



The Arabesque cluster of houses built by architect Emmanuele Luigi Galizia in Rudolph Street in



Feast day in St Mary Street, c. 1910. Note the oil lumini decorations, before the introduction of street electricity.

## Sliema – lost city (part two)

dalised population first witnessed a 13-floor mammoth. A skyscraper in Sliema! Today almost nothing of the old urban fabric survives on the extensive waterfront. The hinterland too is suffering 'development', but this satire on progress still occasionally meets some resistance. What changed equally radically is the way of This introduces the second part of this mini-

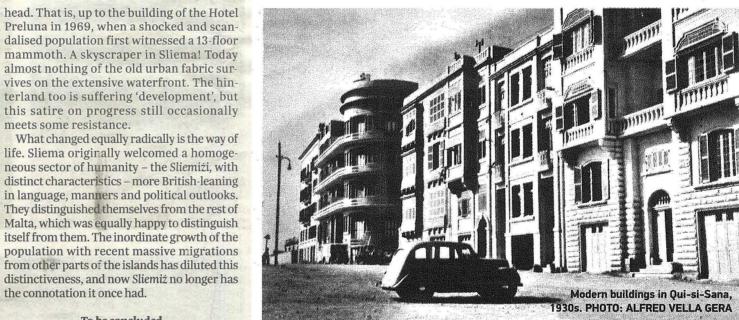
Generally nothing more ambitious than

three or four storeys once dared raise its

life. Sliema originally welcomed a homogeseries of images that recall the Sliema that is neous sector of humanity – the Sliemiżi, with no more. Some of the major changes distinct characteristics - more British-leaning occurred within living memory, others pre- in language, manners and political outlooks. date that. The major differences are to be found in the way Sliema expanded horizon-Malta, which was equally happy to distinguish tally - it now is practically joined at the hip itself from them. The inordinate growth of the with Gzira, San Gwann and St Julian's - vast population with recent massive migrations swathes of agricultural land once separated from other parts of the islands has diluted this the four localities: islands in a sea of fields. distinctiveness, and now Sliemiż no longer has And the vertical thrust is no less notable. the connotation it once had.

To be concluded

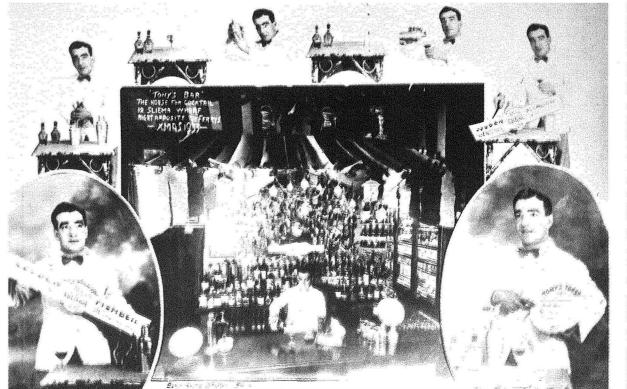






The first Imperial Hotel in Sliema, 1920s.





Tony's Bar in the Strand, Sliema, 1930s. PHOTO: BLACK AND WHITE STUDIO



Aerial view of Sliema, 1940s.