

.. A ..
TOURIST'S GUIDE

TO THE
MALTESE ISLANDS
INCLUDING AN
HISTORICAL SUMMARY

BY

V. Busuttill

Inspector Govt. Elem. Schools.

G. Wettinger

All rights reserved by G. MUSCAT.

1915

MALTA.

Printed at the "Malta Herald" Printing Office - 1912

4231

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

TO THE
MALTESE ISLANDS
INCLUDING AN
HISTORICAL SUMMARY

BY

V. Busuttill

Inspector Elem. Govt. Schools.



MALTA.

Printed at the "MALTA HERALD" printing Office. - 1912.

(Copyright)

963B 453804

THE MALTESE ISLANDS,



Consist of MALTA, GOZO, COMINO and COMINOTTO. Of this group Malta (1) is the principal.

This famous Island, the watch tower of the Mediterranean, measures 20 miles in length, 12 miles in breadth and has an area of 98 sq. miles.

The nearest lands to Malta are Sicily and Africa. Malta is distant from Sicily some 50 miles, and from Africa 179 miles.

Though the dimensions of the Island are so small, its felicitous situation, however, in the direct route between Sicily and Africa, and the commodious security of its harbours rendered it of note as a commercial station at a very early period.

From time immemorial it has been in the possession of the nations commanding the Mediterranean Sea.

(1) The derivation of the name MALTA is probably from the Hebrew *Malet* which means *refuge or asylum*. On account of the quantity of honey produced here, the Greeks called this Island *Melita*, which name the Arabs, then corrupted into MALTA.

In ancient times it was occupied in succession by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs or Saracens, Siculo - Normans Germans, French, Aragonese, Knights of St. John, again by the French, and then by the English—since 1800.

History.

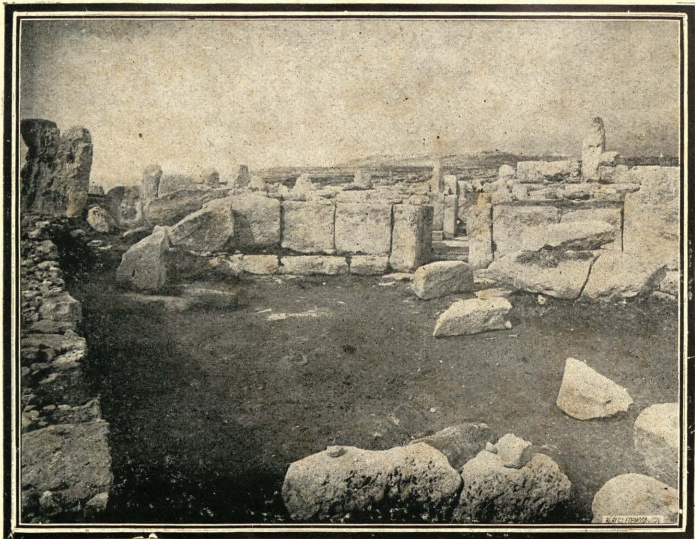
The first settlers of Malta were the Phœnicians.

These being driven from the Land of Canaan and trading as merchants, resorted to this place about 1450 B. C. on account of its commodious ports and convenient situation for maritime commerce.

Malta was soon made a flourishing Colony under the Phœnicians and became a great emporium of commerce.

There are still several monuments extant in the Island testifying to the Phœnicians' occupation, such as the Temple of Hercules near Marsascirocco, another, which has been dedicated to Esculapio, near Crendi, and yet another called *Hagiar Kim* in the same neighbourhood.

About 700 B. C. the Greeks came to settle here. Traces of their occupation are also still to be seen in the several tombs and catacombs.



Hagiar Kim.

Photo. by R. Ellis

After a rule of about 220 years the Greeks were, in 480 B.C., succeeded by the Carthaginians, under whose rule Malta waxed prosperous; commerce bringing in its train wealth and civilization and peace.

To such a thriving condition did Malta arrive during the Government of the Carthaginians, that it became an object for the ambitious cupidity of the Roman power, and though in 257 B. C. it was ravaged by a Roman fleet under Attilius Regulus, it preserved its independence.

Early in the course of the 2nd. Punic war, however, the Carthaginian garrison, 2000 strong under Hamilcar, the son of Gisco, surrendered to the Roman fleet of Titus Sempronius Graccus, and from that time (215 B. C.) the Romans obtained permanent possession of the Island.

The Romans declared Malta to be a Roman Municipality; treated the Maltese with great kindness; respected their laws; encouraged their manufactures, especially that of cotton which they found established; permitted them to coin money in their own name; to govern themselves by their own laws; to administer justice; and in

fact neglected nothing in order to conciliate the inhabitants who were strongly attached to the Carthaginians

The Roman raised here a magnificent Temple to Apollo and another to Proserpine, and a theatre of which some scattered remains of pillars, etc. are still to be seen about Notabile or Città Vecchia, where they stood.

It was during the Roman rule, A. D. 58, that St. Paul the Apostle was shipwrecked in the bay which bears his name, and the Maltese were converted to Christianity.

Some historians are of opinion that the Island fell for a time into the hands of the Vandals and Goths, but it was recovered from them by Belisarius in A. D. 533, this, however, is somewhat doubtful.

In 870 A. D. the Island was conquered by the Arabs or Saracens who held possession of it for 220 years. During the Arab rule in Malta the inhabitants were not allowed the free exercise of their religion. They had to assemble for worship in crypts and Catacombs.

The Arabs strengthened the fortifications of Città Vecchia, which they called "Medina", and

diminished its area so as to render it more capable of defence; they also erected a castle on the site of the present fort St. Angelo for the purpose of protecting the Great Harbour.

The most lasting relic in Malta of the domination of the Arabs is the Maltese language of which Revd. Mr. Schlienz says "that all its words, with the exception of a very few, are purely Arabic and conform in every respect to the rules, nay even to the asomalies of the Arabic Grammar."

After the Norman conquest of Sicily, Malta was conquered by Roger son of Tancred de Hauteville. This event took place in 1090 A.D.

The inhabitants of these Islands regarded Roger as their deliverer from the Arab yoke, and as a testimony of their gratitude, proposed to name him their sovereign, which offer Roger gladly accepted.

Count Roger's spirit of philanthropy soon began to display itself here.

His first care was to repair and strengthen the fortifications of Città Vecchia adding a castle thereto; he almost rebuilt the ruined Cathedral in the ancient capital; established a *Consiglio po-*

polare for the government of the people, which popular Council was composed of nobles, clergy and elected members; granted the present arms and standard of Malta, consisting of the two colours, white and red, which were taken from his own escutcheon.

Having settled the affairs of Malta the Count returned to Sicily.

In 1122 the Arabs, who had not quitted the Island on the arrival of Count Roger, but chose to remain here on paying the annual tribute, not content to remain as a subject race, conspired to massacre all the inhabitants in the hope of becoming once more the masters of the Island.

The day fixed for the execution of this diabolical plot was in the Holy week, when the Maltese would be engaged in their religious services. The Arabs, plan, however, was frustrated—Mr. Giglio says, through a country girl, who miraculously came to know of the conspiracy beforehand and ran to inform her friends of the secret. The Maltese then, thus warned of what was to take place, attacked their would be assassins near the fountain known as *Ghain Clieb*, «dogs, fountain.»—on the road-side between Città Vecchia and

Bengemma— with shouts of «kill the dogs» whence the fountain derives the present name.

The Arabs, overpowered, fled to *Kalet il Bahria* (fort of the country contiguous to the sea) where they held out till king Roger, informed of the revolt, arrived from Sicily with a fleet, put the conspirators to death and banished the others to Barbary.

Roger I was succeeded by William I (1154) and in 1166 William I was succeeded by his son William II. After the death of William II, Malta was governed by King Tancred son to Roger I, during whose reign these Islands became a county and a marquisate in 1189.

By the marriage of Constance, king Tancred's sister, to Henry VI, Emperor of Germany, these Islands passed under German rule for 76 years (1199-1266)

From the Germans Malta was wrested by the French, under Charles of Anjou, in 1266.

During the reign of Charles of Anjou, a period of 18 years (1266-1284) the condition of the Maltese was pitiable in the extreme.

At the time of the famous conspiracy known

by the name of *Sicilian Vespers* (1282) the king of Aragon was proclaimed sovereign of Sicily.

Charles was in Tuscany when the news of the tragical event reached him. He immediately set about making endeavours to regain his lost authority; but his fleet was discomfited by the Aragonese vessels. The French admiral was obliged to capitulate and thus the Island came under the dominion of the Aragonese.

Malta, after having suffered so much from the dissensions of its successive masters, was now destined to undergo even worse treatment, from the individuals to whom it was successively given as a fief by the kings of Aragon and Castile.

The Maltese were terribly oppressed by their feudal lords and complained with justice to prince Louis, son of king Peter II. A solemn pledge was given at Messina in 1350, that the Maltese Islands should be united in perpetuity to Sicily, and that the inhabitants should enjoy the same privileges as those of any other city in the kingdom. Also, that under no pretext of lordship should the Islands be transferred to any private person.

These promises, however, were speedily broken.

King Martin soon afterwards mortgaged these Islands, first to Don Antonio Cardona, Viceroy of Sicily in 1420, and 5 years later, to Don Gonsalvo Monroi for 30,000 golden florins (about £ 15,000).

The Maltese oppressed beyond measure under the rule of Monroy and his family, and wearied of making useless complaints, revolted against their rulers and determined to redeem their country.

The sum of 30,000 florins, for which the Island was mortgaged, was accordingly given by Monroy. The offer was accepted and by a public act of king Alphonse, proclaimed on the 20th June 1428 at Mdina (or Notabile, in commemoration of this event) it was decreed that—The Islands of Malta should henceforward never be separated from the kingdom of Sicily; and that their inhabitants should enjoy the same privileges as those enjoyed by the inhabitants of Palermo, Messina, and Catania.

After the death of Alphonse, the kingdom of Sicily, with the Islands of Malta, passed into the hands, first of John, Alphonse's brother, then

of Ferdinand, and lastly of Charles V. of Germany, the heir to all the Spanish dominions.

Charles V, at the request of Pope Clement VII, ceded in 1530, these Islands to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who in 1522 were expelled from Rhodes.

The Grand Master l'Isle Adam, accompanied by his knights, took possession of their new dominions on the 26th October 1530. He selected Fort St. Angelo (the place of his landing) for his abode and fixed his convent at Borgo (Vittoriosa) making St. Lorenzo the Conventual Church of the Order. On the 13th of the following November, L'Isle Adam made his public entry into Città Vecchia and formally commenced his Government. The Grand Master did much to strengthen the fortifications of the place he chose for his residence. He died in 1534.

Of the very important events that took place in Malta during the reign of the 27 Grand Masters who ruled in succession after L'Isle Adam, we content ourselves with mentioning the great and memorable siege of 1565, and the capture of the Island by the French in 1799.

It was during the Grandmastership of John

de la Vallette that the galleys of the Order, under the Maltese Admiral Romegas, which have been for a long time struggling with the Turks, attacked a large Turkish galleon laden with the richest merchandise of the East, and having on board two hundred chosen Janissaries with bowmen and a battery of 20 large brass cannons, with more than 40 of smaller size. After an obstinate engagement of 5 hours and a loss of 150 Christians and 80 Janissaries, the Turkish Commander was forced to strike.

The capture of this vessel, which belonged to the chief black eunuch of the Seraglio, was felt more keenly at Constantinople than the loss of an important fortress would have been. No sooner was the intelligence communicated to Soliman, than he vowed the destruction of Malta and destined, for that purpose, not only the formidable armament which had been long preparing in his different ports, but all also the Barbary corsairs which he ordered to join the fleet, together with the celebrated Dragut and the Algerine fleet.

As soon as the intrepid La Vallette knew of these formidable preparations against Malta, he

turned his thoughts towards the defence of the Island. From that moment the galleys were entirely engaged in transporting provisions, ammunition, and troops for the service of the two Islands, Malta and Gozo. Meanwhile he had summoned his *coufrères*, dispersed in different parts of Europe, who availed themselves of the opportunity offered them by these transports, and obeyed the Grand Master's call with the utmost enthusiasm. They poured to Malta from all quarters, and contributions were sent by those who, from age and infirmity, were unable to render personal service; Pope Pius IV also contributed 10,000 crowns.

La Vallette then held a general parade and found that he could rely upon a strength of 9,000 men—Spaniards, Italians, and Sicilians—with the burgesses and peasants which had been formed into companies of Militia.

The different *languages* undertook to defend the post assigned to their care, and the soldiers, and Militia, were distributed amongst them.

The safety of Notabile and Gozo was also taken care of, though many of the members of the

Council were of opinion that they should be left to their fate.

La Vallette afterwards assembled the knights, and having informed them of the magnitude of the danger they were about to encounter, and of the uncertainty of receiving relief from foreign Christian powers, he, with noble firmness, addressd them in the most inspiring terms.

He then proceeded to the church of S. Lawrence followed by all the knights who, approaching the Holy Table, performed their Christian duties and returned like men newly regenerated.

At the conclusion of this solemn ceremony, the Grand Master appointed the knights to their different post, and preparing everything for the defence of the various strong places of the island, he placed all his confidence in God.

The Turkish fleet, made up of 197 galleys, together with a number of transports laden with artillery and stores, under the Command of Admiral Piali, appeared off the island on the morning of the 18th May 1565.

The enemy's troops amounted to upwards of 30,000 men, of whom 4,500 were Janissaries under the command of General Mustaphà, on whose

skill and judgment the Sultan placed the utmost reliance.

After some little cruising the Turks eventually disembarked partly in Marsa Scirocco and partly in St. Thomas's Bay, whence they at once advanced upon the town.

The first point of attack, determined on by Solimans' General, was St. Elmo which was usually garrisoned by 60 men under the command of one knight.

The importance of St. Elmo was such that it was thought expedient by the Order to add a reinforcement; accordingly 100 knights and a company of Spanish infantry were sent to support it.

Dragut arrived with 13 galleys and 1500 troops. Much to the mortification of Mustaphà, he condemned the steps that had been taken.

He thought that Notabile and the Island of Gozo, should have been first secured, so as to protect their rear, and prevent the knights drawing in reinforcements. Now, however, that the siege of St. Elmo had been begun, he decided that it should be prosecuted with vigour.

On the 25th of May the Turkish fleet began to batter the fort both from sea and land. In

a few days a breach was effected, and a most bloody contest ensued, which ended in the fall of the fort into the hands of the enemy after a loss, on their part, of 3000 men.

The Turks, now the masters of St. Elmo, commenced an attack upon Senglea— Hasan with 30,000 men and Rayyes Candlissa with 60 galleys.

La Vallette took every precaution to avert the impending storm. The seaward ramparts of St. Michael were strengthened; additional guns were planted, and as a last step, a stockade was formed of strong piles driven into the bed of the harbour, facing the Corradino Hill, and connected by chains, passing through iron rings, fixed into the head of each, thus constructing a barrier which prevented a boat attack.

The Türks, under Candlissa, attempted to force a passage, but finding the barrier too strong, were obliged either to throw themselves into the sea, where some were drowned, or to jump into boats— meanwhile the guns from St. Angelo kept up on them an incessant fire, and a shower of stones and other missiles were hurled on them from Isola (Senglea) bastions.

Mustaphà then sounded a retreat after having

lost about 2,500 men—47 knights perished in this breach and 2000 soldiers were either killed or wounded, several Turkish flags falling into the hands of the knights.

Then the Grand Master, followed by the clergy and an immense crowd, walked in procession to St. Lawrence's church where a *Te Deum* was sung, in thanksgiving to the Almighty for such a brilliant success.

The Turks, however, did not give up. On the 22nd July they made another assault on the towns Borgo and Senglea, but were again repulsed with great loss.

On the 2nd August the assault upon Senglea was renewed and was kept up for 4 whole days.

Again on the 7th an attack was made upon Borgo, in which, Candlissa, a Turkish General, was killed. The Turks then gave way and sounded a retreat.

On the 8th the Turks commenced a bombardment on Fort St. Michael; this continued for some days, but to no purpose,

On the 30th of August, Mustaphà with 9,000 men, again tried to conquer Senglea and Borgo;

the Maltese, however, bravely resisted this formidable attack.

The Turks seeing that they were completely defeated, on the 13th September (1565) set sail homewards.

Soon after the defeat and re-embarkment of the Turkish expedition, the Grand Master followed by the knights, clergy, and immense crowds of people, proceeded to St. Lawrence's church where a *Te Deum* was again sung in thanksgiving for the great victory won over the Turks.

Although the Turkish fleet abandoned Malta on the 13th September, the siege was raised on the 7th, the eve of the Nativity of our Lady—which day has been ever since celebrated as the day of Victory (Vittoria) in commemoration of the great event.

The loss of the enemy in this great siege is estimated at 20,000 men, among whom were Dragut, Candlissa, and Ali Bortuk, 3 of the Turkish chiefs—the Order lost about 9,000 men.

The Bourg (Borgo) the principal seat of war against the Turks was, after this memorable siege called "Vittoriosa."

When the success of the Cross over the Cre-

scent became known, the universal exultation was unbounded. Philip, King of Spain, sent an ambassador to Malta to congratulate the Grand Master La Vallette on his great success and to present him with a magnificent golden sword and dagger, the hilts of which were studded with gems. The Pope, (Pius V), offered La Vallette a Cardinal's hat.

Immediately after the raising of the Turkish siege, La Vallette determined to carry out his project so often mooted, of erecting a well fortified town on Mount Scerberras and to establish the head-quarters of the Convent there.

On the 28th of March 1566, at 8 a.m., the Grand Master laid the first stone of the new town, Valletta, with the greatest pomp.

In 1568, two years after the commencement of the building of the town of Valletta. La Vallette, one of the brilliant ornaments of the Order, was struck down by sunstroke whilst engaged in a hunting expedition. He died at the age of 74 on the 1st August. His corpse was first placed in the chapel of St. Angelo, then 4 days later was transported for interment to the

small chapel of Vittoria, in Valletta, built and endowed by himself.

The next incident of importance in the history of this remarkable Island is its capture by the French in 1798. Napoleon recognised its value to any power intending to obtain supremacy in the Mediterranean and resolved upon taking possession of it though he had not the pretext of a grievance to allege against its masters.

Notwithstanding the warnings given to the Grand Master, by several of the knights, of the rumours that the French were preparing a formidable expedition at Toulon for the purpose of capturing Malta, Hompesch was not aroused until the enemy was at the door.

On the 6th of June 1798 a French fleet, under Commodore Sidoux, appeared off the Island and proceeded directly towards the Grand Harbour.

This visit of the French fleet caused the greatest uneasiness among the knights and the people. Preparations for defence were at once made by order of the War Office in the interior of the Island.

Three days later the main portion of the French expedition joined the rest of the forces,

the whole being under the command of General Bonaparte.

The squadron, thus united, consisting of 41 men-of-war and 300 transports, the Commander-in-Chief being on board the flag-ship *Orient*.

On his arrival before Malta, Bonaparte despatched the French Consul Caruson desiring him to demand of the Grand Master, in his name, free entrance to the whole fleet into the Grand harbour in order to water, and also that his troops should be permitted to land.

Von Hompesch, by the advice of his Council, returned for answer: — That it was contrary to the rules of his Order to permit the entry of more than four ships of war at a time. This rule the Grand Master was not in a position to abrogate, but that all possible assistance and refreshment should be bestowed and distributed.

The refusal was taken on board the flag-ship by Caruson, who at the same time informed Bonaparte that treason was rife within the town.

Caruson did not return to shore but despatched a letter to the Grand Master on behalf of Bonaparte, in which it was expressed the Emperor's determination to obtain by force what ought to

have been granted him in an hospitable way.

It is impossible to describe the confusion which prevailed throughout Malta when the designs of Bonaparte were no longer doubtful.

The whole body of the knights, together with the people, seemed determined to defend themselves against all foreign enemies. The nobles, magistrates, lawyers and well-to-do citizens all appeared perfectly calm, and gave every reason to believe that in case of an attack, they would never contribute to impede the measures of Government.

Bonaparte had already, in anticipation of the event, issued the most detailed orders to the various Generals who were to take part in the attack, as to their respective proceedings.

In all these orders much stress was laid upon the necessity of informing the inhabitants that the French had no desire to change either their customs or religion.

On the 10th of June the French effected a landing at eleven different points of Malta and Gozo, and on the 12th, a capitulation was signed on board the *Orient* by which Malta was surrendered to Bonaparte.

The Grand Master Hompesch, to whom was promised his income for his lifetime, then embarked for Trieste on the night of the 17th of June, accompanied by 12 knights.

No sooner did the French find themselves the uncontrolled masters of Malta than they set to work to make the Island a Gallic colony.

Knights under 60 years of age were obliged to quit the Island within 3 days, all coats of arms and escutcheons were to be defaced, and nearly all the church plate, together with that belonging to the Palace and the Auberges, found its way to the crucible.

On the 21st of June Bonaparte left Malta, carrying with him the Maltese regiment, the Grand Master's guards and many Maltese sailors.

General Vaubois, who was left behind with some companies of infantry and artillery to garrison Valletta, carried on the work of spoliation, until at length, on September 2nd 1798, the Maltese exasperated beyond endurance by an attempted sale of the Carmelite's Church property of Città Vecchia, rose against, and put to the sword, all the men who formed the garrison of the town. Next morning a French detachment

proceeding to Città Vecchia was compelled to retreat into the town by some countrymen led by Vincenzo Borg.

All the Maltese heroically rose in arms against their oppressors under Canon Caruana, afterwards Bishop of Malta, and unaided by any European power formed the blockade of Valletta.

At the request of Lord Nelson, to whom messengers were sent by the insurgents, a Portuguese squadron blockaded the harbour until the arrival of Nelson himself. The City of Valletta was several times bombarded both by sea and by land. The Maltese mortgaged every thing to raise money and suffered terrible hardships, but still the French held on. A plot to give up the city to the insurgents was detected, and the conspirators were put to death without mercy. Famine and disease did their work, and during the two years siege, 20,000 Maltese are said to have perished.

On the 2th of September, the anniversary of the defeat of the Turks, General Vaubois; seeing that he had only 4 days provisions left, surrendered Valletta to the allied English, Maltese, and Neapolitan forces.

On February 19th 1801, Major General Pigot issued a proclamation to the effect that:—The representatives of the Maltese people having ceded the Island of Malta and its dependencies to Great Britain, His Britanic Majesty took the Maltese under his protection and granted them the full enjoyment of their religion, property, and liberties. The cession of the Island to Great Britain was confirmed by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Paris in 1814. This event is recorded in the inscription over the Main Guard in the Palace Square, by order of Sir Thomas Maitland

*«Magnæ et Invicta Britannicæ
 Europæ Vox et Melitensium Amor
 Has Insula: Confirmat»*

which runs:—«The voice of Europe and the love of the Maltese confirm these Islands to the Great and Invincible Britain.»

From that date the Maltese have lived under the auspicious dominion of Britain.

CIVIL COMMISSIONERS AND GOVERNORS OF MALTA

CIVIL COMMISSIONERS

1	Sir Charles Cameron... ..	1801	1802
2	Sir Alexander John Ball ...	1802	1810
3	Sir Hildebrand Oakes... ..	1810	1813

GOVERNORS

1	Sir Thomas Maitland... ..	1813	1124
2	The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings	1824	1826
3	Sir Frederick Cavendish Pon- sonby	1826	1836
4	Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie	1836	1843
5	Sir Patrick Stuart	1843	1847
6	Right Hon. R. More O'Feral(*)	1847	1851
7	Sir William Reid	1851	1858
8	Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant	1858	1864
9	Sir Henry Knight Storks ...	1864	1867
10	Sir Patrick Grant	1867	1872
11	Sir Charles Thomas Van Strau- benzee	1872	1878
12	Sir Arthur Borton	1878	1884

(*) The only Civil Governor who has ruled in Malta. The Government of the Islands has always been vested in the hands of Military men.

13	Sir John Lintorn Arabin Sim- mons	1884	1888
14	Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens	1888	1889
15	Sir Henry Augustus Smyth	1890	1894
16	Sir Arthur James Lyon Fre- mantle	1894	1899
17	General Lord Grenfell ...	1899	1903
18	General Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart.	1903	1907
19	Lt. Gen. H. F. Grant C. B.	1907	1909
20	Gen. Sir H. M. Leslie Rundle	1909	

COMMERCE &C.

The great cause of importance of Malta is its being in the direct route from England to the East, via Suez Canal; consequently ships call here for provisions, coal, and to undergo any repairs that may be necessary. Malta has besides considerable trade considering its size.

INDUSTRIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF MALTA
Manufactures—Mineral products.

Stone—Ornamental objects are carved in this stone, this branch of industry, which used to give employment to about 150 artisans, is dying out.

Precious metals—Work in precious metals, gold and silver filigree, for which the country enjoys a well established fame, is, perhaps, the most extensive of these industries.

Iron Work—Manufactured out of bars imported from England and Austria. About 300 iron workers are scattered among the different smiths' shops and foundries.

Other metals—There are works in copper, bronze, zinc, tin &c., but of little importance; the founding of church bells, however, is worthy of special mention.

Besides these we have: pottery, gilding, embroidery, works in mosaic, marine extractions, photography, clock making, engraving, ice making by machinery, lime, cement tiles, &c,

INDUSTRIES OF VEGETAL PRODUCTS

Coarse cotton cloth and other fabrics—The cotton industry is, in Malta, one of the most common. A small portion only of this product is exported in a raw state, the remainder is manufactured in the island. It is spun by hand or machinery for weaving into cloth. Several fabrics of a fine quality are also manufactured and worn by our country people.

Tobacco—Tobacco is imported in leaf and manufactured in the island. The manufacture of cigarettes is very extensive; large quantities

are exported. Women and girls are generally employed in making cigars and cigarettes.

Rush and straw work—Straw or rush plaiting afford another profitable local industry. In this manufacture women of the lower classes are employed. The varieties of work in this branch are numerous and plentiful—Straw hats, cord for chair bottoms, fans, brooms, mats, baskets, and hampers.

Wood work—This is mostly limited to articles required for local use. The workmanship of household furniture (mahogany and walnutwood) is very solid. Over, 1900 workmen are employed in the various branches of carpentry and cabinet making.

Besides these manufactures we have: turnery book-binding, upholstery, soap making &c.

Alimentary substances—Wine, beer, vinegar, preserves &c. are also manufactured in the island.

Lace—Is a providential means of livelihood for more than 4500 women and girls of the lower classes. The white and black silk lace manufactured in Gozo has acquired a world wide renown.

Tapestry — This new and difficult branch of industry is now being cultivated in the island.

Honey—Of the industries relating to animal substances the extraction of honey stands foremost.

INTELLECTUAL INDUSTRY

The intellectual industry in these islands is not so low as it is perhaps thought to be. Good many persons have gained fame for themselves and honour to their native land both here and abroad by their merits,

PRODUCTS

The most common products of these islands are: Wheat, cotton, cumin, onions, fodder, potatoes, and other vegetables of minor importance.

Formerly the chief products of the country were *grain* and *cotton*. *Grain* continues still to be cultivated, but the average crop hardly suffices for the support of one third of the population. *Cotton*, owing to the fall in price, has been almost totally abandoned.

Cumin and *aniseed* are grown for exportation.

Potatoes are grown plentifully, two crops a year, for home consumption and exportation.

The cultivation of *beans* and *peas* is of a great importance for home consumption.

Food for cattle constitutes a valuable branch of local agriculture.

Onions are also grown in large quantities for domestic use and exportation.

The cultivation of oranges, lemons, &c., is an industry which is making very rapid progress in Malta. Wine making is not altogether neglected in these islands.

NAVAL INDUSTRY

This branch of industry has almost disappeared owing to steam navigation. A beneficial movement, however, has taken place in our favor (1) by the arrival of several steamers of different nations, but mostly English, on board of which thousands of tons of coal are put annually by our numerous coalheavers; (2) by H. M. Naval yard, bakery, and docks, where vast workshops are fitted up with all kinds of machinery, which give employment to hundreds of artificers, to supply the daily increasing requirements, of H. M. naval service.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA

H. E. the Governor is the Head of the Go-

vernment, being assisted by the Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly commonly called the Council of Government, which Councils are constituted by His Majesty's Patent of 3rd June 1903.

The Council of Government consists of the Governor as President, a Vice-President, the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Secretary to Government; 9 Official Members and 8 Elected Membrs, (7 for Malta 1 for Gozo).

The Executive Council consists of the Senior Military Officer and the ten before-mentioned officials or others as may be appointed.

No person is capable of election, unless registered as an Elector and either possess real property of the value of £100 unencumbered, or pays a rent of £10 per annum, or pays for board and lodging at the rate of not less than £40 per annum or for lodging at the rate of at least £10 yearly.

Every male person is entitled to be registered as an Elector who has attained the age of 21 years, is a British subject, is qualified to serve as a common juror or is paying rent at the rent

of £6 per annum or is in receipt of the same sum from landed property.

The Island and its Dependencies are divided into eight Electoral Districts; each district returns one member and each elector has one vote in each district.

RELIGION

The established religion of Malta is the Roman Catholic. The Maltese owe their conversion to the Roman Catholic Religion, to St. Paul who was shipwrecked on the shores of Malta, A.D.58.

POPULATION (Census of 1911)

	MALTA		
	Persons	Males	Females
Civil population	188869	94458	94411
	GOZO		
Do	22695	11143	11552

Total	211564	105601	105963

SOCIALLY

The Malta season is from November to May. Social life in Malta presents most attractive features. Valletta, the capital of the Island, is a charming city, full of gaiety and good society.

Balls, concerts, dinner parties etc., being frequent during the winter months and the presence of Royalty not unfrequently giving éclat to the entertainment. The delightful 'At Homes' at the Palace, at the Admiralty House, at the Admiral Superintendent's Mansion, Royal Dockyard; the frequent balls at the Union Club; the varied entertainments on Board Her Majesty's Ships and the Military 'At Homes;' the extremely agreeable parties at the Borsa culminating in their masked balls; the Carnival ball at the Palace where the fancy dresses and costumes are exceedingly attractant—all these entertainments combined with the biweekly Minnesingers concerts, the numerous picnics in charming rural retreats and the delicious climate, from November to May, afford abundant enjoyment and make the Malta halcyon season only fleet by too quickly. There are three good clubs, the Casino dei Nobili, Malta Union Club and the Casino della Borsa. Throughout the season the Royal Opera is in full swing and much patronised, some one of the choicest Italian operas is always en tapis. The Malta stage has often brought out debu-

tants that have subsequently become distinguished in the musical world. *Bathing, boating, yachting* are agreeable diversions in the summer months.

Towns, suburbs and villages of Malta.

The island of Malta consists of 5 towns—suburbs, and 24 villages or casals.

These are divided into 10 districts of which the 1st is that of Valletta, the 2nd that of Floriana, the 3rd that of Cottonera or the three cities Vittoriosa, Cospicua, and Senglea, and the 7 country districts which are:

- 1st. Notabile with its suburb Rabato and Dingli.
- 2nd. Zebbug and Siggieui.
- 3rd. Birchircara, Balzan, Lia, Attard, Misida, St. Julian's and part of St. Joseph (Hamrun).
- 4th. Naxaro, Musta, Gargur and Melleha.
- 5th. Curmi, Luca, Tarxien, Paola and the rest of St. Joseph (Hamrun).
- 6th. Zurricco, Crendi, Micabiba, Safi and Chircop
- 7th. Zeitun, Zabbar, Ascjak, and Gudia.



VALLETTA (Strada Reale).

Photo. by R. Ellis

Some of these villages, owing to their large population have been called towns (città), these are:—

Zebbug, or città Rohan; Curmi, or città Pinto; Zeitun, or città Beland; and Zabbar, or città Hompesch. (*)

Valletta

The Capital of the Island stands on a promontory forming a sort of ridge about 110 feet high. It was founded in 1566 by the famous Grand Master John de La Vallette. The houses are well built and the streets rectangular. The principal thoroughfare in Valletta is Str. Reale which runs from North to South. The throng of travellers arriving from the East and West at this great sea-girt rendez-vous create a constant air of liveliness. The shops are gay with the wares of London and Paris. There are about 50 licensed guides for the convenience of visitors.

The principal objects of interest in the town of Valletta are:—

(*) These names have been given in honour of the Grand Masters Rohan, Pinto, and Hompesh. Beland is the surname of Hompesh's mother.

1. St. John's Co-Cathedral.
2. Museum.
3. The Governor's Palace.
4. The Auberges.
5. The Theatres.
6. The Public and Garrison Libraries.
7. The Borsa di Commercio or Exchange.
8. The Market.
9. The Upper and Lower Barraccas.
10. Fort St. Elmo.
11. The Chapel of Bones.

St. John's Co-Cathedral Church

This magnificent temple, which was one of the richest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe until Napoleon's soldiery swept away its treasures in 1798, was built at the entire expense of the Grand Master John L'Eveque de la Cassiere, under the direction of Girolamo Cassar (a Maltese) the architect and engineer of the Order, who produced the plan.

The foundation stone was laid in November 1573, and 5 years later, the church, having been sufficiently advanced, was consecrated by Archbishop Lewis Torres on the 20th February 1578.

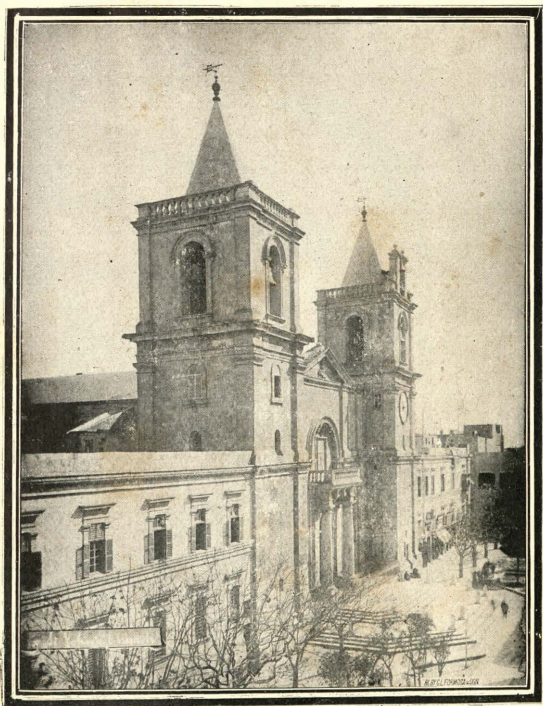


Photo. by R. Ellis

St. John Co-Cathedral Church (exterior).

St. John's Church—once the Conventual Church of the Order—is of an oblong form, being 187 feet in length; the nave 50 feet in breadth, and including the side chapels 118 ft.; the height to the centre of the roof is 63 ft. 6 in.

The façade is surmounted by a Maltese Cross, the symbol of the Knights, beneath which is a bronze figure representing our Lord, the work of Algardi of Bologna. The two bell towers, which flank the front, contain 10 differently toned bells, 7 of which announce public worship, whilst the rest strike the quarters, halves, and hours of a clock.

The coats-of-arms of the Grand Master de la Cassiere and Arch. Bishop Torres, together with the two Latin inscriptions over the entrance record the erection and consecration.

The pavement of this sacred edifice cannot fail to be to the visitor an object of great curiosity for its historical association, being formed of about 400 richly inlaid sepulchral marble slabs commemorating many famous and illustrious members of the Order.

The vault is divided into 7 zones or com-

partments separated by projecting bands of stone sculptured with gilded palm branches.

The painting here relate to the nativity, life and decollation of the Baptist. These are the work of the famous Mattia Preti.

The admirable piece of sculpture which is observed in the choir, representing the baptism of Christ by St. John, was worked at Rome at the expense of the Grand Master Carafa from the design of Melchiorre Gafà, a celebrated Maltese sculptor.

The High Altar, designed by Bernini, deserves special mention, being formed of lapis-lazuli and other costly stones.

On either side of the Altar stand two velvet canopies one for the Bishop, and the other, that bearing the escutcheon of Great Britain, for the Sovereign of England.

The two side aisles of the temple are divided into chapels. The first one, on the right hand side entering the church, forms a passage into the Oratory of the Crucifixion.

Next to it is the chapel dedicated to St. James, once assigned to the *Language* of Castile. Here

are the two beautiful monuments of the Grand Master Pinto and Vilhena.

The 3rd forms an entrance to the Campo Santo, consisting of a stone slab with a pyramid in the centre under which are deposited the remains of many heroes.

The 4th chapel is that of the Spanish Knights, dedicated to St. John. It contains 4 beautiful mausoleums in memory of the Grand Master De Redin, the two brothers Cottoner, and Perellos, whose ashes are deposited here.

The 5th chapel of the language of Auvergne is dedicated to St. Sebastian. The plain mausoleum of the Grand Master De Clermont Gessan is observed here.

The chapel on the southern side of the choir is dedicated to the Most Blessed Sacrament and to the Lady of Philermos. In this chapel, which is surrounded by costly silver rails, the bunches of keys of Patras, Passava, Lepanto and Amameta, which the Knights of Malta took from the Turks, are well worthy of notice.

The visitor's attention is now called to the Crypt, or subterranean passage, named of the Crucifixion. Here are interred 12 Grand Masters,

from 1534 to 1776, amongst whom are L'Isle Adam and the intrepid La Vallette. The ashes of Sir Oliver Starkey, (an Englishman) Secretary to La Vallette, are also deposited here.

We now come to the chapel of St. Carlo, called also the chapel of the Relics, which was assigned to the Anglo-Bavarian Language.

The next chapel is that of St. Michael, assigned to the Language of Provence. The monuments here are of the two Grand Masters Anthony de Paula and John Lascaris.

Then comes the chapel of St. Paul, assigned to the Language of France. It contains the monuments of the three Grand Masters Alof and Adrian brothers Wignacourt and de Rohan, the other monument in the chapel is that of the Comte de Beaujolais.

The 4th chapel is that assigned to the Italian Knights, this contains the copper and marble mausoleum of G. Master Gregory Carafa.

The next chapel, the walls of which are covered with neat sculpture, forms the western entry into the Church.

Then comes the chapel of the Magi or the 3



Photo. by R. Ellis

St. John Co-Cathedral Church (interior).

Wise Kings, assigned to the Language of Germany.

We now come to the Sacristy, at the entrance to which is the tomb of the famous painter Preti. Here are to be observed several fine paintings amongst others the portraits of the Grand Master Pinto, La Cassiere, Perellos and Nicolas Cottoner.

The splendid copper mausoleum on the left hand side, entering the church, is that of the Grand Master Zondadari.

The more or less costly ornaments and monuments, tapestries, pictures, relics, and the other ecclesiastical appurtenances, seen in this magnificent Temple, are the gifts of Grand Masters and other members of the Order of St. John who always vied with one another in adding to the treasures of their Church.

MUSEUM

Strada San Giovanni, opposite St. John's Church.

This museum though very small, compared with other museums on the Continent, may be considered as a compendium of the monumental

history of these Islands during the periods in which they were successively held by foreign nations.

It contains relics of the Phœnician, Carthaginian, Roman, and Arabic occupations of these Islands, and of the Knights of the Order of St. John.

The Museum is opened on Weekdays.

From 1st October to 30th April—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

„ 1st May to 30th September—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 3. p.m. to 6 p.m.

On Sunday—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

ADMISSION FEES

On Weekdays (excepting Saturdays) 6d.

On Saturdays 3d.

On Sundays Free.

The Governor's Palace.

This massively built Palace—the ancient residence of the Grand Masters—covers an area of about 300 feet square. The first stone was laid in 1572. It was erected on the plan of the aforementioned Gerolamo Cassar, during the Grand-

THE PALACE, VALLETTA.



mastership of Del Monte and brought to completion during the Grandmastership of La Casiere.

It has two principal public entrances in Str. Reale facing St. George's square, each opening into a courtyard.

One of these open courts is called Prince Alfred's Court. The fine Norfolk Island pine thriving here was planted by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The clock with the 4 quaint moorish figures which strike alternately, two at a time, the quarters and the hours, was placed here by Grand Master Pinto in 1745.

The other more spacious court bears the name of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, (the late King Edward VII) in commemoration of his first visit to Malta (5th June 1862.) Here is seen the statue of Neptune holding the escutcheon of the Grand Master Al. Wignacourt who defrayed the costs.

There are besides three more entrances to the Palace, one in Str. Vescovo, another in Strada Mercanti facing the market, and the other — which is private— in Str. Teatro.

This palace consists of two stories, the upper

one which is the Governor's residence and the lower which is occupied by Government offices.

A grand marble staircase leads us to the upper story.

This consists of numerous elegant apartments and spacious halls, some of these are opened to the public, such as the Hall of St. Michael and St. George (used also as a ball room); the Council room with its velvet chairs and costly tapestries; the dining room with its fine inlaid marble mosaics on either side of the fireplace, representing the Grand Masters L'Isle Adam, La Vallette, Alof Wignacourt, and Pinto, which remind us of the late Sir Gaspard Le Marchant who did much to embellish and adorn the Palace.— Here is also the armoury which is no doubt an object of great curiosity to the visitor. It consists of a spacious hall extending the whole length of the building — 253 ft. long and 38 ft. wide—where, besides a quantity of pikes, halberts, culverins, strange old cannons, helmets, and cuirasses worn by the knights or by their men-at-arms, are also to be seen preserved in glass cases :

1. The original Bull of Paschal II receiving

under his protection the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, passed in the year 1113.

2. The Trumpet on which was sounded the retreat on the final departure of the Order from Rhodes—Dec. 1522.

3. The original act of donation of these Islands and the Fortress of Tripoli to the Order of St. John by Charles V, passed on the 23rd of March 1530.

4. The sword and dress of Dragut Rais Pasha of Tripoli, Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army, in which he was killed at Fort Tigné, in the great siege of Malta, 1565.

Equally deserving of notice are two tattered old colours of the Malta Regiment, and a cannon 5 feet long made of tarred rope bound round a thin lining of copper and covered on the outside with a coat of plaster painted black. This was taken from the Turks during one of their attacks upon Rhodes.

An observatory was established here by the Grand Master de Rohan. In the lower part of this building were formerly preserved the treasures of the Order among which were the sword,

shield, and golden belt which king Philip II of Spain sent to La Vallette.

In front of the Palace is St. George's square. Here stands the

Main Valletta Guard

a visit to which should not be omitted This is the only Officers' guard in the Island, and on the walls of the Officers' Room may be seen many excellent drawings to which Officers have devoted their time and talents. The bedroom might be described as a "chamber of Horrors" the paintings being particularly gruesome and terrifying, and at the same time considerably placed round the bed, for the benefit of the sleepless and tortured subaltern. (For explanation *vide* small drawings on the right side of the fireplace). It is unnecessary and impossible to go into particulars of the numerous drawings, but those already referred to, and another representing a scene on the Nile 1884-85 are most worthy of praise.



Main Guard Valletta. Photo. by R. Ellis

Auberges

These are seven more or less stately buildings erected in different parts of Valletta for the various *Languages* of the Order, on the plans designed by Girolamo Cassar. The largest and finest of these is the

Auberge de Castile

This occupies a very delightful situation at the upper end of the town. commanding a very extensive view.

It was assigned for the Grand Chancellor and the other Knights of Castile and Portugal, the most powerful of all the *Languages*.

The marble bust on the main entrance is that of the Grand Master Pinto who erected it in 1744.

This building which has suffered lately, in an historical point of view, from the recolouring of its once emblazoned ceiling, is at present occupied by Officers of the English Garrison.

The English Chaplain's Dept, and the R.A. Officers are also to be found here.

Auberge de Provence

Situated in the upper part of St. Reale. It was formerly the head quarters of the Grand Com-

mander of the Order and the knights of the Language of Provence.

This Auberge, with a highly decorated entrance hall where the arms of Jerusalem are to be noticed, and a very elaborately decorated ball-room, is now let to the

Malta Union Club

which was established in the year 1826- This consists of 300 members present in Malta, composed of Officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and of Gentlemen residing in Malta. It is under the management of a Committee of nine members. Admission is made by ballot. Any gentleman on his arrival in Malta may be admitted to the Club for the period of one week, on being introduced by a regular member, subject to the approval of the committee. Quarterly subscription 21s. Entrance fee £5. There is a branch Club House at Sliema open only during summer.

Auberge d'Auvergne

Occupies a site opposite the side square of St. Reale. It was the Auberge for the Grand Marshal of the Order and the knights of the Language of Auvergne.



H. TONE BLOCK BY
G. L. FORMOSA & SON

Castile.

Photo. by R. Ellis

It is at present appropriated for the Law Courts, the Courts of Judicial Police and the Police and other officers.

Cells are constructed in the lower apartments of this building for detaining persons awaiting trial.

Auberge de France

A plain and commodious building situated in St. Mezzodì which was destined for the Grand Hospitaller of the Order and the knights of the language of France. It is now the residence of the Commissary General. Part of the building is also appropriated for the Commissariat offices.

Auberge of Italy

A plain massive building in Strada Mercanti opposite the Post Office. It was destined for the Admiral of the Order. Over the gateway of this Auberge is a large bust of the Grand Master Carafa—who rebuilt it in 1683—surrounded by a trophy of warlike weapons, all carved from the marble columns of the ruined temple of Proserpine at Imtarfa, near Città Vecchia.

In this Auberge, which is at present occupied by the R. E., are preserved the Archives of the deceased Public Notaries.

Auberge of Arragon

Situated in the lower end of St. Vescovo, opposite the Protestant church of St. Paul. This building which was formerly assigned to the Grand Conservator of the Order and the knights of the langue of Arragon is now the residence of the General Commanding the Infantry Brigade

Anglo-Bavarian Auberge

This stately and well proportioned building, which is quite of a modern Italian style, is situated at the lower end of Valletta overlooking the Quarantine harbour. It was the Auberge for the Turcopilier of the Order and the knights of the Anglo-Bavarian language, which was established in 1734 by Grand Master Rohan by consent of King George III of England, who was to assign the income, titles etc. enjoyed by the knights of the language of England, before it was suppressed by King Henry VIII after the Reformation.

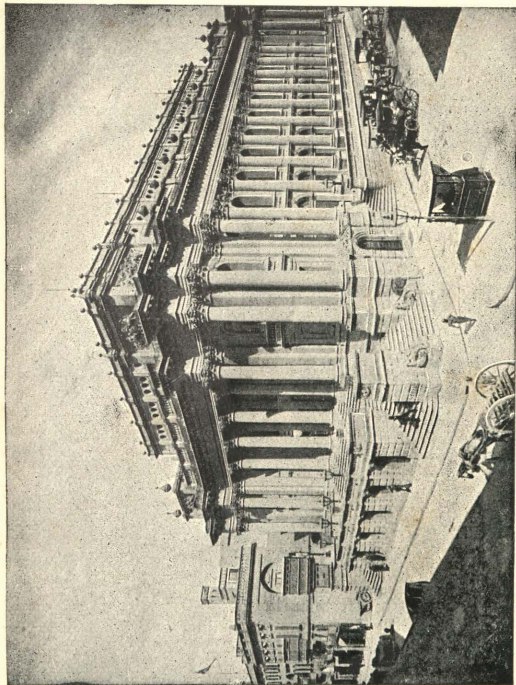


Photo. by R. Ellis

Theatre Royal.

This Auberge used to be occupied by the Officers of the Regiment quartered at Lower St Elmo.

The AUBERGE D'ANGLETERRE seems to have been the least splendid of all these superb mess-houses. Situated on the site of the present Opera House, it must have looked shabby by contrast to the Grand Auberge de Castile hard by and to the other fine buildings at that end of the town.

Theatres

THEATRE ROYAL—*Near Porta Reale*

This Theatre which is one of the greatest architectural ornaments of the Island was built in 1861-66. It was partially burnt down by fire on the 25th May 1873, during the rehearsal of a new opera, *La Vergine del Castello*.

The external part was uninjured and the interior having been restored, the Theatre was reopened in October 1876. It is under the superintendence of a Committee appointed by the Government.

The opera season commences on the 1st November of each year, and closes on the 30th April of the following year. Performances are given on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays,

and Saturdays; except Christmas eve, Ash Wednesday, and all the nights of the Holy Week, and any other night on which the Government should order the Theatre to be closed on account of public mourning, or other reasons of public order. The performances commence at 8-30 p.m.

MANOEL THEATRE—*Strada Teatro*

This Theatre was built by the Grand Master Anthony Manoel de Vilhena in 1731-32. This is now used for performing operettas both on week days and on Sundays.

Libraries

PUBLIC LIBRARY—*Under the Arcades*

This building, erected during the Grand Mastership of Fra. Em. de Rohan, was not used a public library till the year 1811, during the administration of Sir Hildebrand Oakes. The founder was the Bailiff T. G. de Tencin, who endowed it with a large number of his own books. It was afterwards enriched with the donations of several of the Knights of St. John, and is now under the management of a Committee appointed by Government.

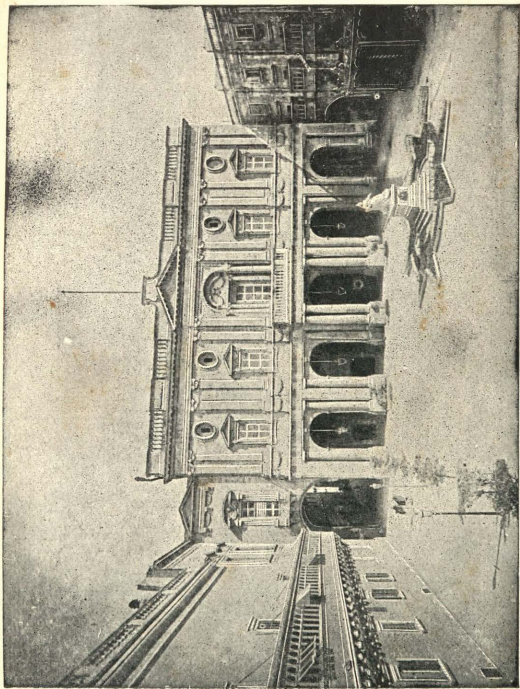


Photo. by R. Ellis

Library.

Many books are annually purchased by Government, and the local journals and several foreign periodicals and reviews are supplied to the Library. It now contains about 59,000 volumes, principally written in Latin, French, Italian English and other European and Oriental Languages.

It is open from 1st October to 30th June from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and from 1st July to October from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. On Saturdays up to 12 a.m. only. On Sundays and festivals it is closed.

GARRISON LIBRARY—*St. George's Square*

This Library consists of about 33,000 volumes in English besides several works in French, German and Italian. It is under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor, and the management of a Committee; consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. All officers in His Majesty's Army and Navy may become proprietors by paying 10s. entrance fee and subscription 10s. per quarter,—or monthly members at 4s.2d. Any person desiring to become an annual member must be proposed and seconded by a Proprietor, and

his admission is then made by ballot. Entrance fee £2. Quarterly subscription 10s. Any gentleman or lady, visiting the Island may, on being introduced by a Proprietor, become Subscriber, by paying monthly subscription of 7s. 6d. in advance; 10s. for two of the same family, and 12s.6d. for any number exceeding two of the same family. The Library is supplied with the best English Newspapers and periodicals, the former remain eight days on the table before being put into circulation, and the latter one month. The newspaper rooms are kept open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The Library Room is open daily from 9 a.m. until sunset during the winter months and until 6.30 p.m. during the summer months, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New year's day, Good Friday, and the last Friday in every month.

The Market

This consists of a square airy building, at the back of the Governor's Palace in Strada Mercanti. It is divided into five avenues of stalls, with stores below, where meat, poultry fish, groceries, fruits, and vegetables of the best quality

are to be got. This market house was built in 1159-62 during the Governorship of Sir John Gaspard le Marchant. Visitors are cautioned against smoking here.

The Borsa di Commercio or the Malta Exchange

Is a fine building in Strada Reale, a few yards from the Governor's Palace, where every necessary information concerning shipping and commercial matters may be obtained. The *Borsa di Commercio* consists of Merchants, brokers, masters of vessels, and other persons engaged in trade. It is recognized by Government. The upper floor is occupied by the Casino della Borsa. The rooms contain some curious old pictures of Valletta.

The Upper Barracca

A few yards from the Auberge de Castile is the Upper Barracca—a place of public resort in Valletta—built in 1661. It was roofed and greatly improved by Fra Balbiani of Messina. During the time of the Order it was called Posta d'Italia. In 1775 some conspirators having assembled here, the Grand Master ordered the removal of the

roof to prevent further meetings. From the projecting gallery a magnificent view of the harbour with its impregnable forts is enjoyed. Below is the saluting battery and the Lascaris Barracks for the Royal Malta Artillery. The monument erected in this garden is that of Sir Thomas Maitland, one of the Governor's of Malta from 1813 to 1824.

Lower Barracca

This is another place, at the lower end of Valletta, resorted to by the public, especially in the summer evenings, for enjoying the cool breeze sweeping over the water of the harbour. Here rises the monument to the memory of Sir Alexander John Ball, one of the Commissioners of Malta.

Fort St. Elmo

Is so called from the Chapel dedicated to St. Elmo, the patron Saint of seamen, existing within its walls. This fort was built in 1488 at the extremity of the peninsula, commanding the entrance into the Great and Quarantine harbours, in consequence of a Turkish invasion. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1533. In the memorial

siege of 1565 this fort was the first point of attack determined on by the Turks. In 1687 extensive works were added to the Fort by the Engineer Grunemberg during the Grandmastership of G. Carafa. The surrounding hard lime stone bastions were added to the fort by the Grand Master Perellos (1697-1720). On the 9th of Sept. 1775 the ancient Maltese flag was hoisted here by a band of priests who, under Don Gaetano Mannarino, revolted against the Grand Master Ximenes on account of his vexing measures. Ball's bastion and Abercrombie's Bastion are in memory of the first Governor of Malta and the English General Abercrombie, killed at Aboukir, who both had their remains interred here.

Above the fort is a light house erected in 1766 with a white light visible 15 miles away.

The barracks in Lower St. Elmo are occupied by an Infantry Regt. and by a Battery Royal Artillery.

The Chapel of Bones

At the seaward end of Str. Mercanti, is the Chapel of Bones, a singular piece of ghastly in-

genuity, arranged about the year 1852 by the Revd. G. Sacco who was at that time the chaplain of the Hospital, which once existed there.

Every detail of the architecture of this chapel is rendered in the bleached remains of those who were interred in the burial ground then attached to the Hospital.

We now come to

Porta Reale

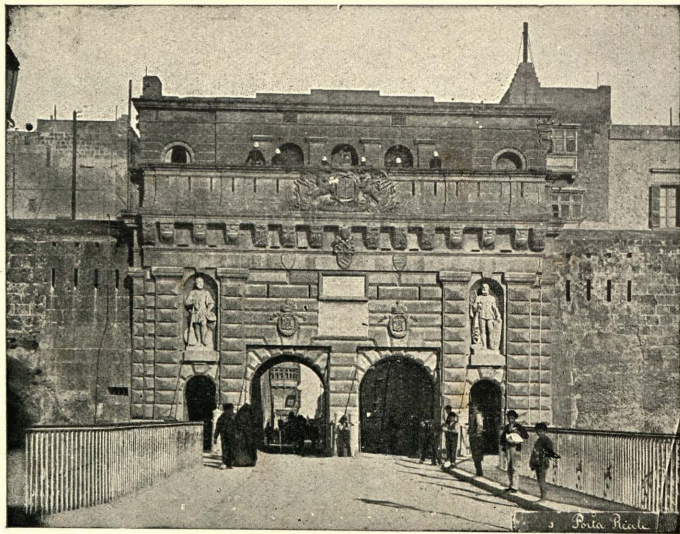
or the Royal Gate, at the upper end of St Reale.

This beautiful gate was rebuilt in 1863. Here are the bust of Pope Pius V who contributed largely to the building of Valletta, and two statues one of l'Isle Adam, the first Grand Master that ruled in Malta and the heroic defender of Rhodes, and the other that of La Vallette the hero of the great siege of 1565 and the founder of the town.

Just outside Porta Reale is the suburb of

Floriana

called after the engineer P.P. Floriani who designed the fortifications by which it is defended. This suburb is also called VILHENA in honour of the Grand Master Manoel De Vilhena during whose rule it was completed.



Porta Reale.

Photo. by R. Ellis

The principal objects of interest in this suburb are the

Maglio

an enclosure consisting of two avenues along which grow beautiful tall trees and several sorts of plants and flowers. This place, which now forms a pleasant walk, was in 1656 set apart by Grand Master Lascaris for a game of hand ball called *maglio*, hence its name. It was laid out in 1805 during the rule of Sir A. J. Ball. The busts here are those of the celebrated Luigi Pisani Esq. M. D. who died in 1865. Marchese Vincenzo Bugeja died in 1890; Sir Adrian Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., L.L., Chief Justice & President of the Court of Appeal and an eminent Jurist, died in 1900; Marchese Giuseppe Scicluna, banker, died in 1907.

Argotti

A public garden called after Bailiff Argotti, situated within the precincts of the Floriana walls. This place of public resort was very much embellished in 1807 by the late General Villette to whose memory a monument has been

erected within it. Attached to this is another garden called

Giardino Botanico

a botanical garden connected with the Government University. Here is a large variety of rare and valuable plants.

Sa Maison

A small public garden with a house which once belonged to the Bailiff Sa Maison. This garden is very tastefully laid out, from which a charming view of the Quarantine Harbour is obtained:

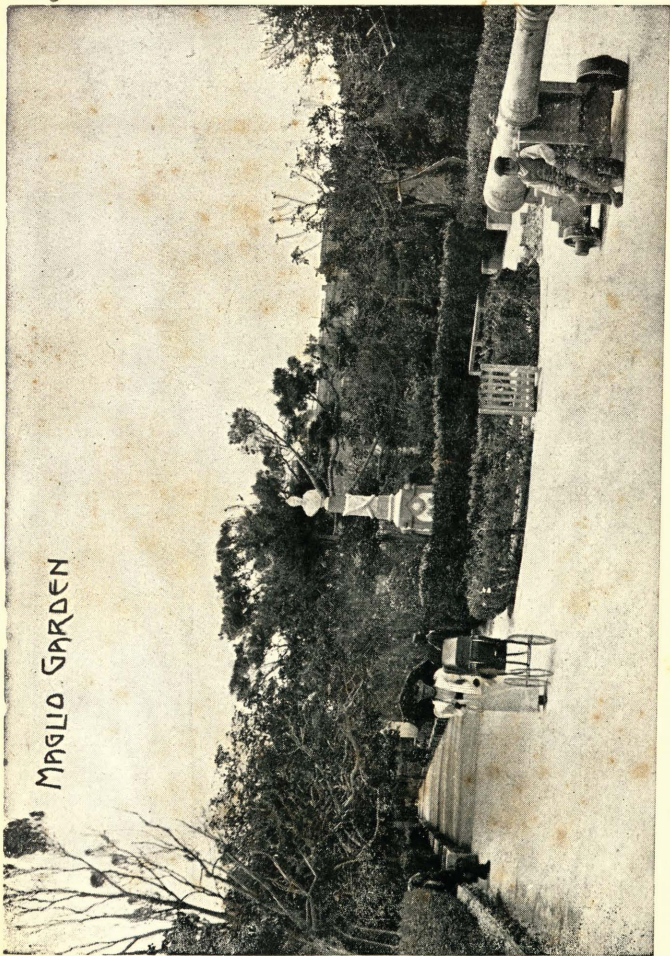
Capuchins' Convent

Erected under the auspices of the Grand Master Verdala in 1588. Below the church, in an extensive vault, are several skeletons of deceased monks placed erect in niches, dressed in the robes which they wore during life. For permission to visit the vault apply to the Father Superior.

In addition to the above the following places at Floriana are worthy of a visit:

The beautiful Temple of St. Publius facing the granaries; the "Casa della Madonna di Manresa" a place for religious retreat, both for the laity and

MASLLO GARDEN



clergy, erected in 1752—and the Central Civil Hospitals.

Fort Manoel

Was erected in 1726—on the Marsamuscetto Island in the Quarantine harbour, at the entire expense of the Grand Master Anthony Manoel de Vilhena, for the protection of Valletta. The walls of this splendid fort are very strong, enclosing a spacious yard in which are three ranges of building capable of holding a garrison of 500 men. Its founder not only provided it with all things necessary but also endowed it with a yearly income of £ 1050 for the support of the Governor, Lieutenant, Chaplain and garrison. Within this fort is a fine small church, with 5 altars, dedicated to St. Anthony in honour of the founder's name, this is now used as a chapel school. In the centre of the court formerly stood the bronze statue of the Grand M. Vilhena, the work of Cav. Savan. This was removed by order of Sir J. G. Merchant whilst Governor of Malta, and placed in the middle of the square facing the Public Library. This statue was, in 1890, again removed and placed at the entrance of the Maglio, and

the marble statue of Queen Victoria was at the expense of the Maltese, placed in its stead, in memory of the Queen's Jubilee (1887.)

Lazzaretto

Is the spacious building close to Fort, Manoel, erected under the rule of the Grand Master Lascaris in 1743.

Fort Tigne'

Was constructed upon Dragut point, at the entrance of Marsamuschetto Harbour, in 1792, at the expense of the Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan and named after the Cavaliere Tignè, the engineer who planned the design. This fort, which is the last monument left by the Order in Malta, was built to co-operate with the castle of St Elmo for the defence of the entrance of the aforesaid harbour.

THE THREE CITIES.

These are VITTORIOSA, COSPICUA, and SENGLEA, which form the Cottonera district, so called after the Grand Master Cottoner (Nicholas) who built the vast bulwark extending for about 8 miles from Vittoriosa round the whole of Cospicua and joining the bastions of Senglea.

Of these 3 cities the most remarkable is

Vittoriosa

having been the principal seat during the memorable siege in 1565.

The street pavements of this old town, that are worn smooth by the tread of the inhabitants cover the bones of hundred of those who were killed and buried during the said historic siege.

One cannot walk there without thinking of the gallantry and devotion displayed by the Knights and their faithful Maltese helpers in fighting and finally thrashing, in spite of overwhelming odds, the flower, of the Turkish army who had sworn to lower for ever the White and Red Cross banner in Malta and place the Crescent in its stead.

The principal objects of interest in this town are :

San Lorenzo Church, the Column of Victory, the Clock tower, the Inquisitor's Palace, and the Old Bishop's Palace.

SAN LORENZO

which is now the parish church of Vittoriosa dates from 1090. The present sacred edifice, however, was rebuilt from the foundations in 1697 on the plan of the celebrated Maltese Architect Gafà.

In this church are still preserved as a precious record.

1 An old Byzantine picture of St Lawrence, the gift of Grand Master L'Isle Adam.

2 Some ancient green velvet church vestments which the Order brought from Rhodes.

The Chasuble of Mons. Fabio Chigi, when Inquisitor of Malta (1634-39) afterwards Pope Alexander VII.

Two silver crosses, chalice and thurible brought also from Rhodes.

In the Oratory of San Giuseppe, or the church of "Santa Maria dei Greci"—adjoining St. Lorenzo's—are preserved, in a large glass case, the

veritable hat and sword worn by that great defender of the Christian Religion, the Grand Master John de La Vallette on the day of his triumph over the Turks.

These are objects of interest which no visitor should omit the opportunity of seeing.

In the quaint little square in the heart of the town stand two erections; one being the

COLUMN OF VICTORY

commemorating the victory of the Knights on the very spot in 1565, when Europe was saved to Christianity, and a mediceval looking and very old square grey

TOWER

which dominates nearly all the structures in Vittoriosa. On the top of this tower are three bronze bells that date from the 15th century. These strike the quarters, halves, and hours of a clock which has been keeping time since 1530. It was on the flat top of this tower that La Vallette used to stand and observe the movements of the besieging Musulman while he directed those of the besieged Christians in 1565.

THE INQUISITOR'S PALACE

is an old plain massive building in Strada Porta Maggiore. There is nothing particular to be noticed in the upper part of the building except the two inscriptions which refer to Popes Alexander VII and Innocent VII, both former Inquisitors in Malta.

In one of the rooms on the first story are to be seen, painted on the walls, the coats of arms of some of the Inquisitors who had their abode here.

Many of the dungeons, where the unfortunate individuals who fell victims of the Inquisition used to be tortured, have been walled up.

THE OLD BISHOP'S PALACE

In Strada Palazzo del Vescovo, built by Bishop Cubelles in 1542. It was the Episcopal residence till 1622. This building is now used as a Government Boy's school.

Fort St. Angelo

The chief bulwark of the town in the midst of the harbour. It was originally built by the Arabs in 870. On the arrival of the Knights of

St. John this fort was very much enlarged. In 1686 new fortifications were added to it under the auspices of the Grand Master G. Carafa and finally it assumed its present state in the year 1690 under the rule of A. Wignacourt, as may be seen from an inscription on the outer gate. There are two chapels within this fort The lower one, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, dates from 1090. The upper chapel which was rebuilt by the Grand Master L'Isle Adam in 1531, was lately used as a chapel school. Here were interred the first 4 Grand Masters who ruled in Malta, before the foundation of Valletta.

St. Angelo was lately garrisoned by a detachment of British Artillery.

Bighi Hospital

This is the Royal Naval Hospital situated on the Salvatore Hill, between Calcara and Rinella bays. It is called «Bighi» after Prior Fra Giovanni Bighi who built a residence on the site in 1670. The present Hospital was erected, by order of king George IV in 1830. The Naval Cemetery is at the back.

Fort Ricasoli

This large fort, which together with Fort St. Elmo defends the entrance to the Great Harbour, was founded in the year 1670 by Cavalier Gianfrancesco Ricasoli who contributed the sum of £3000 towards defraying the expenses of the building and endowed it with £300 per annum.

For this act of generosity Grand Master N. Cotoner ordered that the fort should in future be called «Fort Ricasoli.»

Royal Dockyard

possesses 4 docks. Dock No. 1 at the head of the Dockyard Creek was opened in May 1858. In 1862 Dock No. 2 was added to Dock No. 1. The total length of the two docks is 525 ft. Somerest dock (No. 3) is on the other side in the French Creek under the fort of St. Michael. This dock was completed in 1871 on the designs of General Sir A. Clarke R.E., and under the direction of Mr. C. Andrews C.E. It was opened in 1870 by the Duke of Somerest, and is 468 ft. long and 104 ft. broad. Close by this is the «Hamilton» Dock which was opened by Lady Tryon on the 12th Feb. 1892. This new dock,

which is 520 ft. broad and 42 ft. deep, was designed by Colonel Smith R.E. and the works executed under the direction of Mr. Colson C.E. There are also Docks Nos 5, 6 & 7 completed at the beginning of 1908, by S. Pearson & Son Contractors, under the direction of Mr. Cartwright Reid S.C.E.

Of the said 3 Docks the largest is No. 7, being 550 ft. long, 120 ft. broad and 46 ft. deep.

Cospicua

So named in 1727 from its massive fortifications, part of Cottonera lines. *Burmola* is the ancient name so called from the stream (*Birmula*) found there by the first settlers.

Senglea

Is called after the Grand Master Claude de la Sengle who fortified it in 1554. After the siege of 1565 it was also called «Città Invittà» the *unconquered*. It was also called «L'Isola di San Michele» *The Island of St. Michael*, from the fort (St. Michael's) built there by the Grand Master D'Omedes.

The Corradino Heights

lie at a very short distance from Senglea. Here traces were found of a Phœnician temple. The Military and Civil prisons and a powder magazine stand on these heights. The Royal Naval Canteen and the Clarence Amateur theatre are close to the water's edge. Close by was a monument to Capt. Spencer R.N. which has lately been demolished and erected at «il Blata il Baida» between Porte des Bombes and Hamrun.

The Addolorata Roman Catholic Cemetery

Lies at the end of the Great Harbour. It is one of the finest Cemeteries in Europe, laid out on the plan of the Highgate Cemetery near London, and was consecrated in November 1869.

The Hypogeum

One of the most ancient and remarkable monuments of Malta. Situated between Casal Tarxien and Paula.

The hypogeum, which was accidentally discovered in 1902—while some men were cutting

the rock for a well—has an area of about 500 sq. metres, and consists of four sets of caves and galleries, cut in the rock at different levels. It was full of pottery, bones, animal and human clay figurines, beads and buttons made out of shells, votive axes made of black or gray stones &c. &c. For a full and an interesting description of the Hypogeum read the handbook on same, by Prof. T. Zammit M.D., C.M.G. Curator of the Malta Museum.

The New Poor House

Is a very spacious and commodious Government building lying between the Addolorata Cemetery and Casal Curmi. This edifice, which covers an area of 2 sq. miles, is occupied by some 1000 aged incurable persons of both sexes.

The Makluba

About ten minutes walk from Crendi is the immense oval depression called "tal Makluba" a word signifying "overturned." This extraordinary chasm measures 330 feet by 200, with a depth of 130 ft. Below is a very pleasant garden, the descent to which is by a narrow and ragged staircase cut into the circumference. The craggy

appearance of the inner sides, and the broken rocks scattered about bear evidence that this quarter once underwent some violent convulsion-

Hagiar Kim

Some quarter of an hour's drive from "tal Makluba" are found the remarkable ruins of "Hagiar Kim" (Stone of veneration). This is a Phœnician oval-shaped roofless temple of considerable magnitude and striking character. It was dedicated to the Seven Brothers Cabiri (Phœnician deities). This curious memorial of a vanished race and a long past era measures 210 ft by 115.

Imnaidra

About a mile distant from "Hagiar Kim" are the ruins of another temple called "Imnaidra" (the sheepfold). This temple which was dedicated to Esculapius, consists of huge stones arranged in a circular form, and its characteristic details cannot but be of interest to the antiquarian.

Several other ANCIENT RUINS exist hereabout.

At the presbytery of the Parish Church of Zurrico there is a Tower, probably of Greek construction, built with enormous stones finely

squared and in a good state of preservation. Remains of similar edifices are found between Casals Zurrico and Safi.

Between Safi and Casal Chircop are the ruins of the "Torri tal Giauhar" "the tower of Jewels" built of immense stones, and circular in form. Some historians are of opinion that this tower was built by the Phœnicians, whilst others differ, ascribing its erection to the Arabs.

Marsacala

Is a summer resort especially for the inhabitants of the 3 Cities and the neighbouring villages.

St. Thomas's Tower

Built in 1614 by the G. M. Adolf Wignacourt on the eastern promontory of St. Thomas's Bay for the protection of the coast.

Munxiar Reef

So called from its saw-like appearance. This is a rocky spur about two miles in length, covered with some 6 feet of water, in the vicinity of the aforesaid bay. This reef has been the cause of many a wreck with loss of life.

Delimara

Is a cape at the entrance of Marsascirocco harbour. Here is a lighthouse 171 feet above sea-level, with a red and white light, revolving every 30 seconds, and visible at a distance of 15 miles. Hard by is a new and powerful fort, close to which is a telegraph station from whence the approach of ships is signalled to Valletta.

Marsascirocco

Is a harbour with its entrance facing the South East (Scirocco) whence its name. It was here that the Turkish fleet entered on the 18th of May 1565 to commence the memorable siege of Malta, and where General Desaix effected a landing on the 10th June 1798 under the order of Napoleon I.

St. Lucian's Tower

This tower, standing on the tongue of land called "Marnisi," was built by the Grand Master Alof Wignacourt in 1610 for the better protection of the Marsascirocco harbour.

San Giorgio Bay

So called from the small old church built here dedicated to St. George. On the hill above the bay stood the temple of Hercules, vestiges of which are still to be seen. The inscription "To the Phœnician temple, reservoir and tombs" has lately been set up at the entrance of the valley leading to the same, for the guidance of visitors.

Birzebbugia

Is a beautiful sandy bay much frequented by the residents of Valletta and Cottonera district in the hot months of summer. From Birzebbugia extend, for some considerable distance, extensive fortifications near the shore, which were erected in 1764 by the Grand Master E. Pinto to keep the Infidels' ships from approaching.

Hasans Cave

Is well worth visiting on account of its interesting locality. It stands about 200 feet above the sea, with a rather dangerous entrance upon a perpendicular rock. The interior is divided into several natural recesses branching out in various directions forming a labyrinth of pas-

sages, from the roof of which, cool and fresh water is continually dropping. This cave is supposed to have taken its name from Hasan, a Saracen, who made it its home for some time after the expulsion of his countrymen from Malta in 1120.

Fauuara

A road from Casals Zebbug and Siggieui leads to Fauuara (spring). This is a pleasant spot overlooking the sea. The soil hereabout is remarkably fertile and rises in cultivated terraces from a precipice about 200 ft. high. Here rises a spring which supplies the Bouverie Aqueduct.

From the elevation is seen the Island of

Filfla

about 2 miles off.

This small anvil shaped island is only inhabited by rabbits, lizard, and birds, and forms a target for the big guns of the fleet.

Lunatic Asylum

Stands on the left road in the '*Uied incita*' between Casal Attard and Città Vecchia. It contains about 520 inmates, men and women, and was

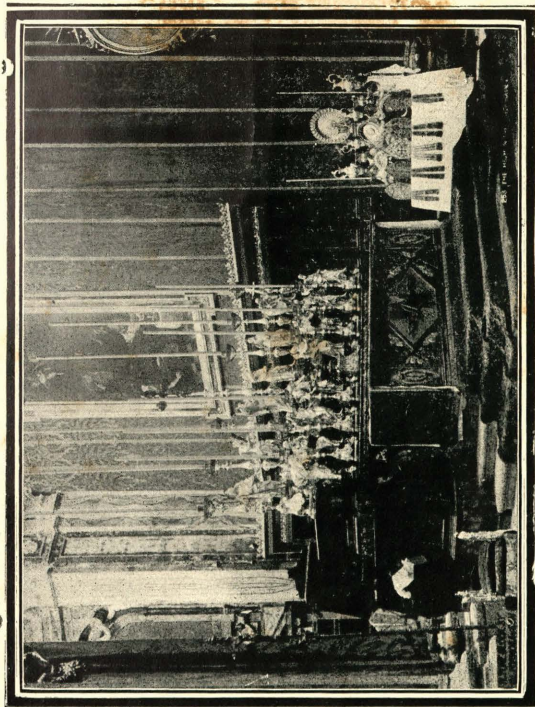


Photo. by R. Ellis

Cathedral.

completed during the Governorship of Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant. The old Lunatic Asylum was situated at Floriana.

CITTA' VECCHIA

After half an hour's ride by train from Valletta we reach Città Vecchia, the former capital of the Island.

This old city has a most interesting History. The Arabs called it "Mdina" which name is still given to it by the Maltese. In 1423 A. D., King Alphonse of Spain gave it the name of NOTABILE, and when the town of Valletta was brought to completion it received the name of "Città Vecchia"—the Old City.

The principal objects of interest within the walls of the old city are the Cathedral and the Palace.

The Cathedral

This beautiful temple occupies the traditional site of the house of Publius who was consecrated by St. Paul as the first bishop of Malta.

The present sacred edifice was erected between

1697 and 1702 after the design of the Maltese Architect, L. Gata in the place of the Old Cathedral, built about 1090 and which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

The length of the church is 170 ft., extreme breadth 97 ft. 3 in., breadth of nave 36 ft. 2 in., height 63 feet from centre, and 136 ft. to the cupola.

Of all the beautiful and antique objects existing in this Cathedral, the most deserving of notice are:

1 The High Altar formed of costly variegated marbles.

2 The Choir with its 25 seats of woodwork dated 1480.

3. The Silver Rood Cross brought from Rhodes.

4. The two mosaic pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul (in the choir.)

5. The music books, 5 centuries old, and the other objects preserved in the treasury, which may be seen by special permission from the treasurer.

The paintings in the roof, by a Sicilian artist, represent the life and the shipwreck of St. Paul.



St. Paul's Grotto.

Photo. by R. Ellis

The two buildings close by the Cathedral are the Bishop's Palace and the Theological Seminary built in 1733.

The Palace of the Giurati (*).

Is on the right entering the principal gateway. This was converted into a Military Sanatorium by the Governor Sir John Gaspard le Marchant in 1858. The justice room of the Giurati, numerous dungeons, and a block of stone, on which criminals were beheaded, are still extant.

Midway between the gates of the Greeks of Città Vecchia, and the suburb of Rabato, is the Sakkaja esplanade.

A small museum is established here over some Roman remains discovered in February 1881. For a graphic description of the mosaic pavement, mosaic pictures, sculptures, inscriptions, coins ecc. found see "Recent discoveries at Notabile" by Dr. A. A. Caruana.

Outside the gates of Notabile is the suburb of RABATO. The places worth visiting here are S. Paul's cave and the catacombs.

(*) The Officers chosen annually by the Grand Master to do work as magistrates.

St. Paul's Cave

is a grotto beneath the church dedicated to St. Publius. This was St. Paul's abode during the three months of his residence in Malta. Worthy of notice is the miraculous property of this grotto which never alters however much stone is continually taken from it.

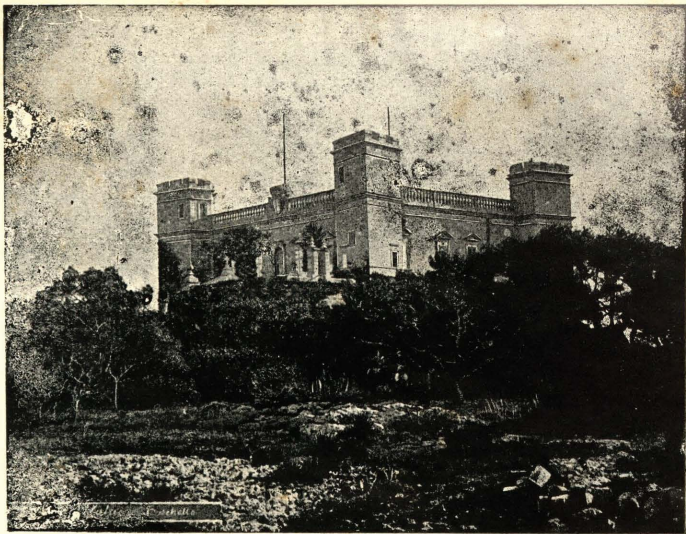
Catacombs.

These underground excavations consist of long passages, out of the walls of which are cut sepulchral niches for men, women and children.

The catacombs cover a large area; some of the corridors, however, have been walled up, lest some one should lose himself and perish miserably in the labyrinth.

These subterranean corridors are ascribed variously to Phœnician, Roman, and Christian origin. The renowned historians Abela, Ciantar, and Gatt-Said, however, inform us that the catacombs were dug out by the Christians for the purpose of assembling there for the exercise of their religious duties during the fierce persecutions by the pagans in the first ages.

Admission and a guide to the Catacombs are readily procurable.



Verdala Palace.

Photo. by R. Ellis

Boschetto

Some two miles to the south of Città Vecchia stands the Boschetto (little wood), formerly the country seat of the Grand Masters, a beautiful and pleasant public garden, studded with fine orange trees, watered by canals supplied from the aqueduct.

This garden is the country people's favourite resort once every year, on the 29th of June, the popular feast of St. Peter and St. Paul--or *l'Imnaria*. Here they spend a happy day eating, singing, and dancing, after viewing the splendid agricultural show which is annually held in this garden by the Economico-Agrarian Society.

Ascending the hill by a road from the garden we reach.

Verdala Palace

a large square edifice built by the Grand Master Cardinal Verdala in 1586. This is now used by the Governors of Malta as a summer residence. The frescoes here, the work of the Florentine artist Paladini, represent the principal events in the life of the founder. (Permission to visit this fortress palace may be obtained at the Palace, Valletta.)

Verdala, however, being too far distant from Valletta, Grand Master Anthony de Paula built, in 1625, the splendid edifice of

Sant'Antonio

which is $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles from Valletta. This noble building is surrounded by extensive gardens containing a large quantity of fine orange and other fruit trees, laid out in very neat and regular order. This palace is now used as the Governor's residence during some months of the year, it was also the residence of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh when in Malta.

Inquisitor's Palace

Beyond Boschetto, to the left, stands the Inquisitor's Palace, formerly the country seat of the Inquisitor. The view from this delightful situation is very pleasing. One looks down on the rich vales and the refreshing green fields of Malta as on a map.

Bingemma Hills

Are situated to the west of Città Vecchia. This ground which is the highest in the Island, being 800 feet above sea level, is covered with Greek



Musta Church.

Photo. by R. Ellis

tombs. A very strong modern fort is built here for the purpose of protecting the coast.

Kalet il Bahria

Is a rock fortress some 2 miles to the S.W. of Bingemma hills.

Imtarfa

Is a place not far from Città Vecchia. Here at one time stood a Greek temple dedicated to Proserpine. New barracks have been built here which will accomodate a whole battalion.

Emtahleb

A favourite spot for picnics, near the shore, some 3 miles from Città Vecchia.

Musta

A large village renowned for its noble Dome, the 3rd largest in the World, its diameter being 118 feet. The first stone of this sacred edifice was laid on the 30th May 1833 and was consecrated in 1864. The Dome is dedicated to the Assumption of our Lady. It is erected over the old chapel which was then demolished in 8 days.

The Architect was the celebrated Grougnet de

Vassè, and the Mason a certain Gatt, a Maltese countryman, who succeeded in erecting the whole of this huge building without the use of any scaffolding. The cost in money of this temple was £21,000 supplemented by the voluntary labour of the inhabitants on Sundays and other festivals.

St. Paul's Bay

At the distance of 4 miles from Musta, and 5 miles from Notabile lies this broad and sunlit bay. It is the reputed place where the great Apostle of the Gentiles was shipwrecked on the 10th of February 58 A. D., while on his voyage from Syria to Rome.

The square built tower here was erected in 1610 by the Grand Master Alof Wignacourt. The little church close by the Tower which dates also from 1610, is built on the site of a more ancient edifice, in the very spot where the Maltese lighted a fire to warm the shipwrecked crew.

This bay is a favourite summer resort.

Selmun

This is an island to the N. W. of the entrance of St. Paul's Bay. Here is the massive square built palace as a defence against the Turks. It is now a Government property.

Melleha

At a short distance from Selmun lies the village of Melleha with its much venerated church dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This old church is partly excavated in the solid rock. The ancient picture of our Lady on the wall is said to have been painted by St. Luke.

Marfà

Lies at a distance of 3 miles from Melleha. Before steam communication existed between Malta and Gozo, this place was much frequented by passengers for the last mentioned island. Here is a small country house, built during the governorship of the late Marquis of Hasting, which for some time used to be let as an Hotel.

GOZO

Gozo, ancient *Gaulus*, the second in importance of the Maltese islands, contains an area of 20 square miles and a coast line of 25 miles. It is separated from Malta by a channel $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles wide, in the middle of which is the island of Comino. Gozo is entirely surrounded by perpendicular cliffs. It is the fabled island of Calypso called by the natives, in the vernacular *Għaudex* an arab corruption of the Latin *caudex*, a tail, as Gozo, from its situation, appears as thus cut off from Malta. The island has always been subject to the rules of Malta. The soil is very fertile and its produce finds a ready sale in the Valletta market. The peasantry are noted for their strength. The women and children make the world-famed Maltese lace. Gozo is celebrated for its fresh cheese, made from sheep's milk and for its very high-class honey. The principal towns is.

Victoria

near the centre of the island. It was formerly called 'Rabato' but on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee 1887, it was changed, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants.

The principal object of archeological interest in Gozo is the so called *Giants' Tower*, or *Gigantia*, a temple dedicated to Astarte, the Phœnician Venus. Permission to visit this must be obtained from the Marquis Desain or his agent at Gozo. There is daily steam communication with the island from the Grand Harbour, Valletta. The island should not be left without a visit to the cave of *Ta-Ninu*, at Xaghra, its beautiful stalactites and stalagmites are of the finest class and unequalled in the Mediterranean. *Marsa-il-Forn* is a charming summer watering place with a beautiful pebbled beach. Visit also the light-house: it stands on Mount Giordan, a remarkable hill about 345 feet above the sea. Should time be at your disposal, go to Ramla bay. En route visit Boschetto, a pleasant grove; and then pass on to the Grotto of Calypso, where Ulysses is said to have been delayed, it will be found a pleasant drive.

Gozo is a charming island for a short stay; it is remarkable for its rural beauty.

COMINO

the third of the Maltese islands, is nearly midway between Malta and Gozo forming a passage on each side. A vessel may run through either passage by keeping in mid-channel. There are caves in Comino generally visited by boating excursionists. The island used to be well cultivated; it has a farm, chapel, and wells upon it.

COMINOTTO and other smaller islets are close by.

The General Post Office

Is at No. 4 Sda. Mercanti, in the old Palazzo Parisio (opposite the Auberge d'Italie). This palace was offered by the two Maltese nobles, the Brothers Parisio, to Napoleon Bonaparte who made it his head-quarters during his stay in the Island in 1798.

POSTAL GUIDE

The General Post Office is opened on week days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

All correspondence &c. must be prepaid by means of Malta postage stamps.

Any person can have a Private Box on payment of one guinea fee payable yearly in advance. This will enable him to get his Letters &c. not less than fifteen minutes before the general delivery.

The postage to be paid on Correspondence addressed to all destinations outside Malta, is fixed at the following rates:—

LETTERS

United Kingdom and British Possessions and Egypt for 1 oz. 1d. for every additional oz. 1d.

FOR ALL OTHER COUNTRIES

For the 1st oz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional oz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For Post Cards . . Single 1d. each, Reply 2d.
[each.]

Newspapers, Books { $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. to a maximum
and Printed Pa- { of 4 lbs.
pers generally. }

Patterns and Samp- { $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. but with a mi-
les. { nimum charge of 1d.

Commercial Papers {
is uniformly fixed { $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. but with mini-
at the following { mum charge of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
rates. }

Unpaid or sufficiently prepaid Correspondence will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage.

Letters, Post Cards, Newspapers, Commercial Papers, Printed Papers, and Patterns may be registered, the registration fee being in all cases 2d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. The sender of a registered letter, or of any other registered article, may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying an additional fee of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the time of posting.

No Packet of Newspapers, Printed Matter, or Commercial Papers must exceed 2 ft. in length,

or one foot in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and four inches in diameter. The extreme limit of weight is 4 lbs. for a single packet.

The limits of size for Packets of Patterns or Samples of Merchandize, are as follows:

12 in. in length | 8 in. in width | 4 in. in depth.

For Packets made up in the form of a roll, the limits are 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. The maximum weight allowed for pattern or samples packets is, in the case of those sent to the United Kingdom, 4 lbs.

To the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo, Free States, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Gautemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras (Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Roumania. Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States, Venezuela, 12 ozs.

In the case of all other Foreign Countries the limit of weight is 8 oz.

Articles containing gold or silver, money &c.

may only be sent to the United Kingdom or to the British Post Offices at Gibraltar, Constantinople, Smyrna and Cyprus, and in registered letters.

Money Order may now be remitted, by the arrangements at present in operation, to almost any place in the world.

Postal Orders are sold and cashed at the General Post Office, but none can be issued to be cashed in Malta. Local postal Orders, however, may be issued and cashed in Malta.

Information regarding the Arrival and Departure of mails may be obtained at the G.P.O.

It is also published in the local newspapers.

Inland Post

Letters are forwarded from any part of these Islands to another, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 1 oz. or fraction of an oz. Newspapers $\frac{1}{4}$ for 2 ozs. The charge on Book-packets is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. up to 3 lbs. Letters &c., may be registered—fee 2d.

Letters and Newspapers are delivered at their addresses all over the Island, if the street and number of the house are clearly written on the

Letter or Newspapers, or of the addresses be known.

The Inland deliveries are as follows:

Valletta and Floriana—8.15; 10.15, 12.15 a.m.;
2.15, 4.15 and 6.16 p.m.

Branch Post Offices—One delivery in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Mails for Gozo are made up twice a day in summer and once a day in winter.

Money Orders

The commission on Money Orders is the following:

For sums not exceeding	£1	0..4d.
Exceeding £1 and not above	£2	9..6d.
For every other	£2 or fraction thereof	3d.

Postal Orders

The poundage on Postal Orders is:—

	d.
6d. 1/-, and 1/6.. .. .	0½
2/-, 2'6, 3/-, 3'6, 4/-, 4'6, 5'-, 7'6, 10/-and 10'6	1
15/- and 20/-	1½

Only local Money Orders and Postal Orders are exchangeable in these Islands.

Broken amounts not being fractions of a penny may be made up by affixing British Postage Stamps not exceeding 5d. in value, to the *face* on any one Postal Order. Perforated Stamps cannot be accepted for this purpose.

Every person to whom a Postal Order is issued must keep a record of its number and date, to facilitate enquiry in case of loss; the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, must also be filled in. If these particulars are omitted the P. M. G. may refuse to assist the sender in tracing a postal order.

If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the Order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

Parcel Post

Parcels weighing up to 11*lbs.* may be sent to all Countries in the Postal Union.

Parcels are also exchanged between the various Post Offices in Malta and Gozo.

Information as to the rates and other particulars can be obtained at a Post Office.

Any irregularity in the delivery of correspondence etc. should be reported at once and in writing to the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Valletta, accompanied with the cover.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS AND
LUGGAGE FROM ON BOARD STEAMER

When a vessel, having mails or passengers on board, is admitted to pratique, an Officer from the Port Department, shall go on board to prevent irregularities on the part of the boatmen, and to attend to the landing of the mail and passengers.

The boats shall be off at a convenient distance and shall not come alongside until called or allowed by the Officers of the Port Department on duty.

No boat shall receive more than two of such passengers with luggage, or five without.

Every boatman shall, if required, produce his licence.

The hire of each boat of landing for embarking such passengers, shall be one shilling from sunrise

to sunset, and one shilling and six pence from sunset to sunrise.

N.B.—“The boats appointed to land Passengers and Luggage will carry by day white flags or boards with a black number on them, and by night lanterns with large number on them.

“The Marine Police will be in attendance at the Barrier Marsamuscetto, and at the landing place near the Custom House in the Great Harbour to maintain order and to enforce the regulations.”

“Any complaint of overcharge or otherwise is to be made against the number of the boat, and at the Office of the Port Department; either by Passengers or the Master of the Hotel.”

No porter, until he is properly engaged, shall take up the luggage of such passengers.

The pay of porters for carriage of luggage, not exceeding a Cwt. English weight, shall be fixed as follows :

From the landing place of either Harbour to any part of the City of Valletta, *one shilling* per Cwt.

To any place without the limit of Valletta as far as Portes des Bombes *1sh. 6d.* per Cwt.

Six pence additional for every extra fifty pounds.
N.B.—“No passenger will be allowed to take away his luggage until all the luggage, conveyed in his boat, is landed.”

“Any complaint against Porters for overcharge or otherwise is to be made at the Office of the Superintendent of Police in Strada Reale.”

“The agent of the companies will give direction to the respecting Commanders of their vessels to admit the Officers of the Port Department on board, and are requested to give to them every assistance in the execution of their duties.”

“Copies of those Regulations in English, Italian and French, will be sent to the Agents. The agents are requested to cause some copies to be hung up in conspicuous places on the Steamer carrying Passengers to Malta, for information and guidance of Passengers.

TARIFF

FOR THE HIRE OF VEHICLES
LICENSED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DISTANCES.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Article 1. In these Regulations the word "Vehicle" does not include Omnibuses, or Motor cars of any description, or vehicles for the conveyance of goods.

2. Licensed vehicles shall be hired by distance or by time, at the option of the hirer; but unless it is expressly stated by the hirer, at the time of hiring, that he wishes to hire the vehicle by time, it shall be presumed to have been hired by distance.

3. The distance travelled shall be computed from the place where the vehicle was hired; and if the vehicle is hired by time, the time shall commence when the vehicle is called off the stand or street.

4. If a vehicle is hired by distance, and is taken from one place to another and back, the fare for the return journey shall be one-half of the

fare for the outward journey, provided that the vehicle is not detained for more than 30 minutes between the two journeys.

5. If a vehicle is hired by time, the driver shall not be bound to drive for more than two hours, nor at a speed exceeding five miles an hour.

6. The fares for the hire of vehicles by distance or time shall be those specified in Table I in the Schedule hereto, except in the case of journeys for which a fixed fare is prescribed, when the fares shall be those specified in Table II, unless the vehicle is hired by time.

7. For vehicles drawn by two horses, the fares shall be double those specified in Table II of the Schedule.

8. The fares specified in the Schedule shall be charged by night as well as by day.

9. No fare for the hire of a vehicle shall be less than six pence.

10. If a vehicle is hired for the conveyance of a corpse, the driver shall be entitled to charge the fares specified in article 6 and 7, with the addition of one half.

THE SCHEDULE.

TABLE I.

	One horse	Two horses
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>a) Fares by distance.</i>		
For any distance not exceeding one mile	0 6	1 0
For every half mile, or fraction of half mile, over first mile ...	0 3	0 6
Detention.		
For each period of 15 minutes or portion thereof, after the first 30 minutes... ..	0 3	0 6
<i>b) Fares by time.</i>		
For any time not exceeding half an hour	1 0	1 6
Exceeding half an hour, but not exceeding one hour	1 8	2 6
Exceeding one hour, for each quarter of an hour, or any portion thereof	0 5	0 8

TABLE II.
Fixed fares.

FROM VALLETTA OR FLORIANA
including Marina as far as Right Marina
Advanced Gate and Marsamuschetto To

	1 horse <i>s. d.</i>	
Albert Town, including Addolorata Cemetery	1	3
Attard	2	0
Axiak	2	6
Bahar-ic-ciaghk viâ St. Andrew's Barracks...	3	6
Balzan	2	0
Benghaisa Fort	4	0
Birchircara	1	9
Birzebbugia	3	3
Calcara	2	3
Chircop	2	6
Concezione Church, limits of Notabile ...	5	0
Cospicua	1	9
Cottonera Hospital viâ Cospicua Road ...	2	3
Crendi	3	3
Curmi	1	6
Dingli	4	3
Dueira Lines	3	9
El-Bies	3	6

					1 horse s. d.	
Forrest Hospital	...	...	...	...	2	0
Fort Bengemma	...	...	...	...	5	0
Fort Delimara	...	...	...	...	3	9
Fort delle Grazie	...	...	...	...	2	9
Fort Maddalena	..	...	..	...	3	0
Fort Manoel	...	...	...	...	1	6
Fort Musta...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Fort Pembroke	...	...	...	...	2	6
Fort Ricasoli	...	...	...	...	2	6
Fort S. Leonardo	...	...	...	...	2	9
Fort St. Lucian's	...	...	...	...	3	3
Fort S. Rocco	...	...	...	...	2	6
Fort Tas-Silc	...	...	...	...	3	3
Gargur	...	...	...	...	2	9
Ghain Tuffieha	...	...	...	...	5	6
Ghallis	...	...	...	...	4	0
Gudia	...	...	...	...	2	6
Hagiar Kim...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Hamrun	...	...	...	...	1	0
Imgiar and Iz-zebbieh	...	...	...	...	4	9
Imtarfa Barracks	...	...	...	...	3	6
Inquisitor's Palace	...	...	...	...	3	9
Kaura Tower	...	...	...	...	5	3
Lia	...	...	...	...	2	3

	1 horse s. d.	
Luca... ..	1	9
Marfa Palace	8	0
Marsa, including Civil & Military Abattoir	1	0
Marsascala, including Zonkor Battery	3	3
Marsascirocco Creek	3	0
Melleha	6	9
Melleha Camp	7	3
Micabiba	2	9
Misida	1	0
Musta	2	9
Naxaro	2	6
Notabile	3	6
Paola, including Civil & Military Prisons...	1	3
Pietà, including Ta Braxia Cemetery	0	9
Rabato	3	6
Rinella	2	3
Safi	3	0
St. Andrew's Barracks	2	3
St. Clement's Entrenchments	2	3
St. George's Bay, including St. George's Bks.	2	0
St. Julian's	1	8
St. Paul's Bay	4	9
St. Thomas Tower via Zeitun Road	3	9
Saline to Annunziata Church	3	9

					s.	d.
Senglea	...	...	..	...	2	0
Siggieui	...	...	...	...	2	9
Sliema, including Fort Tigné	...	...	...	...	1	6
Tarxien	...	...	...	...	1	9
Torri Marcu viâ St. Andrew's Barracks	...	...	...	...	3	9
Verdala Palace	...	...	...	...	4	3
Vittoriosa, including Fort St'Angelo	...	...	...	...	2	0
Wardia	...	...	...	...	4	9
Zabbar	...	...	...	...	2	3
Zebbug	...	...	...	...	2	3
Zeitun	...	...	...	...	2	3
Zurricco	...	...	...	...	2	9

Tariff of Fares for Passage Boats

§ I.

When a passenger has declared his wish to pay by time, the fare shall be regulated as follows:—

1. For any time not exceeding half an hour s d.
0 6
2. For every quarter of an hour or fraction of a quarter of an hour .. beyond the first half an hour, .. 0 2

§ II

When a passenger has hired a boat by the trip, the fare shall be regulated as follows:—

I. GRAND HARBOUR.

1. From any part of the Valletta

side between Imgherbeb point and the
Right Marina Gate

To the landing places at Isola point (Senglea) or vice versâ	s. d.	0 2
To Ricasoli, Rinella, Calcara, French Creek and Warf of Sta. Teresa, or vice versâ		0 4
To any point between Right Marina Gate and the Red Light on one side, and between Ras Hanzir and the Green Light on the other side, or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ		0 4
To any point beyond those lights or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ . .		0 6
To any other point, not already mentioned of the shores of the Great Harbour, or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ		0 3
2. From one point to another, or to vessels lying in		
Calcara Creek		0 1
French Creek (including Isola point)		0 2
3. From Senglea		
To Vittoriosa or Cospicua, or vice versâ		0 1
From Senglea, Vittoriosa, or Cospicua		
To Ricasoli, Rinella, or Calcara, or vessels lying there, or vice versâ		0 4
To French Creek or vice versâ		0 3
To any point between French Creek and the Green Light on one side, and be- tween Right Marina Gate and the Red		

light on the other side, or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ	s. d.	o 4
To any point beyond those lights, or to vessels lying there, or vice versa		o 6
4. From any point beyond Right Marina Gate,		
To any point between that Gate and the Red Light on the one side, and between FrenchCreek and the Green Light on the other side, or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ		o 3
To French Creek		o 4
To any point in S.W.Extension beyond the Red Light on one side and the Green Light on the other		o 4
5. From any point in the Great Harbour		
To any point in the Marsamuscetto Harbour, or to vessels lying there or vice versâ		I
To St. Julian's or vice versâ		I 6
To St. George's Bay or vice versâ		I 9
II. MARSAMUSCETTO HARBOUR.		
6. From Marsamuscetto Landing Place or Jews Sally Port.		
To Fort Tigné or Manoel, or vice versâ		o 2
Between Forts Tigné and Manoel		o 2
To Sliema, Sa Maison the Lazzaretto, Pietà or Misida Creeks, or to vessels lying in those creeks, or vice versâ		o 4

	s.	d.
To St. Julian's or vice versâ	I	3
To St. George's Bay, or vice versâ	I	6
6. From Sliema,		
To the landing place at Fort Manoel, or to Lazzaretto	0	3
To any point in Sliema creek between Fort Tignè and the light on Manoel island inclusive	0	2
To Sa Maison, or Pietà and Misida Creeks	0	6
8. From Sa Maison		
To any part of Pietà Creek, or vice versâ	0	1
To Misida, or vice versâ	0	2
To the Lazzaretto, or Fort Manoel	0	3
To Fort Tignè, or vice versâ	0	5
To Sliema, or to vessels lying there, or vice versâ	0	6
9 From the Hay Wharf		
To Lazzaretto, Fort Mancel, and Pietà or Misida, Creeks, or vice versâ	0	3
To Sliema or to vessels lying in Sliema creek, or vice versâ	0	4

§ III

When the boat is hired by the trip but the boatman is allowed to take other passengers, the fares shall be as follows, provided, that the aggregate of such fares shall not be less than the single legal fare, and that the boatman may be required to proceed, when that fare is reached.

	For each person
From Valletta to Isola Point, or vice versâ	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
From Senglea to Vittoriosa, or Cospicua, or vice versâ	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
From Marsamuscetto landing place to Fort Manoel, or from Sa Maison to any part of Pietà Creek	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
To all other places	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

§ IV.

1. The fares shall be doubled between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. from the 1st November to the 30th April inclusive, and between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. from the 1st May to the 31st October inclusive
2. In stormy weather, the Superintendent of the Ports shall cause a blue flag to be hoisted at the flagstaffs at the Offices of the Port Department, Great Harbour, and the Police Station, Marsamuscetto harbour. When such flags are hoisted, double fares shall be paid.
3. When a boat is manned, at the wish of the passengers, by four boatmen, the fare shall be doubled.
4. For passengers arriving or departing by mail or other vessels in the Grand or Marsamuscetto Harbours at or from authorized landing places within the same harbours, the charge shall be as follows:—
6d., and 3d. for luggage per boat. Hand-

baggage carried by the passenger shall not be charged as luggage.

5. Where any such passenger employs a separate boat for the conveyance of his luggage, the charge shall be 6d. with 1d. additional for every package over six thus conveyed; but no further charge shall be made for the conveyance of a bonâ-fide attendant with such luggage.
 6. These fares shall be doubled between the hours above stated.
 7. The boatman is not entitled to any increase of fare if, during the trip, the passenger shall stop and keep the boat, once or more than once, provided that the stoppage or all the stoppages collectively, shall not exceed five minutes. If they exceed five minutes the boatman is entitled, for the stoppage or stoppages, to a sum regulated according to the provisions of section 1, in addition to the fare due to him for the trip according to the distance.
 8. In cases not included in the above Tariff, in default of agreement between the parties, the fare shall be determined by the Superintendent of the Ports, in proportion to the rates fixed in this Tariff.
-

Steam Ferry-Boat

These are permitted to run between the Marsamuscetto and the Sliema, St. Julian's, Misida, and Pietà landing places and between Marina Valletta and Senglea or Vittoriosa. For Sliema they start punctually every five minutes. For St. Julian's, only in the summer months, and the trips are limited as follows:—

From Marsamuscetto to Pietà and Misida seven a day; From Marsamuscetto to St. Julians six a day.

The fares are:

From Marsamuscetto to Sliema and vice versa	½d.
" " to Pietà and Misida & "	1d.
" " to St. Julian's "	2d.
From Valletta (Marina) to either Senglea	
or Vittoriosa and vice versa	½d.
Payment on board.	

THE LAWS OF MALTA

Malta has its own code of laws embodied in Civil, Commercial, Criminal and Police Ordinances. Being a Crown Colony certain Acts of Parliament, which include the British Dominions, have also the force of law in these Islands. The local laws are based on the Roman law and the Continental codes. Since 1864 the institution of primo genitures or entails is prohibited and where there is no will, children, male or female, inherit in equal shares.

Police Laws and Regulations

These were promulgated in 1854 and provide for streets, vehicles, cemeteries, slaughterhouses, hotels, shops, theatres, foreigners, &c.

No person can keep a hotel, lodging-house or shop without a license from the Police. Sportsmen have to pay an annual fee of £ 1 for a license to carry a gun. Foreigners have to report themselves on arrival at the Port Department. Hotel-keepers &c. must give notice to the Police of the arrival of foreigners, who are bound to give security for good behaviour &c.

To keep a dog a licence must be obtained from the Police, to be renewed from year to year. Dogs, which are allowed to go out in the street, must wear a metal badge to be issued by the Police on payment of one shilling. All dogs without such badges may be seized by the Police and destroyed unless claimed within 24 hours and the sum of 10/-- be paid.

The Malta Railway

This line was opened on the 28th February 1883 by a private Company. In 1891 was passed under the administration of the Government and began its traffic on the 1st March 1892, and runs from the Capital to Città Vecchia, a distance of 8 miles. The Valletta terminus is on the left of Porta Reale at the side of the Theatre Royal. The station below is cut out of the solid rock of St James' or Reale Curtain. A timber viaduct leads to a tunnel, which runs under the fortifications for 1000 yards up to Principessa Melita Road, (named after the daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, born in Malta in November 1876) outside Floriana, opposite the Protestant Cemetery «Ta Braxia.»

The stations between Valletta and Notabile, or Città Vecchia, are those of Hamrun, Misida, Birchircara, St. Antonio, Balzan, Attard and St. Salvatore.

Steam Communication Between Malta and Gozo.

Departures twice daily, morning and afternoon—
Passengers Tariff from Valletta to Gozo, or vice versa.

1st Class 1s.	Return Tickets 2s.
3rd „ 6d.	„ „ 1s.

Return tickets are available for 3 days, and obtainable on board.—Agents, O.F.Gollcher & Sons

Distance of Villages, &c.

FROM PORTA REALE, IN ENGLISH MILES

Addolorata Cemetery	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Makluba	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Asciak... ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Marfa... ..	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Attard... ..	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	Marsascirocco	6
Balzan... ..	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	Marsascala!... ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bingemma	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	Melleha	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birchircara... ..	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do via Musta	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bir Zebbugia	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	Micabiba	5
Boschetto	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	Misida... ..	2
Chircop	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	Musta	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cospicua	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Naxaro	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Crendi... ..	6	Notabile	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Curmi	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Paula	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delimara	8	Pietà	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dingli	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	Safi	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Fauuara	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	Selmun Palace	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort Bingemma... ..	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	Siggieui	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Ricasoli	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	Sliema	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ St. Luciano	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	St. Antonio	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
„ Tigné... ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Julian's	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gargur	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. George's Bay	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ghain Hasan	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	St. Paul's Bay	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gudia	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	Tarxien	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamrun	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zabbâr	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imtahleb	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	Zebbug	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lia	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	Zeitun... ..	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Luca	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Zurricco	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lunatic-Asylum	5		

Newspapers published in Malta

The Government Gazette
Malta e sue Dipendenze
The Malta Herald
Daily Malta Chronicle
Patriota
Risorgimento
Lloyd Maltese
L'Eco di Nazareth
Messaggiere di Maria
Malta ghada Taghna
Messaggier tal Kalb ta Gesù
Id-devot ta Maria
Ir-Fusarin
Is-Salib
Il Habib

CONTENTS.

	Page
Argotti	61
Auberges	49
Barraccas	57
Bighi Hospital... ..	69
Bingemma Hills	84
Birebbugia	77
Borsa di Commercio or Malta Exchange... ..	57
Boschetto	83
Capuchin's Convent	62
Catacombs	82
Cathedral Church	79
Cemetery (the Addolorata)... ..	72
Chapel of bones	59
Città Vecchia... ..	79
Civil Commissioners of Malta	27
Club (Malta Union)... ..	50
Column of Victory	67
Comino	90
Commerce	28
Corradino heights	72
Cospicua	71
Delimara	76
Distance of Villages &c. from Porta Reale... ..	115
Emtahleb	85
Fauuara	78
Filfla	78
Floriana	60
Fort Manoel	63
„ Ricasoli	70
„ St. Angelo	68
„ St. Elmo	58
„ Tigné	64

	Page
Giardino Botannico	62
Government	32
Governors of Malta	27
Governor's Palace	44
Gozo	88
Hagiar Kim	74
Hasan's Cave	77
History	4
Hypogeum	72
Innaidra	74
Imtarfa	85
Industries & Natural resources	28
Inquisitor's Palace (Vittoriosa)	84
Kalet il Bahria	85
Laws of Malta... ..	113
Lazzaretto	64
Libraries	54
Lunatic Asylum	78
Maglio	61
Main Valletta Guard	48
Makluba	73
Marfa	87
Market	56
Marsascala	75
Marsascirocco	76
Melleha... ..	87
Munxiar Reef	75
Museum	43
Musta	85
New Poor House	73
Newspapers	116
Palace of the Giurati (Notabile)	81
Police laws & regulations	113
Population	34
Postal Guide	91
Regulations for the transport of Passengers and luggage from on board Steamer	97

	Page
Railway	114
Religion	34
Royal Dockyard	70
Sa Maison	62
San Giorgio Bay	77
San Lorenzo Church... ..	66
Selmun	87
Σenglea... ..	71
Steam communication between Malta & Gozo ...	114
St. Antonio gardens	84
St. John's Co-Cathedral	38
St. Luciano	76
St. Paul's Bay	86
St. Paul's Cave	82
St. Thomas' Tower	75
Tariff for the hire of vehicles	100
For passage boats	106
The Three Cities of Cottonera	65
Theatres	53
Towns, Suburbs & Villages	36
Valletta... ..	37
Verdala	83
Vi toria... ..	88
Vittoriosa	65

The

Malta Herald

A HALFPENNY

Daily

Evening Newspaper.

A GOOD MEDIUM

FOR

ADVERTISING.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

V. Marich & Co.

Cigarette Manufacturers

Cigars and Tobacco Merchants

WHOLESALE EXPORTERS TO THE EAST
and THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**Naval & Military Messes
and Clubs Supplied.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DAWSON'S Perfection Whisky.

44, Palace Square, Valletta.

LONDON ADDRESS

PATERSON & Co.

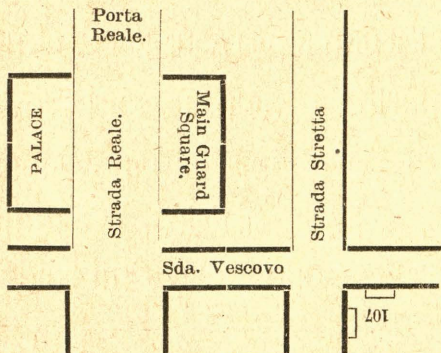
Billiter Buildings E.C.

S. & S. REST

107, STRADA VESCOVO, 107

(Corner to Strada Stretta.)

English catering on the hygienic principles recommended by British Medical authorities.



LUNCHEONS

12 to 2 p.m.

TEAS

SUPPERS

Open daily from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Sundays 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Private Parties arranged for and satisfaction guaranteed at the lowest possible terms.

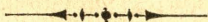
Pic-Nics or Outings a Speciality,

Proprietor F. LINCE.

(Late Manager S. & S. Institute, Str. Zaccaria.)

TAHIRAM & SONS

Chinese, Japanese & Oriental Bazaar.



DIRECT IMPORTERS of FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

Teneriffe Drawn Thread Work.

Tûrkish, Egyptian, Persian & Moorish
Goods, Silver Articles, Cashmere,
Chinese & Soudanese Embroidery.

Real Silk and Linen Malta Lace.

26, STRADA REALE
VALLETTA - MALTA.

(Opposite The Malta Union Club.)

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE ANGLO-MALTESE BANK

Established 1809.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

STRADA REALE, VALLETTA.

Office Hours — 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Saturdays — 9 a. m. to noon

Drawing accounts opened free of charge: Securities and Valuables received for safe custody; advances made on approved securities; Drafts issued on all foreign Cities and towns; Bills, Cheques, Coupons, &c. bought or forwarded for collection. Payments made by telegraph: Letters of credit issued: Purchases and Sales of stock and shares executed in all the foreign Bourses; all other Banking business transacted. Interest allowed on money placed on deposit for 3, 6, 9, and 12 months etc. at different rates of interest according to the importance of the deposit and period of duration.

London Agents—The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. and the London and Westminster Bank Ltd.

London Correspondents—Messrs, Samuel Montagu & Co. Deutsche Bank (Berlin). London Agency, Crédit Lyonnais.

Liverpool Correspondents—The Union Bank of Manchester Ltd.

Paris Correspondents—Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Berlin Correspondents—Deutsche Bank.

Vienna Correspondents—Banque Imp. Roy. Priv. des Pays Autrichiens,

Italian Cities—Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: "BANK MALTA."

A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions, & Lieber's Code used.

LE PROGRÈS

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

20, STRADA MERCANTI
VALLETTA—MALTA.

Unprecedented Opportunity!
Really is the best Value in Malta.

Lately received, a large and varied stock of English and French Goods of the very latest patterns and of the best materials obtainable. Our new system, as approved by the Academy of French Cutters, ensures perfect fit and style.

CARMELO SCICLUNA
Proprietor.

SARTORIA

DI

C. SCICLUNA

20, Strada Mercanti — Valletta.

Manifatture delle prime fabbriche FRANCESI ed INGLESÌ.

Taglio approvato nell'ultima Accademia Internazionale di Parigi.

PREZZO MODICISSIMO.

NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER FIRM.

Established

A.D.

1869.

IRONMONGERS

Tel. Address
METAL Malta.

A.B.C. Code.
5th. Ed. used.

S. Anastasi & Figli

The Army and Navy Suppliers.

General Agents,

Contractors,

Commission Merchants.

Contractors to :

H. M. Dockyard, Victualling Yard,
Royal Engineers, Army Ordnance Department,
Government Works, Malta Railway,
and all the Regiments in the Command.

102, 103, 104 Strada S. Giovanni

Corner to Strada Reale.

VALLETTA — MALTA.

The Artistic Magazine

- - of Paintings - -

The cheapest and the only Establishment
in Malta.

For Oil and Water Colours Paintings

J. BONELLO & CO.

6^D, STRADA REALE, 6^D.
VALLETTA - MALTA.

PRICE LIST OF WATER COLOURS.

INCH.	ARTICLES	EACH
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gozo Boat	1/3
do. do.	Views	1/6
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gozo Boat	1/6
do. do.	Views	2/-
10 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	3/-
13 x 3	do.	3/6
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gozo Boat & Views	4/6
14 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Views	5/-
16 x 6	do.	6/-
18 x 6	do.	8/-
29 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	16/-