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A short history of Valletta, a remarkable city.
The hub of events that shaped the history of a
nation.



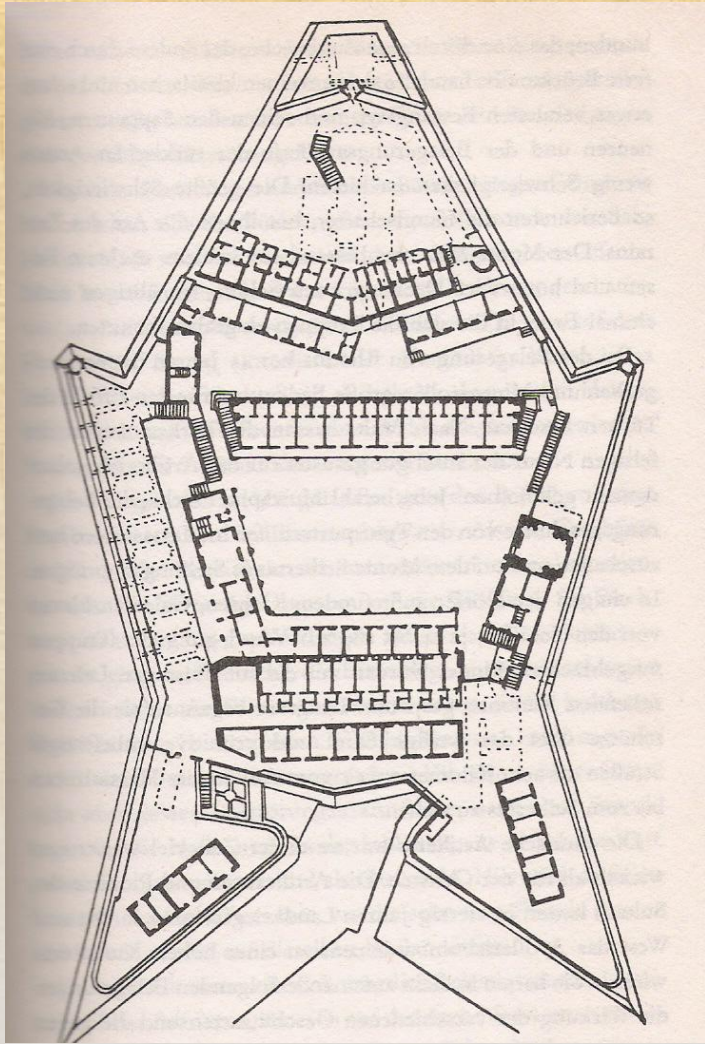






- Mount Sceberras, was not barren wasteland but “intense, ancient and medieval agricultural occupation” challenged the often-repeated theory that Mount Sceberras was barren and rocky...

Valletta Rehabilitation Project CEO Claude Borg said in 2010






After victory of the Great Siege money poured in from European kingdoms. Pope Pius V sent his own architect Francesco Laparelli da Cortona





Visitors' descriptions during the Knights






Source 2: The city possesses nice gateways entirely built by stone and decorated and embellished with many cannon. Many of these cannon go back to the time of Grand Master Valetta... ...Afterwards he visited the main church of the Order, St. John's which at the moment was being refurbished and improved nicely...

From the travel notes of Duke Ferdinand Albercht zu Braunschweig-Luneburg (1663) published by Thomas Freller in The Cavaliers Tour and Malta in 1663, PIN (1998) (Pg. 170)



Source 3: The streets of Valletta are straight but steep and without pavements. Where the rock is too steep they have cut stone steps or made paving stones. When it rains, these stone and steps become very slippery; when it is sunny they shine and become very hot and dazzle they eyes. This reflection of the sun can even cause blindness. The street which is most used by the knights for strolling is ‘Strada de Forbici’.

From the diarium des Baron Georg Friedrich zu Eulenburg (1663) published by Thomas Freller in The Cavaliers Tour and Malta in 1663, PIN (1998) (Pg. 170)



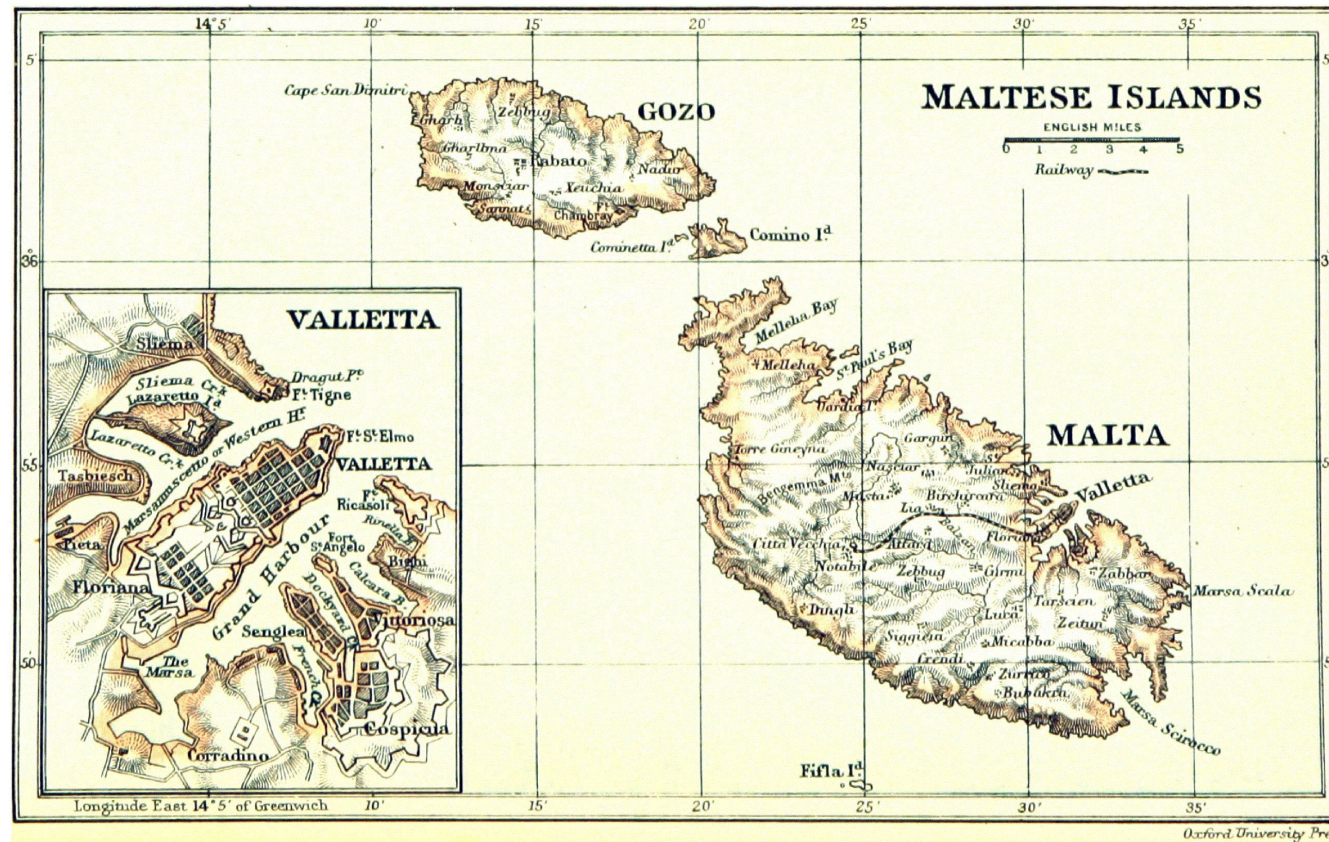
But the Valletta bastions are not rightly separated according to the measured mathematical distance of 200 paces but rather positioned in a haphazard manner; They are also too small and too close to each other. They also have two really unnecessary small bastions called *Cavallieri* in Italian language. And although there exist in the city, many other bastion-like fortifications, especially towards the sea-hospital, on account of their haphazard and inaccurate positioning, they hardly deserve to be called bastions.

Source 1: The capital city of this island was built anew by the 48th Grand Master of this Order of the Knights of St John, Jean de Vallette soon after the victorious Great Siege of 1565 and was called Valletta after him. It is very close to the sea and built on a mount... ..there, one comes across a town-moat about twenty feet high and thirty feet wide. The moat is mainly surrounded and fortified by eight different, partly highly-built bastions, which bear the names of the Knights' Tongues or nations as well as by other military equipment. But the Valletta bastions are not rightly separated according to the measured mathematical distance of 200 paces but rather positioned in a haphazard manner; They are also too small and too close to each other. They also have two really unnecessary small bastions called *Cavallieri* in Italian language. And although there exist in the city, many other bastion-like fortifications, especially towards the sea-hospital, on account of their haphazard and inaccurate positioning, they hardly deserve to be called bastions. These Valletta bastions are particular, not only with reference to their base but also when one considers the right elevation; for, they are completely hewn-out in rocks (nature here helps the inhabitants to fortify the city better) and subsequently, for uniformity's sake, elevated by means of a wall: on each bastion, there are several big cannon. The Grand Master hands and entrusts to the Knights of every Tongue or nation of this Order, a bastion, which they are to guard and protect. The city of Valletta is separated on one side from the neighbouring landscapes by a moat dug out rather deeply and widely in rocks...The buildings are in general high and partly very stately. They are similar in that they are covered at the top only with a lime-coating and made of yellowish-white four-cornered stones... .. This city is characterized by a good number of narrow, as well as wide, properly separated and clean streets.

From Malta, island of Christian Heroes: life in Malta in the early 17th century / based on a book by Johann Friedrich Breithaupt published in

Johann Friedrich
Breithaupt published
in Frankfurt in 1632

French territory





Stephen Spiteri
<https://vassallohistory.wordpress.com/french-blockade-batteries/>

ONCE UPON
A TIME IN

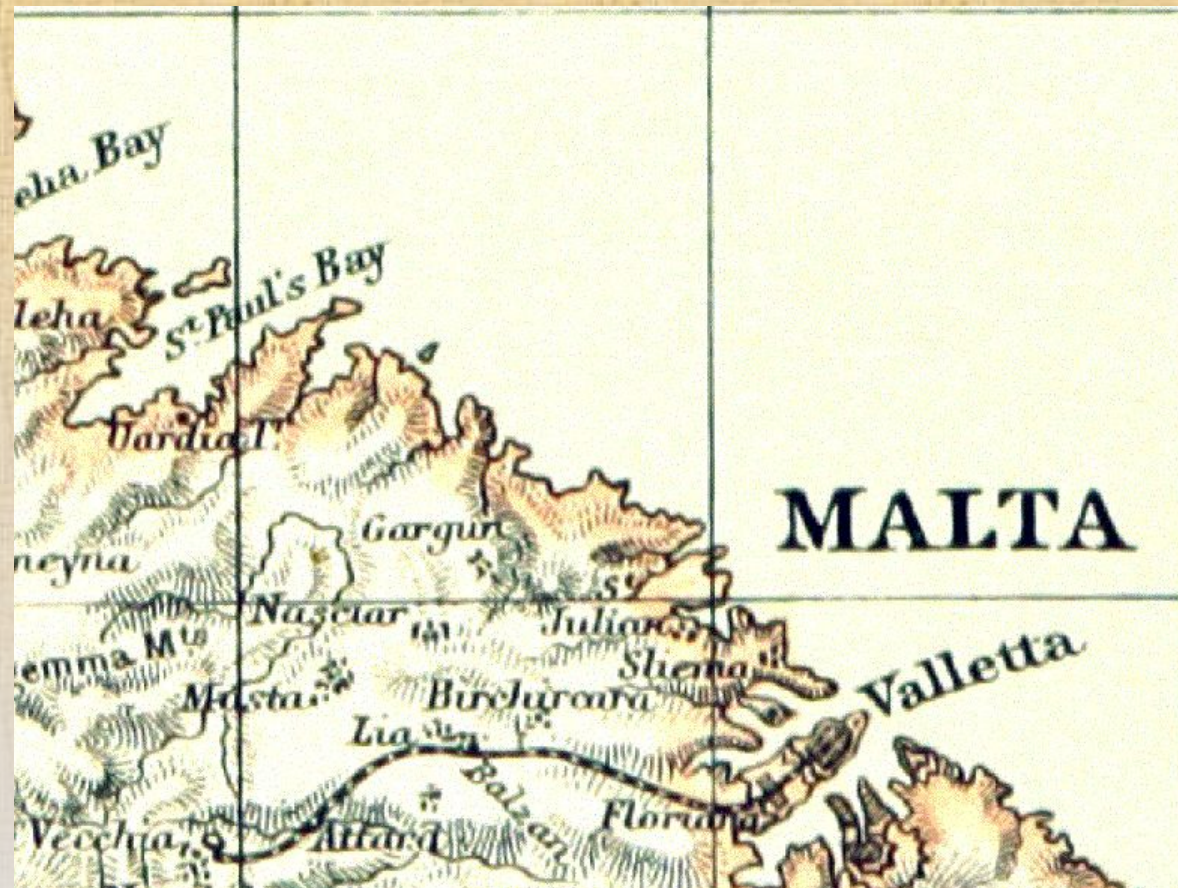
1798

1799

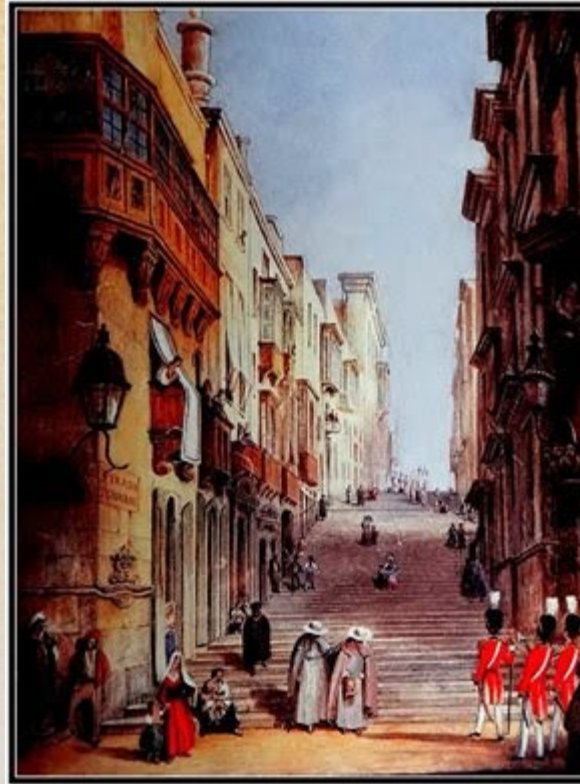
1800

FORGOTTEN STORIES FROM
THE FRENCH PERIOD
IN MALTA

YOSANNE VELLA



Lord Byron 1811



Adieu, ye joys of La Valette!
Adieu, sirocco, sun, and
sweat!
Adieu, thou palace rarely
enter'd!
Adieu, ye mansions where
I've ventured! Adieu, ye
cursed streets of stairs!
(How surely he who mounts
you swears!)

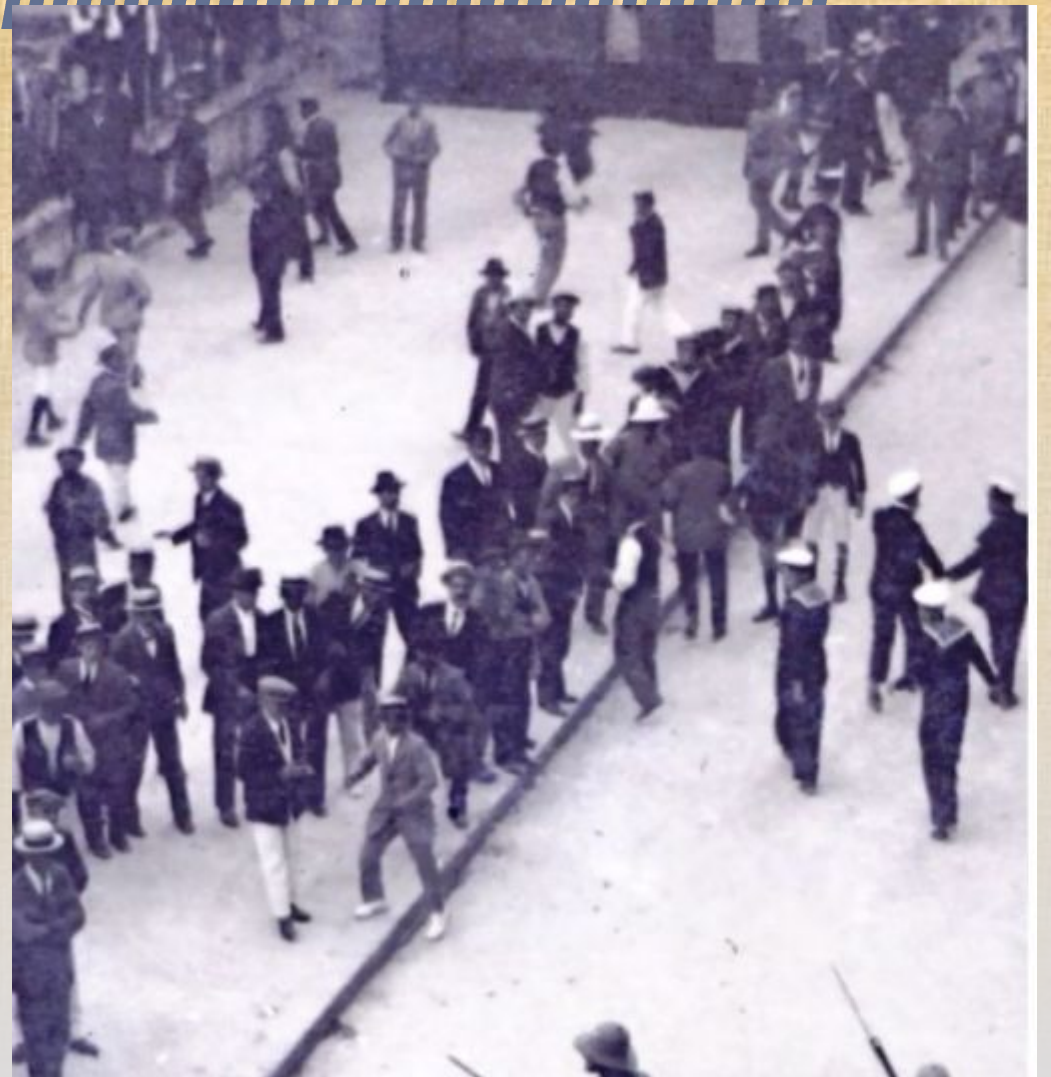
19th century multi cultural Valletta



A.W.McFall @Some Figueres at the Palace Square” around 1886

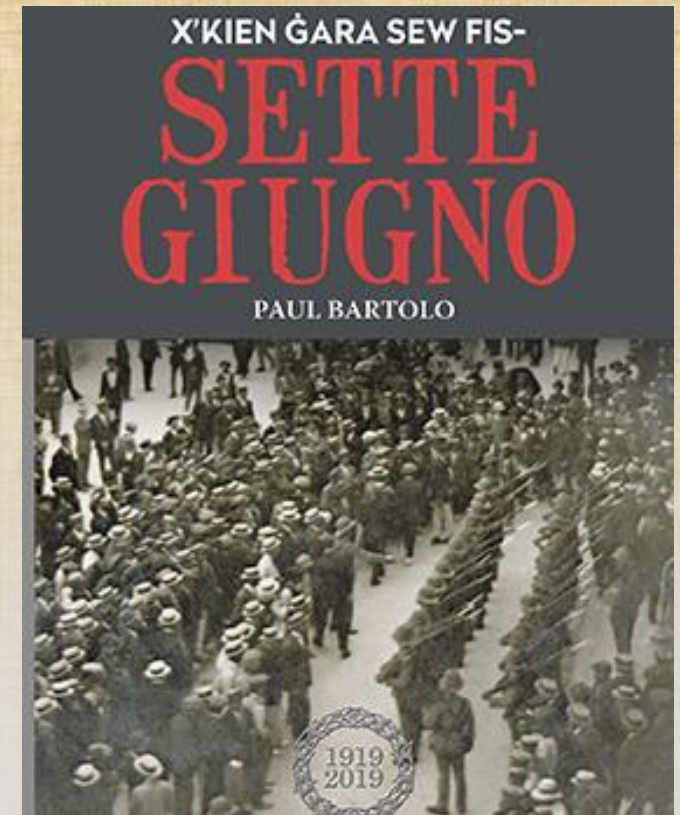
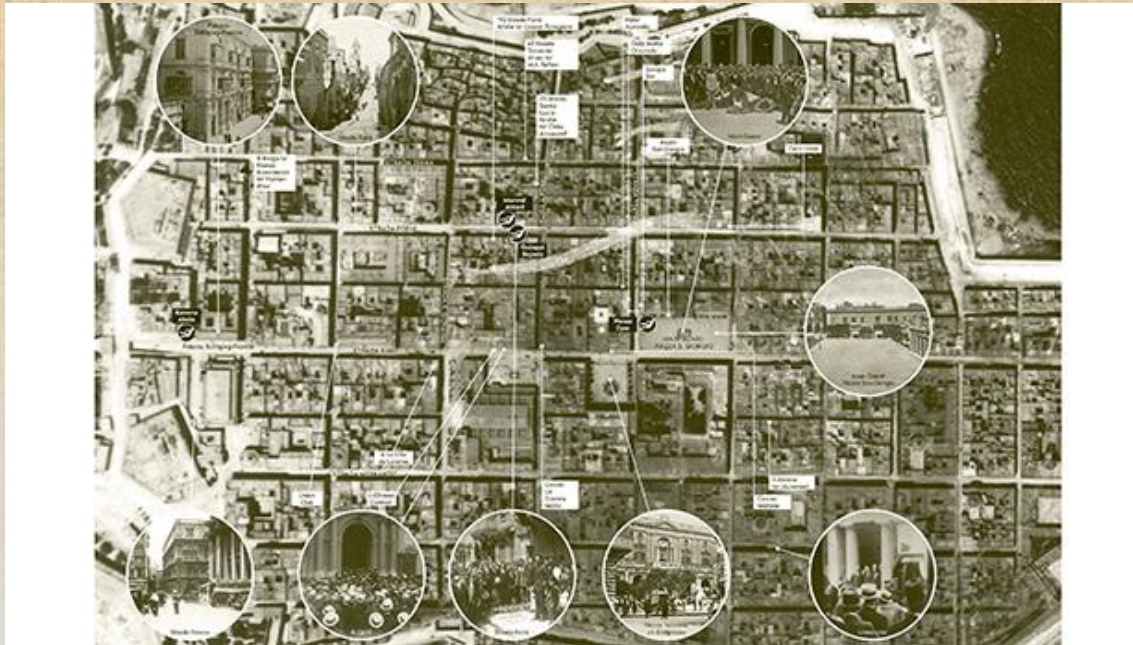


Sette Giugno





The locations in Valletta where Sette Giugno events and incidents took place





7 TA' GUNJU 1919

MANWEL ATTARD
KARMNU ABELA
GUZE BAJADA
WENZU DYER

2nd WW 1939





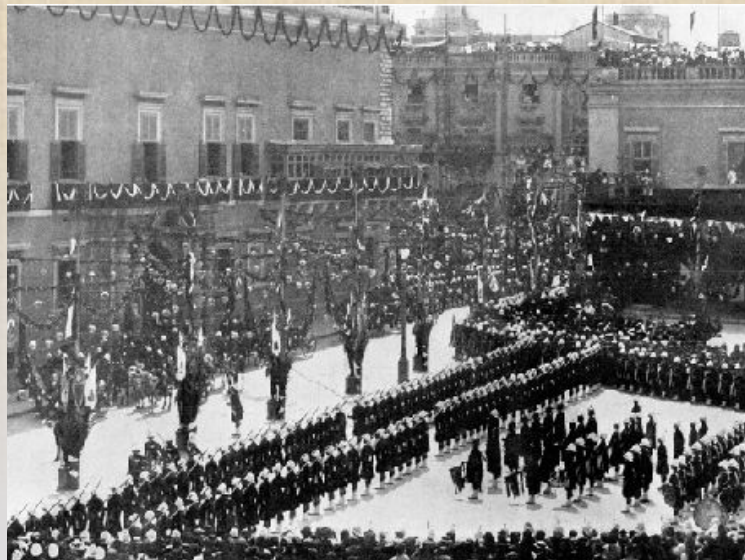
Royal Opera House in 1911



April 7, 1942 Royal Opera House left in ruins



Royal Visits in Valletta



Independence Day and Malta becomes a Republic









Valetta today









Protests in Valletta





Brothers call time on Valletta watch shop after 90 years







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A short history of a World Heritage Site

The Capital City of Malta Valletta