the words Cali – Pittur (Giuseppe Cali – Painter).

Cali was born in Valletta on 14 August 1846. At the early age of 17, Cali proceeded, at Guglielmo Eynaud's expense, to study at the Accademia di Belle Arti in Naples. Here he befriended the artist Domenico Morelli, an established exponent of Naturalism, and also learnt about Romanticism. Both influences are evident in the early phase of his artistic production – particularly in his first major work, *The Death of Dragut* (1867), executed after his return from the Accademia, was subsequently acquired by the Government and placed on permanent display in the Palace Armoury.

Cali worked incessantly and his output was enormous. His life's artistic baggage comprised well over 600 compositions, made up of an impressive variety of paintings, drawings, bozzetti, portraits and church vault decorations as well as some sculptures and lithographs, all of which display a felicitous element of improvisation and a marvellous palette of bright colours.

Numerous churches in Malta bear witness to the versatility and mastery of Cali, the prolific artist and "founder of the modern school of Maltese painting". The vaults of the churches of St Francis (where there is the extraordinarily large *The Apotheosis of St Francis*) and St Dominic in Valletta, and of the parish churches of Cospicua (Bormla), Vittoriosa (Birgu) and Lija, together with the altarpiece of the Rotunda in Mosta, are a few examples of his work. His altarpiece painting of *St Jerome* (1881) in the Church of the Sacred Heart in Sliema is generally deemed to be his masterpiece in this genre.

By the standards of contemporary church art in Malta, Cali's artistic methods, forms and style presented a sharp contrast to the accepted neo-classical norm of his day. His most notable portraits include those of Chief Justice Sir Adriano Dingli, Governor Sir Richard More O'Ferrall, University Rector Napoleone Tagliaferro, Pope Pius IX, Judge Paolo Debono, Count and Countess Messina and Lord and Lady Strickland. Giuseppe Cali died in Valletta on 1 March 1930.