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ASPECTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHY OF MODERN MALTA
a study of the human geography of the Maltese Islands.

VOLUME II: Part 5. Migration

6. The evolution of settlement
in Malta.

Conclusion.

Notes and references.

Bibliography.

Appendices.

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M. Richardson
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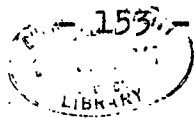
June, 1960.



PART FIVE. Migration.

Effective demographic analysis demands information on the size and nature of migratory movement. Migration affects the population of both the home and receiving countries, modifying the sex, age and marital structure of the population, the fertility and the trends of subsequent growth. The relationship between the natural growth of population and emigration has been pointed out in several European countries where the volume of emigration has been positively related to changes in the natural increase twenty years earlier (79). But in Malta the periods of peak rates of population increase have been followed almost immediately by large-scale emigration. This happened after the first decade of the present century, and again in the 1950's after the post-war rise in the birth rate. It emphasised the extreme instability of the Maltese population within which, for the last fifty years, there has been a large pool of potential migrants waiting for a combination of circumstances through economic opportunity abroad, and Government sponsorship at home, to prompt their departure from the Islands.

A great change has been wrought in the pattern of Maltese emigration since the nineteenth century. Then, North Africa and the Levant received over 90% of the migrants, and remigration was a recurrent response to even the slightest signs of changing conditions in Malta. Between 1840 and 1890 Price estimated that



returns numbered 85% of departures (80), and for this reason above all others, emigration was not as successful in reducing population pressure as it should have been. By the turn of the century, people were gradually beginning to be attracted overseas by favourable conditions abroad, as well as being pushed out by conditions of hardship at home. As their spirit became more adventurous the movement spread beyond the shores of the Mediterranean.

Unfortunately, two factors combined to limit the extent of this movement in its early years of rejuvenation. The first was the fact that the realisation of the desire for settlement further afield coincided with mounting world-wide depression immediately prior to, and after the Great War. Measures were being introduced to limit the entry of immigrants to the receiving countries, and the American Quota Law of 1921, based upon the numbers living in the United States in 1910, hit Malta particularly severely. The subsequent hardship caused by the return of many men who could not be joined by their families must be accepted as a direct repercussion of the Maltese failure to settle in the Americas earlier. Secondly, in the early years of the Maltese emigration to Australia, one of the most unpleasant forms of opposition encountered was racial prejudice exercised against the Maltese by "uninformed opinion".

The counter attack against the anti-Maltese bias was fought

by the Emigration Department, created after the Armistice, which established good relations with the receiving countries on a Governmental basis, and instituted a selective system which operated to control the numbers and types of emigrants leaving Malta. The latter movement was an undoubted success, and in the most recent years of Maltese emigration, every migrant leaving the Islands has had to satisfy the Emigration Department as to his suitability. The scale of movement has, as a result, been controlled by the policies of the Maltese Government as well as those of the receiving countries. Together they make the arrangements to facilitate the legal entry of migrants, and to an increasing extent in recent years, they are providing a proportion of financial assistance to allow the actual movement to take place.

In order to view migration against the broader background of the social, economic and cultural life of the community, it is essential to establish the basic facts of the numbers migrating, the actual years of movement, and also give some indication of the numbers living abroad.

Chapter Fourteen. The Validity of Migration Statistics.

The problems and pitfalls encountered when assembling migration statistics, before any analysis of migration can be made, are serious (81). The best long-term statistical assessment of net migration is provided by the relation of natural increase to net increase of population in intercensal periods. This is the most precise measure of net movement, as both census and vital statistics are more accurate than any migration statistics. To proceed beyond this figure and derive estimates of annual movement and the total numbers of migrants and emigrants, the less reliable passport records, and statistics of arrivals and departures, have to be consulted and co-ordinated with emigration statistics.

Passports

In the absence of any actual emigration records, Price derived his annual estimates of emigration from passport records. Not until the decade 1871-81 did Port statistics of passenger movement become available. The passports were useful because they distinguished between natives and visitors, and also they showed the ultimate destinations rather than the first port of call. Although, according to Price, not legally necessary until 1899, it is probable that they were used by almost everyone. They were moreover free, afforded British protection to their possessors in the disturbed conditions of Africa and the Levant, and they were

virtually insisted upon by the Maltese Government (82). Price concluded that 40% of the total departures, estimated from the numbers of passports issued, were intending emigrants. By combining his table of emigrants with that of intercensal net migration he estimated the total number of re-migrants, and in the light of consular estimates and estimates of the number of returned natives undergoing quarantine in Valletta, he obtained a rough value for annual remigration, modifying the decennial averages with these figures.

In the intervening period, following that studied by Price (1823-1884) and before 1918, more statistics of passenger movement became available. A sample was also taken for this study, of the passport records from 1881 to 1921, and this was related to the total movement. This material (83) raises some queries regarding Price's methods in the interpretation of the earlier passport records.

In the first place there must be some questioning of the way in which the total numbers of departures have been derived. The table below shows that in the following sample years the ratio of passports issued, to the numbers of intending travellers enumerated on them, was 1 : 1.1. Price on the other hand apparently estimates that twice this number travelled on each passport --

Table 24.

Year	No. of passports issued ^{1.}	No. of persons enumerated		Persons per passport	
		M.R. ^{2.}	C.P. ^{3.}	M.R.	C.P.
1881	1572	1787	3400	1.1	2.2
1882	2224	-	4600	-	2.1
1884	585	-	1200	-	2.1
1897	413	469	-	1.1	-
1911	871	931	-	1.1	-
1915	1909	1910	-	1.0	-

Sources: 1. Appendix E, table 17

2. Appendix E, table 18

3. Price, Appendix B, para. 15.

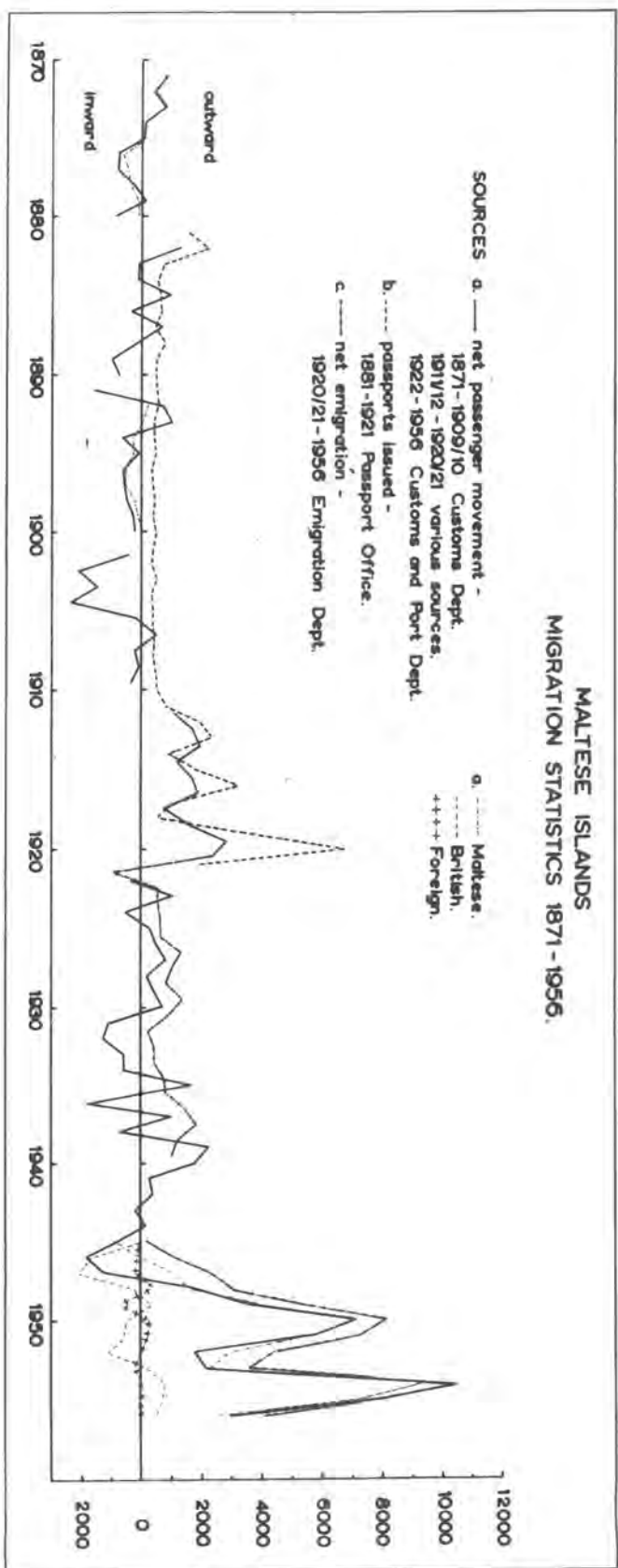
He does not mention the actual number of passports issued each year, but only gives the approximate number of persons enumerated on the passports, and there is a need for a further check on the derivation of these figures as they affect his totals of intercensal departures. It must be remembered, though, that although the discovery of an overestimate in Price's counts would alter the scale of movement, it would not affect the variations in and trends of that movement.

When passport records are used as sources of emigration data there is also a difficulty in distinguishing between the migrant

and the short-term traveller. Price's method of solving this problem was to assume that most women and children leaving Malta were intending migrants. These numbered some 20% of the total, and to them he added another 20% which he assumed would be a conservative estimate of the number of adult males intending to settle abroad. Together some 40% of total departures were therefore reckoned to be intending migrants. The analysis of records in the sample years 1881, 1897, 1911 and 1915 (84), does indeed show that in all except the last year, about 20% of those enumerated were women and children, but the destinations of both men and women suggest that the overall proportion of migrants was considerably higher than would appear from Price's statements.

In the 1890's fewer than 5,000 passports were issued, whilst the recorded number of Maltese departures from the Islands was over 40,000 (85). Of the 5,000 who did in fact take out passports it would seem very likely that the majority would be those people who intended to settle overseas and were genuine migrants. The small proportion of passports issued for Italy, to which a very large number of people must have travelled, would tend to support this hypothesis. Moreover, despite Price's statement that the use of the passport became legally necessary after 1899, in the minutes of evidence to the Royal Commission in 1912, it was acknowledged that even then not everyone used passports (86), though their cost was only 2/6d. Further, in the decade 1901-10,

Figure 45.



only 4,500 passports were issued, although the total outward movement was undoubtedly much higher. Because of these difficulties, inherent in the use of passport records, the net trends of movement since 1881 have been estimated in preference, from Customs and Port Department Statistics (Fig. 45), and the absolute movement in intercensal periods has been standardised by the adjustment of these to equal the net migration calculated from the Censuses and Vital Statistics (Fig. 37).

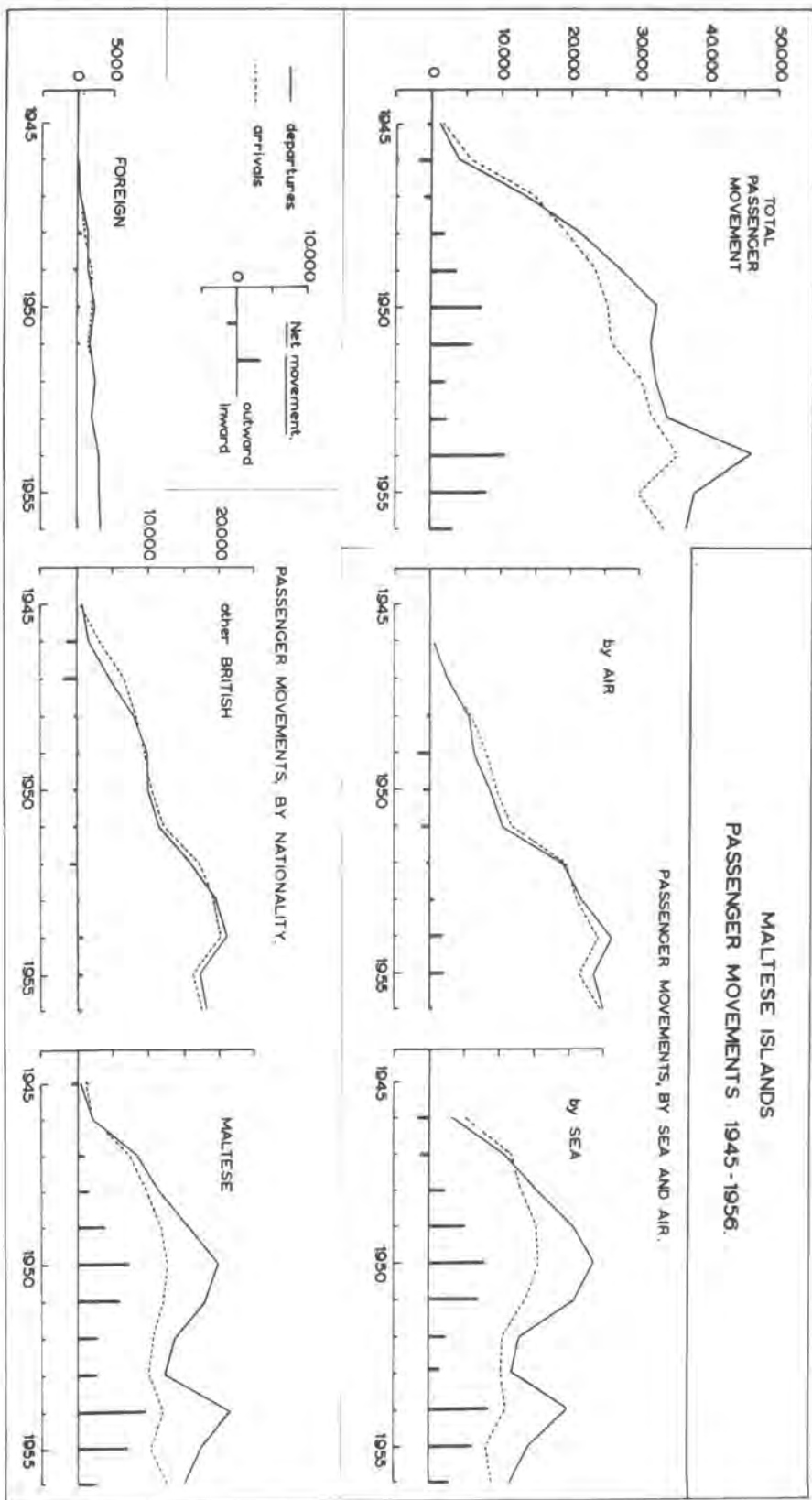
Customs and Port Department Statistics.

The first statistics of passenger movements were published in the Census of 1881 (87), and arrivals and departures were again published in the Censuses of 1891 (88) and 1901 (89). In the former and latter, distinction was drawn between Maltese and 'other passengers' but not in that of 1891. In 1911, these Returns, which used to be collected from the Masters of vessels, were not published, as they were considered too unreliable. The fault lay in inconsistencies during the enumeration and the explanation was that "whenever a large number of Maltese leave the Islands for a few days on a pleasure trip to Sicily, the number of passengers is omitted from the Returns on the assumption that they return by the same steamer, whilst in point of fact a good many of them return by other steamers and are then registered under 'arrivals'" (90). It can probably be assumed though that an error of this sort would have a consistency which would

allow the yearly variations in the net movement to be still regarded as significant, and it is these which are shown in figure 45. There are new difficulties attached to the derivation of the figures for the next decade. The first wave of large-scale emigration began in this period but the large proportion of troop-movements invalidated the Customs returns. The Emigration Committee, formed after the Armistice, did however assess the extent of pre-war emigration and the approximate number of emigrants leaving the Islands in the decade 1910/11 to 1920/21 was estimated. This estimate has been related to the total net migration in the decade, and the trends of passports issued, to produce the trend of net movement shown in the graph.

Between 1921 and 1931, comparison with the intercensal migration estimate showed that the net movement calculated by the Customs and Port Department underestimated the inward movement, and there were still obvious inadequacies in the statistics. But after 1931, the position improved, and at the Census of 1948 the estimated population based on counts of net migration and vital statistics differed by fewer than 2,000 from the Census total. But another complication was added. After 1921 the increasing proportion of British movement was beginning to obscure the Maltese trends of net movement. This increased in the 1930's, and it is not until the post 1945 period that Maltese, British and Foreign passenger movements were classified separately and accurately.

Figure 46.



Beginning in 1945, the statistics of arrivals and departures become most valuable (Fig. 46). They are now compiled jointly by the Customs and Port Department and the Police Passport Office. All persons travelling to and from the islands, by sea and air, are registered at the Police Passport Office, and they are distinguished by nationality, form of transport, destination and origin. Further improvements which have been recommended for immediate adoption by the Central Office of Statistics, are the detailed analysis of the statistics by age and sex. Meanwhile this serious omission in the current material reduces its value considerably.

However, given accurate, even if not detailed, passenger statistics, if in the course of a year the number of short-term departures equals the number of short-term arrivals, the difference between the total departures and arrivals will equal the balance of emigrants and immigrants. The recent pattern of specifically "Maltese-born" movement suggests that the short-term journeys do indeed balance in the course of a year, as most are confined to holiday travel in the summer months (91).

Emigration Department Statistics.

As from 1918, "all persons of Maltese birth who express the intention of leaving the Islands to settle abroad, before applying for a passport or visa have to attend at the Government Emigration Office for registration" (92), and all persons of the

migrant class who return to the Islands are registered as returned migrants (93). In principle this scheme should have produced good statistics, and in 1922, the Superintendent of Emigration reckoned it to be "the best emigrant statistical record that has hitherto been devised in any country" (94). It could not, however, avoid the pitfalls which befell all migration statistics collected only in this way. . .

In the first place there is the possibility that some people would register at the Emigration Office, and even take out a passport but then not leave the Island. There would also be people leaving the Island without registering, who at a later date decided to remain abroad. Moreover, the prewar incentives to register were not very high. Passports could be obtained directly from the Lieutenant Governor's Office, and it was not until two years after the Armistice that the passports of bona fide self-declared emigrants first came under the full control of the Emigration Authorities. Apart from this, there were few financial benefits to be gained if negotiations were made through the Emigration Department.

Since 1945, the advantages of subsidised travel have been available to the prospective migrant who registers with the Emigration Department, and the enumeration of emigrants has therefore been much more likely to be complete in this recent period. The actual departures, since the war, are also checked against the

air and shipping manifestos, so the bulk of the movement at least is accurately recorded. More dubious is the success attached to the enumeration of "returned migrants".

Before the war their numbers were reported to the Emigration Department, presumably by the Police Passport Office, but it is uncertain how a returned migrant was identified. On his outward journey the passport was obtained from the Passport office after he had already passed through the Emigration Department, and it bore no special marks of identification. This would make the separation of returned migrants from short-term travellers particularly onerous. In the post-1945 era, however, the Police Passport Office have theoretically been able to identify returned migrants more easily, as passports are now stamped by the Emigration Department prior to the migrant's departure.

The completeness of enumeration can only be checked by a comparison with Maltese passenger statistics for the years since the last War.

Net Migration (Maltese-born population) 1945-1956.

			Table 25.		
Year	Dept. of Emigration	Customs and Port Dept.	Year	Dept. of Emigration	Customs and Port Dept.
1945	-205	891	1951	-7222	-5868
1946	-996	92	1952	-4333	-2909
1947	-2142	-990	1953	-3583	-2159
1948	-3019	-1526	1954	-10497	-9559
1949	-5260	-3845	1955	-8146	-7166
1950	-9010	-7249	1956	-4104	-2441

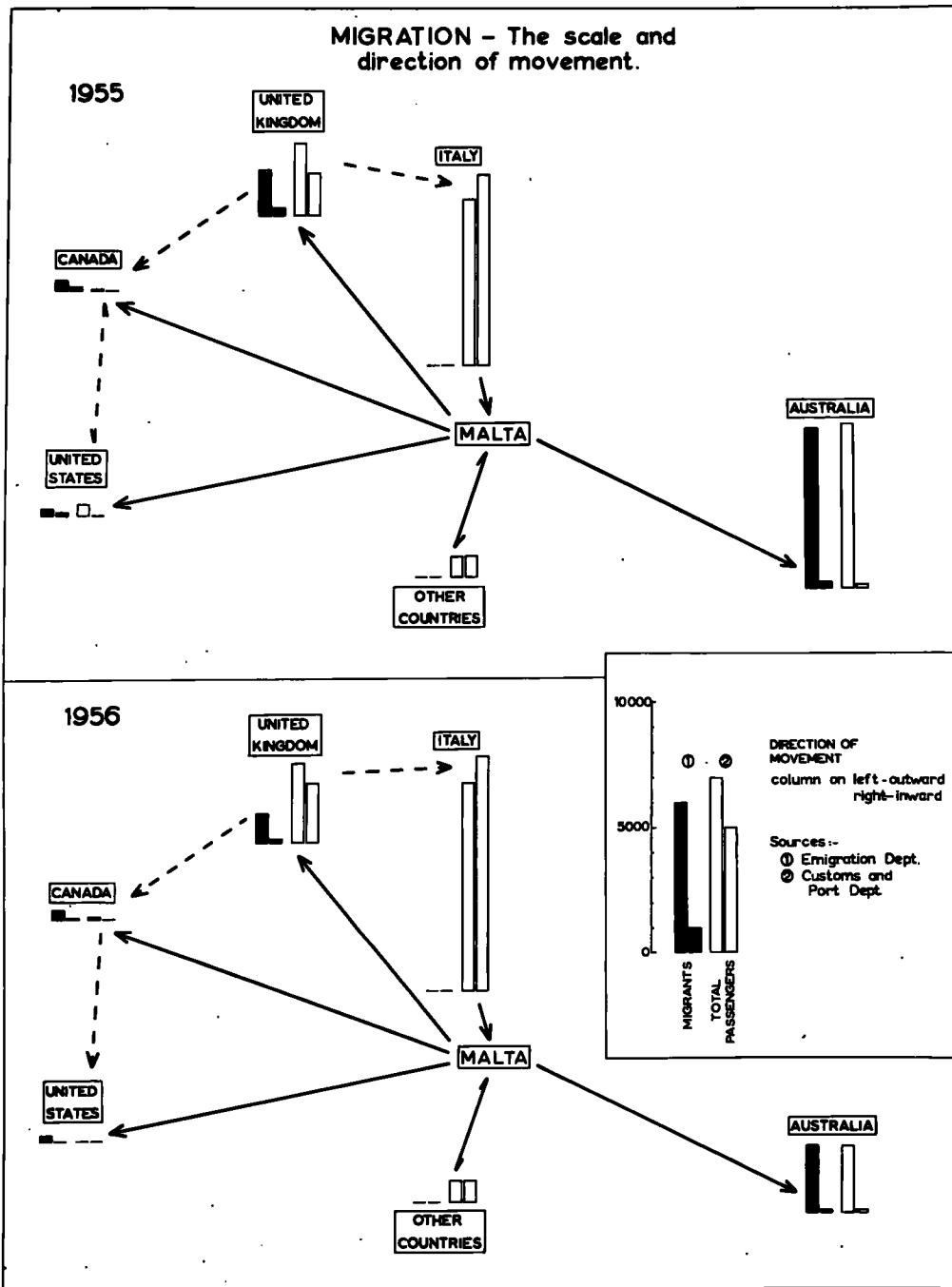
Total, 1945-1956. Department of Emigration - 57,517 (revised 1958)

" " Customs and Port Department - 42,722.

The Emigration Department figures of net emigration are consistently between 1,000 and 2,000 greater than the net outward movement registered by the Port Department. As the reliability of the latter has been confirmed by the Census of November 1957, which showed a difference of less than 600, between the estimated and Census population, the source of discrepancy must be traced through the Statistics of the Emigration Department. There is no reason to suspect a large error in the scale of outward movement of migrants, but the identification and registration of returned migrants is almost certainly still incomplete. It has already been noticed as the greatest potential weakness in migration statistics, and it is evident that even now not all the migrants who come back to the Islands are recorded as such. There is a possibility also, of some double counting of former migrants returning for a holiday, who are not counted as returned migrants, but are recorded on the second outward journey as though they were newly emigrating. Whatever the cause of the discrepancies, it is a problem which demands immediate attention.

However, without being able to specify the causes of the Emigration Department's over-optimistic estimates of effective emigration, it is possible to suggest in which block of movement the errors lie. In Figure 47 the pattern of movement recorded

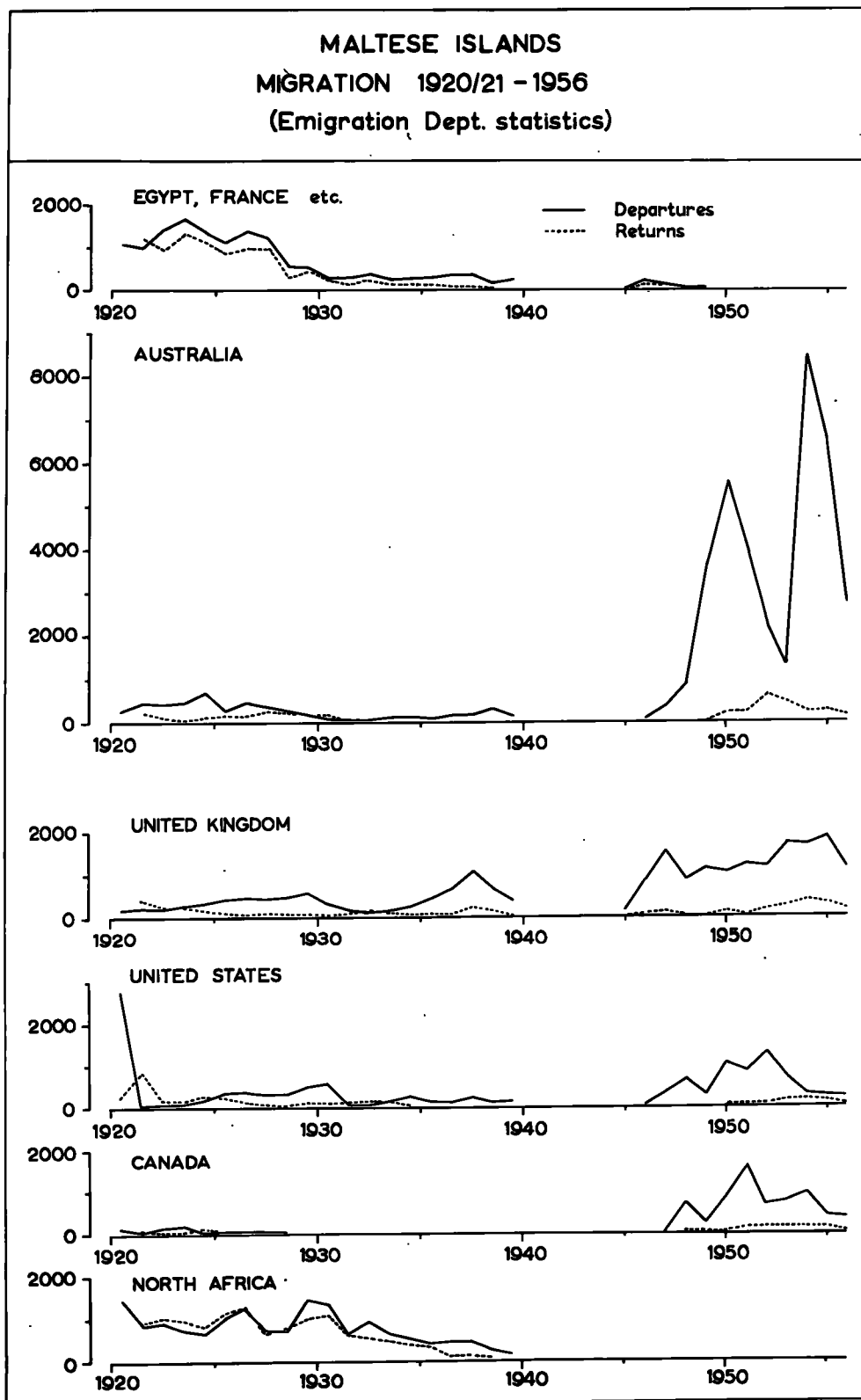
Figure 47.



by the Emigration Department and Customs and Port Department in 1955 and 1956 are compared more closely. There is close agreement between them regarding the scale of movement to Australia. The movement to the United States and Canada is small, and there are only minor discrepancies within the two sets of figures, which may well be due to a large proportion of the trans-Atlantic passenger movement having to be registered through European intermediate stages. The outstanding feature of the passenger statistics is that they reveal a net inward movement to Malta from Italy (this is apparent also in every year prior to 1955, for which statistics are available). On further examination this can be equated with a net outward movement from Malta to the United Kingdom. In 1955, the net inward movement from Italy was 984, and in 1956 it was 1,032. In the same years the net outward movements to the United Kingdom were 1197 and 805. Combined, these represent a net inward movement to Malta of 14 in the two years. On the other hand, if the Italian movement is not derived from the United Kingdom, it could represent returning migrants from the United States, Canada and Australia, landing in Italian ports on their way home. The persistently large scale of the movement, however, makes this unlikely. 1,000 returned migrants from these places each year would make an impact in Malta which has not in fact been felt.

The truth would seem to be that this surplus derives from

Figure 48.



those Maltese who have travelled to Britain and are returning via Italy, and the annual net outward movement to the United Kingdom is apparent rather than real. This statement is a complete contradiction of the records of the Emigration Department, which declare that the net emigration to the U.K. in the last two years has been 2,500. The fact is that the total migration has been overestimated by that same amount in those two years, and the Emigration Department would be well advised to look more closely at this movement to Britain, to see if its long-term effect is as great as their statistics suggest.

The contradiction of the Emigration Department statistics does not mean that no migration to Britain occurs. What it does mean is that the period for which people emigrate is short, and relatively few are settling permanently in Britain. The comparative ease with which the translation can be made from Malta, by a flight of only eight hours, and the existence of an emigrant fare of £7 (95), instead of £29, makes the journey particularly attractive, especially as the return can be accomplished for well under £14 overland. Such a move does not demand the heart-searching of an Atlantic crossing, or a journey to Australia. The ease of travel has in fact given to the movement to the United Kingdom a level of emigration which was characteristic of Maltese migration along the Mediterranean seaboard in the nineteenth century.

Even if most of the overestimate can be blamed on the over-counting of the movement to the United Kingdom, that is not the only source of error, for the entire emigrant movement to the U.K., since 1945, has only been a little over 14,000. On a smaller scale, and impossible to trace, has been the remigration from the remaining countries which have received Maltese migrants in the past (Fig. 48).

Summary of available statistics.

The quality of nearly all the material mentioned has been variously criticised in the preceding paragraph, but the judicious combination of the available sources can still give a detailed picture of the trends of migration. Leaving the period covered by Price completely aside, there remain statistics of net migration for intercensal periods, annual net migration, the statistics of the Emigration Department (after 1918), and from 1945 detailed statistics from the Customs and Port Department. From 1881 until 1948, it is possible to arrive at intercensal totals of specifically Maltese net migration. As a refinement, after 1911, the scale of emigration and remigration can be calculated for intercensal periods, whilst from 1918 onwards, the direction of movements can be elaborated, as a great deal of further information becomes available in the annual reports of the Emigration Department.

Table 26.

Period	Maltese net increase	Natural Increase	Maltese net migration ^ø
1881-91	14,462	15,714 [✕]	-1252
1891-1901	18,958	14,952 [✕]	4006
1901-11	26,740	26,027	713
1911-21	1,617	17,352	-15,735
1921-31	26,477	25,278	1,199
1931-48	62,904	65,140	2,236

[✕] excluding births and deaths of non-Maltese persons.

^ø 1901-11 et seq. give minimum estimates of inward/
maximum estimates of outward movement.

This table is useful as long as its limitations are understood. The deficiencies in it derive from the lack of a breakdown of natural increase after 1901. This means that the Maltese natural increase is being overestimated, and consequently that the derived emigration is also overestimated. Thus in the years 1911-21, the natural increase of 17,352 includes births to the non-Maltese population. Those of the births still living in the Islands in 1921 are considered Maltese by the Census definition, but many (being born to a mobile Services' population) will have left the Islands in the course of the decade before the Census, but would be included in the 'Maltese net migration'. An estimate can be hazarded at the extent of this element: between 1881

and 1901, about 5% of all births were to the non-Maltese population (96); in the 1950's the proportion was about 12%. At the lower percentage, the number of non-Maltese births included in the natural increase would be something under 1,000, and at the higher rate nearly 2,000, in the decade 1911-21. The number of variables which can operate to change this figure, would make any more precise estimate impossible. What can be said is that the net remigration in the decade was not greater than 15,735, and applying the same argument for 1921-31, the net emigration was not less than 1,199.

This material can be used as it is to proceed a stage further and determine the volume of movement in each direction during the intercensal periods since 1911.

Table 27.

Period	Maltese net migration ^(a) (1)	Emigrants (D of E) (2)	Remigrants (1)-(2)	Remigrants (D of E)
1911-21	-15,700	21,000	5,300	?
1921-31	1,200	31,000	32,200	23,900
1931-41	-2,200	13,600	11,400	5,400
1941-48	nil ^a	3,900	3,900	600
1948-56	-42,700	59,500	16,800	5,400

a. Customs and Port Department, 1941-56.

The first three totals of remigrants are derived from the

previous table and they represent the minimum level of inward movement. The totals for the period since 1940 are based upon the net migration calculated by the Customs and Port Department, and the number of remigrants is derived from the combination of this total with the Department of Emigration statistics of emigrants.

Assuming the accuracy of the counts of outward movement, the extent of the underenumeration of remigrants seems to have been greater in the postwar years than before the war, and larger in the years immediately after the war than recently. Similarly in the decade 1921-31 it is very probable that the least satisfactory counts were those made in the first two or three years.

A recent acknowledgment by the Emigration Department of their own unsatisfactory statistics of returnees is implicit in the Statistical Abstract for 1956, in which the revised estimate of returned migrants for the years 1945-54 has been increased from 2,885 to 4,696 (97).

Chapter Fifteen. The Emigration Movement 1900-1939.

The Control of Emigration.

The formation, in 1907, of the voluntary organisation known as the Malta Emigration Committee (98), preceded the creation of the Government Emigration Department by eleven years. The small group of men, most of whom had travelled widely, collected information that could be made available to anyone wanting to leave the Islands. They gathered the addresses of contacts overseas, details of fares, advice on means of travel, and any other information which could help the migrant on his journey. The Committee was also eager to advise the prospective emigrant on the best fields for overseas settlement. Two special areas which interested them were Brazil (99), and California (100). The former was a country offering free passages to migrants, but one in which prospects were uncertain, whilst the latter was an area already recognised as offering a fine future to the man who could afford to pay his passage.

The work undertaken by the Emigration Committee impressed the Royal Commissioners in 1912, and in their summary of recommendations one of the most prominent points was that "systematic emigration on a large scale is the most important of the objects which the Government of Malta must set itself to attain" (101). The means of achieving this were not so clearly outlined, but it was suggested that details of opportunities for overseas settlement

should be obtained from the Emigrants Information Office in London and a Maltese Government Information Bureau be established. There should be a medical examination of intending migrants, and negotiations between Governments should be encouraged.

If the topic of emigration had at that time been placed under the aegis of a single body, or had the existing committee been given the status of a Government-sponsored and approved organisation, progress might have been immediate; but in the circumstances which existed the committee had no official status and no financial backing to allow them to ascertain the precise conditions which would await migrants in the potential receiving countries. They had no authority to carry on inter-governmental negotiations, and could play no part in the interpretation of immigration laws, which was probably the field where most help could be given to the migrant. Under this "laissez-faire" policy, which ignored the advice of the Royal Commissioners, no measures were taken to introduce any systematisation of emigration.

Two incidents caused further setbacks to the movement of those early days. In 1912, as part of a Brazilian venture, about thirty families landed in Sao Paulo. The arrangements for them to be met by a Maltese already resident there, broke down, and after a brief and unhappy experience of conditions of hardship and exploitation, for which they were ill-prepared, the sorry group sought repatriation at the expense of the Maltese Government. The

results of this venture was most displeasing to the government, especially as it gave critics of the adventurous, and as it proved, ill counselled journey, a perfect opportunity to scorn all suggestions of the wisdom of settlement beyond the Mediterranean. Then in 1916, there followed a scene with even more serious repercussions.

A French emigrant ship landed in Sydney with over 200 Maltese migrants. Many of them were substandard, most were unskilled; they had very little money with them and hardly anyone knew the English language. All this happened at the time of Australian conscription of manpower for the armed forces, and not surprisingly there was an uproar at the importation of this "cheap labour". So great was the antagonism that the door to further entries was closed and the movement of Maltese into Australia virtually ceased until the embargo was finally broken in 1920 after prolonged negotiations.

Such incidents remained fresh in the minds of the Government when the Armistice came in 1918, and an Emigration Department was created with the primary intention of controlling emigration at the source, in order to save trouble and hardship to the emigrant at the other end. The fulfilment of this aim demanded the introduction of a discriminatory Selective System which, as could only be expected, met with opposition for several years. But even within two years there was ample evidence of the wisdom of the

scheme. An increasing number of restrictive laws were being formulated by the main receiving countries, and at such a time the only way of obtaining concessions and quota increases was to prove that the Maltese migrant could be a positive asset to the country who would accept him.

This was the magnitude of the task self-imposed by the Department but the urgent need of its accomplishment was equally great. After the Armistice 15,000 men were discharged from the Naval and Military Establishments in Malta, but only 5,000 of them were re-engaged in the next two years. In those same years over 10,000 left the Islands, most of them skilled workers from the Dockyard, and in the ten years after 1918 nearly 40,000 emigrants departed. Of those who applied to emigrate, about one-third were turned down in Malta, but of those who passed and sailed, all were freely admitted on reaching their destination (102).

Under the Selective System, the Immigration Laws and Regulations of the country of destination were strictly adhered to, and had to be satisfied by the prospective migrant before he was allowed to sail. Typical of the qualities sought in a migrant were those demanded by the Australian Government when in 1920 they relaxed their ban on Maltese immigration and accepted a quota of 260 migrants. These successful candidates had to have a knowledge of English, good physique, an unimpeachable character, and be

suiting to the employment-needs of Australia at the time they went. The numbers who could satisfy these requirements were small and out of every hundred applicants only fifty were accepted. Illiteracy, the lack of technical education, the large number of unemployable clerks yearly released from the secondary schools, and a considerable amount of public abuse at home made the task of selection difficult. Apart from all this the migrant had to have the capital to pay for his passage.

Whilst imposing an apparent barrage of restriction, it was imperative that every possible attempt should be made to help the migrant to reach the required standards. Direct financial assistance was considered an unwise measure "as it impairs the initiative of the migrant" (103), but help was given to the extent of the remission of passport fees, free medical inspection, and free educational instruction to enable the migrant to pass the literacy test. The immediate development of a system by which the emigrant could receive some normal and technical education was pursued with vigour and great foresight, although as always this was undertaken with meagre financial backing.

Illiteracy, education and technical training.

Of the prospective emigrants in the early 1920's, 90% were illiterate, and it had been proved in pre-war migration that the language barrier was one of the most serious to be surmounted. The two main aims of the educational campaign were firstly to

teach the migrant to read, and secondly to teach him English, as the movement was preponderantly to English-speaking countries. The standards demanded were those which would meet the normal Immigration requirements. In the case of Australia a migrant had to be able to make himself understood in English, and for Canada and the United States there was a dictation test of literacy in the language of the candidate's own choice.

Adult evening classes were introduced. Fifty of these were quickly formed and manned by the staff of the Government schools. They provided free instruction both in Malta and Gozo. The teaching of English at these classes met with political opposition, but was justified by the Emigration Department on the simple grounds of expediency, especially as the arrival of Maltese in Australia, "masquerading" as British subjects when they couldn't speak a word of English, had on innumerable occasions provoked great racial prejudices through which, much to the chagrin of the Maltese, they were classified either as South Europeans or worst of all as Africans or "coloured". Even if the Government Emigration Organisation has done nothing more, Henry Casolani, Superintendent of Emigration from 1918 to 1930, claimed that "it had opened the eyes of the people to the national shame and standing reproach of illiteracy that had hung over them for so long and was blighting their existence" (104).

The first step towards 'vocational training' was made through

the introduction of a horticultural course in 1923. The response was unenthusiastic, but when the Government opened a Migrants' Training Centre at Ghammieri in 1927, it was immediately apparent that this was indeed nearer to satisfying their needs. Courses covered a variety of skilled crafts, and the scope was enlarged as the demand grew. After the 1939-45 war, the classes were revived, and in 1956 nearly 1,000 people of all types were attending evening classes covering eleven different skilled crafts. The latest phase is the extension of facilities provided by an Industrial Training Centre. In comparison with the post-war progress, that which was made before 1939 appears slight, but there is no doubt that the success of the post-war policies has derived from the early years of experience.

The outstanding personality in the formative years was Casolani, whose great energy and considerable vision guided a Government reluctant to experiment. In his review of the first ten years of emigration after the Armistice, one of the main subjects he attacked was an educational system which "has for a century been absolutely unrelated to the present needs of the people. ... Instead of catering for the production of legions of literary men, only a few of whom find their way into the Professions or the Services, we, clearly, should have provided more farmers, more cooks, more waiters, more skilled men." (105). Thirty years later the dearth of skilled minds, especially in the

sciences, was attributed to the teaching in secondary schools of languages to the exclusion of timetable-space for other subjects (106). In 1957, the full-time secondary-technical education was only available to 1% of boys leaving primary schools, but by 1963 it is hoped that the opportunities of a technical education may be available to as many as 10% (107).

As Casolani saw it, there were two types of men who would always be welcomed as immigrants. One was the technician. In this respect, the training provided in the Dockyard stood any migrant, who had served his apprenticeship there, in good stead. The other was "the hardy pioneer - the agriculturalist born and bred on the land in Malta and Gozo". Experience of the nature of the demand in the first decade of emigration showed that courses in Arable, Poultry and Dairy Farming could be profitably pursued, and it was he who advocated the extension of the technical curriculum in that direction. But in 1958, there were still no courses open to a man wanting a technical training in agriculture. It is unnecessary to labour the point any further.

The Receiving Countries.

At the beginning of the Great War emigration from Europe, mainly directed to the United States, reached its peak, and between 1910 and 1914 one million immigrants moved in to the United States annually (Fig. 49). The war marked a crucial turning point in the history of overseas migration. In the twenties

and thirties, the movement progressively shrank to its lowest point in a hundred years, and then the interwar period witnessed the fading and virtual disappearance of mass migration from Europe (108).

The two immediate causes of the decline in overseas movement were restrictive legislation and economic depression. In turn, each of the major countries to which Maltese emigrants had directed their attention, imposed their own particular restrictions and by 1923 the flood of migrants from Malta was almost halted. Australia, the United States and Canada dealt severely with the movements, and by 1931 the first phase of Maltese migration to the New World had ended. In the thirties, migratory movements within Europe were increasingly enmeshed with restrictions, and as the North African movement declined further, France took severe discriminatory measures against aliens. Then when the worst of the world depression was over, Maltese migration gravitated towards the United Kingdom where preferential entry was still possible for British subjects (Fig. 48).

Australia.

All the nineteenth century attempts to encourage emigration to Australia failed, but by 1911 consultations between the Governments had been renewed with a view to the future encouragement of Maltese migrants especially to the sugar plantations of the Northern Territories. Between 1911 and 1916 the movement to

Australia grew, and totalled between 1,400 and 1,800. Then followed the unfortunate incident at Sydney which barred further entries. Only in 1920, was an entry quota restored and this amounted to fewer than 300 men, women and children, all of them carefully selected so that the name of the Maltese migrant would not be prejudiced further.

In 1922, a series of conferences were held with the Commonwealth Authorities in London, and these resulted in an interim admission of an additional 400 migrants while the question was referred again to Australia. In 1924, largely through the intervention and assistance of Mr. Leopold Amery, the quota was raised to 1,200 per year, and the limitations were dictated only by the state of the labour market. In 1925, the movement was voluntarily limited from the Maltese end to those who were proceeding to assured work, but unemployment grew in Australia and labour conditions never settled sufficiently to allow any more than a very small number of aliens to come into the country until 1945.

Considering the scale of this movement, it is surprising that bitter controversy should have raged over the Maltese migrant in Australia. The White Australia policy not only discriminated against Asiatic immigration but it was specific in its European welcome which was virtually restricted to Nordic stock. There was, in popular circles, general agreement that the Southern European was coloured (109), and despite his protestations of

British nationality there was a tendency to treat the Maltese as an alien to be grouped with the Italians. The absence of official representation was not remedied until 1929 when a resident Maltese Commissioner was appointed in Australia, but by this time the damage of a smear campaign had already been done. In other than a heated situation caused by the insecurity of employment among the native population, the sort of statements that caused offence would never have been uttered. Typical of the campaign carried on through the Press was a statement by the Rev. G. H. Cowley, in Brisbane, in 1925. He described the Maltese as "strict and economical, they live on threepence a day and their diet is mainly cucumbers and ricecake with a hole in the middle, or beans boiled in linseed oil and limejuice" (110). Such a pronouncement frightened the locals who had always feared the competition of cheap labour, and it infuriated the Maltese.

The situation became increasingly gloomy and the workers in the Queensland sugar mills demanded that 75% of hands should be British (i.e. excluding Maltese). On the plantations also, feelings mounted.

Within a year the campaign subsided, but to counter it the Maltese case had to be broadcast in every State of the Commonwealth (111). In official quarters the worth of the Maltese migrants was well appreciated. Mr. J. Howard, Prime Minister of Malta from 1921 to 1923, had said "Left to himself the Maltese

migrant will work wonders; there is no limit to his resourcefulness, for besides brawn he possesses brains. He is thrifty and will live on a crust, and by the sweat of his brow will build a fortune. Let him feel that you are behind him and he will become stagnant, unproductive, and a nuisance to the nearest consul."

(112). Mr. Bruce, Australia's Prime Minister, praised the Maltese immigrant in like manner, and was at pains to stress that any further discrimination would be regarded as an infringement of the privileges of British subjects (113). In 1926, the tension relaxed, the temper changed and the quality of the Maltese migrant received liberal praise, but there remained signs that the assimilation of the Maltese would never be easy in Australia.

United States.

The tradition of assimilation of mixed elements is much more long-standing in the United States, and the success of Maltese colonisation there, even in its earliest stages was never in doubt. But the Quota Law of 1921, which discriminated intentionally against Southern and Eastern European stock, succeeded also in smothering the Maltese movement which was building up after the Armistice.

In 1912, the news that there was a great future awaiting anyone coming to the United States was just beginning to spread. Between 1909 and 1912, about 400 Maltese had established themselves in California (114). There was no limitation on the jobs

in which success could be found as long as a man was prepared to work hard, and the high scale of wages made a deep impression on the migrants writing home. One of them said "a single man need only work in California three months, and the married man six months in a year to make both ends meet." (115). Until 1921, Immigration Laws did not prejudice the movement of Maltese although there were laws barring the entry of "undesirable persons", a literacy test (1917), and provisions restricting the Asiatic entry. After the Armistice the movement from Malta gained momentum earlier than other European countries, and by March 1921 nearly 5,000 Maltese had moved in to the States. Then migration was halted by the Quota Law.

Designed to limit the scale of entries from Southern and Eastern Europe, the Quota Law of 1921 restricted the inward movement from any country to 3% of the number of persons of that nationality who were resident in the United States at the time of the 1910 Census (116). For Quota purposes, Malta was bracketed with "other Europe" which included Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and Gibraltar, and between them they were allowed 86 places. Malta's share was 14. This regulation not only meant the virtual end of movement to the States, but resulted in the return of many migrants who could not be joined by their families as long as the quota restrictions were enforced.

This unsatisfactory arrangement persisted, and in 1924 the laws

were revised and the restrictions made even more stringent by changing the quota to 2% of the numbers born in each country and resident in the United States at the time of the 1890 Census. By a special provision, though, Malta was allowed 10 of the British quota, and within three months this was raised to 96. In 1925, the quota was raised to 200, but with the proviso that half of the places should be reserved for relatives of United States citizens. In Malta the whole of the quota was devoted towards reuniting families, and despite slight relaxations in 1929 and 1930 (540 places), emigration to the States ceased to be significant. In 1931, depression discouraged any new movement, and in the remaining years before the war fewer than 300 left Malta each year.

Canada.

Canada was not as attractive to the migrant as Australia or the United States. The climate was a drawback which diluted Maltese interest, but nevertheless the Lake Provinces received some attention, and contacts had already been established there before the Great War. In 1910, the men wanted in Canada were farmers and farm labourers. But, those going abroad were the unskilled labourers and artisans whilst the agricultural class remained in Malta "as long as they could keep body and soul together" (117):

Movement before the war had in fact been far from smooth, but

hesitancy had not been the product of adverse regulations. Until 1921, the Maltese shared with Britain full freedom of entry as long as they complied with the ordinary Immigration Laws and Regulations. There was a sting in the clause nevertheless: an ordinary migrant on landing, had to possess in his own right £250 - a requirement beyond the capabilities of most Maltese. In 1922, the restrictions regarding "landing money" were removed, and any British subject was admitted as long as he could satisfy the Immigration Authorities he could support himself, and provided he complied with the normal regulations regarding health, literacy and good character. When this new relaxation was introduced, a group of migrants was carefully selected and some left from an English port and were received safely. Others booked through a French port of embarkation; they were stopped by a Canadian agent in Paris who queried their British nationality and he eventually sent them back to Malta. All Maltese migration to Canada was immediately suspended and much correspondence between the two Governments followed. Then in 1923 a Canadian Privy Council Order effectively excluded the Maltese from further enjoying the privileges of British subjects. Henceforth Malta was able to gain entry only under the regulations applicable to aliens, by which a) agriculturalists with capital, b) farm hands going to assured work and c) female domestic servants, were assured of permission to land.

The result of these restrictions was to cut movement to a minimum and there was no change in the situation until the visit of a Goodwill Mission to Canada in 1948.

United Kingdom.

In the twenties and thirties the United Kingdom was not considered very seriously in terms of an outlet for migrants from Malta, but was rather thought of as an intermediate basis for migrants bound for more distant destinations. Much of the movement to Britain was reckoned to be of seamen looking for employment in the Royal or Merchant Navy, but statistically at least the Emigration Department was convinced that a large number (2,000 in ten years since 1918) had been absorbed by the United Kingdom. In the thirties, the movement grew as opportunities of direct entry to the Dominions and United States declined.

North Africa.

This was the traditional nineteenth century destination of the Maltese emigrant. Many settled permanently in Tunisia and Algeria, becoming naturalised, but others never severed their connections with Malta.

Algeria was occupied by the French in 1847. In 1881, Tunisia was acquired by them, and the pace of continental European colonisation of North Africa increased. In 1911, Libya became an Italian colony and emigration to North Africa, which fell during the Maltese boom period never really recovered in the face of

competition in commerce and on the labour market. It was no longer "open territory". Despite the declining Maltese interest the movement to North Africa remained about 1,000 a year until the thirties, and there were no restrictions on immigration, although after 1926 increasing numbers of permanent settlers were becoming naturalised in order to gain the benefits of favourable legislation reserved for those who claimed French-Algerian nationality. The tradition of seasonal movement of labour was also sustained by the signature of an agreement in 1929 with the 'Office Gratuit du Placement des Français en Tunisie', who engaged workers in Malta for whom they assured employment in Tunisia. But, the high levels of returns registered even by the Emigration Department is sufficient to show that the permanent relief to population pressure offered by this outlet was slight.

Egypt.

Once a land of middle-class opportunity, and the haven of the Maltese businessman, since the Treaty of Independence signed in 1924 Egypt had offered only limited opportunities. In the thirties, the only movement to Egypt was of seamen, many of whom signed on British vessels at Alexandria and Port Said.

France.

Following the Great War, France received a large number of migrants from most other European countries amongst whom the Maltese were a noticeable element. Even in the war, they had gone

to France as labour gangs, and they played a part in the post-war reconstruction of the devastated regions of the North-East. In 1919, between 700 and 1,000 moved in to the "liberated regions" on good labour and wage conditions (118). Most of the remainder who emigrated lived in the south within the Marseilles area, working as seasonal labour in the vineyards, or in the docks, sugar refineries and salt beds.

South America.

On various occasions interest has been expressed in the possibilities of establishing Maltese colonies in South America, but never have any of the pioneer settlements met with much success. The failure of the Brazilian venture in 1912 was the last serious attempt at breaking into these new fields. Since then, diplomatic contacts have been maintained with the Governments of Brazil and Argentina without any schemes of emigration materialising.

Cyprus and the Mediterranean enclaves.

Eighty years ago, Cyprus offered a golden opportunity for Maltese settlement. A man of vision, Sir Adrian Dingli said in 1878 "It was in Britain's interests to fill up the empty spaces of Cyprus - at present less than one-tenth as densely settled as Malta - with loyal British subjects. Were Cyprus left to itself, an immigration of "Greeks or reputed Greeks" would fortify the Greek element already there and completely swamp the Island's Ottoman character. Such persons, with their Hellenic language,

religion and customs, would inevitably feel themselves drawn to the main body of Greeks elsewhere. This Hellenic sentiment would some day cause trouble to Great Britain, particularly in time of war" (119). On this occasion, despite warnings, a spot renowned for its fertility and unhealthiness was chosen to receive nine families as a sample colony. After three months they succumbed to malaria and most of them, stricken with panic, were repatriated to Malta.

In 1922 and 1927, further schemes were proposed, and ultimately rejected because of Maltese wariness of malaria, Turkish tenure rights, and other unfavourable conditions (120). It would have been interesting for Dingli to see the situation in Cyprus today, when all has happened as he forecast. The vacuum has been filled by Greece, and the recent turmoil is too well known to merit any further comment. It would have been so different.

Other small enclaves in various parts of the Mediterranean are now only of historical interest; among them are communities in the Greek islands and Turkey, the main centres being Constantinople, Smyrna and Corfu, Cephalonia and Zante (121).

Chapter Sixteen. Emigration after 1945.

When the war ended in 1945 nearly thirty years had elapsed since the great wave of emigration that followed the shock of unemployment after the Armistice. In the 1920's the desirability of emigrating to the United States or Australia rather than North Africa was generally accepted, but first restrictive legislation and then depression curtailed movement. During the war, in every year except 1942, the population continued to grow, and in 1943 a committee was delegated to prepare for postwar emigration. Prospective migrants were registered and the numbers on the lists grew until shipping gradually became available for their dispersal. By the end of 1946 nearly 12,000 people had expressed the desire to emigrate although opinions were divided over the most attractive destinations.

Numbers of registered prospective migrants.

Table 28.

Destination	31.12.46	31.3.48	31.3.49
Australia	5203	15137	20457
Canada	1205	2854	15030
South Africa	225	221	221
New Zealand	28	27	28
United States	5143	4739	4639
Argentine		1745	1745
Total	11804	24723	42120

By the latter part of 1947 fewer than 4,000 of these people had left the islands, and of those who did go, 2,500 left for the United Kingdom. In March 1949, the numbers on the registers had increased to more than 40,000, but the actual outward movement was still disproportionately small.

The principal reasons for the slow progress in the first three postwar years were, according to the Department of Emigration, the international shortage of shipping, a housing shortage in Australia and the absence of a United States Consul for Malta (all visas had to be obtained personally from the American consulate in Tunis). However, the slow start did not unduly worry the Government. There was full employment and a large labour force was engaged in the extensive programme of reconstruction. The expenditure on building, with funds allocated by the War Damage Commission, was large. By March 1946, £7,500,000 had been distributed as compensation for war damage and most of it was invested in reconstruction.

It was only after the return of representative government and the election of Ministers in November 1947, that the emigration drive once more emerged as an essential part of government policy. Reviewing the situation, it was recognised that unemployment would grow as the various schemes of postwar reconstruction were completed, and the labour market would be swollen by the influx of the younger generation at a faster rate than could be absorbed in

jobs vacated by retirements (122). Within a year a Goodwill Mission was nominated to visit Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia, and discuss the problems impeding the emigration movement. The Mission returned feeling well-satisfied. The United States promised that the consular difficulties would soon be surmounted (although it was not until March 1950 that the consulate was re-opened), Canada agreed to receive a large contingent of migrants as soon as possible, and in Australia the topic of financial assistance was discussed. The subsequent implementation of the Malta/Australia Passage Assistance Agreement, and the introduction of a Passage Assistance Scheme covering the remaining countries, gave rise to an increased migration flow which bore witness to the importance of the decision to subsidise migrant travel on a larger scale. Since then, the policy of financial assistance has proved itself to have been the vital factor that brought success to the postwar emigration movement which has seen a net migration from Malta of over 40,000 between 1948 and 1956 (see Fig. 45).

Financial Assistance.

The desirability of giving financial assistance to migrants had been discussed long before it first became available on a significant scale in 1949. Before the war, a fund administered under the Emergency Unemployment Loan Scheme was available to deserving persons for whom employment was not available in Malta, and who wished to emigrate. Repayment was, however, expected

within two years, and the expenditure in loans rarely totalled more than £1,000 in any single year. The cases towards which help was extended were rare, and much of the money was given to seamen to enable them to proceed to foreign ports. But even this limited help met with opposition from Casolani, who was personally convinced that any man of initiative could find the money to emigrate without resorting to government funds, which he said would never be repaid, anyway. As he forecast, the number of loans which were repaid was small.

However, it was from the E.U.L.S. that a postwar emigration fund first materialised. In August 1946 the old scheme was revised, and the Board of Administration reconstituted. Grants became available to a broader range of people, namely, ordinary emigrants, dependents of Maltese living abroad, and seamen. A sum not exceeding 75% of the passage money could be applied for by "ordinary emigrants who cannot obtain employment in Malta, have insufficient to pay their own passages and are eligible for admission to the countries to which they wish to proceed. Grants on loans, not exceeding half the passage money, could be claimed by dependents of Maltese living abroad, provided the principal living abroad is not able to pay, and can provide living accommodation" (123). Seafaring men in distress could claim 75% of the passage money to proceed to an overseas port where they might have better prospects of signing on.

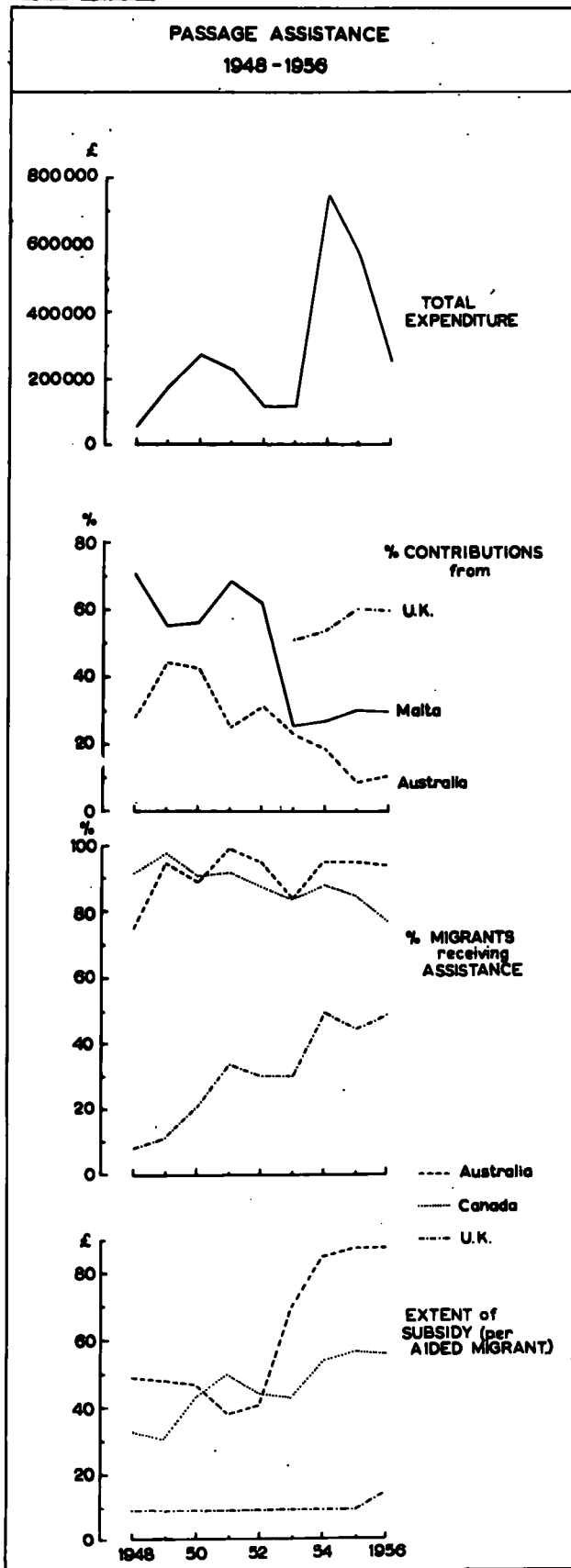
The provision of grants rather than loans was a distinct sign of progress, but the scale of assistance was extremely limited, and no more money was actually spent than before the war. It lapsed on the election of Ministers in 1947 and was replaced by the Passage Assistance Scheme. Under this latest programme, grants not exceeding 75% of the cost of the passage would again be provided, but on a far more generous scale "to suitable, necessitous and deserving cases with good prospects of employment abroad on condition that if they return to Malta within two years from the date of their departure, the amount advanced will be refunded" (124). Funds for the scheme were provided too late for the benefits to be felt in the financial year 1947/8, but immediately after the close of the year the Scheme financed the movement of 500 workers to Canada. Then, in May 1948, the Malta/Australia Passage Assistance Agreement was signed, and further use of the funds was made to meet the commitments of this Agreement which came into effect as from the 1st January 1949.

By the special arrangements of the latter Passage Assistance Agreement, the migrant to Australia received equal contributions from both Governments. The Australian Government, however, stipulated a maximum contribution of £30, to be covered by a like amount from the Government of Malta, which meant that the personal contribution of the migrant, to secure a passage, would be in the region of £50. Meanwhile, under the Passage Assistance Scheme,

migrants to other countries still received assistance on a 75% basis. The heavy contribution demanded from the migrant to Australia continued until 1953, when relief was provided directly by the United Kingdom Government for the first time. The terms of the agreement were that assistance, up to a maximum of £200,000 annually, towards emigration from Malta, would be given by covering two-thirds of the cost of the emigration programme after excluding the contribution of Australia. With this new source of revenue it became possible to extend aid in the following ways - a) to reduce the contribution demanded from migrants to Canada and Australia to only £10, b) to make an allowance of from £20 to £30 to the dependents of migrants, to tide over the period of the voyage, c) to provide for the appointment of Migration Officers and Agents in Australia to do welfare work and open up new areas for Maltese settlement and d) to provide for the appointment of a Malta Government Representative in Canada.

Following improvements in the employment situation in Australia, in 1954 it became apparent that the United Kingdom grant for that year would be inadequate. Then, in May, Her Majesty's Government agreed to increase their contribution for 1954/5 to £427,000, and in November their total authorised contribution was further raised to £569,000. In addition, the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund agreed to make a supplementary contribution of £400,000 to finance vocational training for prospective migrants.

Figure 50.



By the accumulation of these grants the total direct and indirect assistance for migrants rose from £1,200 in 1946/7 to £1,378,000 in the peak year of 1954/5.

Since 1954, the Passage Assistance Agreement has been renewed annually, and the United Kingdom grant has been maintained at the level agreed in 1953. This has meant that the level of emigration has not in any year been limited by the lack of financial backing. Passage assistance is available to all persons born in the Islands, or who belong to the Islands by reason of seven years continuous residence, and to their dependents, provided they are deemed to be suitable for settlement overseas (125), but the decision to grant assistance is subject to a means test (126). From a limited aim directed only towards the subsidy of travel, the programme now also caters for the maintenance of representatives abroad, the provision of allowances for families left in Malta and most recently, the payment of special gratuities to Government employees proceeding to Australia or Canada.

Figure 50 illustrates the extension of passage assistance since 1948. The scale of expenditure has varied with the total movement but the per capita expenditure on assisted migrants has risen from £40 in 1948, to more than £70 in both 1955 and 1956. The burden of contributions has lain heavily upon the United Kingdom since 1953. 60% was derived from that country, 30% from Malta, and 10% from Australia in 1956. The maximum Australian

contribution was £282,918 in 1954; in 1956 it had fallen to £51,633.

The percentage of migrants receiving financial assistance has increased from 44% in 1948, to 77% in 1956. Since 1949 over 90% of migrants to Australia have received assistance. More than 80% of migrants to Canada have been assisted in each year, although there has been a decline from a maximum of 98% in 1949, when most of the migrants were State-sponsored. The percentage of migrants to the United Kingdom receiving assistance has grown steadily, and since 1954, 50% have benefited from subsidies. Passage assistance is not extended to migrants to the United States, primarily because the small quota allowed into that country does not permit any encouragement of movement.

The most heavily subsidised migrant is the man going to Australia. The average per capita expenditure has risen from under £50 to £90 in the four years between 1952 and 1956. The migrant to Canada has benefited to a lesser extent but assistance of £30 in 1949 has risen to £56 in 1956. The migrant to Britain has had an increase in subsidy from £9 to £15 in response to an increase in the air fares.

The Nomination and Sponsorship of Migrants.

There is a special clause in the Australian Passage Assistance Agreement which specifies that assistance is only available for nominated migrants. Nomination can be achieved in three ways:-

a) personal nominees b) group nominees c) Commonwealth nominees. Among the first two groups are those nominated by friends and relations, and migrants for whom employment and accommodation are guaranteed by private employers or the State Government. The last group includes workers selected against overall known or assessed employment demands. Most of these people would be obliged to live in Government hostels until private accommodation could be found, and the Commonwealth nomination was designed to allow the entry of persons with no previous contacts in Australia.

The nomination of migrants by friends and relatives accounted for all the prewar migration to Australia, and for the bulk of the present movement (see Appendix E, table 25) but on a variety of occasions the Commonwealth nominees have been introduced to Australia less successfully. In 1949, a number of migrants, having been directed to employment in Canberra, left that which had been allotted to them, apparently because of difficulties over housing accommodation (127). There was a lack of responsibility and of the sense of their obligations, a sense which would probably have been more highly developed had they been able to make their own arrangements for employment. On occasions too, Canada has made requests for specific numbers of workers to be admitted as Government nominees. 500 Government-sponsored workers arrived in Canada, in a single batch, in 1949. But there were no friends and relatives to receive and help them, and the diffi-

culties of finding housing accommodation appeared insurmountable. Some of them tried a few other places before settling down, but one-fifth of the total returned to Malta (128). The warning of the difficulty of absorbing people was noted, and the next contingent of Government-sponsored migrants to Canada arrived over a period of several months to facilitate settlement.

Canada is a country with only a limited experience of Maltese immigration. The number of people in a position to make personal nominations is small, and in this direction at least, the perseverance with Government-sponsored migration would seem merited, as it can soon lead to independent settlement. Between 1952 and 1956, 20% of the migrants to Canada were Government nominees; on the other hand only 20% of those going to Australia were Commonwealth nominees. The distinction between the two may be taken as a reflection of the newness of the Maltese emigration to Canada, and of the firm establishment of the Maltese in Australia.

The Receiving Countries.

The earlier discussion of emigration before 1939 showed how there was a strong tendency towards the restriction of movement into the receiving countries. In the 1930's only the United Kingdom increased her intake of Maltese migrants, whilst movement to Australia, the United States and Canada was barely perceptible, and that to North Africa fell noticeably each year. When the pattern of postwar emigration emerged it was apparent that there

was no further Maltese interest in settlement in North Africa. Gradually, Australia and then Canada began to make positive bids to attract migrants, but the Maltese showed a distinct preference for Australia, and with the help of assisted passages a considerable movement evolved. The desire to migrate to the United States was still strong, even after twenty-five years of restrictive legislation. A quota system still operated but it was possible to gain entry on the unused portion of the British allowance. Then the McCarren-Walter Act was introduced at the end of 1952 and once again the United States were virtually closed. From that time, movement to the United Kingdom increased but the Australian intake continued to represent the most significant contribution to emigration from Malta.

Australia.

The Passage Assistance Agreement of 1948 provided an opportunity for migration to Australia on an unprecedented scale. Full advantage of this was taken and movement into Australia rose to a peak in 1954, after a lapse in 1952 and 1953 caused by a partial recession in employment there. After the heavy emigration of 1954 the Australian Government requested that not more than 5,000 migrants should be sent to Australia in the year ending June 1956 and stated that they were only prepared to assist the immigration of wives and children, up to a maximum of 3,000, in that year. In order to work to these limits the Maltese Department of

Emigration selected the remaining 2,000 from among the relatives of migrants already in Australia. Again in late 1956, the number of migrants fell but as a result of better conditions in Malta rather than the imposition of further restrictions by Australia. The Passage Assistance Agreement was extended in 1957 and again in 1958, and on a number of occasions an Australian Technical Selection Officer visited Malta to select workers as Commonwealth nominated migrants. These visits also allowed the exchange of views on emigration prospects to the Australian territories.

United States.

It was not until March 1950 that an American Consul was appointed in Malta and the acquisition of visas without making a journey to Tunis became possible. At that time a quota system still operated to control the entry of migrants to the United States (a modification of the 1924 Act), but Malta was allowed to use the surplus quota of the United Kingdom. In three years to the end of 1952, 3,000 migrants left for the United States. On the 24th December 1952, the McCarren-Walter Act came into force. This restricted the use of the United Kingdom balance to 100 a year, and the situation remembered from 1921 was repeated; migrants were once more separated from their families without any prospect of being reunited (in America at any rate) in the foreseeable future. Representations were immediately made in

Washington, and in 1954, at the Eighth Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, the United States Delegation requested details of those relatives who were unable to join settlers in the U.S.A. Accordingly, all relatives were invited to register at the Department of Emigration. Within three weeks it was possible to send a list of 4,900 names to the delegation (129).

But, despite the promise of sympathetic consideration for the Maltese case there has been no further progress and the restrictions remained unmodified in 1958. In two years after 1954 fewer than 500 migrants left for the United States. Wives and the minor children of American citizens were granted visas over and above the 100 limit for the Islands. Unless naturalised, the migrant's prospect of being joined by his family are small.

Canada.

It is difficult to assess the success of emigration to Canada. The experience of the postwar years has shown that it is possible for the Maltese to settle there successfully, but movement has never been sustained at a very high level. In 1951, 1,600 migrants departed for Canada but fewer than 1,000 have gone in each year since then. Minor difficulties have been experienced with the Canadian Immigration Authorities and in 1953 a Maltese Government Representative was appointed to Canada with the task of presenting Maltese problems and requirements to the Canadian

Government, as well as acting as liaison for the immigrants, and exploring new prospects for settlement. Group migration under Government sponsorship has been an important feature, and large groups came into Canada in 1949, 1954 and again in 1957. When sufficient time has passed for these groups to become established it is hoped they will attract other members of their families. At present group nominations account for a fifth of the total movement.

United Kingdom.

After the movement to Australia, perhaps the most striking feature of postwar emigration is the position held by the United Kingdom which is second in importance to Australia. The movement of British subjects into the United Kingdom is unrestricted and over 15,000 Maltese have come to Britain since the war. The proportion who remain is uncertain but there are grounds for believing that this is a short-term movement only and it is sometimes used as an intermediate stage on the way to North America. The recorded remigration from the United Kingdom is not unduly high (U.K. 14.1%, Canada 14.1%, U.S. 12.1%, Australia 9.1% in 1945-57) although the evidence of the United Kingdom censuses (130) corroborates the belief that the net immigration is exaggerated. The emigration statistics of movement to the United Kingdom were discussed in an earlier chapter and most of the evidence suggests that this is a large two-way movement rather than

one which shows a specific bias of movement from Malta.

Other Countries.

The spasmodic interest in other areas which has appeared at intervals was directed towards Argentina in 1945. Then the Argentinian Government offered to pay the passages of selected persons to be chosen by their representative who would visit Malta. The number they required was not specified and subsequent negotiations although prolonged did not have any material results. Since 1948, no more has been heard of the Argentinian scheme.

In June 1955 New Zealand negotiated a passage assistance agreement with Malta for 100 migrants. It was late in 1956 before the first four migrants left Malta, but despite reports that they have settled down well they have not been followed by others.

Chapter Seventeen. Recent migration trends - age, sex and occupations of migrants.

For nearly ten years after 1947 every effort was made by the Maltese Government to provide a high level of emigration. A Migration Conference of the International Labour Office at Naples in 1951 agreed that 120,000 migrants should leave Malta within the next ten years (131). It was 1954 before the recommended level was actually achieved for the first time, yet in 1957 the Minister of Emigration stated that if the level of outward movement in 1956 had shown a tendency to exceed 5,000 it would have been necessary "to restrain the flow" (132). The factors which produced this "volte face" were related to the introduction of a programme of economic expansion under the Mintoff Government. As part of this scheme Harbour improvements and the establishment of an industrial estate at Marsa were planned for the immediate future (133) and it was anticipated that they would provide employment for an augmented labour force. The emigration policy for the past years, however, had witnessed the exit of a high proportion of the young men with the most skill and initiative. Added to this, in 1956 there was a decline in the available male labour force remaining in the Islands. These features worried the Government who feared that there would not only be an absolute insufficiency of labour to meet the future requirements, but also there would be inadequate resources of skilled manpower. Further-

more, it seemed that the accelerated technical training programme organised in Malta was going to be of more help to Australia and Canada than to Malta herself unless more skilled men were retained in the Islands.

The analysis in the following pages reviews the pattern of migration since 1950. The period considered covers the years when postwar emigration was at its height and during which the Government at first favoured and then retracted from its policy of mass emigration. Using Emigration Department statistics, the age, sex and occupational structure of the migrants are discussed in some detail.

Age and sex of migrants (1951-1956).

Since 1951, an age and sex analysis of emigrants from Malta has been produced annually by the Department of Emigration. No equivalent analysis of remigrants is made, so the review of the structure of migration must be limited to outward movement only.

The most important trend in the postwar period has been the decline of male emigration, which passed from a peak in 1948/9 when men accounted for two-thirds of the movement, to a complete reversal of the position by 1956 when only one-third of the migrants were men and two-thirds were women and children.

Table 29.

	1948/9	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Men (%)	63	51	52	41	51	56	39	36
Women and children (under 14) (%)	37	49	48	59	49	44	61	64

In the early years of the movement after the war, the bulk of the migrants were men, many of them married, who intended to be joined by their families once they became established overseas. Consolidation of these families really began in 1952 when restriction in the movement to Australia was imposed by the Australian Government and preference was given to the wives and children of migrants already abroad. In 1954 the scale of emigration revived but comparatively few men left in the following two years. The increased employment during the Suez crisis of 1956, and the promise of better opportunities in Malta under a Labour Government restrained further emigration. The figures for 1957, by which time news of the industrialisation programme had travelled abroad, showed a record level of returns and a very small outward movement. These trends were plainly illustrative of a desire to remain in Malta as long as employment could be guaranteed.

In figure 51, the details of the migration by age, sex and marital status, and the annual trends are shown for each of the major destinations. The annual trends show that the decline of emigration as a whole and of men in particular although true for the United States, Canada and Australia is not applicable to the United Kingdom which receives an abnormally high percentage of men, and has maintained the level (nearly 60% of the total movement) since 1951. On the other hand whereas 70% of the migrants to Canada in 1951 were men, they amounted to less than 40% in 1956.

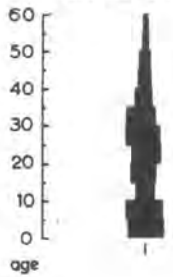
Figure 51.

EMIGRATION
AGE STRUCTURE 1951-56.

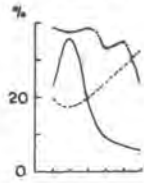
SUMMARY



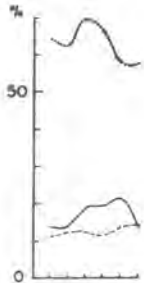
UNITED STATES



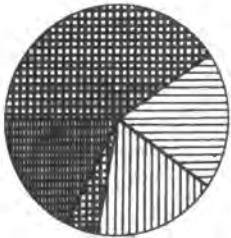
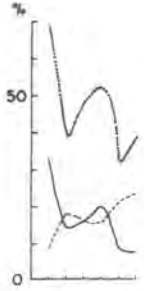
ANNUAL TRENDS



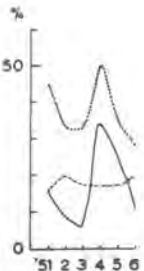
UNITED KINGDOM



CANADA



AUSTRALIA



males females
 <15 <15
 15+ 15+ single
 = married
 3000 2000 1000 0 1000 2000
 males females
 QUINTENNIAL
 AGE-GROUPS

percentage:
 — emigrating annually.
 — males >15/total.
 - - - married females/total.

An important index to the permanence of movement is shown by the percentage of married women (and children) emigrating. In the case of the United Kingdom they represented little over 10% of the total, and were exceeded in numbers by the unmarried women. In contrast, the movement of married women to the United States showed an increase from 20% in 1951 to 33% in 1956. The Canadian percentage also rose, but Australia maintained a steady 20%. Australia and the United States received the greatest proportions of children - the United Kingdom received the least. The combination of three factors - the small number of married, and large number of unmarried women, and the low level of child migration are strong indices of the impermanence of movement to the United Kingdom which contrast vividly with the pattern of movement to Australia.

The age-pyramids in Figure 51 represent the population under 60, in quinquennial age-groups, and show the ages of migrants at the time of their departure for Malta, i.e., in the period 1951-1956, 3,100 of the male migrants to Australia were between 15 and 20 when they left Malta.

The most striking features of the pyramids are the high proportion of migrants between 15 and 35, and the low numbers of children of secondary-school age. 78% of the emigrants over 15 were under 35.

Migrants over 15, 1951-1956.

Table 30.

Age	Sex	Australia	Canada	United Kingdom	United States
Percentage	M	79	86	78	68
15-34 years	F	75	81	70	69

Canada had the greatest emphasis on youth, and was followed by Australia and the United Kingdom. The United States had a high proportion of emigrants over 25 but very few young men under 25. Australia on the other hand received an exceptionally large number of men under 20, and the commonest age at which men emigrated was between 15 and 25 in all cases except the United States.

(1) Age of emigrants, 1951-1956.

Table 31A.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentages		
				M	F	T
Under 15	6,685	6,186	12,871	25.7	38.1	30.4
15-34	15,285	7,378	22,663	58.8	45.4	53.8
Over 35	4,020	2,687	6,707	15.5	16.5	15.8

(2) Age Structure. Maltese Islands. 1948.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentages		
				M	F	T
Under 15	54,064	52,538	106,602	35.9	33.8	34.8
15-34	46,007	48,086	94,093	30.6	31.0	30.8
Over 35	50,594	54,702	105,296	33.5	35.2	34.4

Table 31B.

(1) as % of (2)

M	F	T	Age-group
12%	12%	12%	Under 15
33%	15%	24%	15-34
8%	5%	6%	Over 35

The table above relates the structure of the migration movement to that of the population at the time of the 1948 Census. In the six years 1951-56, 54% of the emigrants were between 15 and 35, although at the Census only 31% of the population was in that age group. It has already been seen that most of these migrants were males - in all, 15,300 left, which represented 33% of the population of that age in 1948.

This compares with a much lower level of female emigration of the same age-group equal to 15% of the 1948 population, and of child migration of 12% showing no differentiation between the sexes. The lowest emigration rate was that of people over 35 who only equalled 6% of the population in 1948.

Although the statistics do not allow a determination of the modified age-structure in 1956, they are sufficiently detailed to show the way in which the ageing of the population is being accelerated, and demonstrate the high loss of manpower from the younger elements of the working population. As the migration rate of women and dependent children was so much lower than that of the men of working age, the problems of supporting the population

are falling on a declining number of men, and the place of women in industry has recently come under wide discussion, for in 1958 they were still a virtually untapped reserve of labour (134).

Occupations of migrants (1950-1956).

The study of the occupational structure of the emigration movement is of less interest to the receiving countries than to Malta. The pattern of migration to Australia has shown that few migrants remain in the same types of jobs as they held before leaving home, but from the Maltese viewpoint it is important to know the type of man who is being lost. The table below gives a broad occupational classification.

Occupations of migrants. (Percentages, by occupations).

Table 32.

Group	1950	51	52	53	54	55	56	Total migrants
1) <u>Manual</u>								
(a) Skilled:								
Building	21	18	13	10	16	17	13	4113
Engineering	16	13	12	10	11	12	15	3225
Others	14	17	19	20	13	16	18	4030
(b) Unskilled:								
Labourers	25	23	16	28	26	28	23	6286
Agriculture	14	9	7	6	10	8	6	2354
Others	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	601
Total (a)	51	48	44	40	40	45	47	11368
(b)	40	35	26	36	39	39	31	9241
2) <u>Non Manual</u> (Clerks, professionals etc.)	9	17	30	24	21	16	22	4803
3) <u>Grand Total</u>	4493	4352	2598	2607	6536	3224	1602	25412

(for detailed classification of occupations see D. of E. Report 1951-3 p. vi).

Just under half of the total are classified as skilled labour divided between building, engineering and miscellaneous other trades. The proportion of unskilled labour leaving the Islands has been highest in the years of most movement - 1950, 1954 and 1955. Except in 1952 about one-quarter of the migrants have been unskilled labourers. A declining proportion of the farming community are emigrating, but on the other hand the percentages of non-manual workers have increased, and were highest in 1952 and 1953 when places for migrants were hardest to find.

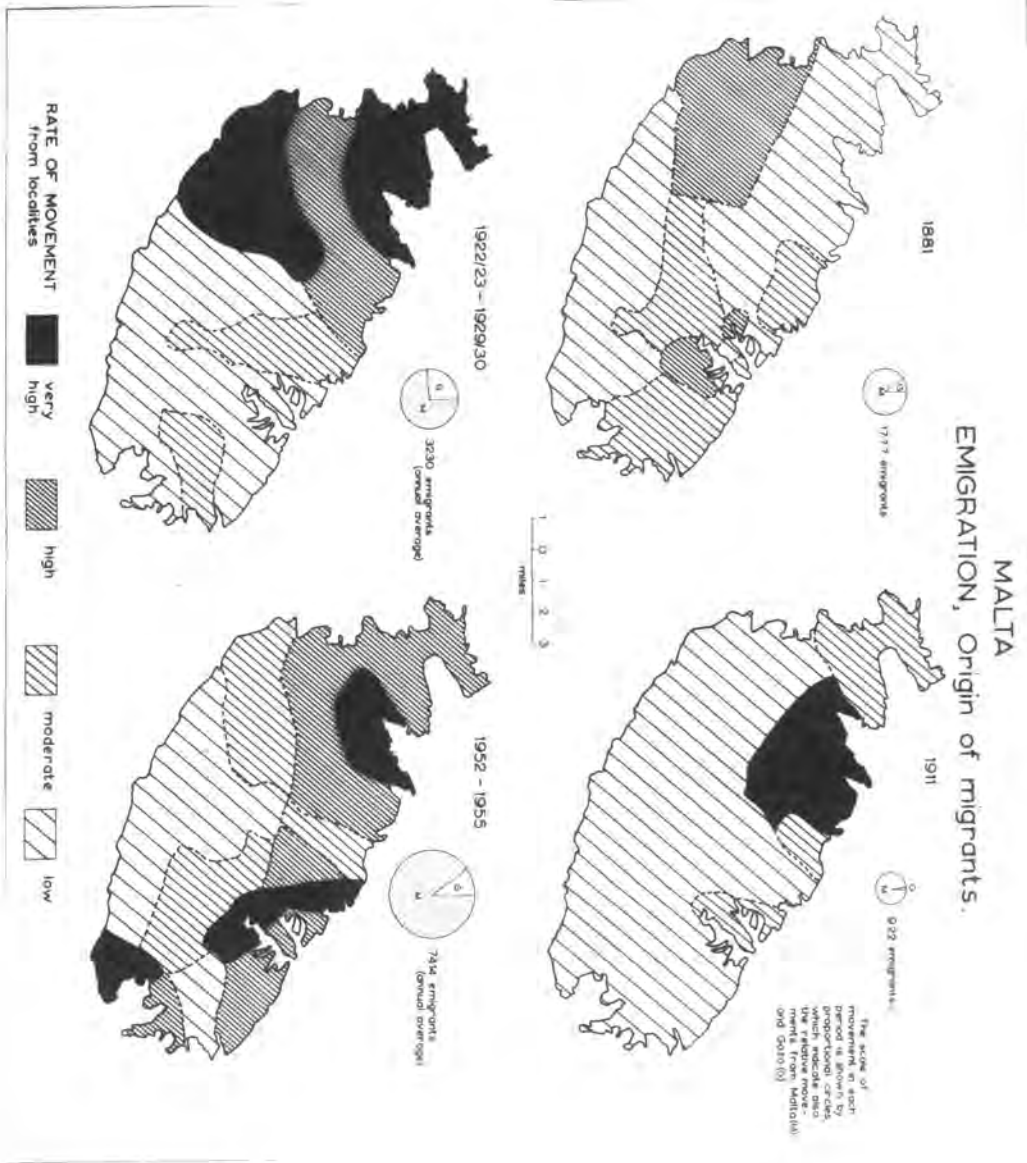
Australia takes a high proportion of the men in the building trades and most of the farmers. The contracted labour which has gone to Canada has been mainly composed of labourers and the building trades; in 1954 nearly 70% were labourers. The United Kingdom receives a higher proportion of clerks and other non-manual workers than the remainder, but also takes a large number of the men in the engineering and minor trades. The majority of servants, cooks and seamen find their way to Britain, but the length of their stay is open to question.

No information on the occupations of returned migrants is available.

It is extremely difficult to assess the wastage-rate from industry due to emigration, but the one giving rise to most worry is among the engineering trades, which supplied 3,200 migrants. But, in 1956, the dockyard and other defence departments were

employing 18,000 men in industrial capacities as well as 1,100 apprentices and an additional 200 'learners'. The replacement rate would seem therefore to be sufficient to have met emigration losses which, for the figure quoted, spanned seven years.

Figure 52.



Chapter Eighteen. The local origins of Migrants, and motivations behind emigration.

An analysis, by localities, of the origins of migrants has been undertaken in recent years by the Central Office of Statistics. These records go back as far as 1948. Before the war for a limited period the Department of Emigration tabulated the origins of migrants to Australia and Canada. These statistics, in the Department Reports, provide the only direct indication of pre-war trends, but it is possible to trace the pattern of emigration even earlier by consulting the records of the Passport Office, Valletta. Statistics collected from each of these sources are summarised in Appendix E, tables 19 and 23 the trends derived from this material are shown in figure 52, which compares the origins of migrants in 1881 and 1911 with the averages for 1922/3 - 1929/30, and 1952-55.

Migration Rates per 1,000 population.

Table 33.

	1881	1911	1922/3-29/30	1952-55
Malta	12.0	4.8	11.6	23.2
Gozo	10.6	1.1	34.8	25.6

It has already been seen that the population of Gozo is increasing at a much lower rate than Malta (Fig. 16), but the summary table above shows that only in the 1920's was the Gozitan overseas migration rate much above that from Malta. Then it

accounted for one-quarter of the total movement, but in recent years fewer than 10% of the emigrants have come from Gozo.

Part of the low Gozitan net increase of population is explained by a lower natural increase, but another factor which has modified the population growth of Gozo has been local movement to Malta of Gozitans who take up residence in the larger island. There has been a similar movement from the more distant parts of Malta to the suburban area, and it is probable that this break-away from the ties of one's birthplace, even if the move should be no more than a few miles from home, is often a prelude to the consideration of overseas migration as a serious prospect. To prove the hypothesis it would be necessary to make a large number of case-studies, but there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that the majority of migrants are from the most recently settled parts of Malta.

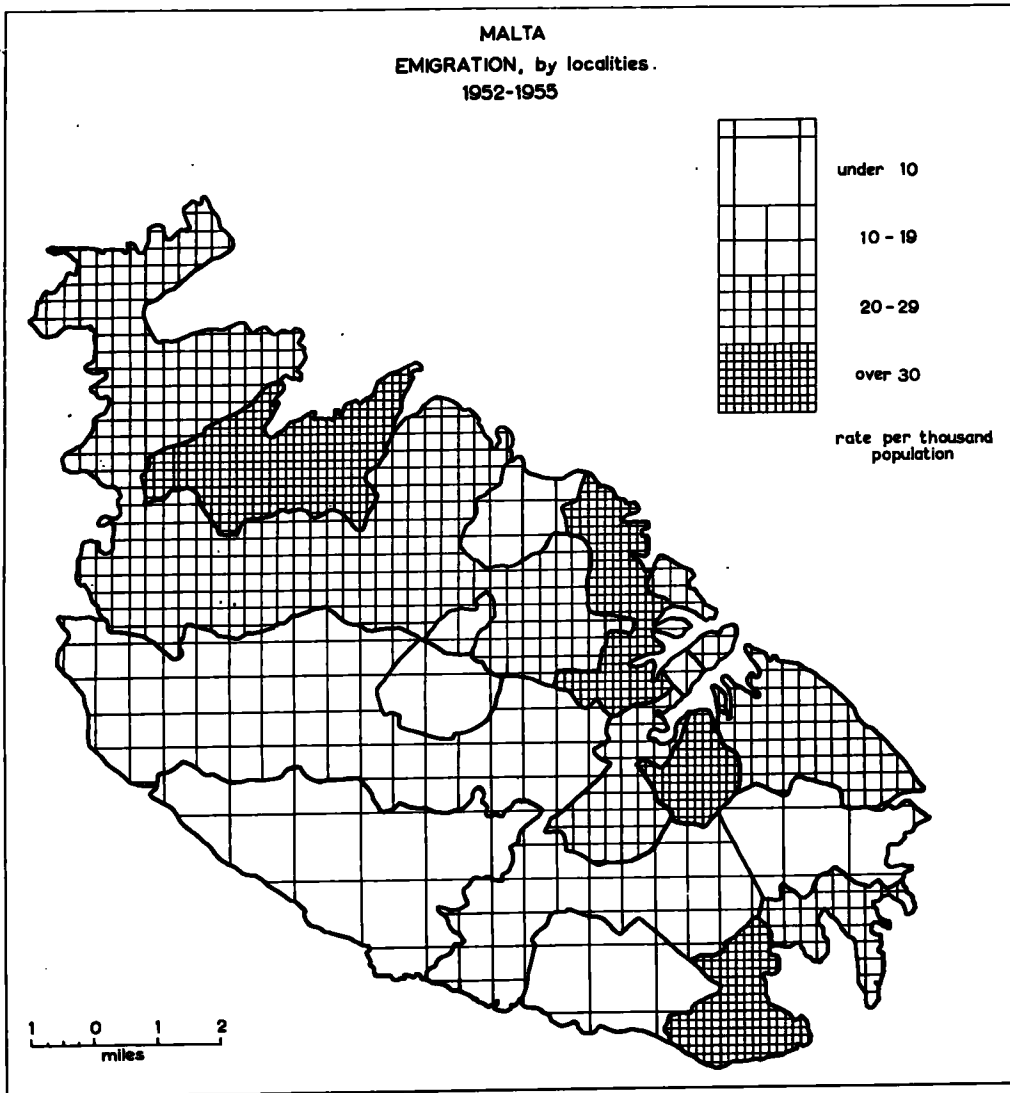
In a country where most villages are over three hundred years old, all communities established less than one hundred years ago are comparatively young and immature. Among such areas, all of which share a high emigration rate, are the agricultural north-west which was pioneered in the 1850's, suburban Malta, and the new villages of Birzebbuga and Marsaxlokk in the south-east. Discussion of the evolution of the Maltese settlement pattern and a detailed analysis of internal movement are found in a later chapter, but during the following pages it is as well to remember

that the background of settlement growth is an important factor which influences the decision to emigrate.

A feature of nineteenth century migration from Malta was the temporary nature of much of the movement. In 1881, nearly all of the emigrants from Gozo went to Algeria, and then 75% were from Nadur. As Nadur was, and still is, the most important wine producing area in Gozo, it seems very likely that such a movement would be to the Algerian vine harvest to augment the local labour supply. Forty years later the seasonal movements of Gozitans to vine harvests in the south of France was noted by Casolani (135). In Malta, in 1881, many of the migrants were from Rabat (also a wine-producing area) and most of the remainder were from the Harbour area. There was, however, a moderate emigration from the villages between Valletta and Rabat, and from the south-east, for both these areas could benefit from contacts with their neighbours in the Harbour area and Dockyards who received direct news of opportunities abroad. At this time agriculture was still expanding in the north and like Zurrieq and Siggiewi, which were traditional and conservative agricultural strongholds in the south, the level of emigration from such areas was low.

The high level of emigration from Mosta and St. Paul's Bay in 1911 was noted by the members of the Royal Commission (136). A shortage of farming land for expansion was acutely felt by the people of Mosta and with some from Mellieha, Naxxar and Gharghur

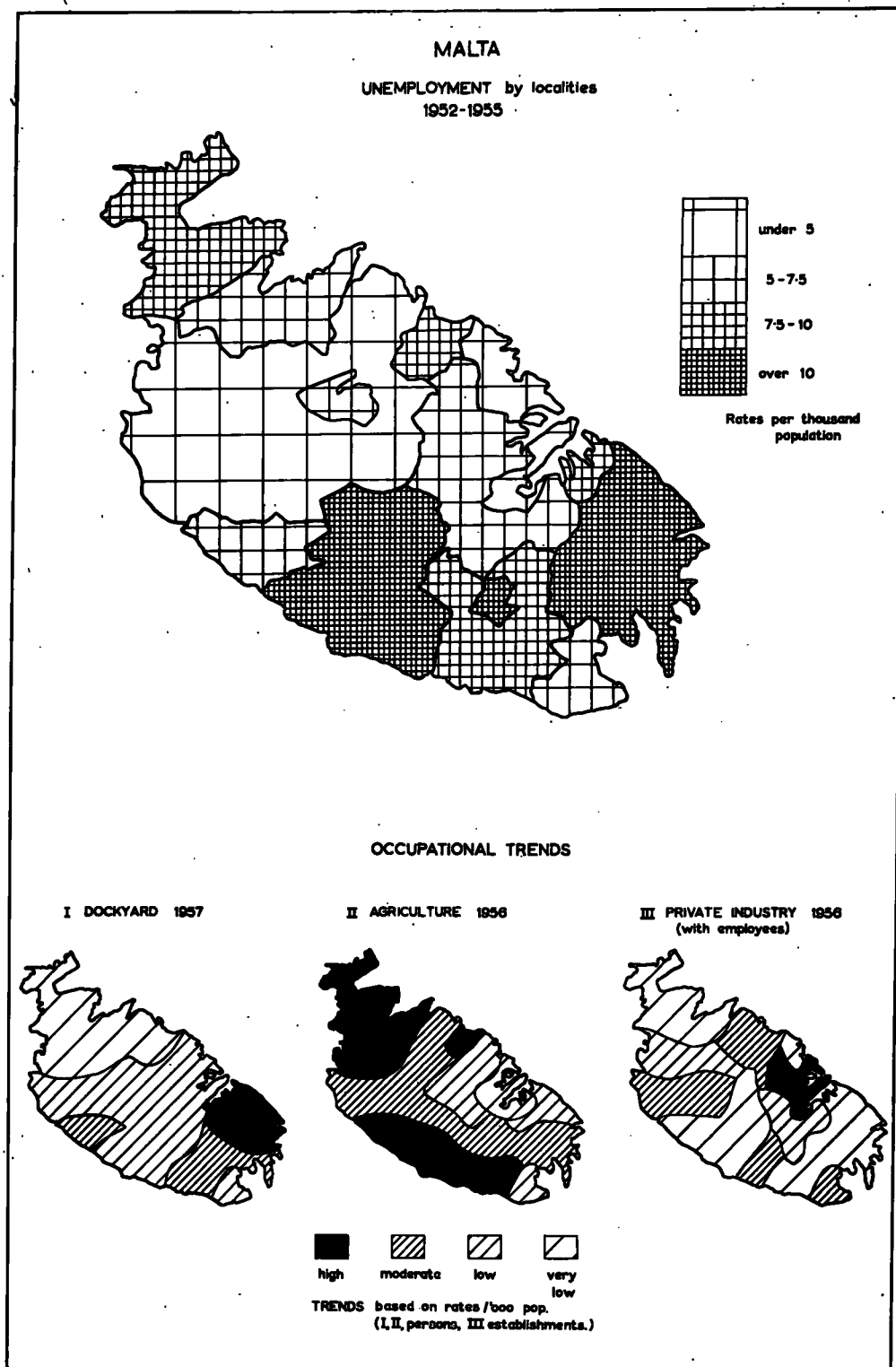
Figure 53.



they accounted for one-third of the total movement from Malta. Most of the remainder came from Valletta, Sliema and the northern suburbs. The importance of emigration from the northern villages was again emphasised by the trends of the 1920's, and there was a large migration from these parts after the Second War, but by the 1950's the bulk of migrants were from suburban Malta, and a high emigration rate was evident in the south-east of the Island (Fig. 53). In contrast, throughout the period surveyed, Siggiewi, Zebbug, Zurrieq and the small villages of Lija and Attard were never of anything other than minor importance.

At one extreme today there is Pawla with 3,600 emigrants since 1948, among whom are included a high proportion of technically skilled men with a good future abroad. In contrast and at the other end of the scale is Zurrieq, from which fewer than 250 men, women and children have emigrated since 1948 (Appendix E, table 23). Public transport reached Zurrieq in the 1930's and allowed a large part of the population to seek employment in the Harbour area; the numbers in full-time agriculture declined, but the qualities of the traditional rural environment, with its strong families ties, perpetuated the conservatism in village life which in Zurrieq does not favour emigration. Similar trends are evident in Siggiewi and to a lesser extent in Zebbug and Zejtun, but not in Birkirkara, Qormi and Zabbar which have become part of the Harbours conurbation.

Figure 54.



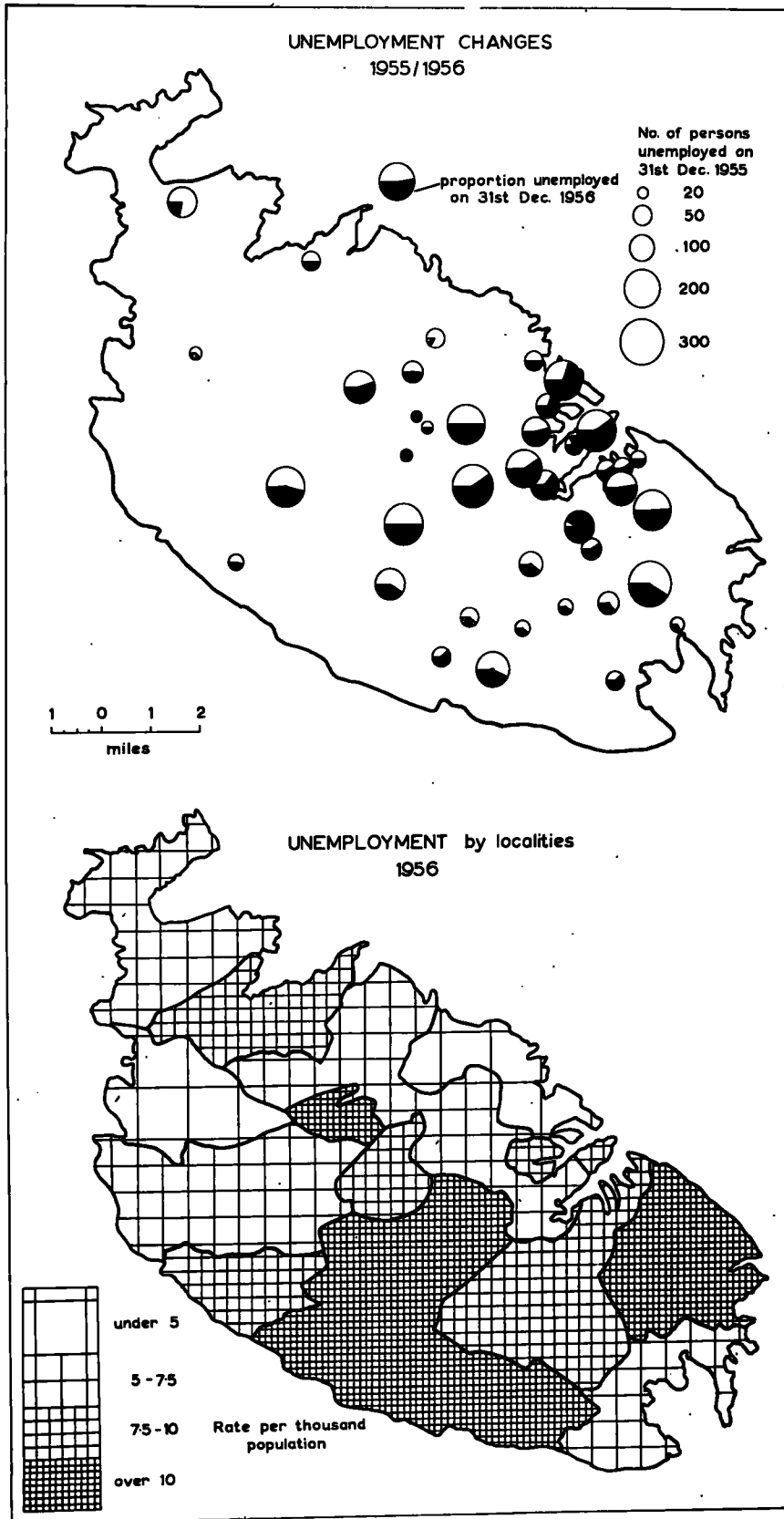
Unemployment and Emigration.

The relationship between the patterns of internal movement and emigration has been suggested in the preceding paragraphs (see also Fig. 61) but the correlation with occupational trends and unemployment is not as clear. Instead of having high unemployment rates in areas of high emigration, there is a negative correlation and the highest unemployment is revealed in low emigration areas (see Fig. 54). Before drawing any conclusions from these figures it is necessary to digress and trace the origin and system of registration of unemployment statistics.

Introduced before the war as a service with which registration was voluntary, it had been frequently by-passed by a number of major employers who contracted their labour directly and without reference to the Employment Service. The main offenders were the War Department, Air Ministry and the Malta Government Departments. Consequently the statistical analysis of unemployment could not claim to reflect the real trends from year to year, although they probably did show the relative distribution of unemployment reasonably accurately.

In 1955, the situation was transformed from the unsatisfactory situation which had developed. In March a National Employment Board was established, and in May the Employment Service Act was passed. Under the Act, all employers of more than fifty employees became statutorily obliged to recruit through the Employment

Figure 55.



Service. The Act allowed to register for employment not only the unemployed, but also any person earning less than £4 a week. This resulted in a rise in the numbers registered, from 1,000 men, women and children, at the end of each year before 1955, to 5,700 in 1955, and a further modification to the Act in 1956 secured a firm definition of unemployment (137) and separated the underemployed (earning less than £4 a week) from the unemployed. In 1956 and 1957 the numbers employed on the 31st December were 3,100 and 3,300 (3.8% of the gainfully occupied population) but the pattern of unemployment in 1956 was not significantly different from that of the earlier years.

The trends for the years 1952 to 1955 are indicative of unemployment, inflated in the last year of the period by the inclusion of the underemployed. The highest rates are in the south-east, south and north; the lowest are in the central, western and urban/suburban areas. On the average the registration for employment was highest in the agricultural localities, and in Zabbar, Zejtun and the Three Cities (the source of most of the dockyard workers). Registrations were least in those areas where private industries were most highly developed. In 1956, the decline in unemployment (caused by the exclusion from the registers of persons earning less than £4 a week) was greater in the rural and more agricultural areas than in the Harbours conurbation (Fig. 55). The villages with the highest proportions of under-

employed persons were Mellieha, Mgarr, Gharghur and Marsaxlokk. There was a greater proportion of underemployed in Siggiewi than in Zebbug, and more in Zejtun than in Zabbar. Although these villages are often discussed and described in similar terms, the capacity of Siggiewi and Zejtun to support a high level of underemployment is one of many indications of their agricultural enterprise which is capable of absorbing surplus labour in lean years. The other large village which displays this capacity is Zurrieq, and the three villages between them provide a good example of the resourcefulness of a fundamentally agricultural society. When this is combined with a tradition of five hundred years of village life, a stability of society is revealed which cannot be imitated by the modern agricultural villages north of the Victoria Lines. In the former, despite an apparently high level of unemployment, the emigration rate is low; in the latter what are only moderate rates of unemployment are accompanied by a high emigration.

A detailed study of the occupational structure of some sample localities gives greater precision to the analysis of the relations between occupational trends and emigration, but the occupational data used, having been taken from the 1948 Census, is rather dated. However, insofar as the emigration of the 1950's has been derived from a population whose instabilities arise from the occupational structure of the early postwar period, the

figures are important.

In the table on the following page, sample localities with high, moderate and low emigration rates are compared. In the first category there are three types - St. Paul's Bay, Pawla and Birzebbuga - representative of the rural north and suburban Malta. Each of these relies heavily on one major occupation for employment. Birzebbuga which owes its existence to the naval base at Kalafrana is more akin to suburban rather than rural Malta. In St. Paul's Bay nearly half of the population are dependent on agriculture; in Pawla one-third are engaged in manufacturing industries and in Birzebbuga nearly half are employed in public administration. High emigration rates for these localities are related to the lack of opportunities in farming, industry and public service in Malta.

Marsaxlokk has a moderate emigration rate which suggests that the fishing industry, which is the livelihood of 44% of the population, has not been very prosperous either. Since 1956, however, the prospects have been improved by the acquisition by the Government of some large fishing vessels and the improvement of the harbour in Marsaxlokk Bay. Another locality with a moderate emigration is Zabbar. Here, a large number are employed in public administration, in which field the level of underemployment (or overstaffing) is notoriously high, and the prospects of promotion are correspondingly poor. It is interesting to compare the

Gainfully-occupied population, according to occupation.
 Percentage distribution 1948.

Table 34.

Occupation	High Emigration			Moderate Emigration			Low Emigration	
	St. Paul's	Birzebbuga	Pawla	Melliëna	Marsaxlokk	Zabbar	Siggiewi	Zurrieq
Agriculture	47.7	7.4	0.9	38.4	10.6	7.4	39.4	11.0
Fishing	4.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	44.2	1.4	0.5	6.5
Public Administration	13.8	44.9	25.6	12.7	9.2	33.7	14.2	25.0
Construction	5.4	8.5	10.4	19.4	7.2	14.4	7.6	18.8
Retail	5.0	5.7	5.9	4.6	13.2	6.8	8.4	8.4
Manufacturing	7.1	12.2	34.5	6.8	3.2	16.0	7.7	11.7
Others ^{1.}	16.3	21.2	22.6	16.5	12.4	20.3	22.2	18.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. includes transport, personal service, business, professions.

occupational structures of Mellieha and Siggiewi. Each has a similar proportion in agriculture but emigration from Mellieha is far above the rate from Siggiewi and the essential difference between them has to be sought in the historical background of settlement rather than through the occupational trends (see Chapter 20).

Zurrieq is the village with the lowest emigration rate. The percentage employed full-time in agriculture is not large (11%) and public administration is the main occupational category, but there is not as great a dependence upon it as in Birzebbuga or Zabbar. Since bus services were introduced, an increasing proportion of the manpower of Zurrieq has been working outside the village and consequently the occupations show considerable diversification. However, living in the village the people still retain the outlook of a traditional agricultural community which can weather bad economic times by returning to the land rather than by taking the more drastic step of overseas migration.

The overall impression is that there are sufficient motives, mostly economic, applicable in most parts of Malta, which can explain large-scale emigration and regional differences in rates. The differences of reactions to economic pressures between two areas like Zurrieq and St. Paul's Bay cannot be defined easily, but on innumerable occasions it has been shown that ties with Malta are broken more easily by the inhabitants of the new villages and the suburbs than by those living in the "heartland" of Siggiewi, Zurrieq and Rabat.

Chapter Nineteen. The Maltese Abroad.

In 1901, the Census of the Maltese Islands reproduced an incomplete estimate of the numbers of Maltese living abroad, based on Consular estimates. Concentrated in the Mediterranean area they numbered some 34,000 of whom 15,000 lived in the Regency of Tunis, 7,000 in Egypt, and more than 5,000 in Algeria (excluding Constantine and Algiers (c. 12,000) for which returns were not available). In the Regency of Tripoli there were a further 2,000 while next in importance were Turkey (1919), and Greece (1956). When the first estimates made by the Department of Emigration were published in 1930 (138), the distribution pattern had changed radically. The numbers in the Mediterranean basin had declined at the expense of the United States, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. Moreover the total abroad which had stayed near 50,000 from 1881 to 1921, was estimated by the Emigration Department to be over 55,000 in 1931, 84,000 by 1950, and 113,000 by 1954. In 1956 the estimate total was 125,000.

There are only three sources from which statistics can be derived. The earliest used were estimates made by H.M. Consuls abroad. These were found by Price to be generally too low, and whereas consular returns in 1881 accounted for 34,700 Maltese abroad, he put the total in 1885 at 55,000 (139) basing his own figure on the estimates of Consuls, French Censuses and the special count of Egyptian Maltese during the evacuation of 1882.

Table 35.

Country	1921	1929	1950	1953	1954	Net emigration	
						1921-39	1945-54
Australia	1325 ^a	3500	30000	38000	46500 ^e	3000	19800 ^f
U.K.	6736 ^a	8000 ^{a.d.}	12000	16000	17000	5300	10100
Canada	?	2000	7000	10000	11000	300	5200
United States	?	15000 ^c	20000	23000	23300	1600	4900
Others	22000 ^b	25000 ^{b.d.}	15000	15000	15200	15600	Nil
Total	?	?	84000	102000	113000	15500	40300

Notes on sources other than the Department of Emigration.

a. Census, 1921.

b. Estimates by H.M.'s Consuls abroad.

c. 1925.

d. 1931.

e. cf. Australian Census, June 1954, which gave total of 19,988.

f. Jan. 1945 - June 1954.

Later, the Emigration Department whilst estimating numbers abroad using both consular estimates and the records of departures from Malta fails to give precision to the figures by omitting a definition of 'Maltese'. It is assumed therefore that those included in the estimates are Maltese-born persons only, their children being included in the native population. As the D. of E. totals are derived from the accumulated movements out of Malta, this

appears to be a reasonable assumption, and moreover it allows comparison with various Census statistical analyses by birthplace. The Censuses, unfortunately, do not give an adequate breakdown in every country to which the Maltese have emigrated, but the statistics for Australia and the United Kingdom are sufficiently detailed to allow a comparison of the emigration statistics with changes in the Maltese-born population of these countries in intercensal periods. Using these figures a new estimate can be made of the degree to which emigration is being currently overstated.

Australia.

- a. Maltese-born population resident on 30.6.'47. 3,238
- b. " " " " " 30.6.'54. 19,988
- c. Increase 1947 to 1954 - 16,750.
- d. Net emigration (D. of E.) - 18,449.
- e. Overestimate of emigration to Australia (1947-54) is by 10.1%.

United Kingdom.

- a. Maltese-born population resident on '31. 8,418
(Eng., Wales and Scotland)
- b. " " " " " 8.4.1951. 15,063
- c. Increase 1931 to 1951 - 6,645.
- d. Net emigration (D. of E.) - 8,775.
- e. Overestimate of emigration to United Kingdom (1931-51) is by 32.1%.

To add to this statement it should be remembered that a comparison of the Emigration Department statistics with those of the Customs and Port Department showed an overestimate of 34.7% between 1945 and 1956 (p. 164 table 25). The cumulative evidence suggests that net emigration may have been overestimated by as much as one-third, and in fact the numbers of Maltese living abroad may not have passed 100,000 until 1956. The main sources of error can be identified fairly easily by reference to table 35. The total in Australia in 1954 was probably overestimated by the Department of Emigration to the extent of 26,500, through an error introduced before 1950, when the total quoted was an incredible 30,000, although the numbers there at the end of the war could hardly have been more than 5,000, and were probably much lower, for the Census population in 1947 accounted for only 3,200. Projecting from the Australian census of 1954 the numbers may have risen to 35,000 by the end of 1956.

The control offered by the United Kingdom censuses has been accepted more readily and it would seem reasonable to estimate the total to be 20,000 in 1956. It is in the thirties that the totals for Canada and the United States have increased most unaccountably. Emigration statistics only credit an outward movement of 1,900 between 1921 and 1939, and a very small movement immediately after the war, yet between 1929 and 1950 the estimates of Maltese living in these countries increased by 10,000.

Together with Australia these figures must contain the bulk of the gross overestimate.

The decline in numbers living elsewhere (mainly North Africa) represents not so much a return to Malta as the naturalisation of many of the Maltese who emigrated in the first two decades of the century. This was especially marked in Algeria in the 1920's when the choice had to be made between naturalisation and withdrawal.

The absence of Census data on the Maltese in Canada and the United States means that disproportionate weight must be given to other sources. In the city of Windsor, Ontario, a Maltese monthly newspaper ("Ahbarijiet ta Malta") is published. Although its paid circulation is only 2,000 (in 1958), it claims to serve 13,000 Maltese in Canada and 28,000 in the U.S.A. (140). Such a total could only be achieved, knowing the past rate of migration, by the inclusion and extension of numbers through marriage.

The manner in which the Maltese are being assimilated abroad is an open field for study. Two years ago the Maltese branch of the Catholic Action discussed plans to follow the movements of migrants to Australia, tracing changes in occupation, religion, family size and overall economic well-being. Nothing further has materialised yet in this field, but in each of the major countries Maltese priests minister to their own communities, retaining the Maltese identity within the broader bond of Roman Catholicism

which unites most migrants of Mediterranean stock. The result of this has not been wholly beneficial.

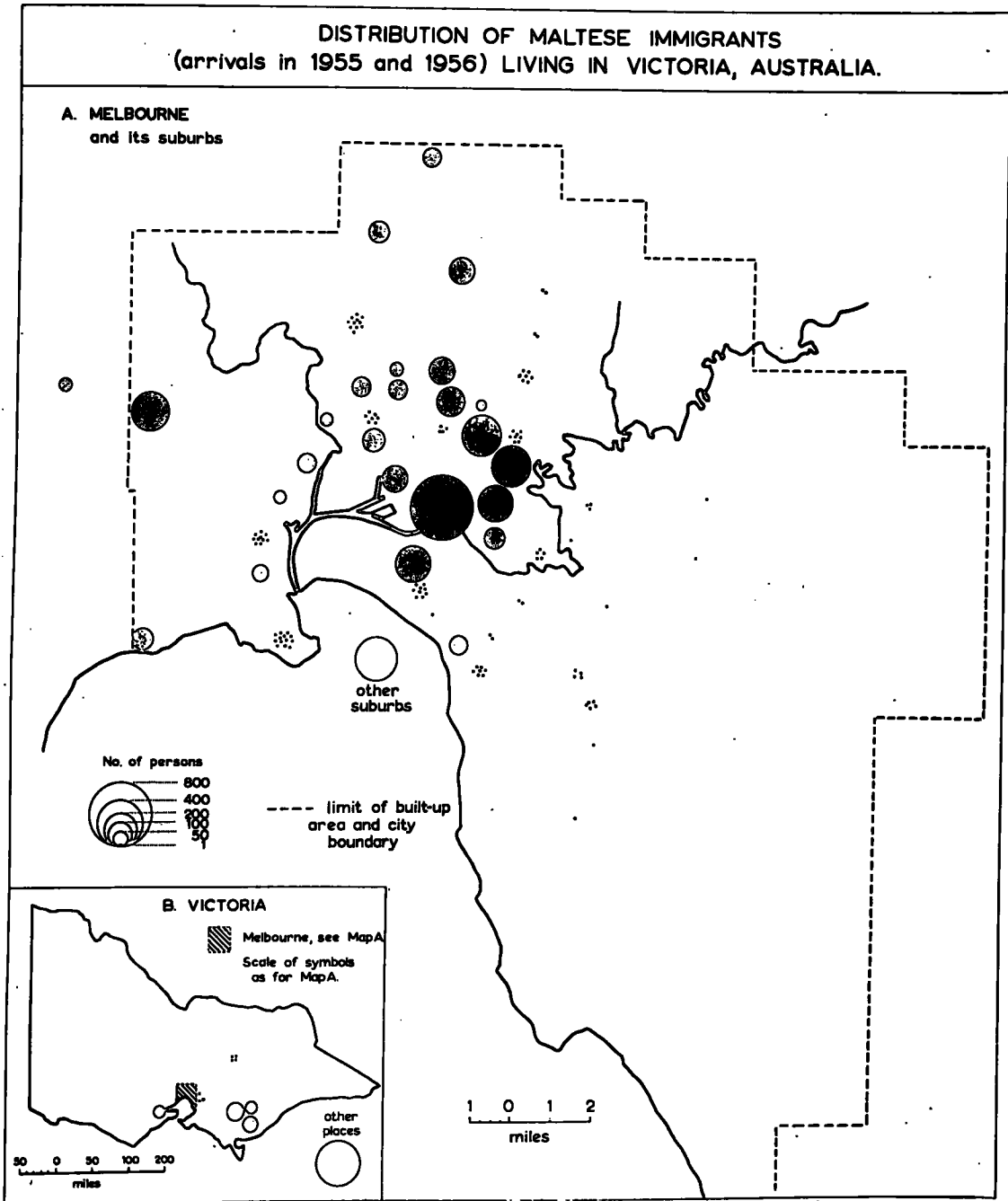
A recent study of European migration to Australia (141) by A. J. Rose, lecturer in Geography at Canberra, emphasises the outstandingly closely-knit community structure of the Maltese overseas. In America, large groups of Maltese are known to be clustered in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit and Toronto. In the United Kingdom over half of the total are in London, where the heaviest concentrations are in Aldgate and Camden Town (142). In Australia, Rose found that between 1947 and 1954 there was a general picture of gains in the percentage of European-born population in Victoria and South Australia, a slight fall in New South Wales and Western Australia, and a big fall in Queensland. There was a trend away from dispersion in the remoter States towards concentration in the economically stronger South and the preference for State capitals was accentuated.

Table 36.

a. European-born living in Australia, 1947 and 1954 (Rose.)

Year	Aus. %	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensland	S.A.	W.A.	T.	Can- berra	Not stated
1947	100	33.2	27.0	19.7	6.2	13.3	0.5	.	.
1954	100	32.3	33.3	10.4	10.9	11.0	2.0	.	.
b. <u>Maltese arrivals in Australia 1951-56.</u> (D. of E.)									
1951/6	100	39.2	48.0	5.4	3.4	1.8		0.6	1.6

Figure 56.



The pattern of the Maltese immigration accentuated the preference for Victoria which, with New South Wales, received nearly 90% of the movement between 1951 and 1956. In 1954 80% of the Maltese were living in State capitals, 2% in the industrial towns (Geelong, Newcastle, Wollongong), 9% in rural centres and small towns, and 9% in rural areas. Only in Queensland did they show a distinctly rural preference. The figure for the entire European-born population, in contrast, showed only 62% living in State capitals in 1954. Maltese Emigration Department statistics for 1955 and 1956 show that in those years over 90% of the arrivals in Victoria settled in Melbourne and its suburbs (Fig. 56), the majority living within three miles of the city centre. A similar pattern operated in New South Wales where hardly anyone moved beyond the inner suburbs of Sydney. Emphasising this aspect, Rose pointed out that the Mediterraneans tend to be clustered in segregated communities, as an insulation against a possibly hostile environment and "the Maltese are the most closely clustered community". Although the basic cause of bitterness has been removed by the maintenance in recent years of full employment an unease about the presence of foreigners remains, and if an unpopularity poll were conducted, the least unpopular would be the English, Dutch and Germans, followed by the Italians, Greeks and lastly the Maltese, who are the least esteemed (143) and again he says: "Though they are the most law-

abiding of the Europeans in Australia, the Australians look unfavourably on the swarthy visages and on the gaudy clothes and long hair affected by many Mediterranean youths" (144).

To some extent the bias has a religious basis also, for the Catholic Church has declared its continued support for maximum immigration even to the extent of lowering Australian living standards (145). Reactionary attacks have come not only from the laity, but an article "A Sound Line on Malta", published by "The Anglican" of Sydney, was one in particularly bad taste made in the columns of a periodical of the Established church. In this article published on February 21st 1958, the Maltese were described as "the most ignorant, priest-ridden, the least educated by any criterion, the most regrettable people in the whole Mediterranean basin". Designed to provoke animosity, the article was brought to the notice of the Commonwealth Government which immediately disassociated itself from such an opinion and deplored the fact that it should have been aired. At the request of the Maltese Commissioner in Australia, a Press and Radio campaign was undertaken to counteract the harm done (146), but the underlying antipathy of certain sections of the community remains. Most important, it seems that as long as the defensive segregation of the Maltese continues, they will be identified as a non-Australian element of the population. Whilst ministering to the moral and the social welfare of their people, the Maltese priest-

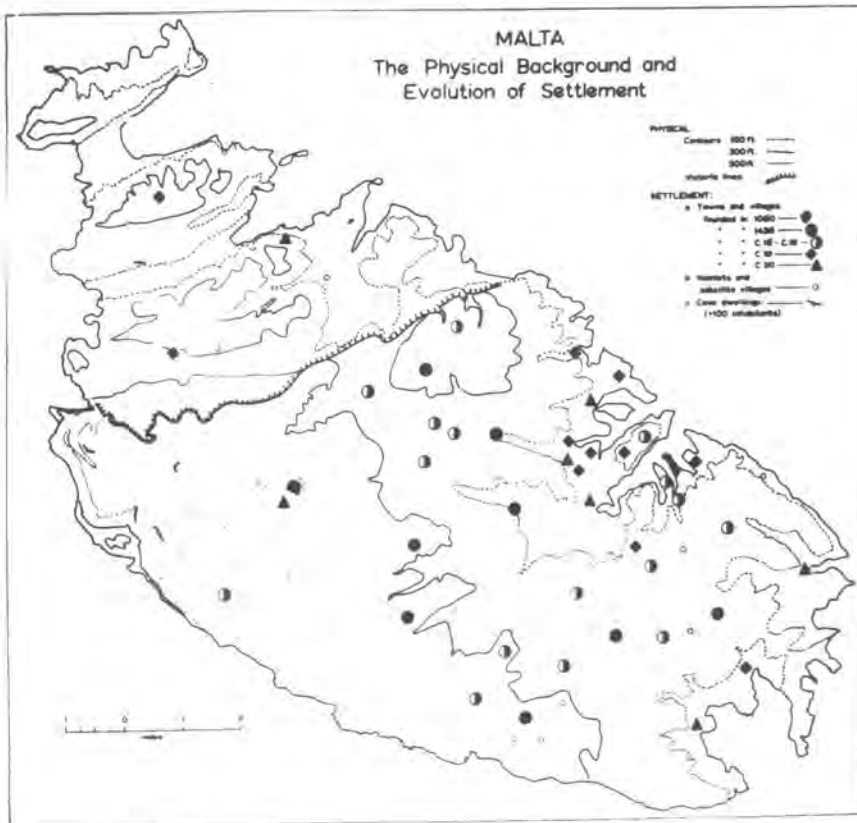
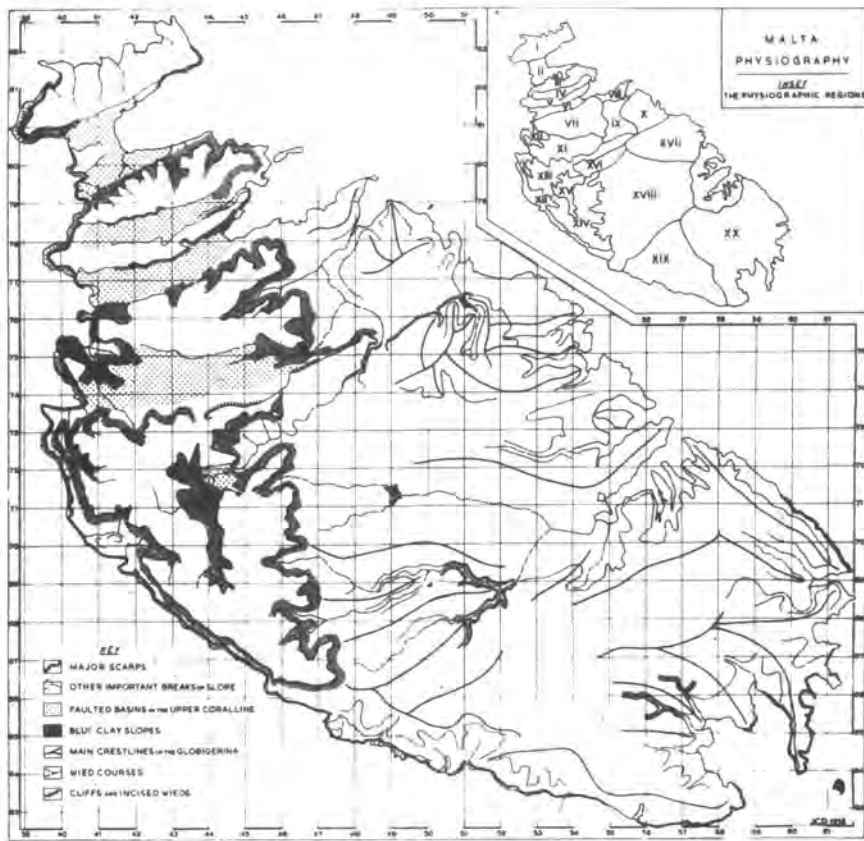
hood are delaying and making increasingly difficult the assimilation of these same people as an element of "new Australia". This problem of cultural assimilation which is gradually being recognised by the Maltese in Australia, is also operative elsewhere (147) and the future success of the emigration programme must depend on its solution.

PART SIX. The Evolution of Settlement in Malta.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to correlate a wide range of material relating to the historical growth of settlement and to compare the trends of movement prior to the nineteenth century with the modern growth of Malta and especially with the patterns of internal movement in the last sixty years. One of the most urgent needs today is a far-sighted policy to ensure the conservation of water resources, for these are both being depleted and polluted, and promise to be quite inadequate in the near future. Moreover, it is vital that absolute priority be given to the study and solution of this problem, for ultimately the survival of the population will be controlled by the availability of water.

Gozo has been excluded from this section because the problems operative there are somewhat different. The smaller island has not witnessed a movement of population and growth comparable to that which gave rise to Suburban Malta, nor are the problems of water supply as serious in Gozo. No revolutionary changes in the distribution and evolution of settlement have occurred and consolidation of the present trends are anticipated in the future.

Figure 57.



Chapter Twenty. The Historical Background to Settlement.

When the Commissioners appointed by the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem visited Malta to assess its amenities and potential as a home and base for the Knights, they reported first on the poverty of the land. The landscape was barren and the scene uninviting, but there were on the north-east facing coast harbours large enough to shelter the biggest fleets afloat (Fig. 57). Ultimately this factor, together with the commanding position of the Islands midway between Sicily and the North African mainland, was seen to promise them control of the passage from eastern to western Mediterranean, and it prompted the Order to build their headquarters in Malta.

Before the arrival of the Knights, the Maltese had been extremely vulnerable to the attacks of corsairs who descended mainly from the Barbary coast. The inhabitants were virtually unprotected and to assume the maximum protection from attack they chose the collective security found in small nucleated settlements situated well inland. The capital of Malta was Mdina, built on a spur of the Upper Coralline Plateau, and from the bastions of the town it was possible to survey the entire length of coast from which landings and attacks might come. The present fortifications of Mdina date from the time of the Arab conquest and in Roman times the site was much more extensive. During periods of siege from invaders the entire population of the Island gathered within

the walls of Mdina for protection. This is an indication of the paucity of inhabitants as the enclosed area is only .025 square mile.

Malta only had one port, called Birgu, in the medieval period. The remaining coastline was undefended, except in the south-west and west where high cliffs in an unbroken line precluded landings anywhere between Marsaxlokk Bay and Gnejna. Birgu lay on a small peninsular projecting into the Grand Harbour and was protected by the castle of St. Angelo which was built on the same headland and dominated the main harbour and the sheltered creeks on either side of the peninsula. Evidence of prehistoric settlement in the vicinity bears witness to the importance of the site as a port and safe anchorage which has been under continuous occupation for more than three thousand years.

Elsewhere in the island there were other good harbours and sheltered anchorages, notably Marsaxlokk, Marsaskala, St. Paul's Bay and Mellieha Bay but the openness to attack discouraged the settlement of their shores. The remoteness of the northern valleys and ridges from the agricultural heart of the island, which lay between Mdina and Birgu, further discouraged settlement from these parts. There was also a striking physical 'divide', with a northward facing escarpment along the line of the Great Fault which served a dual purpose as it protected the villages in the south from northern incursions and also incidentally delimited

effectively the 'inhabited' from the 'uninhabited' parts. This division of the Island was recognised by the Maltese historian Abela who included in his definition of the uninhabited region the western parts of the Upper Coralline (Rabat) Plateau (148). Apart from scattered troglodytic colonies the only village in these northern parts was Mellieha, one of ten parishes created in 1436, but at the time when Abela wrote, the site was deserted, having suffered from a sequence of attacks and evacuations. Mellieha was not resettled until the middle of the nineteenth century by which time the security of the Island from raiders was assured. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, villages began to multiply north of the Great Fault and the most important there today are St. Paul's Bay (a holiday resort), Mgarr, Zebbieh, and Burmarrad. On the Rabat Plateau before 1530, apart from Mdina there was only one major settlement, partly troglodytic, which was south of Buskett and called Tartari. Like Mellieha it was elevated to parochial status in 1436. But this village, too, disappeared and when settlement returned to the area in the late seventeenth century it gathered around the nucleus of a hunting lodge to become the village of Dingli, one of the smallest in the Island.

The barrenness of dispersed settlements in 'uninhabited' Malta was striking, with only occasional troglodytic dwellings cut into the scarp-edge of the Upper Coralline limestone and a

few estates, some of which had been given as fiefdoms to Sicilian nobility and dated from the fourteenth century. Among the titled landlords were Counts of Ghajn Tuffieħ and Baharija, a Marquis of Fiddien and a Baron of Djar el Bniet (near Dingli).

In the 'inhabited' parts of Malta the continuity of settlement from prehistoric times on selected favourable sites is evident, but only two prehistoric villages have been identified in the course of modern archaeological exploration. One is on an extremely high saw-edged saddle of Upper Coralline Limestone above the cliffs at Baharija, and the other is at Borg in Nadur at the head of Marsaxlokk Bay and near the modern village of Birzebbuga. J. D. Evans suggests that "the curious and almost complete absence of settlement sites throughout the prehistoric period, which also holds good for the Punic and later periods, seems susceptible of only one explanation. The best sites must have been chosen for settlement very early in the island's occupation and these have remained centres of habitation until the present day" (149). In illustration of this, the occupation of Zurrieq in Roman times and probably earlier was proved when the remains of part of a Roman villa were found in the walls of the parish priest's house. At Rabat, a suburb of Mdina, there are also considerable Roman remains of villas, and it is believed that in other villages also, the remains of earlier periods of occupation are concealed beneath the foundations of the modern buildings.

The dating of villages is almost wholly dependent upon ecclesiastical records of the foundations of parishes and consecration of churches(150). But, the act of creation of a new parish is not in itself evidence of the period of the first appearance of a village. A new parish was proclaimed when a community reached sufficient size to support its own church and clergy. Usually this implied the existence of a congregation of between 500 and 1,000 souls. Prior to the arrival of the Normans the island was a single parish with the ecclesiastical and administrative centre at Mdina (Citta Notabile), but in 1090 under Count Roger the parish of Birgu (Castel a Mare) was separated from Mdina. In 1436, ten new parishes were created and of them Mellieha and Tartari have already been mentioned. The other eight were south of the Great Fault and all were inland sites, namely, Naxxar, Birkirkara, Qormi, Zebbug, Siggiewi, Zurrieq, Birmiftuh (Gudja) and Bisqallin (Zejtun). More than a hundred years passed before any further parishes were formed.

The villages of the fifteenth century lay some two to three miles apart on the wide, arched and dissected plain below the Rabat plateau. Reflecting the radial drainage focussing on the Grand Harbours, the villages formed a crescent with an inner and outer arc looking towards Marsamxett and the Grand Harbour (Fig. 57). Scattered among them, but concentrated mainly in the northern and southern areas of higher land were small hamlets,

many with fewer than a dozen 'hearths' or households. The lines of settlement followed closely the crest-lines of the ridges in the Globigerina limestone series. Along the most prominent ridge there are the modern villages of Zejtun, Ghaxaq and Gudja. Naxxar and Gharghur were hill-top villages, and the sites of all the other villages except Qormi were all prominently placed. Qormi was located at the head of the marshy tract of land (Marsa) forming the inland limb of the Grand Harbour and was sited in the location where underground water was most easily accessible and the wells shallowest. Settlements all avoided the deeply incised, narrow and rocky wiefs which were always liable to sudden flooding.

When the Knights of St. John came to Malta in 1530, their earliest work was directed towards the repair of Mdina and Birgu, both of which were in almost ruinous condition, and wishing to be near their fleet, the headquarters of the Order was established at Birgu. Auberges were built for each 'langue' of the Knights, on the small peninsula, and before 1560 the lack of further space in Birgu forced new houses to be built on the neighbouring peninsula of l'Isla (Senglea). During the Siege of 1565, the entire population of the Island sheltered behind the walls of Mdina and Birgu. Although they withstood the prolonged force of the Siege, which lasted for nearly four months, both Birgu and Isla suffered much damage because they were easily shelled from

the heights of Corradino, Cottonera and Xibberas.

Suggestions for the transfer of the headquarters to the peninsula of Xibberas, which was much more spacious, dated from 1558. After the siege "G. M. La Valette took the bold step which had been advocated before; he determined to fortify Mount Xibberas and build there a new city" (151). The building of Valletta began in 1566 under Francesco Laparelli, a former assistant of Michelangelo, who proposed "to repair the old existing defences which were defective and to build the new city on Mount Xibberas which would act as a guard to the harbours and the islands" (152). By the winter of 1568 the new city was complete.

The construction of this new headquarters and capital was the greatest work achieved by the Knights in Malta, but over a period of two hundred years they also strengthened old and constructed new fortifications throughout the Island and built watchtowers along the coasts; these were intervisible and afforded protection of the entire shoreline. In the reign of the Grand Master Wignacourt an aqueduct was built (1610-1615) to carry drinking water from the springs of the Rabat Plateau to Valletta and the supply "for more than two hundred years met all the requirements of Attard, Lija, Balzan, Birkirkara, Mosta, Zebbug, Hamrun, Qormi, Floriana and Valletta" (153). Traditionally, the water supply was derived from roof catchments and stored in

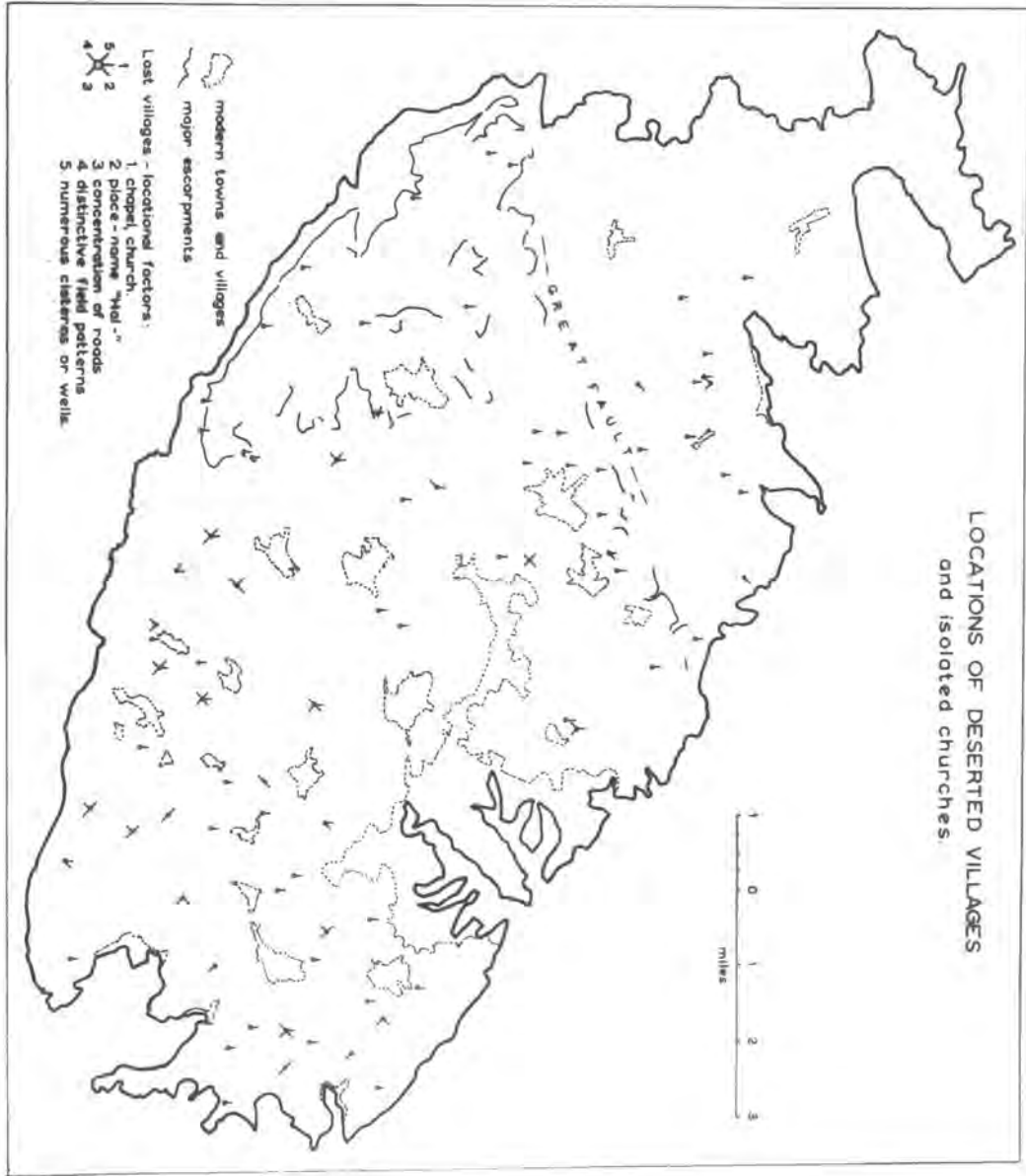
cisterns under each house, or gained from the shallow Marsa wells, but during the occupation of Malta by the Knights the general prosperity of the Island grew and the population increased with such rapidity that supplementary supplies from the Wignacourt aqueduct were channelled to most villages.

The enterprise of the Knights was concentrated within the neighbourhood of the Grand Harbour, but the newly-won security, derived from the military strength of the Order, encouraged enterprise further inland and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a further fourteen parishes were formed. Mosta flourished in the gap between the Naxxar hills and Bingemma ridge, controlling the routes northwards, and on the road from Valletta to Mdina there was the cluster of the Three Villages (Lija, Balzan and Attard). Gharghur also became a parish in its own rights in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and south of Wied il Kbir the network of villages multiplied and the distance between the domes of neighbouring parish churches was rarely more than a mile and a quarter.

The Deserted Villages of Malta.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century G. A. Ciantar, the Maltese historian, revised the descriptive account and history of the Maltese Islands written by Abela in 1647 (154). Ciantar noted that, at the time when he was writing, in many parts of the countryside there were only place-names, or the

Figure 58.



ruins of wells, cisterns and a few crumbling walls to perpetuate the memories of villages and hamlets which once existed on these sites. One such place is Aarar - formerly the site of dwellings in the parish of Birkirkara. But today there is only the old church of St. Elena from which the parish derives its name. The people left at the time of an invasion by Barbary corsairs coming from Marsamxett, "and this occurred before the arrival of the Knights" (155). Another described by Ciantar is Hal Caprat -- "an ancient village built in a small flat area not far from the church of St. Bartholomew and the roads to Qormi and Birkirkara. Today there only remain a few cisterns". Of the many other sites listed by him the names are reproduced in the Appendix, but, unfortunately, most of these cannot be identified on the modern maps of the Island. However, the accumulated evidence of place names with the prefix 'Hal' (a village), road and field patterns, chapels and crosses, and the distribution of wells and cisterns indicate the sites of 'deserted villages', and strengthen the view that there has been a steady decline in the dispersed rural population during the period of growth of the major villages (Fig. 58).

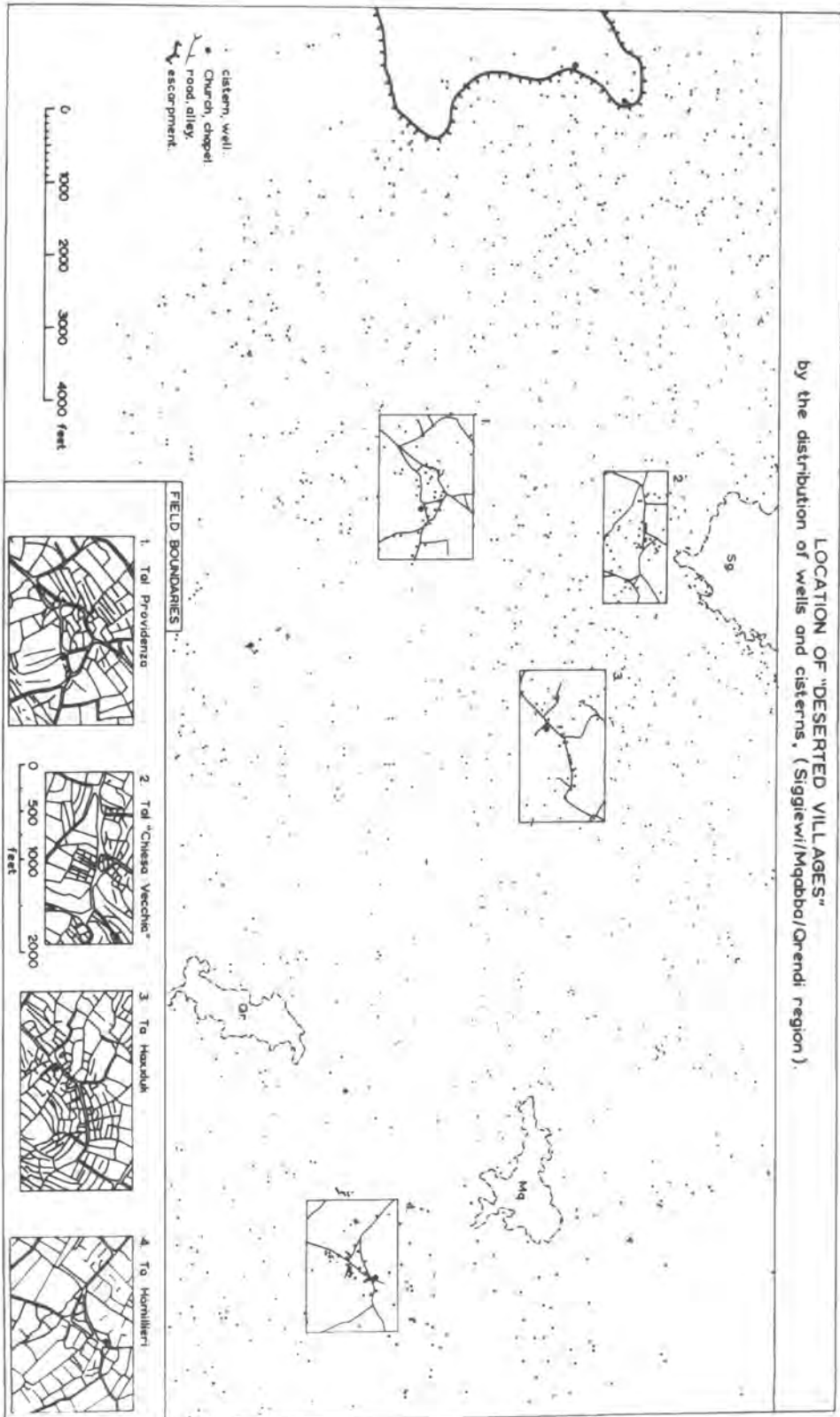
Haxlukk is the name given to an area south-east of Siggiewi which is now open land, but it is easily identified as the hamlet of Rahal Sciluk described by Ciantar. The word 'Hal' which is related to the Sicilian word 'Casal' is derived from the Semitic

root for cluster or constellation, and it is similar to the Arabic word 'Rahal' meaning the place where one encamps. The older Maltese villages still bear the prefix today and are always described as Hal Qormi, Hal Zebbug etc. Among areas with this prefix to their name and no trace of habitation are Hal Dragu, Ta Hammut, Hal Reskun, Hal Farrug, Hal Saptan, while others like Hal Man (near Lija) and Hal Milleri have only a fraction of their former population (see also Appendix for other examples). Another indication of a deserted village site is provided by a field pattern or concentration of roads similar to those in the old nuclei of modern villages. Furthermore in many of these former villages the only remaining building is a church or sometimes a cross, standing in a remarkable and prominent isolation (156). Some of the most striking examples are the chapels 'Tal Providenza' and 'San Niclau tal Merhla', both near Siggiewi. The remains of cisterns were often stated by Ciantar to be the only existing evidence of previous occupation, and the construction of them was traditionally enforced by a law which required that every house built in a town or village shall be provided with a well-sealed tank of two cubic feet capacity for every square foot of floor space within the house, and that the tank be maintained in a good condition (157). Morris says that from Neolithic times onwards the cultivators of the Island have excavated underground tanks to store rain water led into them from the roofs of farm

buildings, lanes and gullies, and practically every farmhouse in Malta has such an underground tank to meet the needs of its occupants and their animals (158).

The detailed distribution of wells and cisterns in the vicinity of Siggiewi, Mqabba, and Qrendi is shown in figure 59, which is based upon the information shown on the Six Inch maps of Malta, for which the basic survey was made by the Public Works Office in 1895. On these sheets distinctions are only made between wells and springs, but investigation in the field has shown that most of the places where wells are marked are in actual fact the sites of cisterns and the majority of these must have been for the storage of domestic water supplies rather than for field-irrigation. Although not all the sites have been plotted by the surveyors of 1895, the evidence on figure 59 suggests that a detailed analysis of this type supported by field investigation would be a rewarding technique to make easier the location of lost villages. The insets in the same figure show the manner in which churches, roads and field patterns support the evidence in some of the most easily defined village sites. Perhaps the best example is Tal Providenza, even though it does not retain the prefix Hal in its name, but only that of the chapel. The area 'Tal Chiesa Vecchia' is interesting because attention is attracted to the position by the specially high concentration of wells and cisterns. But, in this case the characteristic

Figure 59.



irregular field patterns have been obscured by the superposition of formal walled gardens within which there is an almost geometrical precision of patterns of paths and terraces.

The application of the technique described above to the entire Six Inch coverage of Malta has resulted in the identification of thirty sites on which villages may once have stood (Fig. 58). If the presence of a chapel alone is discounted as insufficient evidence, there are still five sites identified by one other distinctive feature (roads, fields, cisterns, Hal) thirteen sites where two of the locational factors are evident, five sites showing three of the features, and six showing four of them. Only one, Hal Millieri (Fig. 59) showed evidence of all five locational factors at the site. This material and evidence, which is documented in the Appendix might, in the opinion of the present writer, provide a useful starting point for further studies by the archaeologist and historian.

There are a variety of questions about the deserted villages of Malta which have never been answered or even seriously considered. No one seems to have advanced any suggestions of the way in which they disappeared, but it does seem probable that the desertion of the villages was broadly coincidental with the growth of the new parochial nuclei in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Admittedly, some like Aarar disappeared before 1530, but the likelihood of plunder and plague causing the

extinction of many of the villages is remote. Nor has there been any movement comparable with the enclosure of land in England to bring rural depopulation. Instead, as with so many topics in Malta, the cause seems to be related to the social conscience of a people who find their unity in the symbol of the Church. The commonest theory of the evolution of Mqabba supports the contention (159). It is believed that, once, in the vicinity of the modern village there were a number of hamlets all within a mile of each other but under the authority and jurisdiction of the villages of Siggiewi, Gudja (Birmiftuh) and Zurrieq. Under the protection of the Knights, the number of people living in this cluster of hamlets increased, their prosperity grew and they developed a common identity and desire for independence which was demonstrated by the movement to establish their own parish church. The site chosen for the church was within easy reach of all the hamlets, and the overflow of people from the latter built their homes in the shadow of the new church. Gradually the newly established nucleus grew and the old centres which had suddenly been transferred into outlying hamlets declined into anonymity. Unhappily, extensive quarrying near Mqabba has destroyed much of the evidence but Hamillieri remains.

The abandonment of hamlets, whatever the reasons, proceeded in a period during which the overall prosperity of the Island advanced rapidly. The inland landscape was dominated by the domes

of the parish churches towering above the flat-roofed and squat village houses, but the development of Valletta and the Three Cities proceeded independently of rural Malta. It was a cosmopolitan growth stimulated by the Knights and attracting merchants and wealth from all parts of Europe. The only contact which most of the villagers had with this society was that derived from their service with the Militia, a force which was mobilised only during emergencies and therefore not of major importance.

The Growth of Settlement since 1800.

During the era of the Knights for the first time there was evidence of material prosperity not only in the capital but in the countryside. In the hundred and fifty years since 1800 and the arrival of the British the changes both in the distribution and orientation of the population have been even more profound. For over a hundred years until the Great War of 1914-18, except when the Crimean War brought a trade boom, Malta was free from any participation in war and never threatened by attack. The Island also became a vital link on the Trade routes in the Mediterranean and with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 the volume of shipping and trade increased. This was the era of the steamship and Malta became not only a naval base and trading post but also a coaling station. The Grand Harbour was large enough to shelter the entire British fleet and in a much enlarged dockyard repair work of all magnitudes could be undertaken. There

was a boom in the Harbour area and in a period of unprecedented activity the growth of population accelerated; it overflowed from Valletta and the Three Cities, flooded in from the rural areas, and on the inland margins of the Harbours a new suburban Malta emerged.

The nineteenth century witnessed a relative decline in agriculture as industrial and economic opportunity in the urban and particularly the dockyard area grew. But there was also a counter-movement into the northern lands beyond the Great Fault and the Victoria Lines; this was fundamentally a result of the newly-found security from attack guaranteed under the British administration but the speed at which the colonisation occurred was the product of land-hunger in the rapidly growing areas of settlement. Of eighteen parishes created in Malta since 1800, the overwhelming majority were in the harbour area and only six were outside the urban-suburban complex. Three of these were north of the Victoria Lines and the others in the south-east of the Island. Elsewhere the pattern of settlement established in the previous three hundred years remained much the same, although the occupational structure of the village people changed with increasing rapidity as communications and transport facilities improved. In the last thirty years extensions of bus services have given most of the villages closer contact with Valletta than with their neighbours, but nevertheless Rabat has emerged as

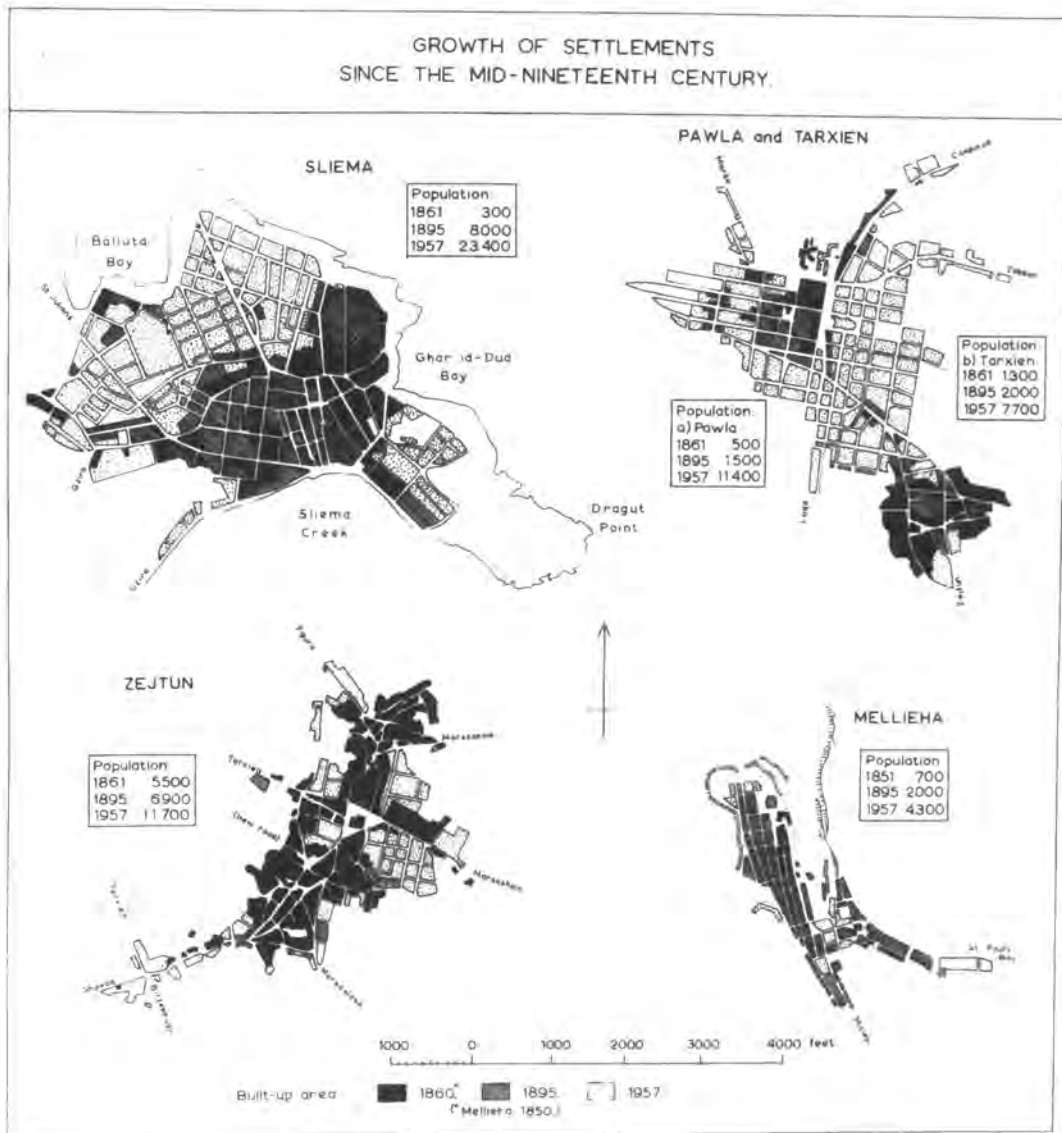
the unofficial capital of the rural areas having superseded Mdina and remains an important agricultural market although most of the old functions have gravitated to Valletta and the Urban area.

Acute overcrowding was evident in urban Malta (Valletta and the Three Cities) after only ten years of British rule. There was a very considerable influx of foreigners attracted by Malta's position as the centre of Mediterranean commerce; many houses were fitted up like ships, with tiers of berths, and several large vessels were converted into floating hotels. By the middle of the nineteenth century 56,000 people were living in a combined area of only 1.125 square miles and an overflow was inevitable: initially, development was concentrated on three sparsely inhabited locations - Sliema, Hamrun and Pawla.

In the earliest phase the movement was directed across the harbour of Marsamxett to the shores of Sliema creek, where the gentry of Valletta had many years since built their spacious summer residences, but soon the elegantly planned villas were submerged under waves of new buildings. These very soon lined the waterfront of Sliema creek and encircled the grounds of the older properties overlooking Ghar id Dud Bay (Fig. 60). In 1861 the resident population of Sliema was only 300; by 1895 it was an estimated 8,000 and the parish of Stella Maris was created in 1878. In the present century, the population has trebled, two more parishes have been fragmented and the town now extends to

Figure 60.

GROWTH OF SETTLEMENTS
SINCE THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY.



Balluta Bay and merges imperceptibly with St. Julians in a continuous urban facade built along the ria-like inlets which are terminated by St. George's Bay, Pembroke Barracks on the southern edge of a coastal expanse of Xaghra (rocky wasteland) and War Department property. To the south Sliema is contiguous with Gzira, the newest suburb, which is a creation of the post 1945 period. In 1957 the combined population of Sliema, Gzira and St. Julians exceeded 40,000.

The growth of Hamrun followed a similar pattern but whereas Sliema preserved a cosmopolitan atmosphere and is today the most English of the towns and villages in Malta, Hamrun is a town of artisans, is predominantly Maltese and also the centre of the skilled trades and crafts outside the Dockyard. The third in importance of the suburban centres is Pawla. It developed more slowly than either Sliema or Hamrun, although it was founded two hundred years earlier, and was comparatively unimportant until the last fifty years. The rectangular grid plan was used in Pawla (Fig. 60) which was initially a summer resort, founded by the Grand Master de Paule in 1626. Perhaps because of the proximity of Tarxien, only a quarter of a mile away, the village declined after the death of its patron. The revival did not begin until after 1891. At that time the population was still only 1,300 and the early part of the overflow from the Three Cities was directed to Zabbar which in the middle of the last century was

already a large and energetic village. The really important stimulus to the growth of Pawla was provided by the construction of the tramway from Valletta to Cospicua in 1906. This gave the residents the dual advantage of speedy access to both the capital and dockyard and it captured the bulk of the stream of population which when faced with a compulsory move from their overcrowded homes in the Three Cities had previously chosen Zabbar.

The regular seventeenth century street plan was preserved in the easterly extension of Pawla and gradually the streets and houses merged with those of Tarxien which was also becoming a dormitory suburb for the dockyard workers. Although there is now a continuous ribbon of development from the Marsa to Tarxien the contrast between the old village of Tarxien and Pawla is remarkable. In Tarxien there is no evidence of planning, the streets are narrow, twisting and there are "alleys delving seemingly at random into the built-up mass of houses" (160). These are the antithesis of the broad well-planned streets of Pawla which is called by the Maltese "Rahal Gdid" (the new town).

The analysis of the growth of population made in Chapter Eight and figure 18, distinguished three classes of growth in suburban Malta. The most striking was that which has already been discussed and was represented by the emergence of Sliema, Hamrun and Pawla. Together with St. Julians, the rate of their growth outstripped all other localities. Just outside the Harbour area

Birkirkara, Qormi and Zabbar were already important villages before the movement to the suburbs began but within the last thirty years they have all been linked by ribbon development to the harbours and the pace of their growth, also, has accelerated. Between 1851 and 1901 the population of Birkirkara increased by 2,000; in the next fifty years it increased by 8,000 and it is still growing. Then on the edges of the major nuclei mentioned, and linking them, are the satellites. Some like Msida and Kalkara have a distinctive character whilst others like Gzira and Santa Venera are indistinguishable from their larger neighbours, but all of them have grown from almost nothing since the late nineteenth century. There is now a continuous built-up area from St. George's Bay in the north to Pawla in the south and Attard in the west - a distance of five miles from north to south, and a similar distance from Valletta to Attard by way of Birkirkara.

Suburban Malta comprises those places in the continuously built-up area which together are becoming known as the Harbours conurbation. Zejtun (Fig. 60) lies just outside the suburban area and the morphology of the village is typical of the traditional rural centres, reproducing on a larger scale the irregular streets and alleys of Tarxien. It is a composite village with three distinct parts somewhat prosaically called Ta Fuq (the upper town), Ta Isfel (the lower town) and Ta Wara l'Knisja (behind the church). That part behind the church is the most recent and has

been built almost entirely within the last fifty years, but during the nineteenth century the village changed very little. In most of the villages of Malta new roads have been driven in to the centre of each village and along this axis one finds the school, parish church, dispensary, any new private building and the bus route to Valletta. One of the peculiarities of Zejtun is that the new houses have been built mainly on the Marsaskala side of the village and, less important, on the Ghaxaq road where a minor concentration of houses occurs at Bir-i-Deheb. The importance of this latter road has been accentuated by the use of it as a bus route to Valletta which avoids the very narrow streets that lead directly into the centre of the village. A new road driven into the village from the west has come into use within the last two years and will almost certainly be the most coveted area for building in the near future.

In rural Malta villages such as Siggiewi and Zurrieq have not shown as vigorous signs of growth as Zejtun, and in Zurrieq there are hardly more than a handful of houses built in the last fifty years although the population has increased by two-thirds. Further north the pattern is different again. Mosta lies between the parishes of Rabat and Naxxar which in the eighteenth century and before the fragmentation of Mellieha, Mgarr and St. Paul's Bay, owned all the land north of the Victoria Lines. The colonisation of the latter districts however has been made mainly by

Mosta men who have always been short of land within the restricted limits of their own parish, and the incentive in the Mellieha area has been provided by Government grants of land made in the mid-nineteenth century on ninety-nine year emphyteutical leases. Figure 60 shows how Mellieha boomed in the second half of the century as the leases were taken up. But since then the marginality of these northern areas has been confirmed. The soil is shallow and plots are more scattered than in other parts of the Island, for some of the farmers in Mellieha now own land in plots which may be miles apart. Consequently, since improvements appeared in bus services and employment in the urban and suburban area there has been an exodus of the younger generation and Mellieha produced a steady flow of emigrants at a rate above the Maltese average.

The proportion of the population of Mgarr who are engaged in agriculture (73.3%) is higher than anywhere else in Malta, and the origin of the village and creation of this parish has been the product of the enterprise of farmers. Mosta farmers used to work the land in the vicinity of Mgarr during the early part of the nineteenth century, but gradually more of them built their houses nearer to the source of their livelihood. In 1898 the parish was created and since then it has demonstrated a slow but steady development less liable to fluctuation than Mellieha.

The parish and census locality of St. Paul's Bay is composed

of two elements. On the one hand there is the scattered agricultural population of Bumarrad, Qawra, Ghajn Tuffieha and Wied tal Pwales who live on the margins of an irrigated valley of fertile alluvial soils. The other, nucleated, element is on the northern ('delia') and southern ('Xemxija') sides of St. Paul's Bay. The ribbon of development has the characteristics of a holiday resort and most of the population living here are present for only a few months in the year - from May or June to September - and spend the remaining months in the Harbours conurbation. Recently, St. Paul's Bay has shown promise of attracting significant numbers of overseas visitors during the tourist season if the scale of accommodation were to be increased.

Among the new villages along the south-east coast, Birzebbuga is unique. Forty years ago it was rather like St. Paul's Bay in the nineteenth century, and consisted of a cluster of seaside summer residences. Since then the Admiralty have established a naval base at Kalagrana and Birzebbuga has become a terminus for oil-tankers and a depot for the storage and distribution of fuel and diesel oil. Also at nearby Hal Far there is an airbase manned by the Americans and British. Employment opportunities have therefore expanded tremendously and the population has grown from 1200 in 1921 to 5,300 in 1948.

The war of 1939-45 caused the destruction of most of Valletta and the Three Cities. In 900 days the Island was subjected to

3,310 alerts as a result of which 30,024 houses were damaged and 3,764 persons injured. The siege ended in November 1943 and Valletta was left in a desolate condition, ... "huge masses of bomb debris and material blocking large areas; ... but clearance on a large scale was carried out with the greatest possible speed and the re-opening of all roads and the removal of demolition material and dangerous structures from inside and outside buildings was completed within a few months. The clearance of Floriana, Sliema and the principal villages was simultaneously taken in hand" (161).

By 1955, the reconstruction of lower-density housing in the urban area was virtually complete and it was possible to divert attention to the establishment of planning schemes for the rapidly developing areas in the towns and villages. In 1955, the first project was announced for the area between Bahar ic Caghaq and Salina, "which will provide a self-contained community with church, school, shopping centre and open spaces" (162). This area was chosen because it was relatively barren 'Xaghra' and offered good scope for development as no agricultural land was involved. However, the scheme has not yet been implemented and a more recent scheme has taken precedence. This is a community project on a by-pass to the south of Tarxien. The scheme is designed to house a community of 6,000 in three neighbourhood units and by the middle of 1959 the first of a series of "point-

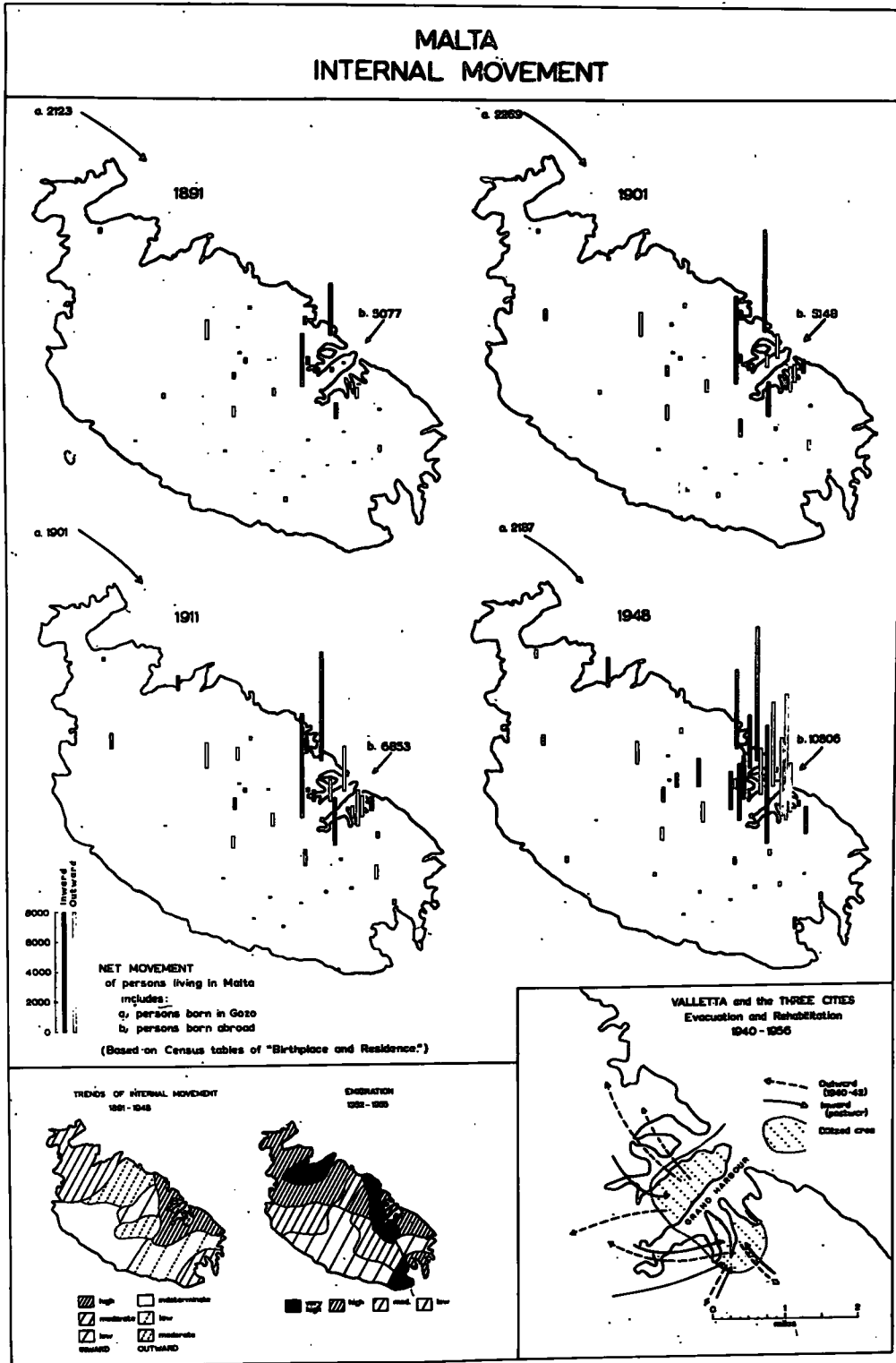
block" flats were nearing completion. Another community development is now being planned for an area near Msierah where some of the overflow from the northern Harbour area will be housed. Building on small sites in other villages continues and consolidation of the present built-up area is the key to a programme which is hoping to restrict any further ribbon development.

Chapter Twenty-One. Internal Movement, 1891-1957.

The most important feature of settlement growth during the last hundred and fifty years has been the emergence of suburban Malta. It has already been suggested that in its earliest stages this derived primarily from the overspill of population from the overcrowded urban areas rather than a movement from the rural areas towards the Dockyards. This theme is elaborated by the evidence of internal movement which is available from the 'Birthplace and Residence' tables in the Censuses of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1948. For the most recent trends of internal movement the records of the Food Rationing Office, established in the last war, have to be consulted. A third important source of information is provided by Table 15, in the 1948 Census, which gives the only analysis of the origin, by localities, or persons not living in their birthplace. The latter information is particularly valuable for the analysis of the origin of persons who have colonised the lands north of the Great Fault, but of course it does provide data on the sources and destinations of the computed net movements for each locality.

The level of internal movement between individual localities has been represented in figure 61 as a series of net movements. These are derived from the Census tables by measuring the differences between the numbers 'immigrant to' and 'emigrant from' each locality. A person living outside his birthplace is

Figure 61.



considered immigrant to the place of his residence and the total inward movement to a locality is found by subtracting the numbers born and resident in - from the total resident in each locality. The outward movement is the difference between the numbers born in each locality and those born and still resident in that same locality. Thus the net movement (Appendix E, table 28) is derived directly from the data on birthplace and residence (Appendix E, table 27).

The inward and outward movements do not, however, balance. This is because there is, at each Census, a net inward movement from Gozo which is supplemented by the inclusion of the overseas-born population in the inward movement. The 1948 Census showed almost the whole of the Gozitan movement was to the urban and inner-suburban localities: 40% were living in Sliema, St. Julians and Gzira, over 35% in Hamrun, Marsa and Santa Venera, 12% in Valletta and Floriana and 14% in Pawla, Tarxien and Zabbar, but the number in the Three Cities was very small and fewer than the total of persons born in the Three Cities living in Gozo. Of the foreign-born persons, 45% were in Sliema, St. Julians, Gzira, Msida and Pieta, 10% in Valletta and Floriana, 8% in Hamrun, Santa Venera and Marsa, and the remainder scattered elsewhere with comparatively high concentrations at Rabat, Mdina and Birzebbuga. It is, therefore, in these territories particularly that net outward movements of Malta-born persons are most likely to be concealed.

One of the crudest but most effective indices of movement over a long period is shown by the number of persons living in the place of their birth.

Table 37.

Percentage, living in their birthplace

	1891	1901	1911	1948
Malta	76	73	73	65
Gozo	79	81	83	77

(for localities see Appendix E, table 27)

In Malta, the percentage has declined by 11% since 1891, but in Gozo it has fallen by only 2%. Whereas the internal mobility of the population of Malta has grown, that of Gozo has changed hardly at all. This suggests that in Gozo the choice which confronts the average person dissatisfied with home conditions is whether to emigrate overseas, or perhaps, as an interim step, to move to Malta. Few Gozitans who remain in Gozo live or marry outside their native villages. In Malta, on the other hand, improvements in the roads and the introduction of bus services since 1930 have greatly increased the mobility of the population. Nevertheless there is in Malta a considerable range of responses. In 1948, the highest percentage living in their birthplace were in Mgarr (89%) and the percentage remained above 80 in the areas furthest from the Harbours conurbation (that is the north, west,

and south-east). In the central parts the level was about 75%, and the lowest rates were in the urban and suburban areas. Only 36% of those born in Floriana were still living there in 1948 and in the Three Cities which were evacuated during the war the level was generally lower (Vittoriosa 36%, Cospicua 28%, Senglea 26%). At the earlier Censuses the pattern was similar although the proportions in the urban and suburban areas were rather higher (about 70%). Then, the lowest percentages were in Mosta, Lija, Attard, Balzan and Naxxar, but in none did they fall below 60%.

A comparison of the levels of internal movement between localities allows the distinction of four zones of inward movement, four of outward movement and one stable area (see figure 61, inset).

A. Inward Movement

1. suburban (high)
2. northern rural (moderate)
3. south-eastern (Marsaxlokk Bay) (moderate)
4. central (low)

B. Outward Movement

5. urban (moderate)
6. central, Zebbug/Qormi (moderate)
7. north-central, Mosta/Naxxar/Gharghur (moderate)
8. southern, Zurrieq to Zejtun (low)

C. Stable

9. Western plateau

It has already been seen that the urban population has been declining since 1861. The net outward movement from these areas in 1891 and 1901 is partially concealed by the inward movement to them of a considerable portion of the foreign-born population: in 1891, 1,528 persons living in Valletta and Floriana were born abroad (1901, 1,592), and 592 persons immigrant to the Three Cities were born abroad (1901, 779). However, by 1948 the outward movement had been inflated by the wartime evacuations and 25,000 people born in Valletta, Floriana and the Three Cities were living elsewhere in 1948. Of these over 5,000 (from the Three Cities) were in Pawla and 2,400 in the northern suburbs. There were also more than a thousand in Zabbar, Hamrun and Birkirkara, and more than 500 from the Three Cities in Kalkara and Birzebbuga. The net outward movement from Valletta and Floriana was concentrated on the northern suburbs (Sliema, St. Julians etc.) 6,400, and Hamrun, Santa Venera and Marsa, 2,800.

The maps show clearly how Sliema, Hamrun and Pawla dominated the suburban scene at the beginning of this century and were the source of a consistently high level of movement. Not until 1948 did St. Julians, Gzira, Pieta and Marsa gain a significant part of the total movement to the suburbs. On the suburban fringe there has been an inward movement to Zabbar and Luqa since 1911, and a small but consistent movement to Balzan and Attard, although not to Lija on which site there has been hardly any room for develop-

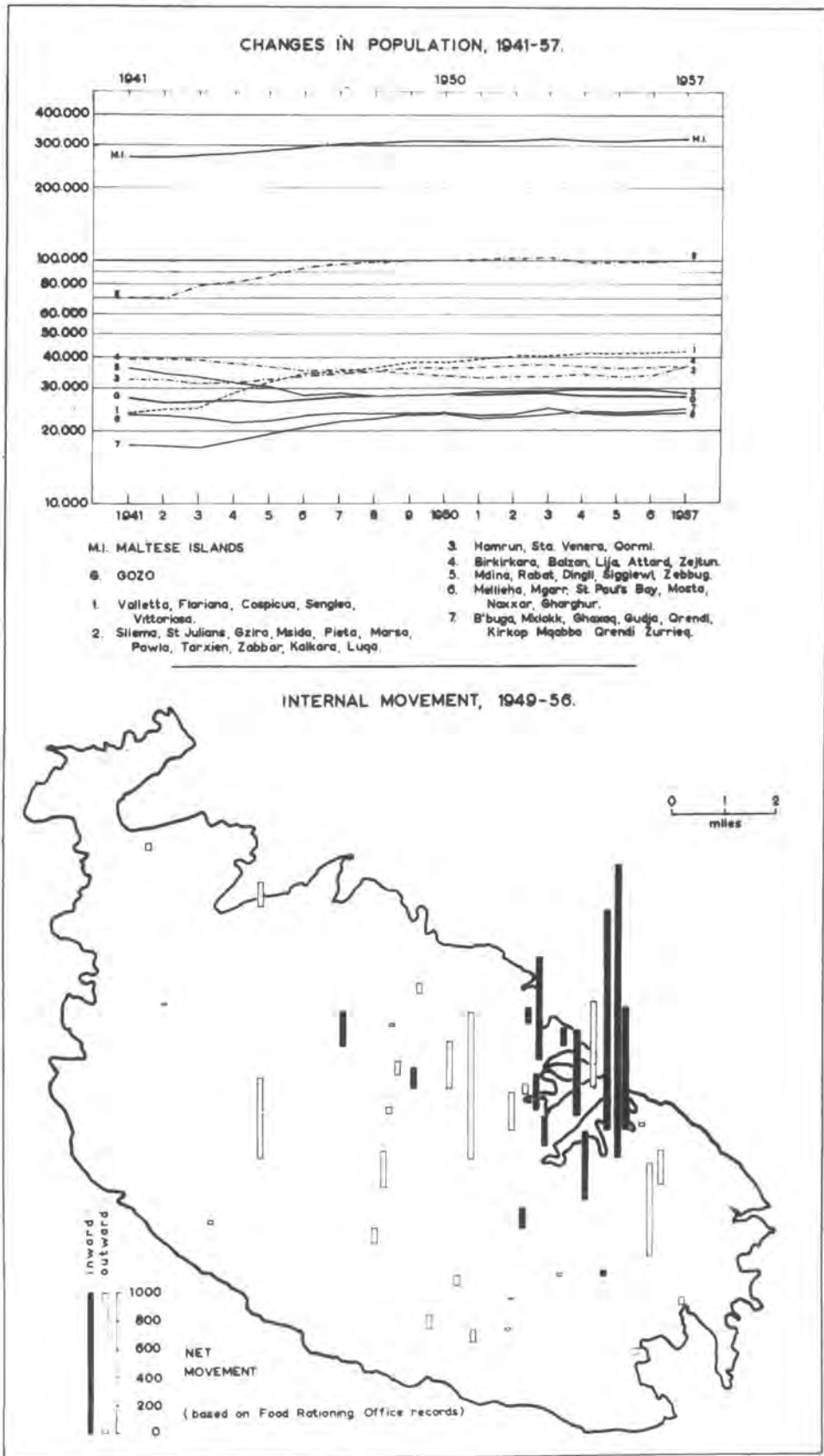
ment. In the north there has been an inward movement to Mellieha, Mgarr and St. Paul's Bay, but Mellieha on marginally productive land has been the first to show signs of a decline. The movement to St. Paul's Bay, on the other hand, in 1948 has been exaggerated by the overseas-born and a proportion of persons who moved from Valletta and Hamrun during the war. In the south-east the growth of Birzebbuga has already been discussed but there is a fusion of quite different elements. Most are from the dockyard area (25%), but 12% are from Zurrieq.

After the urban area, the villages which have made the greatest contributions to suburban growth are Zebbug/Qormi and Zejtun. There has also been a small but steady outward movement from the other villages in the south of the Island. There has been a regular flow from Mosta which has been consistent since 1891, and the 1948 Census shows that the bulk of it was directed towards Mgarr, St. Paul's Bay and that part of the parish of Naxxar which was north of the Victoria Lines. In contrast to the area further north, the western plateau has shown signs of remarkable stability.

Internal Movement, 1941 to 1957.

Elaborations of the trends of growth concealed in the Census data of 1948 are made possible by a study of the Food Rationing Office records which have been compiled fortnightly since the early years of the war and provide the data for the compilation

Figure 62.



of intercensal population estimates for localities. The population estimates for December of each year, from 1941 to 1957 are reproduced in the recently published 1957 Census (see Appendix E, table 8a).

Whereas most parts of the Islands showed no increase in population during the early years of the war (Fig. 62) and there was a decline in urban Malta when Valletta, Floriana and the Three Cities were partially evacuated, most of the displaced population nevertheless remained as near to their homes as possible. Many moved no farther than Zabbar, Pawla and Hamrun but others went to Birkirkara, the Three Villages (Balzan, Lija, Attard) and even as far as Rabat, Dingli, St. Paul's Bay and Mgarr. As the worst of the air raids passed and it became safer to return to the vicinity of the Harbour area, the inflated populations of these places began to decline. However, Hugh Braun in his survey of war-damage (163) says that of the inland villages only those near to the airfields suffered much damage from bombings: the worst hit were Luqa, Kirkop and Mosta. Of Luqa, Braun said: "Its proximity to the most important airfield in the Island has caused the village to suffer most cruelly from bombing; its streets present a bad spectacle of ruin."

The rehousing of the displaced population began in 1943 but did not gather real momentum until after the war. In 1941 the population of the Three Cities was only 6,000 (less than a

quarter of the prewar population); by 1948 it was 11,400 and in 1957, 18,200. Between 1948 and 1957 the population of Pawla fell by 3,400 and in the same period the populations of Sliema and St. Julians each fell by more than a thousand. The overall trends of movement during the evacuation and rehabilitation of the Harbour area are shown in the inset map on figure 61.

A detailed analysis of the Food Rationing records was undertaken to elaborate the most recent trends of movement. The period chosen was from 1949 until 1956, i.e. the years for which records were available while the writer was in Malta. The quality of the material was, however, not very satisfactory and the data was not good enough to give full weight to the calculated movements between each locality. Theoretically, the statistics were the ideal source of data for the measurement of internal movements and it was hoped that they might be the basis of a study similar in type to that made by M. P. Newton and J. R. Jeffreys of internal migration in England and Wales from the National Register (164). The Food Rationing Office records distinguish movements to/from Abroad, Districts, Hospitals, Institutions and the Services, Births and Deaths. Only the movements between districts and localities were considered in this particular analysis and whereas the Census data, previously discussed, interpreted movement from data on birthplace and residence, this provided a measurement of the actual annual movement

to and from each locality.

The limitations of the material are apparent from the following summary table.

Internal Movement, Malta, 1949-1956.

Table 38.

Year	Inward	Outward	Difference	Year	Inward	Outward	Difference
1949	9512	9220	+292	1953	8500	8647	-147
1950	8106	7389	+717	1954	10170	10250	-80
1951	6952	6635	+317	1955	10419	10185	+234
1952	7532	7873	-341	1956	8985	7597	+1388

The total registrations of inward movement should equal the total outward but in actual fact there was a net difference between the two tables, over the eight years, of 2,380 in 137,972 movements or an error of 1.72%. In the worst year, 1956, it equalled 8.4% of all movements, in four years it was more than 2% and in three years only, was it less than 1%. For this reason annual fluctuations in the trends for localities are not held to be significant.

The net movements for localities over the eight years for which records were available, show that the areas to gain most of the inward movement were the Three Cities, Gzira, Floriana and Pawla/Tarxien (Fig. 62). In each of these there have been large building programmes, but the decline in the population of Pawla in 1957 suggests that most of the projects are within the limits of

Tarxien, Sliema and St. Julians show only a small net inward movement, not surprising as building in these localities has declined. Further afield small inward movements were also recorded for Mosta, Luqa and Balzan. The latter is receiving some of the overspill from Birkirkara, and the other two which were severely damaged by bombs have witnessed building booms as part of the postwar recovery programme.

High outward movements are registered at Qormi, Valletta, Zejtun and Rabat. That from Valletta is surprising so soon after the postwar resettlement of the population, but the trend of a declining resident population in the capital may become firmly established as the flats now being built in the city will do no more than relieve a part of the congestion in the overcrowded 'Kerrejas', which are the multi-storey apartments providing a high proportion of the accommodation in Valletta. The net outward movement registered from Rabat is subject to query and there is the possibility that the figures may be distorted by inconsistent enumeration of school children and students at the 'Tal Virtu' Training College, who are in residence there for only part of the year. Net outward movements for Qormi and Zejtun are consistent with the higher rate of redevelopment in the inner zones of the suburban area which offer prospects of accommodation for the overflow from these villages.

In the villages further from the harbour with the exception

of Mosta, Luqa, Balzan and Ghaxaq, each showed small net outward movements.

The pattern of internal movement in the immediate future will probably be controlled by the attitude of the Government towards the sponsorship of housing projects and resettlement schemes. The development scheme on the Tarxien by-pass and the project for Msierah have already been mentioned and will attract the younger and newly-wed couples from the villages as well as the overflow from the Harbour conurbation. Any further projects are likely to be sited in the suburban ring, and probably not more than three miles from Valletta. Private building is devoted primarily to the construction of flats in Sliema, Gzira and Valletta. Small blocks of luxury flats are also being built in Attard and isolated sites are being acquired and built on rapidly in most villages. No estimates are available of the rate at which these remaining sites are being taken.

Chapter Twenty-Two. Other factors influencing the future pattern of settlement and population growth.

Malta has an area of only 95 square miles and the island is served by adequate systems of public transport so that distance is not an important factor controlling the future planning of settlement. Undoubtedly, the bulk of new developments will be concentrated within easy reach of the Harbour area, but perhaps two of the most important factors which will influence policy decisions over building, are the limitations imposed by the continued existence of War Department Clearance Areas and the vital need for a strict control of development to ensure the preservation and conservation of the Island's water supply.

War Department Clearance Areas.

Theoretically, the restrictions imposed by the War Department upon building are not severe. There are four main areas in which they possess Clearance Rights:

1. the whole area of Marfa, Ghadira and Selmun in the north.
2. the north-east coast from St. Paul's Bay to Zonqor Point.
3. the south-east coast from Marsaskala to Hal Far, reaching inland as far as the limits of Zejtun and Ghaxaq.
4. the Victoria Lines.

In addition there are small plots on the periphery of the airfields and surrounding inland military installations as well as coastal strip near Mgarr, between Mtahleb and Ghajn Snuber.

Within these areas if any person wishes to build he must first receive the approval of the military authorities, who claim that permission is rarely withheld, but in fact the existence of this formality serves effectively to restrict the number of applications which are submitted. The only villages within the Clearance areas are Marsaskala, Marsaxlokk and Birzebbuga; there, building apparently proceeds without undue military interference.

Conservation of the Water Supply.

At this stage it is well to emphasise that Malta is the most densely populated island of its size in the world, "and as a result of the constantly increasing demands for more water for domestic use, more water for local industries, more water for agricultural irrigation, and more water for defence establishments, the problem of maintaining an adequate piped supply of good quality water the year round becomes one of considerable difficulty." So wrote Morris in 1952, in his report on the water supply resources of the Maltese Islands (165).

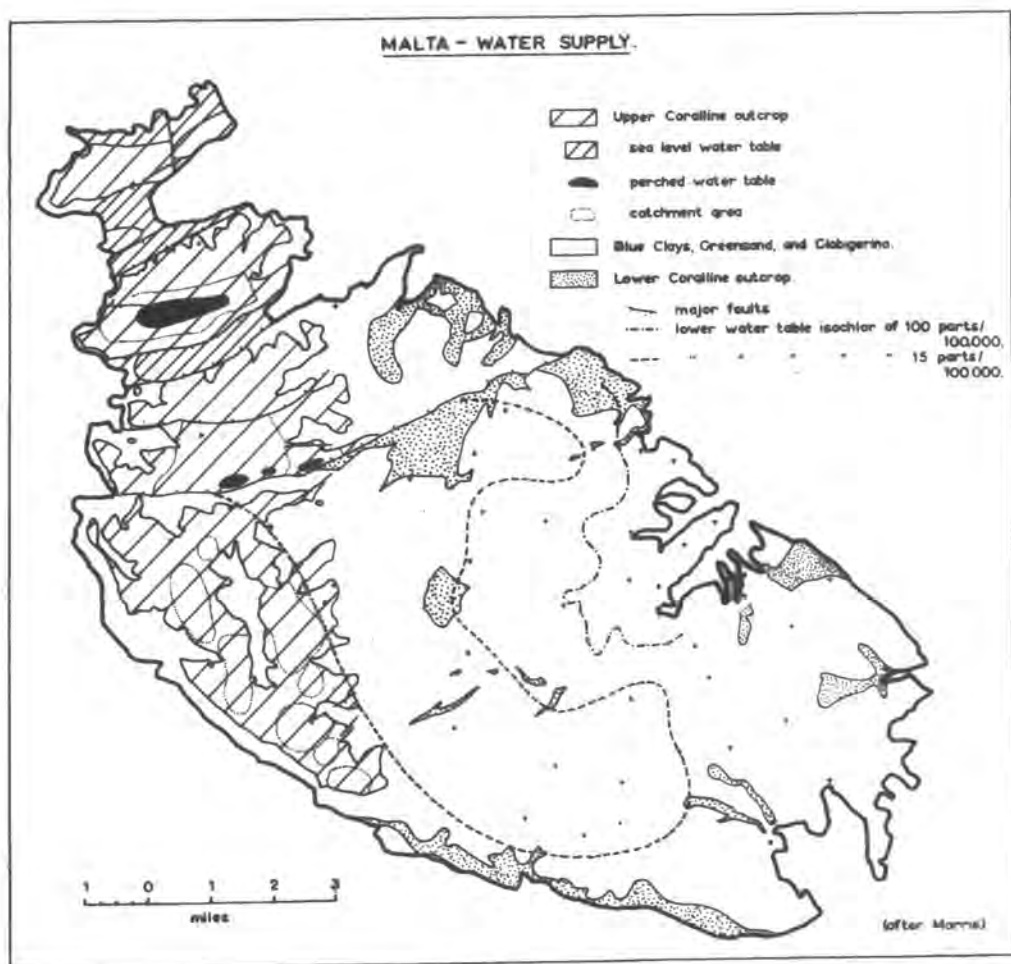
The seriousness of the problem which Morris tackled is underlined by the recent high increases in consumption. Morris estimated that the probable maximum supply available from the Upper and Lower tables would be about 2,500 million gallons, and if the population growth continued at the present rate then with a per capita consumption of 20 gallons per head per day, the potential capacity would be fully utilised by 1974. In actual fact though

the rate of population growth has not much exceeded his estimate, which was of 298,000 in 1961, (actually probably reached by 1959) but the total water consumed in 1956/57 was 2,460 million gallons, and the daily per capita consumption 23 gallons.

Morris's estimates of the potential supply may have been conservative, but it is all too obvious that a critical stage is being reached in which the island's capacity to supply more water cannot be stretched much further. This is not the place to discuss in detail the measures which are being taken to solve the problem. The main lines of planned development are fully described in Morris's report, and these still form the basis of current works. Increases in supply are being sought from the perched water tables of Miziep and Bingemma, and by the sinking of new galleries in other parts of the Upper Coralline areas. During the past fifty years the salinity of water pumped from the Lower Water Table has been steadily increasing and it is felt that further demands on water from this level must be strictly limited.

Pollution of water is also contributing to the deterioration of the present main sources of supply. Most of the surface area of Malta has been under cultivation for ages, is occupied by buildings or roads and only a fraction remains in its original bare rocky condition. Yet the only water of composition suitable for human consumption has to be drawn from underground sources within this area, nowhere more than 300 feet and often less than

Figure 63.



100 feet below the surface, and from limestone formations seamed through and through with open fissures.

In recent years between 80 and 90% of the island's water supply has been drawn from the Lower Coralline formation south of the Victoria Lines fault (Fig. 63). This formation rises above sea level over an area of 57.5 square miles in this zone and a large part of the replenishment of this main sea-level water table takes place through the small inliers of the lower corral-line limestone which outcrop in the centre region of the island. "Every effort should be made to conserve these outcrops and all the channels which drain into them, in as clear and effective a condition as possible. Their importance in the Island's water supply regime is completely out of proportion to the relatively small superficial area which they occupy. It should be arranged that any planned redistribution of the congested villages of the interior shall take place in directions away from these inliers, for the valleys which cross them are already too well favoured as receptacles for all types of household refuse and filth. All underground water supplies in Malta travel but little way from the surface before they reach the works designed for their appropriation, and it is foolish to add gratuitously to the Medical and Health Department's work of maintaining the bacteriological purity of the supply."

The areas to which this warning by Morris apply are princi-

pally near Naxxar, Mosta, St. Julians, the south-coast, Marsaskala and Xghajra. The places where pollution is most serious are at Mosta and Naxxar and the unfortunate ribbon development on the road from Mosta leading to St. Paul's Bay seems to be proceeding unchecked despite this warning made some years ago.

The Upper Coralline areas cover about one quarter of the total surface area of the Island; they are the natural "upland catchments" of the Island, most remote from the main urban concentrations and preserving to a greater extent than any other area their original bare rocky character. Hitherto their utilisation has been impeded by a disinclination to alter the old-fashioned and ill-informed legal conceptions of the sub-surface rights of private landowners. The convenient altitude of the plateau was responsible for the early utilisation of the marginal springs to supply water for the Harbour towns. Although the farming consumption of water in these parts is high there is still much left to be tapped and exploited by strike galleries and the utilisation of the northern synclinal structures of Bingemma-Wardia, and Bajda-Mellieha (Miziep) for new and previously untapped supplies as well as to act as underground storage reservoirs is already under way.

A conflict of interests over the use of these areas was recognised by Morris, but the validity of his arguments for the proper use for the area is most convincing. "The main function

of the Upper Coralline areas in the Island's natural internal economy should be that of catchment areas for the public water supply, and their strict conservation for this purpose should have prior claim to all other aspects of their present and future utilisation. The clash of interests between the local agricultural communities and the much more numerous urban section of the population is inevitable and must be faced, the sooner the better. At the same time as providing the only direction in which the Island's supply of perpetually fresh water can be increased, the Upper Coralline areas are practically the only parts of the Island in which extensions of cultivatable land are still possible! Such is the problem ... Again, quoting from Morris, "in view of the small extent of the Upper Coralline, it is essential that any further extension of towns, villages and military installations in these areas should be avoided." The southward extension of Rabat beyond Hal Bajda should be prohibited and expansion should be limited to the already polluted Gharixiem side of the ridge ... Dingli should be confined within its present limits and the villages of Mgarr and Zebbieh should not be allowed to spread into the catchment area of the Bingemma syncline. A special plea is made for the conservation of Miziep in its present state of freedom from settlement. (actually there are 8 farms in the valley.)

In brief the main points which Morris made were that:-

1. the main Sea Level Water Table is being pumped to capacity, and no increase in production can be expected from this direction. If further demands are made, the salinity of the supply will increase substantially.
2. Any further increases will have to come from the Upper Coralline Water Table. The storage capacity of this area must be increased, as the run-off from springs closely follows rainfall and the retained reserves are small. A surface reservoir should be constructed at Fiddien (this work is already under way) and smaller ones elsewhere.
3. The perched water tables north of the Victoria Lines will provide a very large storage potential and a new source of high quality water.
4. The sea-level water tables in the Upper Coralline can be utilised to provide irrigation water for agriculture.
5. Strict control on the direction and extent of building to prevent any further contamination of the supplies. Special efforts should be made to preserve the catchment areas of the Upper Coralline, and the outcrops of the Lower Coralline south of the Victoria Lines.
6. The retention of surface run-off by the construction of dams to impede the flow and promote percolation to the underlying storage areas.

Within the Water and Electricity Department there is now a special Hydrological Section, whose task it is to make a detailed survey of all the underground supplies, present and potential, and ensure their proper conservation (166). Following on the work of Dr. Morris, intensive surveys in this field are of paramount importance for the continued welfare of the Maltese people, and here a unique opportunity for far-sighted planning, if taken, may increase the effective supply to a level considerably in excess of the wary estimates of Morris. To ignore the seriousness of the situation will certainly provoke disaster. The present supply in years of low rainfall is barely adequate, and in the autumn of 1956/57, when the numbers in the island were augmented by the inclusion of several thousand troops standing by during the Suez crisis, fresh water had to be imported in tankers from Sicily. At the present rate of population growth this could very shortly become a regular and embarrassing necessity unless every aid is given to the solution of the problem now.

A mention should be made, for the sake of completeness, of the position in Gozo. There, the rate of population growth has been much lower and the situation is not nearly as serious as in Malta. Nevertheless there are signs that the sea-level galleries are being over-pumped, and that a return will have to be made to the perennially fresh water of the Upper Coralline catchments in

order to maintain a supply of potable water and to meet the growing demand. As in Malta, the villages on the Upper Coralline outcrops should be restricted within their present limits as far as possible.

Conclusion.

There are some points, that have emerged in this thesis, which are worthy of emphasis and in conclusion may be briefly drawn together.

As we have seen, the Maltese Islands are small, they are topographically and edaphically difficult and water shortage has been shown to be a dominant feature of climate which imposes an inevitable control upon human effort.

Until recently the growth of population and settlement in Malta has been affected by these elements and one other - the locational and strategic value of the Islands to outsiders. This last factor has enabled the physical factors to be ignored in all but detailed reactions. Internal demographic variations illustrate this very clearly.

Population growth is still rapid and the latent natural increase is very high. Population pressure threatens to become more explosive each year. Emigration, the safety valve, has not been as effective a control as crude statistics appear to indicate, and the dependence on favourable overseas circumstances and policies concerning emigration is becoming ever greater.

The conflict between welfare measures, which will raise the rate of population increase and living standards on the one hand, and economic measures, which require a lowering of the dependence

on factors outside Maltese control, is obvious.

All the measurable trends point to an increasing danger in that the intrinsic Maltese resources, other than position, are becoming diminished in value while all trends in human and social affairs show a desire for greater independence of action.

The controls of physical environment, therefore, have become obscured at the same time as the finality of those controls becomes complete. Ultimately, there is no escape from reality.

Notes and References.

The notes below only mention the author's name and date of publication. The full titles of works and further details are found in the Bibliography.

The following abbreviations are used in the notes :-

C.O.I.	Central Office of Information.
D. and C.D.	Demolition and Clearance Department.
D. of E.	Department of Emigration.
D. of E.L. and S.W.	Dept. of Emigration, Labour and Social Welfare.
D. of L. and S.W.	Dept. of Labour and Social Welfare.
M. and H.D.	Medical and Health Dept.
M.M.D.	Milk Marketing Dept.
P.E.P.	Political and Economic Planning.
P.H.D.	Public Health Dept.
P.W.D.	Public Works Dept.
R.C. on P.	Royal Commission on Population (Great Britain).
S.A.	Statistical Abstract of the Maltese Islands.
U.N.	United Nations.

Introductory.

1. lecturer and Fellow in Demography at the Australian National University, Canberra.

Chapter 2.

2. see Census 1948, p.v.
3. the regulations can be found in the 1948 Census, Appendix B, p. 438.
4. Price (1954), Appendix B, p. 227.

Chapter 4.

5. Evans, "New light on Malta's earliest inhabitants" in The Listener, 22nd July, 1954.
6. *ibid.*
7. Piggot, "Magic Island sanctuaries of the Mediterranean" in The Listener, 5th August, 1954.
8. Evans (1954), p. 60.
9. *ibid.*, p. 61.
10. Badger (1838), p. 53.
11. Alfred Rev. B. (1953), p. 172.
12. in 1241 A.D. there were 681 Saracen families and 47 Christian families in Malta. Cassar Pullicino (1956), p. 24.
13. Alfred Rev. B. (1953), p. 173.
14. "Documenti su Malta e Gozo" (1843), p. 159.
15. Luke (1949), p. 89.

Chapter 5.

16. see Lee H.I., "The development of the Malta Constitution, 1813 to 1849", M.H. vol 1, no. 1, p. 8.
17. Luke (1956), there is an analysis of the political and economic crises of the 1930's in Chapter Four of his work.

Chapter 6.

18. Report of the Royal Commission, 1811/12.
19. Bowen Jones and others (1960), Chapter Six.
20. Report of the Royal Commission, 1911/12.
21. Balogh and Seers (1955), see also Bowen Jones op. cit.

Chapter 7.

22. see Appendix B.
23. see Appendix B.
24. letter of the 15th April, 1833 from Ponsonby (Governor) to Hay (Secretary of State for the Colonies).
25. Appendix E, table 1.
26. see Appendix B and Appendix E, table 1.
27. Price (1954), p. 3.

Chapter 8.

28. Appendix E, table 1.

Chapter 9.

29. in 1931 the wives of non-Maltese servicemen were included in the Civil Population for the first time.
30. this survey was undertaken by Rev. Prof. R. Cirillo and the results are in the Central Office of Statistics.

Chapter 10.

31. P.E.P. (1955), pp. 170, 174.
32. Price (1954), pp. 138-9.
33. *ibid.*, p. 189.
34. *ibid.*, p. xii.
35. D. of E. 1948/9, p. 1.

Chapter 11.

36. Sutherland (1867).
37. Report by a Commission appointed on the 23rd July, 1874; see "Report on mortality in Malta", (1874).
38. a comment by a former Controller of Charitable Institutions and Inspector of Elementary Schools who was by repute a shrewd judge. see Chief Secretary's file no. 3235 of 1868.
39. Price (1954), p. 130.
40. Sutherland (1867).
41. "Report . . on mortality" (1874).
42. a report by one Dr. Gulia, presented to the 1874 Commission.
43. *ibid.*
44. Chadwick (1894).
45. Report of the Royal Commission, 1911/12, p. 16; gives a report of this scheme and a map of comprehensive proposals.
46. *ibid.*

47. P.H.D., 1936, p. 19.
48. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley (1956), p. 6.
49. M. and H.D., 1955, p. 13.
50. M. and H.D., 1956, p. 13.
51. for an interesting analysis of the sociological effects of the last war upon the rural population see Beeley (1960).
52. F.H.D., 1922, p. 9.
53. Eminyian (1956).
54. Cachia (1956).
55. Medical Services Commission, (1956), p. 49.
56. M. and H.D., 1950, p. 25.
57. M. and H.D., 1956, p. 9.
58. Davies (1957), Appendices 3 and 4.
59. ibid, p. 12.
60. F.H.D., 1922, p. 3.
61. F.H.D., 1934, p. 6.
62. M.M.D., 1938-9, (Barnes Report), p. 2.
63. M. and H.D., 1956, p. 12.
64. the pasteurisation plant in Gozo is now operative and as expected the incidence of undulant fever is declining.
65. M. and H.D., 1956, current research on the production of a vaccine is being done by Dr. G. G. Alton who has been seconded from F.A.O. to the Department of Agriculture.

66. they published a report advocating administrative reforms and considerable re-organisation of the Service. see "Report of the Medical Services' Commission", (1957).

Chapter 12.

67. Father Charles Vella writing in the 'Times of Malta', 10th January, 1958.
68. Father Vella, 'Times of Malta', 9th January, 1958.
69. Mgr. Gonzi, Archbishop of Malta, 'Times of Malta', 11th March 1958.
70. Father de Lestapis is Professeur de Sociologie familiale at the Institute of Social Studies in L' Institut Catholique de Paris.
71. "Determinants and Consequences" U.N. (1953), pp. 74-83 for a summary of the main arguments.
72. Spencer (1852).
73. R.C. on F., (1949), vol. 1.
74. Dwyer (1953).
75. Pius XII, (1951).
76. Mgr. Gonzi, 'Times of Malta', 11th March, 1958.
77. 'Kana', no. 14, Nov/Dec. 1957, p. 10. (translated from the Maltese by B.W.B.). The Cana Movement is of American Jesuit origin and was introduced to Malta in January, 1956. The Movement helps to prepare engaged couples for marriage and as part of its activities runs a Marriage Advisory Council.

78. "Memorandum on the employment of women and their role in Society", (1956).

Chapter 14.

79. "Determinants and Consequences" U.N. (1953), p. 118, for summaries of theories, esp. Raynvolt (1938), Thomas (1951) and Forsyth (1942).
80. Price (1954), Appendix B., para 14.
81. "Problems of Migration Statistics", U.N. (1949).
82. Price (1954), Appendix B., para 12.
83. Appendix E, table 17.
84. Appendix E, table 18.
85. Census 1902, p. xi.
86. Royal Commission, 1911/12, Minutes of Evidence, paras 559-570.
87. Census 1881, p. viii; for summary see Appendix E, table 20.
88. Census 1891, p. x.
89. Census 1901, p. xi.
90. Census 1911, p. viii.
91. 70% of Maltese passenger movements are in the season from May to September; see S.A., 1956, section I, 12.
92. Government Notice number 62 of 1922. (Malta Govt. Gazette).
93. D. of E., 1921-22, p. iv, para 18.
94. *ibid*, para 20.

95. by agreement, migrants to the United Kingdom from Malta are not to pay more than 25% of the cost of the passage; see D. or E., 1955, Appendix II. (in 1958 the normal single fare was £29. 4. 0.)
96. estimated from annual returns in the Blue Books of Statistics from 1881 to 1900.
97. for the modified estimates see S.A., 1956, Section D, table C, and compare it with D. of E., 1954, table on p. v.

Chapter 15.

98. Royal Commission, 1911/12, Minutes of Evidence, para 240 et seq. also Malta Government Council paper no. 32 of 1910/11, enclosure 11 - "Report of the Malta Emigration Committee."
99. Royal Commission, 1911/12, Minutes of Evidence, paras. 11,762 to 11,838.
100. ibid, paras. 12,933 to 12,988.
101. Report of the Royal Commission, 1911/12, para. 222.
102. Casolani (1930), p. 17.
103. ibid, p. 34.
104. ibid, p. 18.
105. ibid, p. 19.
106. Crichton Miller (1957), para. 34.
107. "Progress Report on Technical Education, 1956/7", p. 1.

108. Kirk (1947), p. 55.
109. report in the 'Manchester Guardian', 14th August, 1925.
110. article in 'The Worker' (Brisbane), 16th April, 1925.
111. this broadcast is recorded in the "Malta Blue Book of Emigration, 1925".
112. D. of E., 1924/25, p. 6.
113. ibid.
114. Royal Commission, 1911/12, Minutes of Evidence, see esp. paras. 12,933 to 12,938.
115. ibid, para. 12,938.
116. the application of the Quota Law to Malta is described D. of E., 1921/22.
117. see note 98 on Council Paper of 1910/11; attached to this is correspondence with regard to emigration which includes letters on the subject between the Governor (Sir Leslie Rundle) and the Earl of Crewe.
118. D. of E., 1921/22, p. 2.
119. see Price (1954), p. 173, who quotes a letter from the Governor to the Colonial Office: Gov. to C.O., 21/10/1878.
120. Casolani (1928).
121. Vadla (1912).

Chapter 16.

122. D. of E., 1948/9, p. 1.
123. D. of L. and S.W., 1939/45, para. 42.

- 124. D. of E., 1947/48, p. iv.
- 125. for policy and ways to qualify for passage assistance
see D. of E., 1955, Appendix II.
- 126. D. of E., 1951/53, p. xii.
- 127. D. of E., 1948/49, p. iii.
- 128. ibid.
- 129. D. of E., 1954, p. iii.
- 130. table 35, page 226.

Chapter 17.

- 131. "Proceedings of the International Labour Office,
Migration Conference", Naples 1951; see Document C,
Migration 1/5, pp. 1-2.
- 132. D. of E.L. and S.W., 1956, p. xi.
- 133. "Labour Government's Progress Report, 1956/57".
- 134. "Memorandum on the employment of women", 1956.

Chapter 18.

- 135. D. of E., 1921/22, p. ii.
- 136. Royal Commission, 1911/12, Minutes of Evidence, paras.
262-267, 573, 11,733, 12,974-12,979.
- 137. D. of E.L. and S.W., 1956, p. viii. A person was not
deemed to be unemployed on any day on which such a per-
son followed a gainful occupation, unless that person
could have followed that occupation as subsidiary to his
usual employment and outside the usual working hours of

that employment. Daily earnings were not to exceed 6/8d a day from such additional employment and the Act further provided that a person could not be considered unemployed unless he first proved that he was capable of and available for work.

Chapter 19.

138. Casolani (1930).
139. Price (1954), Appendix C, pp. 230-231.
140. "Malta Trade Director, 1958", p. 91.
141. Rose (1958).
142. "The Times British Colonies Review", 1st quarter 1959, p. 7.
143. Rose (1958), p. 525.
144. *ibid*, pp. 525-526.
145. *ibid*, p. 527.
146. for Maltese reactions to these attacks see 'Times of Malta', 22nd March, 1958 and 2nd April, 1958.
147. Eisenstadt S. N., "The absorption of immigrants", 185?.

Chapter 20.

148. Abela-Ciantar (1772), Book I, chapters 7 and 8.
149. Evans (1953), p. 92.
150. Bonnici (1949).
151. Quentin Hughes (1956), p. 20 et seq.
152. *ibid*, p. 22.

153. Morris (1952), p. 3, para. 12.
154. Abela-Ciantar (1772).
155. ibid, chapter 8.
156. Cassar Pullicino (1956), p. 23. In 1575, Mgr. Duzina, Apostolic Visitor to Malta, ordered stone crosses to be erected over the sites of unused chapels.
157. Morris (1952), p. 53, para. 135.
158. ibid.
159. this suggestion was posed by Mr. A. Mangion, of the Department of Education, who is himself a native of the village of Mqabba.
160. Beeley (1960).
161. D. and C. D., 1945/46.
162. F.W.D., 1955/56.

Chapter 21.

163. Braun (1946).
164. Newton and Jeffreys (1951).

Chapter 22.

165. Morris (1952).
166. C.O.I. Review, no. 32, of 12th March 1957, for an article on recent developments of the water supply with special reference to Miziep.

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This bibliography omits many of the general works which have been helpful in their approaches to the wider issues of this thesis. Nor does it attempt to provide a comprehensive list of all the background material on Malta which could be usefully read in conjunction with this work. Instead, in the latter field the reader is referred to the "Bibliography of the Maltese Islands" by B. W. Beeley which is in the course of preparation for publication (Durham, 1960). The material which is mentioned below has either been quoted in the text or it relates directly to specific aspects of the subjects under discussion.

The bibliography is divided into the following sections:

Section I General references

1. Statistics
2. Other books and pamphlets

Section II Maltese sources

1. Almanacs, yearbooks and directories
2. Statistical sources
3. Annual reports of Government Departments
4. Royal Commissions, White Papers etc.

Abbreviations

C.O.	Colonial Office, London.
Dept. of I.	Department of Information, Malta.
H.M.S.O.	Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
M.G.P.O.	Malta Government Printing Office.
M.H.	Melita Historica.
M.Y.B.	Malta Year Book.
S.P.C.K.	Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.
R.M.L.	Royal Malta Library.
G.M.	Geological Magazine, London.

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APPENDICES.

- A. Source material consulted in the preparation of maps and diagrams illustrating the text.
- B. Notes on population estimates made before 1842.
- C. The lost villages of Malta.
- D. Comparative analysis of Census data, 1842 to 1948.
- E. Detailed statistical tables from official published and unpublished sources.

APPENDIX A. Material consulted in the preparation of

Maps and Diagrams illustrating the text.

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Source</u>
1.	nil.
2.	compiled by the author from the Censuses and drawn by J.C.D.
3-7.	based on material held in the Central Office of Statistics, and the Archbishop's Curia, Valletta.
8.	based on a synthesis map prepared by the British Petroleum Co. Ltd. and additions made by the Durham Colleges' Geology Department as a result of a survey in 1955.
9.	see Appendix B.
10.	for 1500 - 1800, Landry (1949), p.55. 1800 - 1900, " " p.61. 1950, United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1956.
11.	Woytinsky (1953); U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1956.
12.	Bonnici (1949), for the dating of foundations. Reconstruction of the Parish limits in 1436 is based on information in "Documenti su Malta e Gozo" (1843), but the parishes of Mellieha and Tartari which were also created in 1436, soon disappeared and are not shown on this map. Mellieha was reconsecrated in 1840 and Dingli (Tartari) was reconsecrated in 1678.

- 13,14. see Appendix E, tables 1 and 3.
15. 1824, "Plan of the Islands of Malta and Gozo" by Lt. Worsley, Royal Engineers.
- 1895, "Map of the Island of Malta" by Capt. E. M. Woodward, based on the 6" map (1895 Survey) by the Royal Engineers, Malta.
- 1957, 2" map by the Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office; revised during Land Use Survey by the Durham Colleges Geography Department, 1957.
- (Figure 15 was drawn by J.C.D.)
- 16-21. Censuses of the Maltese Islands and the Statistical Abstract, 1956; see Appendix E, table 3.
22. Censuses; Stat. Abstr., 1956.
- 23-26. Censuses.
27. Censuses; Stat. Abstr., 1956.
28. Censuses; Royal Commission on Population, vol. 2.
29. Maltese Islands - Stat. Abstr., 1955 :
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 Australia, Australian Demographic Yearbook, 1956.
30. as for Figure 28.
31. Census 1948.
32. 1826 to 1880, Price (1954), pps. 228-9.
 1881 to 1921, Blue Books.

32. contd. 1922 to 1956, Medical and Health Department Reports.
- for details see Appendix E, table 9.
33. Landry (1949), Woytinsky (1953), U.N.D.Y.B., 1957.
34. U.N.D.Y.B., 1956.
35. World Population and Resources (1955), p.174 for nuptial fertilities of Ireland, Poland, Italy, France and U.S.A.; the information on Australia, Great Britain and the Maltese Islands is drawn from "Australia Yearbook, 1956", "Royal Commission on Population, vol. II, (1950), Censuses of the Maltese Islands and official vital statistics. The fertility rates are calculated from three-yearly means of births, per thousand women/married women, 15-44 years.
36. 1861 to 1870, Price (1954), p. 225.
1871 to 1956, Appendix E, table 20.
notes: 1842 to 1880, Maltese only; 1881 to 1956 - Civil population, including Garrison families from 1901. After 1871 the statistics for each decade are standardised against the intercensal net migrations calculated from the Censuses and Vital Statistics.
37. Appendix E, tables 2, 5 and 9, provide the basic statistics.
38. see i. Royal Commission (1912), Report, Minutes of Evidence and map of scheme by Binnie and Deacon.

38. contd. ii. Public Health Department Reports, 1897 - 1935.
 iii. Medical and Health Department Reports, 1936 - 1956.
 iv. map drawn by Binnie, Deacon and Gourley in 1955.
 v. plans in Public Works Department, Valletta.
- 39-41. P.H.D. and M. & H.D. reports.
42. A) and C), Appendix E, tables 12 and 13; B) Appendix E, table 22.
43. Appendix E, table 14.
44. *ibid.*
45. sources indicated on the diagram.
46. Customs and Port Department Statistics (annual abstracts)
47. Emigration Department, and Customs and Port Department reports, 1955 and 1956.
48. Appendix E, tables 21 and 22.
49. Australia Yearbook, 1956; Kirk (1947); Woytinsky (1953).
50. Appendix E, table 24.
51. Appendix E, table 26, and Department of Emigration reports.
52. Appendix E, tables 19 and 23.
53. Appendix E, table 23.
54. Unemployment - Department of Labour reports; position at the 31st December each year.
 Occupational trends - I. an analysis of Maltese workers in H.M. Dockyard (see Ph.D. thesis by W.A.C. (1960)).

54. contd.

II. Census of Agriculture, 1956, Appendix K, table 3, whole- and part-time workers.

III. Department of Emigration, Labour and Social Welfare Report, 1956, table 6.

Rates	I	II	III
high	> 7%	> 11%	> 10%
moderate	5-7%	5-10%	7-9%
low	2-4%	2- 4%	5-6%
v. low	<2%	< 2%	< 5%

55. D. of E.L. & S.W. Report for 1956, table 9.

56. Statistical Abstracts for 1955 and 1956.

57. a) Physiography. This map was compiled and drawn by J.C.D.

b) see notes to figure 12.

58. see Appendix C.

59. reproduced from the Six Inch Map of Malta, see also Appendix C.

60. 1861 - Six Inch Map of the Fortress of Malta (surveyed by the Royal Engineers during the years 1858-62).

1895 - Two Inch Map by Capt. E. M. Woodward based on the P.W.D. Six Inch Map of 1895.

1957 - Aerial photographs (six inches to a mile) taken in August 1957 (Directorate of Overseas Surveys).

60. contd. Valuable assistance was also received from the Public Works Department, Valletta, who hold a large stock of plans indicating property rights.

61. Appendix E, table 28.

62. Appendix E, tables 8a. and 30.

63. Morris (1952), modified from plates 8 and 9.

APPENDIX B. Sources of Population Estimates made before 1842.

Estimates in Table 4, page . Figure 9, and Appendix E, Table 1.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Source</u>
991	Census 1948, p. vi.
1240	'Melita Historica', vol. 2, no. 1, p. 24.
1400	ibid.
1528	Report of the Commissioners to the Order of St. John, quoted by Boisgelin (1805), de Vertot (1728) and others.
1530	see note (a) below.
1565	see note (c) below.
1582	an estimate made by Monsignor Visconti for Pope Gregory XIII, quoted in the Census 1881, p. 2.
1590	'census' by the Knight, de Quadra. 'Melita Historica', op. cit.
1632	see Abela (1647), also Boisgelin (1805).
1741	Census 1881, p. 2. see note (d).
1760	Ciantar (1772). see note (d).
1798	Boisgelin (1805).
1807	'Almanacco di Malta', 1807.
1813	Burrill (1852).
1823	Blue Book of Malta.
1828	a 'census' compiled from the records of Parish priests, recorded by Miede (1840) vol. 1, p. 154.
1837	Watson (1838).

1842 The First Census of the Maltese Islands, 1842.

Note (a). the population in 1530.

Bosio, the sixteenth century chronicler of the Knights, suggested that in 1400 the population could not have been more than 9,000 or 10,000 and when the Commissioners to the Knights arrived in 1528 they estimated the total population to be about 17,000. The advent of the Order two years later brought a large contingent of followers and servants from Rhodes with the Knights, and it is thought that 4,000 Greek Rhodiotes who had accompanied the Knights throughout their travels tried to settle down with their masters in Birgu (now called Vittoriosa) (1). In all, in 1530, the Knights and their followers probably totalled as many as 5,000 and the number of natives in the Islands must have been at least 20,000.

Although Bosio does not estimate the population in 1530 he gives the number of 'hearths' as 5,000 in Malta. More detail is given for Gozo where the population of 4,659 is five times the number of hearths there. Bosio's estimate for the entire population, therefore, approaches 30,000 (2). Set against this and comparable with the first figure is a contemporary estimate made by Fra Joannus Quintinus who put the native population at this time as 20,000 (3).

Note (b). the sacking of Gozo in 1551.

In the years prior to the Great Siege of 1565 whilst the

population grew steadily in Malta, Gozo was virtually laid waste as the result of an invasion in 1551 carried out by a Turkish Armada under the leadership of Dragut. The besieged population sheltered for some time in the citadel but they were eventually compelled to surrender. Bosio says that between 5,000 and 6,000 Gozitans were taken away as slaves (4) but this may have been somewhat exaggerated as the total population was only 5,000 in 1530.

Note (c). The Great Siege of 1565.

The Siege which lasted for nearly four months has been well documented and we know that in the defence of Malta 9,000 members of the Order took part (5). The civil population of Malta and Gozo at that time was about 22,000 (6). At the opening of the campaign the people of Malta gathered within the protective walls of Senglea, Birgu and Mdina. Two Commissioners were appointed to find out the number and condition of the civilians and soldiers that had taken refuge or were based in Senglea and Birgu and they reported that 17,000 within the walls had the means to buy bread, but 7,000 could not afford any and were supplied free. A further 4,000 sheltered in Mdina but fared better as supplies were more plentiful and both cattle and fodder were available (7). These details show that the population of Malta was then over 28,000 and the Gozitans must have numbered between 2,000 and 3,000.

Casualties suffered during the Siege were heavy and Zabarella concludes that about 6,000 men under arms and 2,000 civilians and slaves died either from wounds or disease (8). Bosio says that after the Siege the civilian population had been reduced to 20,000 souls (9); the total population in that time fell from 31,000 to around 23,000.

Note (d). the reconstruction of Ciantar's population estimates for 1760.

Only two detailed estimates of population survived the years between 1632 and 1807; individually, each was inadequate of these. In 1741 an estimate was made by a member of the Order for Grand Master Despuig. Despite an obvious overstatement of the total population there remains, nevertheless, a valuable statement of the numbers and origins, by villages, of men available to form a Militia. These details can be used to supplement Ciantar's figures for 1760, which contain no estimates of the population of Valletta and the Three Cities.

Apart from a period of plague which hit the Islands in 1675 and caused the deaths of 11,300 persons (10), the available data suggests that the increase of population proceeded uniformly in rural Malta if the estimates for 1632, 1760 and 1807 are compared. If the same rate of growth is accepted for the urban areas of Valletta and the Three Cities then the population of the latter would have been about 30,000 in 1760.

Area	1632	1741 militia	1760	1807
Rural Malta	29,278	7,458	37,500	42,003
Urban Malta	16,195	5,851	<u>29,300</u>	38,222
Total	45,468	13,309	66,800	80,225

Secondly, if the same rate of recruitment to the militia were operative in urban and rural Malta, then the 5,800 men recruited in the urban area would be equivalent to a population of 29,300 there. With such close correlation between the two figures the population of Malta in 1760 has been assumed to be about 67,000. Note (e). Trends from 1807 to 1842.

In 1807 there seems to have been an extraordinarily large expatriate population. They totalled 22,000 and it was said in the contemporary accounts that in the 6 or 7 years preceding the plague of 1813, houses were fitted up like ships and several large vessels were converted into floating hotels (11).

The plague of 1813 caused the loss of nearly 4,700 lives but of these fewer than 100 victims were from Gozo.

References.

1. J. Cassar Pullicino, 'Melita Historica', vol.2, no.1, p.24.
2. see Appendix E, table 1.
3. E. R. Leopardi, 'Melita Historica', vol.2, no.2, p.123.
4. Bosio (1594), vol.III, p.605.

5. Zammit T. (1926), p.131.
6. Prescott (1861), p.27.
7. Cassar P. 'Melita Historica', vol.1, no.3, p.138.
8. ibid, p.197.
9. ibid, p.205. quoting Bosio, op. cit., III, p.776.
10. 'Documenti su Malta e Gozo', 1843, p.176.
11. Census 1881, p.iii.

APPENDIX C. The lost villages of Malta.

In the following table a large number of sites are identified which may have been the locations of villages at some time in the past, but have since been abandoned. Most of them disappeared before the sixteenth century but some survived until late in the eighteenth century. The evidence of villages on these sites is based on a detailed examination of the Six Inch G.S.G.S. maps of Malta which were compiled from a ground survey of 1895 and contain information often obscured in recent years by the secondary growth of the suburbs.

The following features have been used in the identification of sites :-

1. Church or chapel (75 sites). Where there is now only a church or a chapel in an isolated position there was not necessarily a nucleated settlement in the neighbourhood and in fact chapels serving a locality of dispersed settlement were often situated in a lonely position of a prominent hill or rise. Some of the best examples of these are on the southern and eastern edges of the Rabat plateau. Often though, they are related to the features listed below and strengthen the impression that there may have been a hamlet at the site in question.

2. Roads (25). Concentrations of roads which resemble the ground plans of modern villages but are not accompanied by any signs of modern utility are important indications of former

nucleated settlements. (cf. Figs. 59 and 60).

3. Cisterns (15). The distribution of wells and cisterns shows many cases of remarkable concentrations which often suggest their former use as sources of domestic water supply. The aquifers are normally near the surface over most of the island and water is drawn for field irrigation from widely scattered wells and cisterns.

4. Field patterns (18). As a rule these show an almost geometrical regularity, with an open pattern in the flatter land, but they are modified by the contours and terracing on less regular surfaces. Characteristically, the field boundaries are rectilinear and any subdivisions by fragmentation imitate the parental pattern. Only those areas which contain fields that are a) strikingly irregular and small b) sometimes semi-circular or oval and c) grouped in a typical cluster contrasting with the surrounding pattern, are indicated below.

5. 'Hal' (12). The prefix 'Hal' is an indisputable indication of a village on the site at some earlier date. The word is derived from an Arabic root (Rahal), used also in Sicilian dialect (Casal) for a village or hamlet.

Some of the sites listed are still inhabited. Where this is so it is indicated in the table and attention should be paid to them as type-samples of the once predominant settlement form.

All map references refer to the map in the end-pocket of this volume. (Two-inch map of Malta, Fifth Edition, G.S.G.S.; grid references based on the Universal Transverse Mercator projection).

Locality and Site (1)	Grid Reference (2)	Church or Chapel (3)	Roads (4)	Cisterns (5)	Field Patterns (6)	'Hal (7)	Remarks (8)
A. <u>North of the Victoria Lines</u>							
i) Vittoria Church	437783	x					Private Chapel
St. Martin	441768	x					Private Chapel
St. George	453774	x					Private Chapel
Gniena tal Gavci	457774	x					Private Chapel
" " " (s)	458772	x					
St. Paul's, Burmarrad	470769	x					
Sta Margherita	473760	x					At the main crossing point of Wied to Ghajn Rehana.
S. Michele	478777	x					
Annunziata	482781	x					
S. Giovanni	512771	x					
ii) Wardija	460774	x	x		x		The site of a once considerable village.
iii) Hal Dragu	456761					x	An easily defended hill site near el Hereb.
Ta Hammut	500783					x	Dolmens here indicate prehistoric importance also.
B. <u>Rabat Plateau</u>							
i) St. Martin	411728	x					
Tal Concezione	414732	x					Near Bahrija which is still densely settled.
Mtahleb	418711	x					A new church (of old foundation?) beside troglodytic dwellings.
Tal Pitkal	434689	x					
Tas Salib	442723	x					
Annunziata	445706	x					
Sta. Katerina	445699	x					
Madalena	446678	x					
Tal Karmu	461666	x					Private Chapel
Tal Virtu	465703	x					
Annunziata	467666	x					
S. Lorenzo	473675	x					
Annunziata	474677	x					At the head of a processional route from Siggiewi lined with shrines and statues.
C. <u>Falka-Targa-Mosta</u>							
i) Tal Kleigha	468737	x					
Ta Rosario	469742	x					
Concezione	474734	x					
Ta Speransa	486743	x					
S. Andrea	476750	x					
Sta. Margherita	486751	x					
D. <u>Maxxar-Gharghur</u>							
i) Madalena	518764	x					
ii) Sta Maria	494753	x	x				

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
E.	<u>Attard-Birkirkara</u> <u>-Harbours axis</u>							
i)	S. Salvatore Tal Miraqli Assunzione	493720 493728 516726	x x x					New part of Attard. Pattern of roads and field destroyed by C.20 building.
	Sta Margherita S. Filippa S. Giacomo	528743 527741	x x					
ii)	Vittoria	480716	x			x		Ta Kali - severely damaged in the 1939/45 War. New part of Attard - a secondary village nucleus.
	Ta Kassati	497720	x	x	x	x		
	S. Andrea S. Gwann	530745 530740	x x	x x	x x	x x		Hal Aarar (Ciantar)? - a multiple site covering a large area now obscured by modern building.
iii)	Hal Man	495735		x	x	x	x	There are still a few occupied farmhouses here.
F.	<u>Zebbug-Siggiewi</u>							
i)	S. Giacomo Concezione Tal Hlas	482708 454703 508708	x x x					
ii)	Tal Merhla S. Biagio Tal Providenza Ta Haxxluk	492660 474695 490557 500673	x x x x		x x x x		x x x x	
iii)	Tal Chiesa Vacchia	492677		x	x			On the outskirts of Siggiewi. The field pattern is obscured by the superposition of villa gardens.
G.	<u>Luqa-Gudja-</u> <u>Zurrieq-Mqabba-</u> <u>Grendi</u>							
i)	S. Matteo	510655	x					The legendary hamlet that existed here is supposed to be buried in Il Maqluba.
	Sta Katerina Sta Agata Sta Nicola Loreto Concezione	515664 533653 540670 550667 577638	x x x x x					
ii)	Tal Grazia Hensina S. Giovanni Birniftuh	507656 515656 523665 547678	x x x x	x x x		x x x		Hal Millieri One of the parish churches founded in 1436
	Hal Farrug Tal Bakkari	523687 544643	x x	x x		x x		A complex system of roads and 'islands'. Hal Far - evidence lost during airfield construction.
	S. Angelo	556636	x				x	
iii)	Hal Reskun	539678				x	x	Evidence partly lost through quarrying.
	Hal Saflieni Tal Massan Tal Gawhar Has Saptan	550691 549649 545655 564659		x x x x		x x		Ta Hlantum (Ciantar)?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
H. <u>Zeitun and the South-east.</u>							
i) St. Lucia	560684	x					Joined to Zeitun by modern ribbon development.
S. Christu	564681	x					
Tal Karanu	570700	x					
St. Clements	579687	x					
S. Domenico	584710	x					
Sta. Maria tas Silch.	587699	x					
Sta. Nicola	605702	x					
Sta. Nicola	592675	x					
S. Antonio	596687	x					
Tas Silch	597669	x					
S. Paulo	607669	x					A Convent
ii) Tad Daul	598697	x	x				A compact modern hamlet of 15-20 households.
Hal Taïen	593682	x	x		x	x	
S. Gaetano	601682	x	x	x			
iii) Bulebel il Kbir	572691		x	x	x		Inhabited but signs of recent rural depopulation here.
Marnisi	578667		x	x			
Has Said	591702		x			x	

APPENDIX D. Comparative analysis of the Censuses of the
Maltese Islands, 1861 to 1948.

The accompanying analysis classifies the information contained in the Censuses as follows :-

Section (1). Fundamental Tables.

- I. Total Population.
- II. Civilian Population.
- III. Non-civilian Population.

the tables referring to the Civilian Population are sub-classified as follows:-

II A. Summary tables.

B. Detail tables.

- i) distribution and increase.
- ii) age.
- iii) marital status.
- iv) occupations.
- v) birthplace, residence and movement, nationality.
- vi) education and language.
- vii) religion.
- viii) dwellings.
- ix) vital statistics and health.
- x) asylums and penal institutions.
- xi) Maltese abroad.

Section (2). Special Tables, of non-typical material.

a) Census of 1861.

- i) mortality, vital statistics.
- ii) Judicial courts.
- iii) miscellaneous.

b) Census of 1948.

- i) occupations.
- ii) maternity.
- iii) birthplace.
- iv) education.
- v) households and dwellings.

c) Censuses of 1891 and 1901.

- i) agriculture and livestock.

In the tables of the Comparative Analysis the following format has been adopted :-

Section (1).

column 1. description of subject.

2-10. Census and table number.

- the contents of the tables are then defined according to the type of analysis made, which can vary as follows :-

column 11-15. by elements of the population.

16-17. by sex and age groups.

18-22. by Island, district and locality.

23. comparative tables.

Section (2).

- column 1. description of subject.
2. Table, or Abstract number.
3-7. elements of the population.
8-9. sex and age groups.
10-14. by Island, district and locality.
15. comparative tables.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
(1)																						
vi) Education and Language.																						
Persons able to speak English and/or Italian, or any other language	30	27 ^c	27 ^c																			
" " " write Maltese or any other language.	31	28	28																			
" " " speak English and/or Italian, and percentages.	32	29 ^b	29 ^b																			
" " " write Maltese, or any other language, and percentages.	33	30 ^b	30 ^b																			
Nos. & percentages able to read and write English/Italian/Maltese.	34	31	31																			
" " " " speak, read and write English/Italian/Maltese.	35	32	32																			
Degrees of Knowledge (to speak, read, write) English and Italian.						28	29															
" " " of Italians by persons knowing English (and vice versa)						29	31															
Persons able to read/read and write Maltese.						30	30															
Occupations of persons able to speak, read & write English or Italian						31	32															
Children of school age, and numbers receiving education.						32	33															
No. of educational establishments, and scholars attending same.						33	34															
No. of scholars at different establishments.						34	35															
" " " /children with no occup./with occupa. - under 20 years.						35	36															
vii) Religion.																						
Religious professions or denominations. by nationality.																						
communities. by nationalities.																						
viii) Dwellings.																						
Number of dwellings and persons therein. average no. per dwelling.	58	49	58	38	39	15	16 ^p															
" " " " types of buildings distinguishing inhabited & uninhabited.	23	21	4	4	4	4	141 ^{mq}															
Number of persons in families and number of rooms.	24	22	5	5	5	5 ⁿ	142 ⁿ															
Overcrowding.	25	23	6	6	6																	
Number of farmhouses and persons therein.	94 ^c	26	24	7	6	6																
" " hamlets	27																					
ix) Vital Statistics and Health.																						
Births, Deaths and Marriages.																						
Births in preceding ten years, showing no. and age of deaths among same.																						
Variations in population by births, deaths and marriages, with inferred Migration.																						
Blind	9	15	50																			
Deaf and Dumb	8																					
Idiots and Imbeciles.	98 ⁿ	50	45	50	51	29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
Lunatics.	98 ⁿ	51	46	51	52	29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
Lepers		52	47	52	53	29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
Paralytics, Epileptics, Apoplectics.		49	44	53	54	29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
Totally Deaf.						29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
Persons vaccinated and revaccinated.						29 ^j	93-132 ^v															
x) Asylums and Penal Institutions.						28	1															
Number and civil condition of Prisoners at Covradino, showing Crime and Sentence.																						
Occupations of prisoners in womens' prisons.	56	54	52	61	60	26 ^w																
Number of persons in charitable and penal institutions.						27																
Former occupations of inmates of Lunatic and other asylums.	57	56	53	62	61		134 ^x															
Status and occupation of parents of children in Government orphanages.		55	54	63	62	25 ^y																
Occupation of Patients in Government Hospitals.						23																
xi) Maltese Abroad.						24																
Maltese subjects overseas, especially on borders of Mediterranean.	54	48	58	59	63	9																
III NON-CIVILIAN POPULATION																						
Garrison personnel and their families and dwellings.																						
" " " " " ages.	58	59	65	64	1 ^c																	
" " " " " marital status.		61		65																		
" " " " " nos. of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men. by Regiments and Corps.		61		66																		
Royal Navy. Numbers of Officers, men in harbour and ashore.		59	60	66	67																	
" " " " " Ages and marital status.		62																				
" " " " " birthplaces of Naval personnel.		60	63	67	68																	
Occupations of Maltese on H.M. Ships.		64	68	69																		
Royal Air Force. Numbers of Officers and Men.		65																				
	66																					
	61																					

NOTES FOR SECTION (1)

- a. Subjects analysed by localities in Abstract 1 in 1861 and 1871 are analysed by streets, in Abstracts 2 - 44 in 1861, and in Abstracts 2 - 43 in 1871.
- b. Civil population only.
- c. Malta and Goxo only.
- d. By Nationality.
- e. Also giving the number of electors.
- f. See Table 2 for summary of places with populations over 5,000.
- g. By single years up to 24 years of age.
- h. No comparative tables.
- i. Not analysed by age-groups.
- k. By occupational groups.
- m. By districts only.
- n. Locality details for Valletta district only.
- p. By localities.
- q. Summary in Abstract 140.
- r. Giving precise location.
- s. 1871 - 1880.
- t. 1861, rates only, by localities.
- u. Maltese Islands only.
- v. Summaries in Abstracts 92, 133.
- w. With former occupations, but no ages.
- x. Charitable institutions only.
- y. Excluding lunatic asylums.
- z. Showing unemployed.

APPENDIX E. Statistical tables from official published and unpublished sources.

Population estimates.

Table 1. Estimates of population of towns and villages, 1530-1828.

Censuses of population.

Table 2. Civil population, by birthplace and nationality, 1842-1948.

3. Population by localities, 1842 to 1956.

4. Population, by sex, for districts of Malta and Gozo, 1842 to 1956.

5. Intercensal increases of population, 1842 to 1956.

6. Sex and Age-structure of the population, 1861 to 1948.

7. Marital status, 1948.

8a. Changes in estimated population of localities, 1941-1957

b. Population, by localities, 1957.

Vital Statistics.

Table 9. Births, deaths and marriages, 1826 to 1956.

10. Births, Malta and Gozo, 1921 to 1956.

11. Deaths, Malta and Gozo, 1921 to 1956.

12. Birth and Death rates, Malta and Gozo, 1921 to 1956.

13. Marriage rates, Malta and Gozo, 1936 to 1956.

14. Vital Statistics, Malta by localities for 1891/1901, 1921 to 1931, 1952 to 1955.

15. Births 1948 to 1956, by localities.

16. Deaths 1948 to 1956, by localities.

Migration.

Table 17. Passports issued in Malta during the period 1881 to 1921.

18. Destinations of migrants from Malta, 1881, 1897, 1911, 1915.
19. Emigrants by localities, 1881, 1911, 1922/23 to 1929/30.
20. Passenger movements (a) Arrivals and Departures 1871 to 1901, (b) net annual movement, 1871 to 1901, (c) net annual movement, 1901 to 1957.
21. Migration Statistics, 1911/12 to 1939/40.
22. Migration Statistics, 1945 to 1957.
23. Emigrants by localities, 1948 to 1956.
24. Passage assistance, 1948 to 1956.
25. Nomination of migrants, 1952 to 1956.
26. Age and sex of migrants, 1951 to 1956.

Internal Movement.

Table 27. Persons born and resident in Malta, by localities in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1948.

28. Internal net movements in Malta (1891, 1901, 1911, 1948)
29. Percentage population living in the place of their birth in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1948.
30. Net internal movement between localities, 1949 to 1956.

Rural dispersed population.

Table 31. Dispersed population in Malta in 1891, 1901, 1931, 1948, 1957 (by 1957 locality groups).

(APPENDIX E) Abbreviations of Place-names.

(used in Tables 1 and 14)

1. Maltese Islands

		Pt	Pieta
M	Malta	Ka	Kalkara
G	Gozo	Za	Zabbar
U	Urban Malta	SJ	St. Julians
S	Suburban "	T	Tarxien
R	Rural	c) Rural	

2. Localities

a) Urban

		Md	Mdina
		R	Rabat
V	Valetta	Mg	Mgarr
F	Floriana	D	Dingli
C	Cospicua	Sg	Siggiewi
S	Senglea	Mo	Mosta
Vi	Vittoriosa	Me	Mellieha

b) Suburban

		SP	St. Paul's Bay
H	Hamrun	N	Naxxar
SV	Santa Venera	Gg	Gharghur
M	Marsa	L	Lija
Bk	Birkirkara	Ba	Balzan
Ms	Msida	A	Attard
Qo	Qormi	Zb	Zebbug
Fa	Pawla	Lq	Luqa
Sl	Sliema	Zt	Sejtun
Gz	Gzira	Mx	Marsaxlokk

Bb	Birzebbuga	Gs	Ghasri
Gd	Gudja	Gb	Gharb
Gx	Ghaxaq	SL	San Lawrenz
Zq	Zurrieq	SM	Sannat and Munxar
Sa	Safi	X	Xaghra
Kk	Kirkop	Xk	Xewkija
Mq	Mqabba	Nd	Nadur
Qr	Qrendi	QI	Qala
		GM	Ghajnsielem and Mgarr

3. Gozo.

Vt	Victoria
Kc	Kercem
Zg	Zebbug

LOCALITY CODE.

(APPENDIX E). (used in Tables 15, 16 and 23).

MALTA.

1 Attard	23 Mosta	45 Zurrieq
2 Balzan	24 Mqabba	
3 Birkirkara	25 Msida	<u>GOZO.</u>
4 Birzebbuga	26 Naxxar	61 Ghajnsielem
5 Cospicua	27 Pawla	62 Gharb
6 Dingli	28 Pieta	63 Ghasri
7 Floriana	29 Qormi	64 Kercem
8 Gharghur	30 Qrendi	68 Nadur
9 Ghaxaq	31 Rabat	69 Qala
10 Gudja	32 Safi	70 San Lawrenz
11 Gzira	33 St. Julians	71 Sannat
12 Hamrun	34 St. Paul's Bay	73 Victoria
13 Kalkara	35 Santa Venera	74 Xaghra
14 Kirkop	36 Senglea	75 Xewkija
15 Lija	37 Siggiewi	77 Zebbug
16 Luqa	38 Sliema	
17 Marsa	39 Tarxien	
18 Marsascalea	40 Velledda	
19 Marsaxlokk	41 Vittoriosa	
20 Mdina	42 Zabbar	
21 Mellieha	43 Zebbug	
22 Mgarr	44 Zejtun	

Population Estimates.

Notes on the following estimates are found in Appendix B.

Estimates of population of towns and villages

1530 - 1828

Table 1.

	<u>1530</u>	<u>1575</u>	<u>1632</u>	<u>(1741)</u> ^{1.}	<u>1760</u>	<u>1807</u>	<u>1828</u>
Total	29659	-	52900	15032		93054	114230
Malta	25000	-	49900	13309	66800	80225	98618
Gozo	4659	-	3000	1723		12829	15618
<u>Malta</u>							
V			10744	3287	16500 ^{2.}	24546	27297
C			2770	901	4500 ^{2.}	6224	9429
S			4050	950	4800 ^{2.}	4152	5102
Vi	4000		3063	713	3500 ^{2.}	3300	4566
Bk	4000		2500	603	3253	3810	4991
Qo	2000		3327	1000	3726	3186	4260
Pa			170				447
Za	2500	300	787	345	2287	2542	3363
T	2000	500	690	216	900	910	994
Md	See Vi	800	2621	626	3115	3731	5538
D	1000		338		501	180	
Sg	1500		1784	361	1788	2715	3202
Mo	4000	580	1578	349	2126	3003	3441
N			2085	242	1947	3020	2933
Gg		400	1200	193	795	949	1120
L	See Bk	400	1184	242	978	882	1225
Ba		300	584	137	491	444	646
A		665	1376	179	870	731	957
Zb	2000	1200	2074	802	4000	4026	5001
Lq	See T	650	1082	304	1248	836	1235

	<u>1530</u>	<u>1575</u>	<u>1632</u>	<u>(1741)</u> ¹	<u>1760</u>	<u>1807</u>	<u>1828</u>
Zt	See Za		1222	536	3529	4024	5113
Gd	See T	400	357	172	587	890	978
Gx	See Za		352	161	1009	1003	1166
Zq	2000	1015	1973	723	2490	3016	3191
Sa			238	44	162	178	
Kk)			373	59	270	300	574
)	See T						
Mq)			354	164	708	703	842
Qr	See Zq	270	1024		682	924	1007
<u>GOZO</u>							
Vt	1794		1160	850		5100	5903
Zg	285		185	90		768	936
Gb	540		345	140		1459	1776
SM	320		205	100		869	1058
X	545		350	163		1469	1788
Xk	510		325	200		1364	1660
Nd	665		430	180		1800	2192
GM							305

Estimates are of the Maltese population only, except in 1632, when 4450 members of the Order of St. John are included in Valletta, Cospicua, Senglea, and Vittoriosa.

Notes: 1. The number of men available to form a militia.
2. Estimated from size of Malte in 1741.

Sources: 1530 Miège Vol. 1, p. 151 (after Rosio)
1575 J.C.P. M.H. Vol. 2, no. 1, p. 24
(after Duzina)
1632 and 1760 Ciantar. Book 1. Chapter 8.

1741	Census 1881, p. 2. (from a contemporary account)
1807	Almanacco 1807.
1828	Miège Vol. 1, p. 151.

Censuses of Population.

All the following tables refer to the Civil population only. Excepting tables 7 and 8a they are comparative tables covering aspects of the statistics for which Census information is available during the whole of the period in which Censuses have been published. To them are added the 1956 estimates provided by the Central Office of Statistics. Estimates of the population of localities since 1941 and at the 1957 Census are given in tables 8a and 8b.

For reference to the Censuses in detail the individual Census volumes must be consulted. The range of information contained in them is shown in Appendix D.

Civil Population, by birthplace and nationality

Table 2.

Year	Total	Maltese			British	Foreign
		total	born Malta and Gozo	in abroad	born	abroad
1842	113,864	111,865	-	-	1,161	838
1851	122,693	120,484	-	-	1,301	908
1861	132,956	130,548	-	-	1,274	1,134
1871	140,883	139,034	-	-	849	1,000
1881	149,782	147,209	-	-	1,508	1,065
1891	165,037	161,671	159,960	1,711	1,643	1,723
1901	184,742	180,529	177,994	2,535	1,850	2,363
1911	211,564	207,269	204,761	2,508	2,438	1,857
1921	212,258	208,682	206,805	1,877	2,278	1,298
1931	241,621	235,159	233,035	2,124	5,514	948
1948	305,991	298,063	295,185	2,878	7,469	459

Notes: ii) Before 1891, all British persons born in the Islands were considered Maltese.

iii) As from 1891, all persons born in the Islands are considered Maltese.

i) As from 1931, the Civil population includes the families of Services' personnel stationed in the Islands.

iv) Before 1891, and in 1948, the Foreign population includes a small proportion of Foreigners born in the Islands.

Source: Censuses of the Maltese Islands, 1842 to 1948.

Civil Population by Localities 1842-1956

Table 3.

	1842	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1948	1956
Total	113864	122693	132956	140883	149782	165037	184742	211564	212258	241621	305991	316239
MALTA	99522	108030	117497	123492	132129	146484	164952	188869	189697	217784	278311	288453
GOZO	14342	14663	15459	17391	17653	18553	19790	22695	22561	23837	27680	27786
URBAN	50401	53243	56355	57107	57140	57125	54789	55368	53463	55439	35134	41800
SUBURBAN	14388	17279	20514	23416	30532	39568	54559	69388	74278	92254	146280	147000
RURAL	34733	37508	40628	42969	44457	49701	55604	64113	61956	70091	96897	99600
MALTA Urban	23747	23998	24063	23926	25203	23903	22768	23206	22392	22779	18666	18800
Floriana	6114	6705	7871 ^{1.}	8772 ^{1.}	7135 ^{1,2.}	6575	5687	5811	5907	6241	5074	5900
Cospicua	10686	10705	11120	11192	11218	12065	12148	12164	11536	12163	4822	8700
Senglea	5300	6160	6887	6310	7413	7770	8093	8205	7741	7683	2756	4600
Vittoriosa	4554	5675	6414	6907	6171	6902 ^{1.}	6093 ^{1.}	6182	5887	6573	3816	3800
Suburban												
Hamrun			(1555) ^{1.}	(2064) ^{1.}	3235 ^{1.}	6121 ^{2.}	10393	14601	10434 ^{1,2.}	11580	17124	18700
Santa Venera									1910 ^{1.}	2639	4535	
Marsa						(623) ^{2.}			4838 ^{2.}	7867	11560	12900
Birkirkara	5649	6378 ^{1.}	6292 ^{2.}	6247	6513 ^{1.}	7318	8417	9573	8565	10345	16070	17500
Msidra			1148 ^{2.}	1658	1758	2148	2893	3627	3373	3990	6064	9000
Qormi	4528	5190	6197	6548	6556 ^{1.}	7414	8187	9404	9286 ^{1,2.}	10165	14396	15200
Pawla		244 ^{2.}	485	810	952	1294	2812	4319	5474 ^{2.}	7297	14793	20000
Sliema		585 ^{1.}	324 ^{3.}	1600	3685	6376	10507	13172	14362	18880	24294 ^{1.}	23700
Gzira											6295 ^{1.}	9100
Pieta					842 ^{2.}	961	933	1205	1823	2344	3626	see Ms

Table 3 contd.

	1942	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021	2031	2042	2056
Kalkara						(907) ¹	1158 ¹	1491	1698	1899	2068	2100
Zebbar	3294	3787	4327	4398	4485	4944	5750	7012	7044	8003	11726	12100
St. Julians			476 ³	607	924	1055	1444	2164	2594	3998	9122	6700
Tarri en	917	1095 ²	1265	1548	1582	1937	2065	2820	2876	3247	4607	See Pa
<u>BURGL</u>												
Madna	451	518				331	304	482	816 ³	982	1384	2100
Ħabat	4340	4798	5916	6167	6152	7065 ³	7211 ²	8414	7985 ³	9050	12503	14700
Ħgarr						(139) ³	745 ²	1067	1271	1627	2218	2200
Dingli	422	406	594	515	461	612	807	963	1087	1258	1869	1700
Siggieni	2652	2568	2641	2845	2840	2972	3265	3529	3355	3537	4583	5000
Mošta	3386	3524	3828	3987	4365	4257	4629	5783	4866	5251	7186	7600
Welliha	107	675	975	1429	1616	1855	2357 ²	2675 ¹	2637	3198	4549	4400
St. Paul's Bay						(100) ⁴	185 ³	1032 ¹	1685	1779	3440	3100
Warkar	2765	2608	2768	2826	3017	3385 ⁴	3429 ^{2,3}	3209 ¹	2886	3249	4389	4000
Għorġhur	1097	1116	1200	1290	1268	1288	1377	1512	1327	1483	1690	1900
Lija	1092	1084	1371	1477	1440	1536	1692	1825	1612	1795	1950	2300
Balzam	557	639	662	851	885	1067	1096	1263	1313	1661	2637	2400
Attard	870	998	1239	1269	1368	1608	1837	2052	2058	2354	2480	2400
Zebbug	4480	4904	4884	4987	4926	5305	5454	5950	5361	5756	7493	8100
Luga	1328	1449	1592	1728	1834	2212	3670	3945	3607	4059	4318	4100
Zejtun	4558	5188	5491	5770	6091	6714 ⁵	7234 ⁴	8060	7701	8731	11980	11800
Marsaxlokk						(213) ⁵	446 ⁴	715	791 ⁴	829	1431	1300
Bi rzebbuga												
Gudja	888	910	932	985	1086	1166	1133	1270	1167 ⁴	1283	1486	1700
Għaxaq	907	1059	1200	1193	1234	1421	1518	1765	1629 ⁴	1896	2448	2800
Zurrieq	2586	2633	2797	2906	3052	3388	3654	4524	3609 ⁴	4257	5359	6700

Table 3 contd.

	1842	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1948	1956
Scfi	235	233	286	263	272	300	367	412	459	448	1040	
Kirkop	367	405	409	509	537	580	633	786	707	805	1016	1300
Ingabba	796	881	894	974	957	1085	1228	1338	1282	1468	1965	2100
Qrendi	849	912	949	998	1056	1241	1333	1522	1526	1611	2144	2200
<u>GOZO</u>												
Victoria	4904	4848	5062	4615 ^{2.}	5820	5120 ^{6.}	5057	5655	5219	5531	6175	6700
Kercem				1073 ^{2.}		1004 ^{6.}	1037	1135	1143	1212	1307	1200
Zebbug	720	691	667	857	910	611 ^{7.}	767	912	1006	1010	1261	1200
Ghasri						347 ^{7.}	467	428	409	467	594	500
Gharb	1413	1411	1447	1552	1630	1629	1091 ^{5.}	1417	1402	1398	1555	1200
San Lawrence							643 ^{5.}	558	528	499	413	500
Sannat and Lunkar	899	924	940	1052	986	1025	1116	1243	1228	1324	1625	1700
Xaghra	1720	1830	2010	2313	2288	2351	2562	3156	3263	3522	4759	4000
Xewkija	1391	1444	1345	1484	1469	1588	1762	2135	2314	2470	3079	3200
Nadur	3295	1859 ^{3.}	3046 ^{4.}	3425	3548	2717 ^{8.}	2948	3393	3460	3354	3465	4100
Qala		1627 ^{3.}				1099 ^{8.}	1219	1368	1340	1601	1659	1800
Ghajnsielem and Mgarr			916 ^{4.}	1020	969	1019	1121	1295	1239	1408	1810	1700
Comino	29		26		33	43			11	41	68	

Notes: 1, 2, 3, etc. - New census localities, and existing localities
Excluded by boundary changes

H. Hamlet only.

Sources: 1842 - 1948, Censuses.

1956, Statistical Abstract 1956. Section C.

Table 4.

Population, by sex, for Districts of Malta and Gozo. 1842-1956.

a) Maltese Islands

Table 4.

Year	Malta		Gozo		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1842	47724	51798	6809	7533	54533	59331
51	52675	55355	6978	7685	59653	63040
61	57683	59814	7488	7971	65171	67785
71	60567	62925	8493	8898	69060	71823
81	65027	67102	8403	9250	73430	76352
91	72448	74036	8868	9685	81316	83721
1901	82506	82446	9488	10302	91994	92748
11	94458	94411	11143	11552	105601	105963
21	92127	97570	10618	11943	102745	109513
31	106169	111615	11288	12549	117457	124164
48	137453	140858	13212	14468	150665	155326
56	140155	148298	13222	14564	153377	162862

b) Districts of Malta.

Table 4 contd.

Year	Urban [⌘]		Suburban		Rural	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1842	24228	26173	6966	7422	16530	18203
51	25949	27294	8521	8758	18205	19303
61	27645	28710	10253	10261	19785	20843
71	27683	29424	11786	11630	21098	21871
81	27943	29197	15202	15330	21882	22575
91	27923	29292	19824	19744	24701	25000
1901	27216	27573	27279	27280	28011	27593
11	27146	28222	34865	34523	32447	31666
21	25393	28070	36008	38270	30726	31230
31	26533	28906	44626	47628	35010	35081
48	17511	17623	71793	74487	48149	48748
56	41800		147000		99600	

⌘ includes Maltese on vessels in harbour.

Intercensal Increases of Population. 1842-1956.

Table 5.

Period	Intercensal Increase			Av. annual rates of increase (%)		
	M.I.	M.	G.	M.I.	M.	G.
1842-51 9 yrs.	8829	8508	321	0.83	0.92	0.25
1851-61 10.6 yrs.	10263	9467	796	0.76	0.80	0.60
1861-71 9.5 yrs.	7927	5995	1932	0.61	0.53	1.25
1871-81 9.9 yrs.	8899	8637	262	0.62	0.69	0.15
1881-91 10 yrs.	15255	14355	900	0.98	1.04	0.50
1891-1901 10 yrs.	19705	18468	1237	1.13	1.19	0.65
1901-11 10 yrs.	26822	23917	2905	1.37	1.36	1.38
1911-21 9.9 yrs.	694	828	-134	0.03	0.04	-0.06
1921-31 10 yrs.	28259	26983	1276	1.25	1.33	0.55
1931-48 17.1 yrs.	64370	60527	3843	1.39	1.45	0.88
1948-56 8.5 yrs.	10248	10142	106	0.38	0.42	0.04

Sex and Age Structure of the Population 1861-1948

Maltese Islands

Table 6.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>1861</u>				<u>1911</u>			
Under 15	44006	22538	21468		71131	36256	34875
15-64	80745	38745	42000		129767	64123	65644
65 +	8205	3888	4317		<u>10666</u>	<u>5222</u>	<u>5444</u>
Total	132956	65171	67785		211564	105601	105963
<u>1871</u>				<u>1921</u>			
Under 15	44026	22433	21593		67420	34433	32987
15-64	88520	42562	45958		132867	62403	70464
65 +	8337	4065	4272		<u>11971</u>	<u>5909</u>	<u>6062</u>
Total	140883	69060	71823		212258	102745	109513
<u>1881</u>				<u>1931</u>			
Under 15	46018	23371	22647		77495	39334	38161
15-64	93166	45023	48143		150081	71307	78774
65 +	10598	5036	5562		<u>14045</u>	<u>6816</u>	<u>7229</u>
Total	149782	73430	76352		241621	117457	124164
<u>1891</u>				<u>1948</u>			
Under 15	54238	27658	26580		106602	54064	52538
15-64	99734	48498	51236		182573	88706	93867
65 +	11065	5160	5905		<u>16816</u>	<u>7895</u>	<u>8921</u>
Total	165037	81316	83721		305991	150665	155326
<u>1901</u>				<u>1956</u>			
Under 15	62952	31982	30970		114700	59300	55400
15-64	111984	55294	56690		176700	82100	94600
65 +	9806	4718	5088		<u>22600</u>	<u>10500</u>	<u>12100</u>
Total	184742	91994	92748		314000	151900	162100

Sex and Age Structure of the Population 1861-1948

Malta

Table 6 contd.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>1861</u>				<u>1911</u>			
Under 15	38794	19811	18983		63458	32345	31113
15-64	71613	34531	37082		116125	57563	58562
65 +	<u>7090</u>	<u>3341</u>	<u>3749</u>		<u>9286</u>	<u>4550</u>	<u>4736</u>
Total	117497	57683	59814		188869	94458	94411
<u>1871</u>				<u>1921</u>			
Under 15	38427	19635	18792		59981	30641	29340
15-64	78183	37592	40591		119339	56394	62945
65 +	<u>6882</u>	<u>3340</u>	<u>3542</u>		<u>10377</u>	<u>5092</u>	<u>5285</u>
Total	123492	60567	62925		189697	92127	97570
<u>1881</u>				<u>1931</u>			
Under 15	40524	20589	19935		70267	35653	34614
15-64	82666	40250	42416		135333	64608	70725
65 +	<u>8939</u>	<u>4188</u>	<u>4751</u>		<u>12184</u>	<u>5908</u>	<u>6276</u>
Total	132129	65027	67102		217784	106169	111615
<u>1891</u>				<u>1948</u>			
Under 15	48159	24521	23638		97456	49361	48095
15-64	88779	43494	45285		166434	81394	85040
65 +	<u>9546</u>	<u>4433</u>	<u>5113</u>		<u>14421</u>	<u>6698</u>	<u>7723</u>
	146484	72448	74036		278311	137453	140858
<u>1901</u>							
Under 15	56196	28572	27624				
15-64	100296	49863	50433				
65 +	<u>8460</u>	<u>4071</u>	<u>4389</u>				
Total	164952	82506	82446				

Sex and Age Structure of the Population 1861-1948

Goza

Table 6 contd.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>1861</u>				<u>1911</u>			
Under 15	5212	2727	2485		7673	3911	3762
15-64	9132	4214	4918		13642	6560	7082
65 +	<u>1115</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>568</u>		<u>1380</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>708</u>
Total	15459	7488	7971		22695	11143	11552
<u>1871</u>				<u>1921</u>			
Under 15	5599	2798	2801		7439	3792	3647
15-64	10337	4970	5367		13528	6009	7519
65 +	<u>1455</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>730</u>		<u>1594</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>777</u>
Total	17391	8493	8898		22561	10618	11943
<u>1881</u>				<u>1931</u>			
Under 15	5494	2782	2712		7228	3681	3547
15-64	10500	4773	5727		14748	6699	8049
65 +	<u>1659</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>811</u>		<u>1861</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>953</u>
Total	17653	8403	9250		23837	11288	12549
<u>1891</u>				<u>1948</u>			
Under 15	6079	3137	2942		9146	4703	4443
15-64	10955	5004	5951		16139	7312	8827
65 +	<u>1519</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>792</u>		<u>2395</u>	<u>1197</u>	<u>1198</u>
Total	18553	8868	9685		27680	13212	14468
<u>1901</u>							
Under 15	6756	3410	3346				
15-64	11688	5431	6257				
65 +	<u>1346</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>699</u>				
Total	19790	9488	10302				

Marital Status. 1948.

Number of married mothers and total married women in various age groups, also showing the number of children born to each group of mothers.

Table 7.

Age Group	Married mothers	Total married women	Children born alive
<u>1. Maltese Islands.</u>			
15-24	5230	7058	11251
25-34	13188	14616	51038
35-44	11939	13392	73981
45	<u>16125</u>	<u>18179</u>	<u>118617</u>
	46482	53245	254887
<u>2. Malta</u>			
15-24	4941	6673	10607
25-34	12279	13605	47255
35-44	10970	12311	67639
45	<u>14294</u>	<u>16143</u>	<u>104934</u>
	42484	48732	230435
<u>3. Gozo.</u>			
15-24	289	385	644
25-34	909	1011	3783
35-44	969	1081	6342
45	<u>1831</u>	<u>2036</u>	<u>13683</u>
	3998	4513	24452

CHANGES IN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCALITIES: 1941 to 1957

Table 8a.

YEAR	The Maltese Islands	Malta	Valetta	Floriana,	Vittoriosa,	Sta. Venera	Hamrun,	Qormi	B'Kara, Marsa,	Balzan, Pieta', Sliema,	St. Julians	Paola, Tarxien, Zabbar, Kalkara, M'Scala, Luqa	Zejtun	B'bugia, M'Xlokk, Ghaxaq, Gudja, Qrendi, Kirkop, Mgabba, Safi, Zurrieq	Mdina, Rabat	Dingli, Siggiewi, Zebbug	Mellieha, Mgarr, Zebbiegh, Mosta, Naxxar, St. Paul's Bay, Gharghur	Gozo
1941	269,3	242,0	14,7	9,0	19,1	13,7	27,3	20,4	21,9	28,3	12,2	17,5	18,8	15,8	23,3	27,3		
1942	267,6	241,5	14,9	9,5	19,2	13,5	27,3	20,3	21,6	28,1	12,2	17,4	19,0	15,4	23,1	26,1		
1943	270,7	244,4	15,7	9,0	18,2	13,2	26,5	22,8	23,6	30,1	12,5	17,1	18,7	14,4	22,6	26,3		
1944	277,7	251,0	17,6	11,1	18,3	13,2	25,4	24,5	25,2	32,0	12,4	18,1	18,1	13,6	21,5	26,7		
1945	285,3	259,1	18,6	13,2	19,0	13,6	24,2	26,3	26,7	33,6	12,3	19,2	17,0	13,4	22,0	26,2		
1946	294,4	267,6	19,2	15,1	19,3	14,1	23,5	28,4	29,2	35,6	11,6	20,6	14,5	13,5	23,0	26,9		
1947	303,4	275,7	19,1	16,0	20,2	14,3	23,8	28,2	31,6	37,0	11,7	21,8	14,8	13,7	23,5	27,7		
1948 (b)	306,0	278,3	19,7	16,5	20,6	14,4	23,1	28,5	32,4	37,5	12,0	22,2	13,9(d)	14,0	23,5	27,7		
1949 (c)	312,7	284,6	20,7	17,6	20,2	14,6	24,3	29,4	32,4	39,1	11,8	23,1	14,1	13,9	23,4	28,1		
1950 (c)	312,4	284,4	20,6	17,5	19,1	14,7	24,3	29,9	32,1	39,2	11,9	23,2	14,1	14,1	23,6	28,0		
1951 (c)	312,6	284,5	21,0	18,4	18,7	14,4	24,8	30,2	32,2	39,0	11,7	22,3	14,8	14,0	23,0	28,1		
1952 (c)	316,8	288,3	20,6	20,2	18,8	14,7	25,4	30,7	32,1	39,5	11,8	22,8	14,9	14,2	23,3	28,5		
1953	320,7	292,2	19,1	21,4	19,0	14,7	25,6	31,9	31,7	40,3	11,8	23,1	14,5	14,5	24,6	28,3		
1954	316,0	288,1	19,1	22,2	19,1	15,0	25,0	30,5	30,3	38,3	11,9	23,8	14,9	14,6	23,4	27,9		
1955	314,0	286,3	18,8	22,5	18,7	15,0	24,5	30,8	30,3	37,9	11,8	23,6	14,7	14,6	23,1	27,7		
1956	316,3	288,5	18,8	23,1	18,7	15,2	24,6	31,0	30,4	38,3	11,8	23,9	14,7	14,8	23,2	27,8		
1957	319,6	292,0	18,2	24,2	22,1	14,8	24,5	29,9	31,7	38,5	11,7	24,3	13,6(d)	15,1	23,4	27,6		

Notes

- (a) Figures for years 1941 to 1947, and 1949 to 1956 are estimated from the rationing records. Figures for years 1948 and 1957 are Census figures.
- (b) A small adjustment has been made in the 1948 figures between Sliema and the Marsa/Msida Group and between Valletta and Hamrun to compensate for probable differences between census localities and rationing records.
- (c) The estimates for 1949-1952 have been adjusted to rectify anomalies probably due to service families living in groups 1B, 4 and 6 being included in the rationing figures for Valletta N.A.A.F.I.
- (d) The figure for the Census years (1948 and 1957) in column 10 are lower than the estimates for the years before and after them, probably due to the inclusion in the estimate of temporary patients in institutions.

Source: Census 1957, Table P.C.

Population, by localities, 1957.

Table 8b.

Locality	Population	Locality	Population
Maltese Islands	319,620	<u>Rural</u>	
Malta	292,019	Mdina	823
Gozo	27,601	Rabat	12,792
<u>MALTA Urban</u>		Mgarr	2,167
Valetta	18,202	Dingli	2,041
Floriana	5,811	Siggiewi	5,055
Corpicua	9,095	Mosta	7,377
Senglea	5,065	Mellieha	4,290
Vittoriosa	4,242	St. Paul's Bay	3,040
<u>Suburban</u>		Naxxar	4,688
Hamrun	16,895	Gharghur	1,813
Santa Venera	5,246	Lija	2,119
Marsa	10,672	Balzan	2,734
Birkirkara	16,987	Attard	2,663
Msida	6,587	Zebbug	7,969
Qormi	14,869	Luqa	5,382
Pawla	11,424	Zejtun	11,665
Sliema	23,399	Marsaxlokk	1,469
Czira	8,545	Birzebbuga	5,297
Pieta	4,076	Gudja	1,712
Kalkara	2,101	Ghaxaq	2,830
Zabbar	11,893	Zurrieq	6,837
St. Julians	8,285	Safi	709
Tarxien	7,706	Kirkop	1,204

Table 8b contd.

Locality	Population
<u>Rural contd.</u>	
Mqabba	2,088
<u>GOZO</u>	
Victoria	6,357
Kercem	1,272
Zebbug	1,199
Ghasri	471
Gharb	1,269
San Lawrenz	428
Sannat and Munxar	1,656
Xaghra	4,056
Xewkija	3,281
Nadur	4,136
Qala	1,616
Ghajnsielen and Mgarr	1,830
Comino	30

Source: Census 1957, Table P.IIIb.

Vital Statistics.

Tables 9 to 14 are drawn from the Blue Books of Statistics and the annual reports of the Medical and Health Department (or from its predecessor). Tables 15 and 16 include previously unpublished information provided by the Central Office of Statistics.

Before 1881 all rates of births, deaths and marriages are based on January populations. After that time they are based on mean annual populations.

Vital Statistics 1826 - 1956

a) 1826-1880 Maltese population

Table 9.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (January)	*Births	*Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1826	106040	3940	2580	1360	706	37.2	24.3	12.8	6.7
27	107870	3740	2090	1650	633	34.7	19.4	15.3	5.9
28	109990	3670	2910	760	684	33.4	26.5	6.9	6.2
29	111550	3700	2560	1140	720	33.2	23.0	10.2	6.4
30	113260	3472	3416	56	760	30.7	30.2	0.5	6.7
31	113900	4078	2875	1203	775	35.8	25.2	10.6	6.8
32	115360	3714	2729	985	700	32.2	23.7	8.5	6.1
33	118100	3799	3549	250	838	32.2	30.1	2.1	7.1
34	117520	3820	3025	795	862	32.5	25.7	6.8	7.3
35	116880	3945	2769	1176	897	33.7	23.7	10.1	7.7
36	117710	4087	3115	972	918	34.7	26.5	8.3	7.8
37	117530	4187	8241	4054	949	35.6	70.1	-34.5	8.1
38	111540	4237	3338	899	1337	38.0	29.9	8.1	12.0
39	110500	4315	2768	1547	977	39.0	25.0	14.0	8.8
40	112110	4280	2812	1468	919	38.2	25.1	13.1	8.2
Average	115100	4046	3522	524	917	35.2	30.6	4.6	8.0
1841	113730	4325	3123	1202	977	38.0	27.5	10.6	8.6
42	112500	4645	3349	1296	979	41.3	29.8	11.5	8.7
43	113340	4846	3199	1647	1018	42.8	28.2	14.5	9.0

* Still-births excluded

Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (January)	# Births	# Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1844	114260	5010	3544	1466	891	43.8	31.0	12.8	7.8
45	115300	4955	2903	2052	840	43.0	25.2	17.8	7.3
46	116010	4674	3452	1222	714	40.3	29.8	10.5	6.1
47	115690	4285	4330	-45	776	37.0	37.4	-0.4	6.7
48	115810	4915	3106	1809	868	42.4	26.8	15.6	7.4
49	117990	4715	2605	2110	893	40.0	22.1	17.9	7.6
50	120270	4869	5331	-462	979	40.5	44.3	-3.8	8.1
Average	115500	4724	3494	1230	894	40.9	30.2	10.7	7.7
1851	120660	4644	2472	2172	1201	38.5	20.5	17.9	10.0
52	122550	4783	2658	2125	852	39.0	21.7	17.3	7.0
53	123870	4331	2922	1409	732	35.0	23.6	11.4	5.9
54	124670	4614	3890	724	688	37.0	31.2	5.8	5.5
55	124590	4759	3235	1524	803	38.2	26.0	12.2	6.4
56	121510	4391	3116	1275	899	36.1	25.6	10.5	7.4
57	123340	4560	2520	2040	1067	37.0	20.4	16.5	8.7
58	126740	4485	2399	2086	894	35.4	18.9	16.5	7.1
59	128320	4921	3021	1900	807	38.4	23.5	14.8	6.3
60	129810	4524	2812	1712	800	34.9	21.7	13.2	6.2
Average	124400	4601	2905	1697	874	37.0	23.3	13.6	7.1
1861	131120	4659	3416	1243	827	35.5	26.1	9.5	6.3
62	131610	4082	2746	1336	730	31.1	20.9	10.2	5.5

* Still-births excluded

Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (January)	#Births	#Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1863	131890	4330	3093	1237	836	32.8	23.4	9.4	6.3
64	131670	4544	3466	1078	1041	34.5	26.3	8.2	7.9
65	131380	4600	6124	-1524	-	35.0	46.6	-11.6	-
66	130780	4817	3214	1603	1258	36.8	24.6	12.3	9.6
67	133120	4880	3871	1009	835	36.7	29.1	7.6	6.3
68	134990	4000	3708	292	-	29.6	27.5	2.2	-
69	136150	4842	3437	1405	857	35.6	25.2	10.3	6.3
70	138290	4747	3561	1186	826	34.3	25.8	8.6	6.0
Average	133000	4550	3664	887	901	34.2	27.6	6.7	6.8
1871	140020	4630	4507	123	815	33.1	32.2	0.9	5.8
72	139760	4748	3171	1517	937	34.0	22.7	11.3	6.7
73	139930	4581	3013	1568	832	32.7	21.5	11.2	5.9
74	140100	4224	4445	-221	1053	30.1	31.7	-1.6	7.5
75	139170	4838	3278	1560	951	34.8	23.6	11.2	6.8
76	140430	4783	3109	1674	979	34.1	22.1	11.9	7.0
77	142400	4863	3359	1504	1015	34.2	23.6	10.6	7.1
78	144210	4619	3462	1157	932	32.0	24.0	8.0	6.5
79	145060	4956	3569	1387	909	34.2	24.6	9.6	6.3
80	146750	4824	4429	395	1043	32.9	30.2	2.7	7.1
Average	141800	4707	3634	1072	947	33.2	25.6	7.6	6.7

* Still-births excluded

b) 1881-1956 Total Civil Population Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (mean)	# Births	# Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1881	150054	5477	4149	1328	985	36.5	27.7	8.8	6.6
82	151449	5382	3677	1705		35.5	24.3	11.2	
83	153194	5659	3632	2027	973	37.0	23.7	13.3	6.4
84	155296	5690	3271	2419	965	36.8	21.1	15.6	6.2
85	156614	5772	5313	459	941	36.9	34.0	2.9	6.0
86	157780	6165	4050	2115	1058	39.1	25.7	13.4	6.7
87	159441	6025	4577	1448	846	37.8	28.7	9.1	5.3
88	160916	6004	4260	1744	1009	37.3	26.5	10.8	6.3
89	162380	6091	4664	1427	1064	37.5	28.7	8.8	6.6
90	163869	5959	4147	1812	1118	36.4	25.3	11.1	6.8
Average	157099	5822	4174	1648	984	37.1	26.6	10.5	6.3
1891	165633	5589	4262	1327	1245	33.6	25.6	8.0	7.5
92	166192	6308	5472	836	1086	38.0	33.0	5.0	6.5
93	168696	6156	4940	1216	1067	36.5	29.3	7.2	6.3
94	170912	6439	4279	2160	1016	37.7	25.0	12.7	5.9
95	173656	6578	4306	2272	1008	38.0	24.8	13.1	5.8
96	177743	6176	4642	1534	1022	34.8	26.1	8.6	5.8
97	179724	6635	5263	1372	1051	36.9	29.3	7.6	5.9
98	181938	6648	4648	2000	1154	36.6	25.6	11.0	6.3
99	184300	6375	4707	1668	1210	34.6	25.5	9.0	6.6
1900	186562	6851	5053	1798	1169	36.8	27.1	9.7	6.3
Average	177535	6376	4757	1618	1103	35.9	26.8	9.1	6.2

* Still-births excluded

Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (mean)	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1901/2	187785	6996	4783	2213		37.3	25.5	11.8	
2/3	190305	7188	4840	2348	1536	37.8	25.4	12.4	8.9
3/4	193815	7135	4819	2316	1408	36.8	24.9	11.9	7.6
4/5	197674	7858	5134	2724	1519	39.8	26.0	13.8	7.7
5/6	201117	8017	5231	2786	1517	39.9	26.0	13.9	7.5
6/7	202844	7519	5345	2174	1343	37.1	26.4	10.7	6.6
7/8	204750	7943	4850	3093	1220	38.8	23.7	15.1	6.0
8/9	207299	7847	4991	2856	1105	37.9	24.1	13.8	5.3
9/10	209700	7531	4872	2659	988	35.9	23.2	12.7	4.7
10/11	212917	7428	4570	2858	1076	34.9	21.5	13.4	5.0
Average	200821	7546	4944	2603	1301	36.2	23.7	12.5	6.5
1911/12	213752	6957	5259	1698	1016	32.6	24.7	7.9	4.8
12/13	214356	6691	4289	2402	1029	31.2	20.0	11.2	4.8
13/14	214592	6918	5122	1796	1235	32.3	23.9	8.4	5.7
14/15	214968	6710	4568	2142	1118	31.2	21.2	10.0	5.2
15/16	215258	6478	5116	1362	1483	30.1	23.8	6.3	6.9
16/17	214826	6413	5002	1411	1724	29.8	23.2	6.6	8.0
17/18	214415	6337	5878	459	1496	29.5	27.4	2.1	7.0
18/19	213679	6398	5929	469	1642	30.0	27.8	2.2	7.7
19/20	212771	6787	4586	2201	2038	31.9	21.6	10.3	9.6
20/21	212806	7813	4584	3229	1637	36.7	21.5	15.2	7.7
Average	214142	6750	5033	1717	1442	31.6	23.5	8.0	6.7

* Still-births excluded

Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (mean)	# Births	# Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1921	214212	7688	4833	2855	1306	35.9	22.6	13.3	6.1
22	217286	7958	5189	2769	1291	36.7	23.9	12.9	6.0
23	220220	7600	4916	2684	1333	34.5	22.4	12.2	6.1
24	223132	7729	5181	2548	1361	34.6	23.2	11.4	6.1
25	226346	7504	5012	2492	1494	33.1	22.1	11.0	6.6
26	229150	7488	4781	2707	1510	32.7	20.9	11.8	6.6
27	231434	7467	5449	2018	1355	32.3	23.6	8.7	5.9
28	233644	7327	5060	2267	1437	31.4	21.7	9.7	6.2
29	236395	7743	5059	2684	1598	32.7	21.4	11.4	6.8
30	238939	8008	5600	2408	1548	33.5	23.4	10.1	6.5
Average	227075	7651	5108	2543	1423	33.7	22.5	11.2	6.3
1931	242410	7804	5564	2240	1546	32.2	23.0	9.2	6.4
32	245951	7989	5152	2837	1560	32.5	20.9	11.5	6.3
33	249703	8321	5091	3230	1643	33.3	20.4	12.9	6.6
34	253101	8544	5702	2842	1688	33.8	22.5	11.2	6.7
35	255092	8701	6018	2683	1597	34.1	23.6	10.5	6.3
36	258420	8875	4617	4258	1878	34.3	17.9	16.4	7.3
37	262519	8879	5304	3575	1806	33.8	20.2	13.6	6.9
38	265609	8704	5399	3305	1778	32.8	20.3	12.4	6.7
39	268071	8930	5385	3545	1990	33.3	20.1	13.2	7.4
40	268953	8808	6144	2664	1820	32.7	22.8	9.9	6.8
Average	256983	8556	5438	3118	1731	33.3	21.2	12.1	6.7

* Still-births excluded

Table 9 contd.

YEAR	TOTALS					RATES per 1000			
	Population estimated (mean)	* Births	* Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Birth	Death	Natural increase	Marriage
1941	269595	7352	6444	908	2236	27.3	23.9	3.4	8.3
42	268763	6768	8603	-1835	2016	25.2	32.0	-6.8	7.5
43	269143	8452	5578	2874	2667	31.4	20.7	10.7	9.9
44	274192	10963	3700	7263	2733	40.0	13.5	26.5	10.0
45	281505	10998	4016	6982	2323	39.1	14.3	24.8	8.3
46	289866	11304	4050	7254	2131	39.0	14.0	25.0	7.4
47	298902	11612	3838	7774	1826	38.8	12.8	26.0	6.1
48	306143	11029	3737	7292	1964	36.0	12.2	23.8	6.4
49	310326	10590	3326	7264	1806	34.1	10.7	23.4	5.8
50	312585	10281	3224	7057	1747	32.9	10.3	22.6	5.6
Average	288102	9935	4652	5283	2145	34.5	16.1	18.3	7.5
1951	313547	9511	3476	6035	1906	30.3	11.1	19.2	6.1
52	314705	9226	3365	5861	1844	29.3	10.7	18.6	5.9
53	318689	8977	2848	6129	2045	28.2	8.9	19.2	6.4
54	318283	8991	3071	5902	2138	28.2	9.6	18.6	6.7
55	314954	8560	2683	5877	2206	27.2	8.5	18.7	7.0
56	315097	8418	2918	5500	2017	26.7	9.3	17.5	6.4
Average	315387	5368	1836	3532	2026	28.3	9.7	18.6	6.4

* Still-births excluded

Births. Malta and Gozo. 1921-56.

Table 10.

Year	Maltese Islands			Malta			Gozo		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1921	7688			6953			735		
2	7958	4006	3952	7165			793		
3	7600			6903			697		
4	7729	4070	3659	7017			712		
5	7504	3885	3619	6840			664		
6	7488	3816	3672	6772			716		
7	7467	3865	3602	6790			677		
8	7327	3777	3550	6787			540		
9	7743			7081			662		
30	8008	4060	3948	7278			730		
1	7804	3952	3852	7079			725		
2	7989	4151	3838	7245			744		
3	8321	4295	4026	7605			716		
4	8544	4409	4135	7853			691		
5	8701	4511	4190	7984			717		
6	8875	4680	4195	8110	4271	3839	765	409	356
7	8879	4594	4285	8206	4223	3983	673	371	302
8	8704	4508	4196	7966	4112	3854	738	396	342
9	8930	4580	4350	8186	4178	4008	744	402	342
40	8808	4579	4229	8031	4165	3866	777	414	363
1	7352	3806	3546	6618	3425	3193	734	381	353
2	6768	3508	3260	6089	3137	2952	679	371	308

Year	Maltese Islands			Malta			Gozo		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1943	8452	4377	4075	7667	3973	3694	785	404	381
4	10963	5710	5253	10110	5243	4868	853	468	385
5	10998	5745	5249	10038	5244	4794	960	505	455
6	11304	5817	5487	10372	5332	5040	932	485	447
7	11612	5984	5628	10615	5484	5131	997	500	497
8	11029	5635	5394	10117	5135	4982	912	500	412
pre Census post "	5067	2607	2460	4636	2384	2252	431	223	208
	5962	3028	2934	5481	2751	2730	481	277	204
9	10590	5538	5052	9694	5029	4665	896	509	387
50	10281	5273	5008	9389	4822	4567	892	451	441
1	9511	4811	4700	8717	4400	4317	794	411	383
2	9226	4839	4387	8501	4448	4053	725	391	334
3	8977	4661	4316	8302	4316	3986	675	345	330
4	8991	4636	4355	8287	4273	4014	704	363	341
5	8560	4460	4100	7899	4118	3781	661	343	319
6	8418	4415	4003	7794	4090	3704	624	325	299

Sources: 1921-1936 Public Health Department Reports.

1937-1956 Medical and Health Department Reports.

Deaths. Malta and Gozo. 1921-56.

Table 11.

Year	Maltese Islands			Malta			Gozo		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1921	4833			4397			436		
2	5189	2644	2545	4756	2443	2313	433	201	232
3	4916								
4	5181	2676	2505	4686	2422	2264	495	254	241
5	5012	2643	2369	4556	2403	2153	456	240	216
6	4781	2486	2295	4351	2268	2083	430	218	212
7	5449	2820	2269	4962	2563	2399	487	257	230
8	5060	2666	2394	4560	2405	2155	500	261	239
9	5059								
30	5600	2969	2691	5183	2704	2161	417	207	210
1	5564	2866	2698	5036	2592	2444	528	274	254
2	5152	2653	2499						
3	5091	2664	2427	4560	2400	2160	531	264	267
4	5702	2994	2708	5192	2745	2447	510	249	261
5	6018	3176	2842	5478	2901	2577	540	275	265
6	4617	2430	2187	4197	2227	1970	420	203	217
7	5304	2781	2523	4830	2531	2299	474	250	224
8	5399	2740	2659	4858	2475	2383	541	265	276
9	5385	2810	2575	4847	2524	2323	538	286	252
40	6144	3267	2877	5570	2975	2595	574	292	282
1	6444	3389	3055	5786	3057	2729	658	332	326
2	8603	4671	3932	7817	4252	3565	786	419	367
3	5578	2893	2585	4995	2611	2384	583	282	301

Table 11 contd.

Year	Maltese Islands			Malta			Gozo		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1944	3700	1940	1760	3263	1713	1550	437	227	210
5	4016	2038	1978	3584	1837	1747	432	201	231
6	4050	2108	1942	3719	1950	1769	331	158	173
7	3838	1981	1857	3467	1806	1661	371	175	196
8	3737	1957	1780	3331	1763	1568	406	194	212
Pre. census	1614	870	744	1451	791	660	163	79	84
Post census	2123	1087	1036	1890	972	908	243	115	128
1949	3326	1724	1602	2989	1560	1429	337	164	173
50	3224	1633	1591	2921	1495	1426	303	138	165
1	3476	1833	1643	3128	1650	1478	348	183	165
2	3365	1756	1609	3006	1568	1438	359	188	171
3	2848	1467	1381	2564	1333	1231	284	134	150
4	3071	1651	1420	2772	1487	1285	299	164	135
5	2683	1385	1298	2417	1239	1178	266	146	120
6	2918	1538	1380	2621	1380	1241	297	158	139

Source: see Table 10.

Birth and Death Rates. Malta and Gozo. 1921-1956

Table 12.

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate		
	Total	M	G	Total	M	G
1921	35.69	36.11	32.04	22.43	22.84	19.01
2	36.41	36.72	33.85	23.74	24.37	14.21
3	34.5			22.3		
4	34.64	35.21	29.91	23.22	23.51	20.79
5	33.31	33.97	27.73	22.25	22.63	19.04
6	32.92	33.29	29.74	21.02	21.39	17.86
7	32.66	33.21	28.02	23.83	24.22	20.16
8	31.77	32.86	22.40	21.94	22.08	20.74
9	32.25			21.72		
30	34.15	34.62	30.05	23.88	24.66	17.17
1	32.82	33.23	29.28	23.40	23.64	21.32
2	32.30			20.76		
3	33.04	33.49	28.88	20.21	20.08	21.42
4	33.48	34.12	27.57	22.34	22.56	20.35
5	33.96	34.43	28.38	23.49	23.72	21.37
6	33.85	34.2	29.78	17.61	17.74	16.35
7	33.54	34.33	26.19	20.04	20.21	18.44
8	32.39	32.79	28.62	20.09	20.00	20.98
9	33.08	33.58	28.40	19.95	19.88	20.53
40	32.53	33.26	26.52	22.69	23.06	19.59
1	27.09	27.34	25.02	23.74	23.90	22.43
2	25.15	25.38	23.23	31.97	32.58	26.89
3	31.06	31.59	26.67	20.49	20.57	19.81

Table 12 contd.

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate		
	Total	M	G	Total	M	G
1944	39.26	40.54	28.58	13.25	13.08	14.64
5	38.37	39.18	31.61	14.01	13.85	14.22
6	38.29	39.25	30.10	13.72	14.07	10.69
7	38.2	38.9	31.9	12.6	12.7	11.9
8	36.0	36.3	32.9	12.2	12.0	14.7
9	34.0	34.3	31.9	10.4	10.6	12.0
50	32.9	33.1	31.8	10.3	10.3	10.8
1	30.4	30.6	28.1	11.1	11.0	12.3
2	29.3	29.7	25.6	10.7	10.5	12.6
3	28.3	28.7	23.9	9.0	8.9	10.0
4	28.1	28.4	24.9	9.6	9.5	10.6
5	27.2	27.6	23.9	8.5	8.4	9.6
6	26.8	27.2	22.7	9.3	9.2	10.8

Sources: see Table 10.

Marriage Rate. Malta and Gozo. 1936-56

Table 13.

Year	Total	M	G	Year	Total	M	G
1936	14.4	14.6	11.2	1946	14.42	14.78	11.36
1937	13.6	13.6	12.2	1947	12.0	12.4	8.2
1938	13.2	13.4	10.4	1948	12.8	12.9	12.0
1939	14.6	15.0	12.2	1949	11.6	11.6	11.8
1940	13.4	14.0	8.4	1950	11.2	11.3	10.5
1941	16.4	17.0	11.4	1951	12.2	12.3	11.2
1942	15.0	15.4	10.0	1952	11.7	11.9	9.9
1943	19.60	20.12	14.62	1953	12.9	13.1	10.5
1944	19.58	20.06	15.54	1954	13.4	13.6	10.0
1945	16.20	16.92	10.20	1955	14.0	13.9	15.2
				1956	12.8	13.0	11.6

Source: see Table 10.

Vital Statistics. Malta: by localities.

Showing mean annual rates of Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase
for the following periods:-

Table 14.

	1891/1901			1921/1931			1952/55		
	B	D	N.I.	B	D	N.I.	B	D	N.I.
V	28.8	25.6	3.1	29.1	19.4	9.7	25.6	12.8	12.8
F	33.1	28.0	5.2	29.9	18.5	11.4	26.8	9.4	17.4
C	62.5	50.8	11.7	34.3	23.6	10.7	35.9	11.0	24.9
S	66.6	46.4	20.2	28.8	18.4	10.4	47.8	9.5	38.3
Vi	34.7	27.2	7.5	34.0	21.4	12.6	36.2	10.7	25.5
H	44.2	33.1	11.1	37.3	24.6	12.7	26.7	11.4	15.3
SV									
M							28.8	8.6	20.2
Bk	37.2	28.2	9.0	34.9	23.7	11.2	30.1	9.2	20.9
Ms	43.5	27.3	16.2	39.5	24.7	14.8	33.4	9.8	23.6
Qo	45.1	32.8	12.3	42.8	27.5	15.3	33.1	10.4	22.7
Pa	37.8	28.7	9.0	32.0	21.9	10.1	29.4	8.6	20.8
(Gz)									
Sl)	35.7	24.0	11.7	26.7	16.6	10.1	24.5	8.5	16.0
Pt							32.7	9.5	23.2
Ka							35.3	10.3	25.0
Za	42.5	33.0	9.5	38.8	26.7	12.1	27.3	9.1	18.2
SJ							38.7	8.2	30.5
Gz							32.7	7.2	25.5
R	39.0	28.4	10.6	38.7	23.2	15.5	25.7	9.4	16.3
Mg							31.8	7.2	24.6
D									
Sg	42.7	31.9	10.8	37.0	31.0	6.0	27.3	10.6	16.7

Table 14 contd.

	1891/1901			1921/1931			1952/55		
	B	D	N.I.	B	D	N.I.	B	D	N.I.
Mo	52.0	34.6	17.4	34.6	19.6	15.0	28.4	10.0	18.4
Me	43.7	20.7	23.0	38.0	18.0	20.0	28.3	8.1	20.2
SP							28.9	6.2	22.7
N	34.8	25.9	8.9	29.8	20.7	9.1	25.3	10.7	14.6
Gg	35.6	23.8	11.8	31.4	21.3	10.2	24.0	8.7	15.3
L)							23.5	14.8	8.7
Ba)	29.6	27.2	2.4	16.9	20.8	-3.9	27.0	8.3	18.7
A)							11.2	5.6	5.6
Zb	40.5	33.8	6.7	32.6	25.8	6.8	27.4	9.7	16.7
Lq	37.6	26.1	11.5	25.8	30.6	-4.8	30.6	9.7	20.9
Zt	40.0	30.4	9.6	35.9	26.0	9.9	25.6	9.8	15.8
Mx							35.3	8.9	25.4
Bb							42.7	7.4	35.3
Gd	39.1	33.3	5.7	42.6	28.0	14.6	32.6	8.8	23.8
Gx	50.4	36.5	13.9	72.5	51.8	20.7	32.1	9.4	22.7
Zq	41.0	30.8	10.2	44.3	28.6	15.7	32.9	12.2	20.7
Sa	see Zq.			see Zq.			see Zq.		
Kk	42.4	31.2	11.2	48.1	35.4	12.1	33.9	9.3	24.6
Mq	38.2	27.2	11.0	36.5	23.9	12.6	29.1	10.0	19.1
Qr	29.0	18.8	10.2	34.4	25.0	9.4	26.6	9.8	16.8

Source. The rates are calculated from the following data:

1891 - 1901 - Census 1901, p. XXII.

1921 - 1931 - Census 1931 p.7 Table 8.

1952 - 1955 - Statistical Abstracts 1952 - 1955.

Births 1948 - 1956, by localities.

Table 15.

Locality	Total Births							Births			
								Maltese		British	
	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'55	'56
1					31	37	35	34	29	2	1
2					59	59	71	49	43	14	22
3	370	582	546	490	550	509	539	442	453	43	42
4					238	225	202	112	123	61	72
5	139	461	513	211	261	275	277	239	271	14	13
6	17	43	44	46	44	48	45	51	30		
7	111	173	141	126	153	150	150	141	159	20	23
8	35	61	52	52	45	48	51	39	38	3	
9	174	326	293	269	82	82	94	73	90	3	1
10	33	70	63	58	63	50	54	41	56		2
11					263	257	301	172	196	124	152
12	639	1205	1062	933	472	489	448	408	396	17	26
13					70	79	94	55	52	14	14
14	32			33	42	37	43	26	36		
15	92	176	149	158	56	52	53	51	57	4	1
16	67	148	157	120	150	128	138	103	104	33	26
17					407	364	347	327	310	4	11
18					31	23	17	18	13	2	2
19					49	52	43	35	40	2	1
20					11	9	16	7	14	3	4
21	127	197	140	138	120	136	114	127	115		
22					77	77	65	60	53		
23	243	438	452	390	233	232	197	176	168	18	22

Table 15 contd.

24	49	64	81	83	67	62	59	58	50		
25	191	301	309	267	225	215	223	147	181	44	47
26	97	127	127	108	117	94	106	83	104	3	2
27	421	676	602	578	387	391	388	278	227	135	122
28					76	55	83	61	60	16	14
29	350	588	577	573	496	493	491	474	447	4	6
30	41			59	62	70	57	46	49		
31	431	724	816	923	382	408	356	314	296	28	25
32	13			9	18	15	8	13	16		1
33	146			187	238	262	251	175	163	80	83
34					95	92	98	92	65	7	3
35					50	49	50	46	54		1
36	60			113	158	170	190	126	136	46	32
37	102	149	160	167	158	133	120	111	120	1	2
38	541	1199	1031	706	631	592	590	388	371	189	187
39					205	176	205	151	159	18	22
40	326	536	578	499	461	466	469	444	408	27	14
41	103			135	109	106	137	109	116	21	16
42	265	400	431	376	307	329	287	279	245	8	9
43	158	259	250	275	245	205	174	194	193		
44	282	454	439	405	294	292	315	295	255	7	7
45	158	337	386	222	213	210	227	208	203		1
Malta	5813	9694	9389	8709	8501	8303	8287	6878	6764	1015	1029
Gozo	491	896	892	796	725	675	704	661	625		
Total	6304	10590	10281	9505	9226	8978	8991	7539	7389	1015	1029

Deaths 1948 - 1956, by localities.

Table 16.

Locality	Total Deaths							Deaths			
								Maltese		British	
	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'55	'56
1	6	34	19	27	20	20	17	19	19	1	2
2	16	33	32	23	30	13	19	18	29	2	1
3	106	201	221	197	187	148	161	147	168	3	2
4	38	42	54	87	46	31	45	23	36		2
5	52	76	67	85	76	68	96	82	75		
6	6	19	12	19	14	11	6	13	13	2	3
7	31	62	44	55	51	49	65	49	34		
8	18	18	24	22	19	16	20	11	19		
9	28	39	30	34	27	26	29	21	23		
10	10	28	15	27	18	10	13	17	19		
11	41	57	72	55	74	53	73	47	64	7	7
12	119	211	223	217	227	182	212	187	224	4	
13	10	25	19	19	21	24	21	23	21		
14	2	14	18	13	14	12	7	8	10		
15	20	31	27	39	32	23	37	34	36		
16	27	59	48	46	46	43	46	42	39		2
17	73	123	119	155	137	112	99	91	103		
18	9	11	12	15	13	6	9	8	10		
19	8	10	14	10	17	10	14	8	5		
20	12	8	3	10	5	5	9	3	6		
21	29	42	40	39	42	37	32	29	37	1	
22	11	8	7	19	20	16	14	13	18		
23	62	94	95	84	96	76	63	64	84	1	

Table 16 contd.

24	9	21	16	29	22	25	24	14	16		
25	38	58	79	67	81	67	58	55	49	1	1
26	29	55	48	55	59	44	27	42	48		
27	106	130	135	142	119	99	137	102	114	7	1
28	10	29	33	23	24	20	27	13	20		1
29	117	194	177	174	157	155	172	132	120		
30	18	33	22	28	22	22	22	21	28		
31	85	128	156	150	163	137	144	122	126	1	
32	7	3	10	9	13	4	3	6	6		
33	36	55	56	67	61	57	51	45	55		6
34	29	21	32	20	22	24	24	14	27		
35	13	14	11	25	14	12	21	22	4		
36	28	36	35	29	35	34	34	33	26		
37	28	48	48	64	67	56	49	34	41	1	
38	117	244	198	204	247	174	201	196	198	20	8
39	35	81	74	90	67	56	57	42	54		
40	123	192	231	227	236	189	178	170	168	6	
41	17	31	21	43	47	33	34	33	38		1
42	75	92	77	119	122	96	116	77	89	1	
43	60	78	84	87	72	88	71	73	77		
44	98	174	134	144	127	109	122	109	110		
45	60	73	83	99	84	82	93	48	58		
Malta	1872	3035	2977	3163	3093	2564	2772	2360	2584	58	37
Gozo		337	303	348	359	284	299	266	297		
Total		3372	3280	3511	3452	2848	3071	2626	2881	58	37

Migration.

Tables 17 and 18 were compiled from unpublished records collected at the Passport Office, Valletta, by members of the Department of Geography, Durham (P.K.M. and J.C.D.). Table 19 also incorporates some of this material.

Statistics of passenger movements are derived from composite sources annotated under each part of table 20. Information for Tables 21 and 26 was obtained from the Department of Emigration and the Central Office of Statistics.

Count of the number of passports (including renewals) issued
in Malta during the period 1881 to 1921.

Table 17.

1881 - 1572	1891 - 542	1901 - 435	1911 - 871
1882 - 2224	1892 - 610	1902 - 378	1912 - 1965
1883 - 791	1893 - 487	1903 - 532	1913 - 2371
1884 - 585	1894 - 473	1904 - 375	1914 - 979
1885 - 660	1895 - 539	1905 - 410	1915 - 2009
1886 - 700	1896 - 380	1906 - 409	1916 - 3293
1887 - 500	1897 - 413	1907 - 481	1917 - 1203
1888 - 837	1898 - 495	1908 - 416	1918 - 594
1889 - 548	1899 - 438	1909 - 512	1919 - 3145
1890 - <u>523</u>	1900 - <u>536</u>	1910 - <u>570</u>	1920 - <u>6881</u>
<u>8940</u>	<u>4913</u>	<u>4518</u>	<u>23611</u>
			1921 - 1914

Destinations of Migrants 1881 - 1915.

Table 18.

Destination	1881				1897				1911				1915
	C.	M.	F.	T.	C.	M.	F.	T.	C.	M.	F.	T.	T.
Egypt	45	178	48	271	14	72	15	101	16	133	14	163	314
Tunisia	28	351	26	405	2	39	4	45	1	61	1	63	152
Algeria	80	374	58	512	-	25	-	25	5	44	1	50	33
Tripoli	15	45	18	78	1	15	4	20	7	65	5	77	34
Gibraltar	19	214	18	251	-	42	-	42	-	15	1	16	14
Cyprus	3	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	23	1	24	3	23	9	35	-	12	2	14	-
U.K.	-	16	3	19	-	8	-	8	-	20	1	21	366
U.S.A.	3	6	2	11	-	9	1	10	6	262	13	281	12
France	1	5	3	9	1	6	7	14	-	-	-	-	280
Russia	-	11	-	11	-	21	-	21	-	3	1	4	-
Italy	10	131	33	174	12	83	35	130	-	63	9	72	349
South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	32	5
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	116	2	121	158
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	71
India	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	32
Others	-	13	2	15	2	5	3	10	-	4	1	5	90
TOTAL:	204	1370	213	1787	35	356	78	469	38	839	54	931	1910

C. Children under 15 years.

F. Females over 15 years.

M. Males over 15 years.

T. Total.

Emigrants, by localities. 1881, 1911, 1922/23 to 1929/30.

Table 19.

Locality	1881 ¹	1911 ²	1922/23 ³ - 1929/30
Valetta	337	110	131
Floriana	56	13	22
Cospicua	206	30	79
Senglea	100	36	61
Vittoriosa	65	20	26
Hamrun	33	72	163
Marsa	-	-	51
Birkirkara	55	43	127
Msida	39	18	62
Qormi	78	23	112
Pawla	38	16	38
Sliema	29	92	139
Kalkara	-	-	6
Zabbar	45	19	58
St. Julians	9	9	41
Tarxien	-	-	39
Rabat	96	27	369
Mgarr	-	-	30
Dingli	1	2	32
Siggiewi	11	4	17
Mosta	26	170	344
Mellieha	4	16	196
St. Paul's Bay	-	-	85

Table 19 contd.

Locality	1881 ¹	1911 ²	1922/23 ³ - 1929/30
Naxxar	19	69	105
Gharghur	17	8	34
Lija	8	7	10
Balzan	2	3	8
Attard	8	5	19
Zebbug	58	20	32
Luga	20	7	22
Zejtun	81	21	161
Gudja	9	-	6
Ghaxaq	-	1	22
Zurrieq	15	3	22
Safi	9	-	-
Kirkop	6	1	2
Mqabba	1	2	15
Qrendi	4	1	12
Birzebbuga	-	-	7
Total Malta	1495	868	2705
" Gozo	176	24	983
Not Stated	43	-	4
Non-Maltese British	63	30	-
Grand Total:	1777	922	3692

Sources: 1 & 2 compiled from the records of the Passport Office, Valletta.
 3. Migrants to Canada and Australia only.
 Dept. of Emigration statistics.

PASSENGER MOVEMENTS

(a) Arrivals and Departures 1871-1901. (Civilian only) Table 20.

Period	Arrivals				Departures			
	M	B	F	T	M	B	F	T
1871-80	36000	16339	47040	99379	37038	15769	46684	99491
1881-91				112362				114102
1891-1901	42696	25883	65942	134521	40369	26157	65556	132082

Sources: 1871-80 p. viii Census 1881; 1881-91 p. x, Census 1891;
1891-1901 p. xi Census 1901.

(b) Annual Net Movement. 1871-1901.

Year	Maltese	Total	Year	Total	Year	Maltese	Total
1871	-836	-909	1881 ^{1.}	-1197	1891 ^{3.}	946	1018
1872	-517	-417	1882	-1374	1892	-230	-742
1873	-835	-809	1883	51	1893	-62	-1065
1874	-176	-158	1884	75	1894	233	601
1875	-134	-107	1885	-1022	1895	214	57
1876	591	759	1886	328	1896	491	563
1877	422	770	1887	-705	1897	532	514
1878	330	1990	1888	-133	1898	203	460
1879	80	-181	1889	969	1899	100	232
1880	37	741	1890	701	1900	-31	182
			1891 ^{2.}	567	1901 ^{4.}	231	611

1. from 4th May; 2. until 3rd April; 3. from 6th April;
4. until 31st March.

Sources: as in (a).

(c) Annual Net Movement 1901/2 - 1951.

Table 20 contd.

Year	Total	Year	Total	Year	Total
1901/2	345			1941	-304
1902/3	2020	1922	304	1942	-434
1903/4	1439	1923	-1134	1943	157
1904/5	2340	1924	480	1944	-197
1905/6	139	1925	-338	1945	707
1906/7	-544	1926	-509	1946	1815
1907/8	192	1927	-883	1947	1214
1908/9	58	1928	-229	1948	-1764
1909/10	332	1929	-465	1949	-3553
1910/11	250	1930	-786	1950	-7104
1911/12	-1141	1931	1073	1951	-5610
1912/13	-1751	1932	1223	1952	-1811
1913/14	-1977	1933	540	1953	-2201
1914/15	-1207	1934	511	1954	-10507
1915/16	-1716	1935	-1728	1955	-7919
1916/17	-1922	1936	1767	1956	-3018
1917/18	-769	1937	-1077	1957	-1568
1918/19	-1631	1938	700		
1919/20	-2856	1949	-2301		
1920/21	-2503	1940	-1821		

Sources: 1901/2 to 1910/11, Blue Books.
1911/12 - 1920/21, Various, see notes to table 21.
1921-1937 Medical and Health Department Reports.
1938-1957 Customs and Port Department Reports.

Migration Statistics, 1911/12 to 1939/40.

Table 21.

Year	Australia		French North African States and Libya		Canada		Egypt		France		United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries		Total		Net Migration	
	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From		
1911/12	223		391		44														658	
1912/13	365		876		514														1755	
1913/14	433		493		642														1568	
1914/15	215		315		20														550	
1915/16	216		541		18														775	
1910-18	1862		1949		1807		1124		1533				1109		59			9443	?	
1918-20	44		1048		611		533		1092		225		2038		10			5601	1605	?
1920-21	278		1458		125		621		461		198		2768		277			6186	3838	2348
1921-22	459	90	804	904	39	84	255	559	327	219	228	396	74	825	399	445		2585	3522	+937
1922-23	406	115	911	1026	127	23	302	222	587	158	198	246	77	170	526	574		3134	2534	600
1923-24	470	53	714	987	191	42	198	232	589	203	293	251	91	153	861	904		3407	2825	582
1924-25	692	121	657	803	39	102	206	173	494	231	340	185	188	272	661	713		3277	2600	677
1925-26	261	180	1050	1141	41	43	203	98	187	137	440	119	843	227	736	636		3261	2501	680
1926-27	483	154	1201	1285	56	19	231	73	155	6	495	64	374	136	992	918		3988	2655	1333
1927-28	370	261	729	627	50	6	244	103	113	36	453	100	310	94	868	945		3137	2072	1065
1928-29	252	233	712	781	38	9	213	64	167	1	483	84	337	71	156	246		2358	1489	869
1929-30	101	215	1446	1005	35	2	192	92	136	21	598	94	505	125	107	335		3280	1089	1391
1930-31	77	194	1321	1064	15	5	121	29	60	11	327	75	592	115	101	213		2682	1706	916
1931-32	63	49	626	601	12	3	112	43	111	50	107	102	73	110	77	74		1261	1010	243
1932-33	41	45	933	532	6	3	151	49	84	83	114	170	76	154	149	101		1594	1137	447
1933-34	100	19	651	462	4	2	70	36	74	26	157	100	104	155	91	79		1336	897	449
1934-35	107	16	520	300	6	2	92	30	74	27	267	60	262	34	95	100		1431	694	737

Table 21 contd.

Year	Australia		French Colon African States &c. Libya		Canada		Japan		France		United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries		Total	Net Migration	
	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From			
1935-36	84	3	402	329	3	-	134	24	60	22	459	81	143	19	90	75	1375	553	822
1936-37	156	-	462	100	1	-	75	18	144	6	662	73	125	22	125	79	1750	298	1452
1937-38	149	1	484	126	6	-	45	19	207	9	1079	224	259	17	89	65	2318	461	1857
1938-39	305	2	270	83	2	-	17	8	68	10	672	152	136	6	91	88	1561	349	1212
1939-40	123	-	148	-	-	-	11	-	31	-	390	-	156	-	195	-	1054	-	1054

Notes.- statistics for 1911/12 to 1915/16 are from returns sent to the Ministry of Labour, London. (See Verenczi p.).

1910-1918 summary, and 1918-20 to 1939/40, are from the Department of Emigration Reports.

1918-1920, - from the Armistice, to 31st March 1920.

Migration Statistics 1945-1957

Table 22.

Year	Australia		Canada		United Kingdom		United States		Others		Total		Net Migration		
	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From			
1945	86	35	3	2	870	73	1	67	22	252	152	1278	282	205	996
6	366	21	27	68	1536	118	351	351	35	166	128	2446	304	2142	2142
7	880	13	719	41	845	18	654	23	52	9	3150	131	3019	3019	3019
8	3618	27	258	35	1137	21	302	18	53	1	5368	108	5260	5260	5260
9	5563	239	863	135	1038	173	1022	44	17	2	8503	493	8010	8010	8010
1950	4006	232	1607	144	1234	40	831	63	14		7692	470	7222	7222	7222
1	2161	606	680	117	1200	193	1298	63	8	3	5342	1009	4333	4333	4333
2	1376	439	770	157	1702	261	683	132	1		4532	949	3583	3583	3583
3	8470	240	963	169	1690	377	299	176	25		11447	950	10497	10497	10497
4	6442	267	425	169	1872	315	266	110	2		9007	861	8146	8146	8146
5	2724	133	383	64	1161	164	217	27	7		4492	388	4104	4104	4104
6	35692	2252	6698	932	14423	1753	5986	713	663	295	63462	5945	57517	57517	57517
1945-56	1286	1097	739	119	960	408	292	47	8		3285	1671	1614	1614	1614
1957															

Source: Department of Emigration Reports.

Emigrants 1948 - 1956, by localities.

Table 23.

Locality	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56
1	16	29	35	34	22	9	20	31	9
2	10	45	81	84	42	32	74	45	20
3	86	220	414	413	307	192	624	559	295
4	54	122	185	122	109	91	305	188	111
5	22	74	134	137	153	92	279	235	121
6	1	13	39	17	14	5	18	25	5
7	29	59	84	120	66	58	177	101	69
8		18	30	46	2	4	47	30	11
9	10	30	22	12	5	16	53	72	23
10	2	10	9	6	8	4	26	29	5
11	107	282	436	301	220	207	425	339	208
12	124	399	674	692	469	335	740	680	332
13	4	26	34	48	19	32	67	101	18
14	2	3	10	21	17	7	54	4	5
15	8	15	24	24	24	23	47	28	24
16	4	25	31	26	45	40	175	153	51
17	77	240	315	426	285	175	540	445	225
18	9	28	39	41	17	11	39	11	10
19	1	4	18	11	6	2	58	58	11
20		5	12	6	3	2	14	3	13
21	35	151	205	135	93	78	142	156	127
22	12	35	36	45	34	10	105	69	32
23	59	176	338	174	134	194	322	243	155

Table 23 contd.

24	1	11	16	20	10	5	48	28	3
25	52	102	251	191	183	106	362	256	96
26	11	44	70	90	61	81	179	88	24
27	186	391	653	377	349	301	621	519	277
28	18	62	94	97	45	36	73	98	41
29	43	114	224	267	145	171	549	278	157
30		10	42	29	5	16	93	25	18
31	49	161	391	246	147	125	410	315	168
32		6		2	6	1	2	14	
33	62	148	238	246	153	135	326	226	116
34	21	105	205	183	86	49	208	74	45
35	1	11	27	36	18	5	29	41	10
36	36	73	88	126	103	73	118	99	119
37	4	8	28	37	38	8	72	50	35
38	171	513	851	638	487	392	782	715	384
39	57	120	229	162	110	85	251	169	68
40	116	321	474	445	294	321	567	534	260
41	46	46	100	68	73	38	165	114	97
42	34	115	175	209	142	100	444	323	102
43	29	70	76	92	31	50	121	111	53
44	59	106	187	176	98	99	406	294	119
45	1	1	32	67	14	9	68	44	42
Malta	1669	4547	7656	6745	4692	3825	10243	8021	4114
Gozo	144	617	620	894	641	474	1088	674	371
not spec.	4	204	227	53	12	233	116	312	3
Total	1817	5368	8503	7692	5345	4532	11447	9007	4488

Passage Assistance 1948 - 1956

Table 24

Year		Australia			Canada	U. K.	Others	Total
		A	B	C				
1948	Amount (£)	32573	.		22116	590	342	£55621
	Persons	659	.		664	64	8	1395
1949	Amount (£)	155564	.	7295	7706	1149	248	£171962
	Persons	3128	.	254	252	130	17	3781
1950	Amount (£)	221484	.	12647	33922	1921	21	£269995
	Persons	4442	.	508	781	221	1	5953
1951	Amount (£)	117045	.	32773	74246	3960	240	£228264
	Persons	2532	.	1433	1478	419	5	5867
1952	Amount (£)	74728	.	9547	2662	3237	330	£114454
	Persons	1681	.	366	600	354	8	3009
1953	Amount (£)	53642	22032	6355	27854	4662	501	£114866
	Persons	1057	.	104	649	508	12	2330
1954	Amount (£)	282918	177561	228054	45621	7811	1169	£743134
	Persons	5652	.	2421	8852	849	19	9793
1955	Amount (£)	100150	73514	364853	20345	7345	408	£566615
	Persons	2280	.	3854	360	840	4	7338
1956	Amount (£)	51633	37917	137924	16367	8497	731	£249469
	Persons	1135	.	1442	293	571	12	3453
1957	Amount (£)							£155172
	Persons							2422

A. Assisted by the Government of Australia and Malta under the agreement.

B. Additional assistance by Malta Government to nominated migrants.

C. Assisted by Malta Government only.

Source: Reports of the Department of Emigration.

Nomination of Migrants

Table 25.

Year	Australia	Canada	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	Total
<u>1952</u>						
A	1973	495	1176	1275	8	4927
B	44	159				203
C	41					41
D						
E	103	26	24	18		171
Total	2161	680	1200	1293	8	5342
<u>1953</u>						
A	1108	527	1679	635	1	3950
B		173				173
C	67					67
D						
E	201	70	23	48		342
Total	1376	770	1702	683	1	4532
<u>1954</u>						
A	7785	572	498	195		9050
B	210	322				532
C	43					43
D			1176			1176
E	432	69	16	104		621
Total	8470	963	1690	299		11422

Table 25 contd.

	Australia	Canada	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	Total
<u>1955</u>						
A	6039	369	374	187		6971
B						
C	59					59
D			1492			1492
E	344	56	6	79		485
Total	6442	425	1872	266		9007
<u>1956</u>						
A	2516	319	350	211	1	3397
B	94			1	6	101
C	13					13
D		55	811			866
E	101	9		5		115
Total	2724	383	1161	217	7	4492

A. Personal nomination.

D. Independent migrant.

B. Government nomination.

E. Person returning to adopted country.

C. Child-migrant scheme.

Source: Department of Emigration Reports.

Age and sex of migrants, 1951 - 56

Table 26

Age	Australia		United Kingdom		United States		Canada	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 4	1806	1734	243	182	233	265	292	266
5- 9	1862	1685	228	198	265	243	232	209
10-14	1149	1050	136	120	125	126	114	108
15-19	3067	1186	1202	449	199	155	643	351
20-24	2366	1367	1666	525	180	218	850	284
25-29	1394	928	945	335	259	201	419	206
30-34	992	707	575	194	254	130	274	142
35-39	604	452	327	144	144	86	138	65
40-44	524	371	323	120	98	76	88	48
45-49	455	290	230	119	73	51	56	31
50-54	235	206	146	103	48	36	26	31
55-59	122	91	101	64	30	33	20	24
60+	96	92	90	94	27	34	19	26
Total	14672	10159	6212	2647	1935	1654	3171	1791

Source: Department of Emigration Reports.

Internal Movement.

All the statistics in tables 27 and 29 are based on information in the Censuses. Table 30 is derived from the records of the Food Rationing Office (unpublished).

Malta. Internal Movement. Birthplace and Residence
by localities.a. total persons born in
b. born and resident in
c. total resident in

Locality	1891			1901			1911			1948		
	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Malta	139284	106060	146484	155935	114277	164952	180165	133089	188869	264173	172505	278311
Gozo	20676	16462	18553	22059	17884	19790	24596	20325	22695	29867	22977	27680
Valetta	24029	16945	23903	24300	15548	22768	25976	16810	23006	24187	12279	18666
Floriana	6281	3463	6575	6558	3205	5687	7264	3709	5811	8061	2838	5074
Cospicua	12571	9742	12065	13752	9952	12148	14541	10035	12164	13081	3626	4822
Senglea	7358	5782	7770	8012	5979	8093	8987	6474	8205	7948	2031	2756
Vittoriosa	6964	5380	6902	7270	4817	6093	7551	5129	6182	7149	2583	3816
Hamrun	2702	2225	6121	4702	3829	10393	7798	6110	14601	16602	9272	17124
St. Venera										2464	1554	4535
Marsa										7819	6039	11560
Birkirkara	7355	5722	7318	8403	6513	8417	9704	7507	9573	14194	11133	16070
Msida	1637	1099	2148	2357	1478	2893	3360	2091	3627	6698	3297	6064
Qormi	7881	6441	7414	8992	7179	8187	10291	8413	9404	15753	12162	14396
Pawla	305	242	1294	564	453	2812	1123	810	4319	6988	4982	14793
Sliema	2014	1545	6376	3853	2981	10507	6109	4605	13172	15633	11042	24294
Gzira										2770	1810	6295
Pieta	515	396	961	454	319	933	475	294	1205	750	452	3626
Kalkara				274	123	1158	575	398	1491	1735	988	2068
Zabbar	5092	3996	4944	5582	4388	5750	6583	5306	7012	9940	8171	11726
St. Julians	518	325	1055	848	537	1444	1130	705	2164	4075	3096	9122
Tarxien	1877	1288	1937	2264	1450	2065	2930	1975	2820	5076	2685	4607
Rabat	7124	5891	7396	7736	6203	7515	8905	7358	8896	13937	10550	13887
Mgarr				19	17	745	144	134	1067	1564	1391	2218
Dingli	681	500	612	789	606	807	970	836	963	1515	1250	1869
Siggiewi	3085	2649	2972	3397	2919	3265	3633	3170	3529	4910	4180	4583
Mosta	5577	3824	4257	6134	4139	4629	7460	5396	5783	8641	6164	7186
Mellieha	1506	1284	1855	2106	1819	2357	2893	2455	2675	5102	4136	4549
St. Paul's Bay				6	5	185	74	46	1032	1540	1279	3440
Naxxar	3551	2626	3485	3731	2757	3429	4050	2932	3209	4478	3359	4389
Gharghur	1485	1186	1288	1643	1281	1377	1738	1412	1512	2067	1548	1690
Lija	1668	1160	1536	1821	1346	1692	1936	1431	1825	2066	1335	1950
Balzan	744	515	1067	887	602	1096	1004	671	1263	1707	1079	2637
Attard	1234	862	1608	1221	868	1837	1328	964	2052	1497	1077	2480
Zebbug	5968	4803	5305	6410	4986	5454	6816	5428	5950	8334	6587	7493
Luqa	2290	1887	2212	2546	2129	3670	2886	2485	3945	3839	2919	4318
Zejtun	7340	6279	6927	7868	6528	7234	8994	7450	8060	12089	9895	11980
Marsaxlokk				209	201	446	379	272	715	985	857	1431
Birzebbuga										1506	1299	5339
Gudja	1191	987	1166	1200	943	1133	1342	1096	1270	1706	1297	1486
Ghaxaq	1535	1228	1421	1680	1311	1518	1936	1559	1765	2739	2092	2448
Zurrieq	3663	3088	3388	3970	3290	3654	4625	3952	4524	6461	4869	5359
Safi	337	257	300	400	306	367	480	358	412	950	813	1040
Kirkop	629	484	580	717	540	633	851	681	786	1196	898	1016
Mqabba	1165	918	1085	1309	1039	1228	1498	1183	1358	2162	1754	1965
Qrendi	1232	1041	1241	1440	1174	1333	1621	1350	1522	2259	1837	2144

Malta. Internal Movement. Birthplace and Residence
by localities

Net Movement (from Table 27, column a. minus
column c.)

Locality	1891		1901		1911		1948	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Malta	7200		9019		8804		14138	
Gozo		2123		2269		1901		2187
Valetta		126		1532		2970		5521
Floriana	294			871		1443		3087
Cospicua		686		1604		2377		8259
Senglea	412		81			782		5192
Vittoriosa		62		1177		1369		3333
Hamrun	3419		5691		6803		522	
Santa Venera							2071	
Marsa							3741	
Birkirkara		37	14			131	1876	
Msida	511		536		267			634
Qormi		467		805		887		1357
Pawla	989		2248		3196		7805	
Sliema	4362		6654		7063		8661	
Gzira							3525	
Pieta	446		479		730		2876	
Kalkara			884		916		333	
Zabbar		148	168		429		1787	
St. Julians	537		594		1034		5147	
Tarxien	602			199		110		469

Table 28 contd.

Locality	1891		1901		1911		1948	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Rabat	272			215		9		50
Mgarr			726		923		654	
Dingli		69	18			7	354	
Siggiewi		113		132		104		227
Mosta		1320		1545		1677		1455
Mellieha	349		251			218		553
St. Paul's Bay			179		958		1900	
Naxxar		66		212		841		89
Gharghur		197		266		226		377
Lija		132		129		111		116
Balzan	323		209		259		930	
Attard	374		616		724		983	
Zebbug		663		956		866		841
Luqa		78	1124		1059		479	
Zejtun		413		646		934		109
Marsaxlokk			237		336		446	
Birzebbuga							833	
Gudja		25		67		72		220
Ghaxaq		114		162		171		291
Zurrieq		275		316		101		102
Safi		37		33		68	90	
Kirkop		49		84		71		180
Mqabba		80		81		140		197
Qrendi	9			107		99		115

Malta. Internal Movement. Birthplace and Residence by localities.

Percentage living in the place of their birth.

Table 29.

Locality	1891	1901	1911	1948
Malta	76	73	73	65
Gozo	79	81	83	77
Valetta	71	64	65	52
Floriana	55	49	51	36
Cospicua	76	72	69	28
Senglea	79	75	72	26
Vittoriosa	77	66	68	36
Hamrun	82	81	78	56
Santa Venera	.	.	.	63
Marsa	.	.	.	77
Birkirkara	78	78	77	79
Msida	67	63	62	49
Qormi	82	80	82	77
Pawla	79	80	72	71
Sliema	77	77	75	71
Gzira	.	.	.	65
Pieta	77	70	62	60
Kalkara	.	45	69	57
Zabbar	79	79	81	82
St. Julians	63	63	62	74
Tarxien	69	64	67	53

Table 29 contd.

Locality	1891	1901	1911	1948
Rabat	83	85	87	76
Mgarr	.	90	93	89
Dingli	73	74	86	83
Siggiewi	86	86	87	85
Mosta	69	67	72	72
Mellieha	85	86	85	81
St. Paul's Bay	.	.	62	83
Naxxar	74	74	72	75
Gharghur	80	78	81	75
Lija	70	74	74	65
Balzan	69	68	67	63
Attard	70	71	73	72
Zebbug	80	78	80	79
Luqa	82	84	86	76
Zejtun	86	83	83	82
Marsaxlokk	.	96	72	87
Birzebbuga	.	.	.	86
Gudja	83	79	82	76
Ghaxaq	80	78	81	77
Zurrieq	84	83	85	76
Safi	76	77	75	86
Kirkop	77	75	79	75
Mqabba	79	79	79	81
Qrendi	85	82	83	81

Net Internal Movement, 1949 to 1956, between
localities.

Table 30.

Locality	1949	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	Total
Valletta	-193	-6	7	-109	-21	-96	-62	-138	-618
Floriana	63	96	113	149	82	73	36	-4	608
Cospicua	322	339	231	144	291	264	275	221	2087
Senglea	121	203	201	198	220	215	167	245	1570
Vittoriosa	-11	32	72	190	142	186	113	153	877
Hamrun	-223	25	2	163	-263	30	-209	107	-368
Santa Venera			See Hamrun						
Marsa	102	-38	-85	24	230	-69	141	-88	217
Birkirkara	-60	-90	67	-52	32	.	-145	-27	-339
Msida	36	59	-14	-54	-51	-38	-40	32	-70
Qormi	-226	-214	-103	-88	-66	-107	-146	-92	-1042
Pawla	199	181	-35	-115	-66	6	178	146	486
Sliema	467	141	109	-296	-255	-48	-64	69	123
Gzira	191	231	37	-45	-17	-62	35	370	740
Pieta	.	.	3	-18	35	12	209	19	260
Kalkara	28	7	-17	-11	-61	-17	22	21	-28
Zabbar	-76	30	-92	-60	-71	-37	-43	93	-256
St. Julians	-5	52	29	-61	-9	-90	65	130	111
Tarxien			See Pawla						
Rabat	-85	-123	-70	-37	-113	-63	-29	-61	-581
Mgarr	-11	-7	2	16	-11	10	-7	-14	-22
Dingli	-6	8	-18	-5	-7	-10	-13	18	-33
Siggiewi	-22	-21	3	-3	-13	-12	-25	-20	-113

Table 30 contd.

Locality	1949	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	Total
Mosta	40	49	-12	-91	23	25	52	150	236
Mellieha	-14	17	2	-1	37	-15	-37	-44	-55
St. Paul's Bay	-5	-47	6	-37	-5	-83	-27	25	-173
Naxxar	-37	-24	-12	.	1	41	30	-22	-23
Gharghur	-12	3	-21	-15	-1	-11	-19	7	-69
Lija	9	-26	-2	-4	-11	-18	-43	.	-95
Balzan	-16	31	-19	11	40	43	97	-28	149
Attard	-32	-34	13	24	5	7	-37	-2	-56
Zebbug	-45	9	-12	-33	-46	-58	-57	-17	-259
Luqa	27	11	1	10	1	33	18	42	143
Zejtun	-147	-109	-68	-58	107	-49	-86	-36	-660
Marsaxlokk	-12	14	-11	-6	-9	-19	-2	8	-46
Birzebbuga	-74	-34	12	-56	14	9	-36	110	-55
Gudja	5	-3	-3	23	-7	-21	-14	-7	-27
Ghaxaq	24	-4	1	-3	.	-12	15	23	44
Zurrieq	-7	-22	-10	-16	3	-12	-18	-2	-84
Safi	8	-5	5	-12	-12	-9	3	-1	-23
Kirkop	-3	3	20	-24	2	-19	3	11	-7
Mqabba	-3	-21	-12	18	-13	-30	-12	-1	-74
Qrendi	-25	4	-3	-1	-6	-29	-28	-8	-96
Total	292	717	317	-341	-147	-80	234	1388	2380

Source: Fortnightly returns of the Food Rationing Office, Valletta.

Rural Dispersed Population.

Added to information in the Censuses of 1801 and 1901 are the results of an analysis of the Enumerators' books relating to the Censuses of 1931 and 1948. This material is compared with the 1957 Census analysis of nucleated and dispersed population.

Malta. Rural Dispersed Population.
(by 1957 locality groups)

Table 31.

Locality	1891	1901	1931	1948	1957	Area in 1957
Suburban north			535	899	2550	1.770
Gzira					60	0.251
Msida				165	74	0.172
St. Julians			535	734	2416	0.342
Sliema						0.005
Suburban south	469	726	1568	2031	8332	6.540
Bawla			15	216		0.804
Tarxien	78	127	276	119	3373	0.754
Zabbar	361	422	936	1378	4338	2.946
Kalkara		95	217	115	149	0.335
Luqa	30	82	124	103	472	1.711
Central	535	867	1282	1404	2372	6.921
Attard	5	29	65	19	74	1.939
Balzan						0.074
Birkirkara	341	452	680	938	1609	2.320
Lija	23	26	57	15	36	0.415
Qormi	166	360	480	432	653	2.173
Southern	812	1178	2132	2476	4269	9.143
Birzebbuga			503	522	1917	2.800
Marsaxlokk	90	161	174	217	105	1.814
Ghaxaq	21	184	84	23	99	1.045
Gudja	47	33	50	2	45	1.664

Table 31 contd.

Locality	1891	1901	1931	1948	1957	Area in 1957
Zejtun	446	375	911	1298	1490	3.551
Qrendi		15	7	21	49	2.531
Zurrieq ^a	293	403	345	351	511	3.786
Kirkop		6	14	32		0.672
Mqabba	5	1	60	10	53	1.180
Western	1477	1505	2771	3477	3150	22.797
Mdina			233	339		2.447
Rabat	1331	1257	2042	2255	2301	7.816
Dingli	69	169	290	571	643	3.610
Siggiewi	47	65	160	198	183	6.079
Zebbug	30	14	46	14	23	2.945
Northern	1957	1907	3706	3897	4715	29.132
Mellieha	732	787	570	286	1205	7.736
Mgarr	506	477	1155	1283	1491	5.918
Gharghur	60	43	169	167	230	1.982
Naxxar	585	443	408	527	796	6.360
Mosta	74	95	215	116	157	1.634
St. Paul's Bay		62	1189	1518	836	5.502
Total	5250	6183	11994	14184	25388	86.303

notes. a. includes Safi.

Dispersed settlement taken from Census analyses in 1931 and 1948 excludes Bubaqra and Nigreb (Zurrieq), but includes Burmarrad, Zebbieh, Mtarfa, Nigret (Rabat), Xghajra, Msierah, Fgura and other small hamlets. In 1957 all settlements outside the cillages which give their name to the localities are included.

Sources: 1891 Census, Table 10 showing isolated farmhouses.

- 1901 Census, Table 10 showing isolated farmhouses.
- 1931 Census enumerators' books for subdistricts of localities.
- 1948 Census enumerators' books for subdistricts of localities.
- 1957 Census, Table HXA.