

POCKET GUIDE
TO
MALTA AND GOZO

BY

EDGAR T. AGIUS

Member of the Malta Historical

and

Scientific Society

New and revised Edition.

1929.

Daily Malta Chronicle Printing Offices.

121

POCKET GUIDE
TO
MALTA AND GOZO

BY
EDGAR T. AGIUS

Member of the Malta Historical

and

Scientific Society

—
New and revised Edition

1929.



Daily Malta Chronicle Printing Offices.

GCPUL 485898

INTRODUCTION.

Lord Beaconsfield has said :
“Malta is certainly a most delightful station, its city, Valletta, equals in its noble architecture, even if it does not excel, any capital in Europe.

If that fair Valletta, with its streets of palaces, its picturesque forts and magnificent church, only crowned some green and azure island of the Jonian sea, Corfù for instance, I really think that the ideal of landscape would be realized.”

The area of Malta is about equal to that of the Isle of Wight, and the population is considerably over 220,000. Valletta with its palatial edifices, the cupolas and belfries of its temples, and its imposing bastions, offers to the view a most picturesque sight. From September to April, the climate is mild and dry, the temperature warm, and the air pleasant. Invalids are able to take open-air

exercise at some time or other during almost every day of the year. Consequently the island is an admirable winter resort. The season generally lasts from November to April. There are a fine opera house and good clubs. Sunshine and blue sky, spacious stone-built houses, with courtyards and fountains, green-shuttered windows, and restful balconies, gardens and orange-groves, give us a Southern touch very welcome after the cheerless hues of London in the Autumn. The place is at once English, Italian and Oriental. The soldiers recall England, while the houses with their curious latticed balconies and the women with their black "faldettas" or head-dresses, awake suggestions of the East. Specially, Malta is thoroughly British, and the presence of the garrison and fleet, ensures good sport such as golf, polo, racing, yachting, and the usual social gaieties of a large garrison town. The Island contains much of the highest historical interest—Phœnicians, Carthagenians and Romans have owned it—the Normans have left

their mark on it, and there are remarkable prehistoric temples of world-wide fame, and of the utmost interest to archeologists. To the lover of history, it is chiefly interesting as the last home of those warrior-monks, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and their succesful defence of this bulwark of Christendom, against the Turkish hordes of Solyman, in the year 1565 A.D.

Malta is an Island of beautiful views, and the panorama of the Grand Harbour, as seen from the Barracca Gardens, is one of the most magnificent sights in the world.

Daily average of bright sunshine.

	Hrs.
October	5-9
November	5-9
December	5-4
January	5-0
February	6-0
March	7-2
April	8-2
Min: temp: in winter about	55°
do. for the year	66°
Total yearly rainfall about	22"

EIGHT DAYS IN MALTA.

First Day.

Morning:—The town, St. John's Church, Governor's Palace and Armoury, Opera House.

Afternoon:—Drive to Sliema, St. Julian's Pembroke Camp, returning Via St. Antonio Gardens.

Second Day.

Morning:—Public Library, Market, Museum, the Bastions, Barracca Gardens, Hastings Gardens, Maglio and Argotti Gardens.

Afternoon:—Drive to Hypogeum at Casal Paula and the newly discovered temple of Tarxien, visit the Addolorata Cemetery.

Third day.

Morning:—Railway to Città Vecchia—Visit to Cathedral. Catacombs, Roman Villa, and St. Paul's Grotto, St. Paul's Catacombs, Lunch at Rabat Città Vecchia, thence by carriage to Verdala Palace and Boschetto Garden.

Fourth day.

Morning:—The Auberges, Theatre Manoel, Ancient Hospital of the Knights of St. John, on application at Police Headquarters, the Castellania, Lower Barracca Gardens and Sir Alexander Ball's Monument.

Afternoon:—Drive to Musta Church and to the scene of St. Paul's Ship-wreck A.D. 58.

Fifth day.

Morning:—Excursion by launch to Vittoriosa—St. Lawrence's Church and St. Joseph's Oratory, also Inquisitor's Palace and Square of the Column of Victory.

Afternoon.—Drive to Birzebbugia—a visit to the Phoenician and Roman Antiquities, to "Ghar Dalam" prehistoric cave on application to the Curator of Natural History at the Museum, Valletta, and to Hassan's cave.

Sixth day.

Morning:—A walk through the Town and purchase of souvenirs.

Afternoon:—Drive to the prehistoric temples of Hagiär Kim and Mnaidra—visit to Makluba on way home.

Seventh day.

Drive to the Inquisitor's Palace (via Siggieui situated in the midst of a fertile valley and gardens, or else Zurriek) and thence a visit to the magnificent cliffs and sea caves of Wied iz-Zurriek.

Eighth day.

Sea trip to Gozo and a visit to the Gran Castello, Xlendi, Ramla, the Prehistoric Temple of Gigantia and Calypso's cave.

TOURING CARS.

Touring Motor Cars shall be hired by distance or by time at the option of the hirer; but unless the hirer expressly states at the time of hiring, that he wishes to hire the car by time it shall be presumed that it has been hired by distance

HIRE BY DISTANCE.

Fare :—

	5 S'ter	7 S'ter
For every half mile covered or fraction thereof	-/4d	-/5d
Minimum charge.	2/-	3/-
From midnight till 4 a.m. for every half mile covered or fraction thereof.	-/5d	-/6d

Return journey :—

If the car is not availed of for the return journey 75 p.c. of the mileage fare shall be charged.

The return journey is to be reckoned up to the garage or stand from which the car was originally engaged.

Waiting charges :—

5 S'ter 7 S'ter

If the mileage fare including the return journey is not less than 5/-. no charge shall be made for the first half-hour of waiting. For each additional quarter of an hour or fraction thereof.

-/4d 2/5d

If the mileage fare is less than 5/-. for each quarter of an hour of waiting or fraction thereof

-/4d -/5d

Mileage how reckoned :

Distances shall be reckoned in accordance with the tables in the Tariff for cabs.

HIRE BY TIME.

(From stand back to stand)

Fare :—

For every quarter of an hour or fraction thereof up to 2 hours.

2/- 2/6

	5 S'ter	7 'ter
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or fraction thereof.	-/4d	-/5d
Minimum charge.	4/-	5/-
For half a day of six hours (up to 30 miles)	20/-	25/-
For one day of twelve hours. (up to 60 miles)	40/-	50/-

LUGGAGE.

Luggage up to two pieces shall be carried free of charge. For additional luggage -/6d. per piece may be charged. The driver may refuse to carry any parcel, luggage or goods of such size, weight or in such condition as is likely to damage the car.

VALLETTA.

Cab fare to Hal Saffieni.
 Cab fare to Hagiar Kim and Mnaidra.
 Cab fare to St. Paul's Bay.
 Cab fare to Wied iz-Zurriek.

Cab fare to Città Vecchia or
 Notabile and Rabat.
 Cab fare to Birzebbugia and
 St. George's Bay.

FARES FROM VALLETTA.

	For 2 persons one way	For more than two persons.	For 2 persons going & returning..	For more than two passengers going & returning
Hal Saffieni	1s. 9d.	add 50 p.c.	after half an hour waiting half the fare back	and 50 p.c.
Hag. Kim & Mnaidra	3s. 9d.	"	"	"
St. Paul's Bay	4s. 9d.	"	"	"
Wied iz-Zurriek	2s. 9d.	"	"	"
Notabile and Rabat	3s. 6d.	"	"	"
Birzeb. or St. George's	3s. 3d.	"	"	"
Rate per hour	1s. 8d.	"		

VALLETTA.

(Founded 1566 by Grand Master La Vallette who gave his name to the City.)

I.

St. JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL.

Built by Grand Master La Cassière

Architect: Girolamo Cassar. Consecrated in 1578.

The Conventual Church of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Contains marble and bronze monuments, excellent pictures and frescoes and over 400 marble slabs commemorating the noblest families of Europe. Flemish Tapestries after Rubens, presented by Grand Master Perellos in 1697.

Of this Church, Sir Walter Scott wrote that "it was the most magnificent he had ever seen" and it is without a doubt, one of the finest in Europe.

Open on weekdays until 10 a.m.
and from 3.30 p.m. until sunset.

Open on Sundays during the whole
morning.

Beadle will act as guide.

II,

THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

Formerly the residence of the
Grand Masters.

Built in the time of Del Monte and
La Cassière, Grand Masters of Malta.
Architect: Girolamo Cassar, 1572.

Tickets of admission to the Armou-
ry to be obtained at the gate leading
thereto from Prince Alfred's Court—
6d. There are also exquisite Gobelin
tapestries and beautiful paintings.

Armoury mainly mediæval—con-
tains most valuable armour, quaint
guns, and old majolica jars. (Vide
G. F. Laking: "The Armoury of the
Knights of St. John, in Malta.")

III.

OPERA HOUSE.

This noble building was built in 1861 from the designs of Charles Barry and cost no less than £60,000.

IV.

THE AUBERGES.

Formerly the residence of the Knights and chiefs of the different Tongues into which the Order was divided. Architect: Girolamo Cassar.

The Auberges are;

Auberge de Provence—Str. Reale, built 1575—former residence of the Grand Commander of the Order.

The interior is lofty and beautifully decorated, and is now used by the Malta Union Club.

Auberge d'Auvergne—Str. Reale, built 1574—former residence of the Grand Marshal, now the Law Courts.

Auberge de France—Strada Mezzodi
—built 1588—former residence of the
Grand Hospitaller and the Knights of
France, now used as office of the
Minister of Education.

Auberge d'Italie Str. Mercanti, a
very fine building—former residence
of the Grand Admiral and Knights of
Italy—built in 1574 and rebuilt in
1683 by Grand Master Carafa. The
bust of the latter is over the main
entrance. The trophy of weapons
was carved from marble taken from
the ruined temple of Proserpine at
Imtarfa—It is now used as the Nation-
al Museum.

In the archeological and historical
section besides a rich collection of
prehistoric pottery, the relics of the
various dominations are exhibited
consisting of models, photos, pottery,
statuettes, inscriptions, glassware, mo-
saics, coins, paintings, etc. On the first
floor is a rich collection of minerals
and precious stones [*Mineralogical
Section*]

On the same floor the invaluable collection of fossils and of remains of extinct animals found in Malta is displayed. In separate halls are rich exhibits of fauna and flora of the Islands. [*Natural History Section*].

At the furthest end of the same storey is the *Art Section* where a fine collection of old and modern pictures is chronologically arranged. Prints, art objects, models and statuettes are also shown.

Entrance fee	...	...	...	6d.
Saturday	...	...	...	3d.
Sunday	...	...	...	gratis.

Auberge d' Aragon.—Strada Vescovo, built 1571—residence of the Grand Conservator and Knights of the Language of Aragon, now the Prime Minister's Office.

Auberge Anglo-Bavière near Fort St. Elmo—is a very fine building. It is also known as Palazzo Corner and in 1784 became the residence of the Turcopilier of the Order, and of the

Knights of the Anglo Bavarian Tongues
now used as a Government Elementary
School.

Auberge de Castille.—Piazza Regina,
the finest of all, the old residence of the
Grand Chancellor and Knights of
Castille and Portugal. Over the main
entrance are the arms and marble bust
of Gr. Master Pinto who completed
the building in 1744 from designs of
the Maltese Architect Cachia, now used
as Military Headquarters.

**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF
GRAND MASTERS OF MALTA.**

Philip Villiers de L'Isle—

Adam	....	....	...	...	1521-1534
Peter di Ponte		...	....		1534-1535
Didier de Ste. Jalle			...		1535-1536
John D'Omedes		..	...		1536-1553
Claude de la Sengle			....		1553-1557
John de la Valette Parisot					1557-1568
Peter del Monte		..			1568-1572
John L'Evêque de la Cassière					1572-1581
Hugh Loubens de Verdalle					1582-1595
Martin Garzes		..	....		1595-1601
Alof de Wignacourt	...		...		1601-1622

Louis Mendes de Vasconcellos	1622-1623
Anthony de Paule	1623-1636
John de Lascaris Castellar	1636-1657
Martin de Redin	1657-1660
Annet de Clermont Gessan	1660-1660
Raphael Cotoner	1660-1663
Nicolas Cotoner	1663-1680
Gregory Carafa	1680-1690
Adrian de Wignacourt	1690-1697
Raymond Perellos	1697-1720
Mark Anth: Zondadari	1720-1722
Anth: Manoel de Vilhena	1722-1736
Raymond Despuig	1736-1741
Emmanuel Pinto de Fonseca	1741-1773
Francois Ximenes de Texada	1773-1775
Emmanuel de Rohan-Polduc	1775-1797
Ferdinand Hompesch	1797-1798

V.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by Grand Master Rohan in 1786. Architect: Stefano Ittar.

Contains upwards of 100,000 vols. and 1185 MSS.

Many old and valuable editions of classical works, some of them richly

bound, also illuminated manuscripts and some of the records of the Knights Hospitallers.

Open during winter from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Open during summer from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

VI.

THE MARKET.

Opened in 1861 during the governorship of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.

VII.

THEATRE MANOEL.

in Strada Teatro, was built by G. M. Manoel de Vilhena in 1731—remarkable as one of the oldest Theatres in Europe.

VIII.

THE BASTIONS.

One can walk round Valletta in about 1 hour. A new vista is enjoyed at every 100 yards. The higher portions with deep moats, at some points over 200 ft. deep, are a marvel of Military Architecture.

IX.

**THE ANCIENT HOSPITAL OF
THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.**

Strada Mercanti—Built 1575.

The Hospital, now used as Police Headquarters, was built during the reign of Grand Master La Cassière and was amplified and improved by G.M. Raphael Cotoner. It contains a room or ward of colossal proportions viz:—503 ft. long, 34 ft. 10 in. broad, and 30 ft. 6 inches, high. According to Porter, during the early part of the 18th century, the beds numbered 745.

It was the custom to serve the patients with food on dishes and plates of solid silver.

The hospital was open to all and was renowned all over Europe. It was under the care of the Knights and the Knight Grand Cross in charge of it was called the Grand Hospitaller, who was the Head of the French Langue. At the time of the Order the Hospital was known as the "*Sacra Infermeria*."

For permission to visit, apply to the Commissioner of Police.

X.

THE CASTELLANIA.

(Near the Post Office,
Strada Mercanti.)

Was built by G.M. Pinto in 1758, as a Palace of Justice, a Civil and Criminal Court. It was also the residence of the President called Castellano who was elected by the Grand Master from one of the eight Tongues by turn, the office being held for two years. At the corner of the building between the streets Mercanti and San Giovanni the post is still visible on which a certain class of offenders were exposed to the public view as if in a pillory. The well-known hook in Strada San Giovanni was connected with this post, as a rope helped the man up to take his punishment. The building is used as the Public Health Office.

XI.

THE BORSA OR EXCHANGE.

Strada Reale—built in 1857.

XII.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

(a) UPPER BARRACCA.

Built 1661; the Barracca was roofed over and improved by Fr. Flaminio Balbiani Prior of Messina.

At the most prominent part of the town—general view of Grand Harbour and the country.

(b) LOWER BARRACCA.

View of harbour entrance, and monument of Sir Alexander John Ball—first Governor of Malta.

(c) HASTINGS GARDENS.

Overlooking country to the West and the Marsamuscetto Harbour. A marble monument of the Marquess of Hastings, Governor of Malta in 1824, is built in the middle of this garden.

**(d) THE ARGOTTI & MAGLIO
GARDENS OF FLORIANA.**

The former is the Botanic Garden attached to the University; it contains a good collection of indigenous plants.

VITTORIOSA.

At Vittoriosa on the other side of the Grand Harbour, is the church of St. Lawrence, the conventual church of the Knights of St. John, on their arrival in Malta. It contains beautiful vestments, chalices, and a handsome silver Gothic cross which is placed on the altar on great festivities. There are also other beautiful works of art, notably an ancient picture of St. Lawrence in the Vestry, brought from Rhodes by the Knights of St. John. This church is of great historical importance and well worth a visit, having been erected originally in 1090 when the Arabs were expelled from Malta by Count Roger of Normandy. The hat and sword of Grand Master La Valette are kept in an adjoining Oratory.

In the Inquisitor's Palace in Strada Porta Maggiore are the coats-of-arms of Popes Alexander VII and Innocent XII former Inquisitors of Malta.

The clock tower in the Square of the Column of Victory, contains an interesting old hand-made clock, and the building is said to have been used by Grand Master La Valette, to direct the defence of the City, during the great siege by the Turks in the year 1565.

COUNTRY

I.

HALSAFLIENI HYPOGEUM.

Prehistoric underground temple and Necropolis at Casal Paula, Catacomb Street—Period about 3000 B.C.

Tram fare to Casal Paula 1½d.

Admission 6d.

Distance from Valletta: 20 mnts.

Guide-book to be obtained from caretaker.

Open from 9 a.m. till sunset.

Mr. E. Peet in his recent work "Rough Stone Monuments," calls this temple "one of the Wonders of the World."

II.

TARXIEN NEOLITHIC TEMPLES.

About five minutes walk from the Hypogeum are the newly discovered temples of Tarxien, perhaps the most interesting prehistoric ruins in the

island. Caretaker & illustrated guide book on the premises.

Cab fare 1s.9d. or tram to Cospicua (Paula Station)

Distance from Valletta 20 mnts.

III.

HAGIAR KIM AND MNAIDRA.

Two extensive megalithic ruins of prehistoric temples to the W. of the village Crendi.

Time there and back, by cab, about 4 hours.

The date of the above ruins, and of those at Tarxien is about 3,000 B.C.

These ruins are superior to any others to be found in the Mediterranean.

Caretaker and illustrated guide book on the premises.

Distance from Valletta 7 miles.

IV.

SLIEMA.

The pleasant suburb of Sliema is called the Brighton of Malta and can be reached by steam ferry (fare 1d.) in a quarter of an hour—Good Hotels and tea rooms.

V.

MARSASCALA.

Marsascala a delightful little Bay and fishing village, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Valletta—tea rooms.

VI.

ST. PAUL'S BAY.

A very picturesque bay to the N.W. of Malta; pleasant drive through best part of the country. Hotels and tea rooms well kept. Scene of St. Paul's Shipwreck, A.D. 58.

Time: 4 hours.

VII.

WIED IZ-ZURRIEK.

Near Zurrico—magnificent cliffs and sea caves reminding one of the Blue Grotto of Capri: can be visited in fine weather.

Fare—2s. per boat.

Time: about 4 hours.

A visit to these beautiful caves should not be missed.

VIII.

**CITTA' VECCHIA OR NOTABILE
AND RABATO.**

Ancient Capital, said to have been founded by the Greeks, (?) about 730 B.C.

By rail: every hour (as per timetable) return ticket 14d.

Time: about 4 hours.

The old town itself, the capital of Malta since Phœnician times.

Many Mediæval houses are still standing, one of which is a gem of Siculo-Norman architecture. Its beauty and old-world associations are most fascinating.

Good hôtel and tea rooms.

IX.

At Città Vecchia, the oldest city of Malta, the places of interest are :—

THE CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S CAVE.

At the Cathedral, rebuilt 1702 by Lawrence Gafà, a Maltese architect, is a Bizantine image of St. Paul covered with a cloth of silver, a Cross from Rhodes, and beautiful choir stalls of 1481 A.D. besides many other works of art.

The Cathedral occupies the traditional site of the house of Publius, the Roman governor who was consecrated by St. Paul as the first Bishop of Malta.

THE CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL

At the main entrance of the City, is the Sanatorium, now called the "*Connaught Hospital*" after H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught who contributed a considerable sum towards the expense of adapting it to its present requirements,

This fine building which is adorned with the arms of Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena (1721-1736) was formerly the old Palace of Justice. There is a very fine view of the country between the old City and Valletta. Permission to view is by application to the Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Strada Mercanti, Valletta.

ROMAN VILLA.

A Museum built on the side of a 1st century Roman Palace. A unique collection of Roman objects and a set of bright 1st. Century mosaics still in place.

In the upper-hall, a collection of early Roman remains and tomb-

furnitures from rock-graves varying in date from the 10th Century B.C. to the 3rd Century. A.D.

Caretaker and guide book on the premises.

Entrance 3d. on week days. Closed on Sunday.

ST. PAUL'S CATACOMBS.

Well preserved remains of a fine set of early Christian Catacombs (3rd to 5th Cent.) electric light throughout. Entered from a railed garden to the left of St. Agata's road. First garden to be reached from the S.E.

These Catacombs are not inferior to the Roman ones celebrated all over the world.

Caretaker and illustrated guide book at the entrance. Entrance fee 3d.

VERDALA PALACE AND BOSCHETTO GARDENS.

About 1 mile to the S. of Rabat, a fine palace built by Grand Master Verdalle in 1588, situated in the middle

of a very fertile valley. Orange groves and other old trees give a most picturesque aspect to the valley, which is the best to be seen in Malta.

Apply for permission to Colonial A.D.C. The Palace, Valletta.

X.

MUSTA CHURCH.

Completed in 1863—The village of Musta $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the N.W. of Valletta.

Typical Maltese village with a remarkably large church built without scaffolding, mostly by the voluntary labour of the villagers; fine paintings marble pavement and organ.

The Church has a dome 118 feet in diameter and 172 feet high, the third in size in the world, and exceeding that of St. Paul's of London by 16 ft. Constructed in imitation of the Roman Pantheon, and has standing accommodation for 12,000 people.

Architect Giorgio Grognet de Vassè, a native of Malta.

XI.

**SAN ANTONIO PALACE AND
GARDENS.**

The Palace built by Grand Master de Paula in 1625, now one of the residences of the Governor of Malta.

Beautiful gardens and orange groves.
Entrance free.

XII.

BIRZEBBUGIA.

A very picturesque sandy Bay about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Valletta where luncheon and tea can be had. An ideal spot to spend the day.

The celebrated "Ghar Dalam" in the neighbourhood, should be visited by appointment with the Curator of Nat. History Section at the Valletta Museum.

Contains masses of fossil bones of Elephants and Hippopotami etc. buried in a clayey soil. The cave is about 600 ft. long.

XIII.

**EXCURSION TO GOZO BY
STEAMER.**

Gozo is remarkable for its hilly aspect, for its fertile fields and its fine, picturesque bays. Ramla Bay, (Grotto of Calypso), Marsalforno Bay, Xlendi Bay and caves, General's Rock, Kawra, the Jordan lighthouse, are worth visiting. The latter is 600 ft. above sea level and its light is visible at a distance of 24 miles.—Fine view.

At Casal Caccia or (Xaghara) is a stalactite grotto.

Fee 1s.

The old city known as the "Gran Castello" has a charming mediæval aspect, and there are beautiful views.

The prehistoric ruins of Gigantia with its megalithic walls is a unique monument of the Stone Age about 3000 B.C.

About half a mile distant from Gigantia and to the S.W. of the same,

extensive ruins exist known as Ta Santa Verna. These ruins are a clear evidence of a neolithic station. Very elegant pottery, personal ornaments, and flint instruments were found, and beaten floor hearths and burial grounds were met with.

The General's Rock in which grows the Fungus Melitensis, and on which a special kind of lizard is found, is in Dueira Bay and near it is a fine natural arch and the so called inland sea.

There is a daily steamer service to Gozo—time about one hour and a half by sea. There is also good Hotel accommodation.

MOTOR TRIPS

1. To Marfa (where there is a good Hotel) via Sliema, St. Andrew's, Saline, St. Paul's Bay and Melleha.
2. To Ghain Tuffieha and thence to Marfa or St. Paul's Bay for lunch or tea.
3. To Marsascalea and Birzebbugia for lunch and tea.
4. To Concezione Church, Città Vecchia and St. Antonio Gardens for lunch or tea.
5. To the Aerodrome at Hal-Far, Hassan's Cave and Birzebbugia for lunch or tea.
6. To the fine cliffs and caves of Wied-iz-Zurriek and Birzebbugia for lunch or tea.
7. To the Inquisitor's Palace, Verdala Palace and Boschetto Gardens, returning by St. Paul's Bay, the Saline, St. Julian's and Sliema.
8. To Birzebbugia and Delimara Point for lunch or tea. Splendid view.

**DISTANCE OF VILLAGES &c.
FROM PORTA REALE, IN ENGLISH
MILES.**

Addolorata Cemetery	....	....	....	....	....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asciak	....	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Attard	....	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Balzan	....	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bingemma	....	....	....	....	....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Birchircara	....	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Birzebbugia	....	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Boschetto	....	....	....	....	....	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chircop	....	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Concezione Church	....	....	....	....	....	11
Cospicua	....	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crendi	....	....	....	....	....	6
Curmi	....	....	....	....	....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Delimara	....	....	....	....	....	8
Dingli	....	....	....	....	....	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Fauuara	....	....	....	....	....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fort Bingemma	....	....	....	....	....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Ricasoli	....	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
„ St. Luciano	....	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ Tigné	....	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gargur	....	....	....	....	....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghar Hassan	....	....	....	....	....	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Gudia	....	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Hamrun	....	....	....	....	....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hospital for Mental Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	5

Imtahleb	....	....	....	....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lia	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Luca	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Makluba	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Marfa	....	....	....	....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Marsascirocco	....	....	....	....	6
Marsascala	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Melleha....	....	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melleha via Musta	....	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Micabiba	....	....	....	....	5
Misida	....	....	....	....	2
Musta	....	....	....	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naxaro	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Notabile	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Paula	....	....	....	....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pietà	....	....	....	....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Safi	....	....	....	....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Selmun Palace	....	....	....	....	12 $\frac{5}{8}$
Siggieui	....	....	....	....	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sliema	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Antonio	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
St. George's Bay	....	....	....	....	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Julian's	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
St. Paul's Bay....	....	....	....	....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tarxien	....	....	....	....	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Zabbar	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Zebbug	....	....	....	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Zeitun	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Zurricco	....	....	....	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

HISTORICAL DATA

STONE AGE	....	....	4,000 to 3000 B.C.
BRONZE AGE	....	....	3,000 to 2,000 B.C.
PHŒNICIANS	....	....	1,500 B.C. circa or earlier
CARTHAGINIANS	....	....	400 B.C. circa or earlier
ROMANS	....	....	216 B.C. circa or earlier.
ARABS	....	....	870 A.D.
NORMANS	....	....	1090
ARAGONESE	....	....	1283
CASTILIANS	....	....	1412
KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM	....	....	1530
FRENCH	....	....	1798
BRITISH	....	....	1800

Books and booklets about Malta
may be had at various stationers:—

[Critien, Muscat, the Central
Library and Colonial Library]

ADDENDA:—Anyone requiring parti-
culars about historical monuments,
can communicate with the Honorary
Secretary of the Malta Historical and
Scientific Society, or with the Sec-
retary of the Malta Tourist Bureau,
Valletta.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Under the auspices of the Malta
Society of Arts, Manufactures and
Commerce.

MALTESE LACE

AT THE

MALTA LACE SCHOOL.

219 STRADA REALE,
(Palazzo de La Salle)

VALLETTA.

Visitors can see specimens of the
industry and women at work.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	3
Daily average of bright sun- shine	6
Eight days in Malta	6
Touring Cars	10
Cab fares from Valletta to some of the places of in- terest.	13
Valletta	14
St. John's Co-Cathedral	14
Governor's Palace	15
Opera House	16
Auberges:—de Provence, de Auvergne, ...	16
De France.d'Italie(National Museum)	17
d'Aragon, Anglo-Bavière, Museum of Nat. History....	18
and de Castille....	19
Chronological List of Grand Masters of Malta.	19
Public Library....	20
The Market	21
Theatre Manoel	21

	PAGE
The Bastions	21
Hospital of the Knights of St. John	22
Castellania (old Palace of Justice.)	23
The Borsa or Exchange.... ..	23
Public Gardens	24
Vittoriosa	25
Country	27
Halsaflieni Hypogeum	27
Tarxien Neolithic Temples	27
Hagiar Kim and Mnaidra	28
Sliema	29
Marsascalea	29
St. Paul's Bay	29
Wied iz-Zurriek	30
Città Vecchia (Medina or Notabile)	30
Cathedral; St. Paul's Cave;	31
Connaught Hospital	32
Roman Villa	32
St. Paul's Catacombs	33
Verdala Palace and Boschetto Gardens	33
Musta Church	34
San Antonio Palace and Gar- dens	35
Birzebbugia	35

	PAGE
Excursion to Gozo	36
Motor Trips	38
Distance of Villages from Porta Reale.... ..	39
Historical Data	41
Booklets about Malta	42
Malta Lace School	43
