

E

THE MUSEUM,
Valletta, 23rd May, 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of this Department during the financial year 1909-10.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TEM. ZAMMIT,
Curator.

To His Honour,
The Lieutenant Governor
and Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNUAL REPORT 1909-10.

The Museum Department has this year devoted special attention to the monuments connected with prehistoric civilization, and the excavations made were attended with considerable success.

2. Important excavations were carried out with the valuable assistance of Dr. T. Ashby, the Director of the British School at Rome, and Mr. T. E. Peet, student of the School, who both came to Malta for the purpose of helping the Curator in this work.

3. CORDIN EAST AND WEST—The eastern group of ruins on Cordin Hill was completely cleared and a detailed survey of all the walls, chambers, floors &c. was made. A great quantity of potsherds, shells, flints and other objects were obtained.

In view of the fact that these ruins had already been partly cleared by experts, the finds secured were indeed remarkable. A detailed report on these excavations, which is being prepared by Dr. Ashby and Mr. Peet, will be published in a separate volume.

4. CORDIN.SOUTH.—To the south of these ruins a mound existed in the fields called "Ix-xghara ta Cordin", out of which large blocks of stones projected here and there.

As it was reasonable to surmise that a megalithic ruin might have been buried under the mound, it was decided to clear a portion of it.

The trial trenches dug in the last week of May proved a great success, as large blocks of squared stones were found arranged in the manner of megalithic buildings. The clearing of the ruins was then proceeded with, under the constant supervision of Dr. Ashby and Mr. Peet. The ruins were completely cleared by the last week of June.

The importance of this discovery is considerable, for it shows that the whole plateau of Cordin, or Cortin as it should better be called, from its northern extremity, overlooking the Grand Harbour, to the valley of Hal Saflieni on the south, was at one time thickly populated by a prehistoric race. The building resembles Hagiar Kim more than any other of our ruins. It is an agglomeration of round or slightly elliptical chambers and semicircular niches the inner walls of which are made of large stone slabs standing on edge.

The most striking part of the building is its entrance looking south, with a distinct semicircular façade or outer court in front, neatly paved with large blocks of stone.

The doorways are formed of pillars and upright slabs, often pierced with round holes at different heights for ropes or wooden bars.

A remarkable hard-stone trough, in which grain was perhaps ground, was found *in situ*.

The potsherds, collected in considerable quantities, are mostly of the dark polished type ornamented with incisions very much like those met with at Hal Saflieni, Hagiar Kim and at the other Maltese megalithic buildings. A detailed report of these interesting buildings, with plans and illustrations, is in course of preparation.

5. HAL SAFLIENI.—At Hal Saflieni the excavations were continued concurrently with the other work and many important observations were made for the purpose of comparison with the Hypogeum.

In the first place, it was distinctly proved that the entrance to the Hypogeum was from the top of the hill and was purposely cut in the rock. No natural cave was found on the top of the hill and the Hypogeum must be henceforth considered as having being completely dug in the calcareous rock.

To dig out the hypogeum, the top of the hill was cleared for the space of a few metres and a circular area excavated about 2 m. in diameter; in this space large stone uprights were erected and dolmen-like doorways and large stone slabs arranged so as to make a kind of portico leading to the caves below.

Two large slabs, in which square apertures were made similar to those observed at Hagiar Kim and Mnajdra, stood parallel to each other, one at the very entrance of the first cave, and the other a few metres away.

We have also observed that the top of the hill, in which the Hypogeum is cut, was, to a great extent, covered with megalithic buildings not unlike those now standing on Cordin Hill. When the floor of one of the rooms of the house, erected on the entrance of the Hypogeum, was cleared, remains of large slabs of stone were found *in situ*, so arranged as to form chambers and enclosures. The slabs were broken to allow the laying of the tiles on the floor, but they were not otherwise disturbed.

It is also very important to note that, although the slabs and blocks were recklessly broken, the old material between them was not removed. In this material we found fragments of old pottery and a number of beads and stone pendants like those met with in the caves.

Human bones were found in considerable quantities among the material which filled the space between the standing pillars and slabs at the entrance to the Hypogeum. This seems to show that the locality was used as a burial place after the entrance had been destroyed.

The tradition that the locality was a burial place must have survived for ages, for, when houses were being built on the other side of the street, bodies were found in graves cut in the rock. It is very unfortunate that these graves were not properly examined at the time, for their age would probably have been determined.

All traces of these graves and of megalithic buildings were unfortunately destroyed when the houses were built, and at the time the attention of the authorities was called to the matter, the destruction had been complete and nothing of archaeological interest remained. It was here, at a distance of a few metres from the entrance to the Hypogeum, that a hoard of sling-stones was found arranged in rows and covered with a thin layer of hard plaster.

These egg-shaped stones weigh from 35 to 652 grammes: some of them are pierced at one end to admit a cord.

The remains of the slabs and pillars to the entrance of the Hypogeum had to be covered again as they happen to lie under a public street. A plan of the site was, however, made and numerous photographs taken, which give an idea of the type of the building.

A few caves, extending under two houses, were also surveyed during the year. These caves are much like the rest and as full of red earth and bones and pottery.

Some of the material of one of these caves was carefully removed with a view to determining whether the numerous human bones found in it belonged to bodies inhumed in the soil, or bones thrown hap-hazard into a charnel house.

This work involved a great deal of attention and could not be left in the hands of hired workmen. The material was therefore cleaned by the Curator with the valuable assistance of the Rev. A. W. Dawes, C.F. who, living not far from the spot, spared no pains in helping both at Cordin and at Hal Saflieni.

In handling the material excavated and sorting the various bones, the Curator also received valuable help from Messrs. E. Vella, P. Xuereb, F. Borg, medical students.

The result of our investigation was highly interesting and very conclusive.

One skeleton was met with 51 cms. below the surface of the red soil; it had undoubtedly been inhumed in the soil and not in a grave. The skeleton is of a male adult and lies on its right side in a slightly contracted position. The head rests on the right arm the forearm of which is bent at an acute angle. The hand is also bent at a level with the head.

The skeleton was not disturbed but left *in situ* for inspection. No flints or other arms were found near it, and nothing separated it from the deposit of other bones in the same cave. This, beyond doubt, proves that some bodies were inhumed in the Hypogeum. Further investigations proved also that the burial of whole bodies was an exception, and not the common form of disposing of the dead.

In the same line with the skeleton a portion of the old deposit, 3.17 m. long and 1.22 m. wide, was carefully cleared for a depth of one metre. The deposit was scraped with a fine pointed instrument, and being very damp, was all removed by hand. The material removed was left to dry in the sun for four days before it was further examined. Every bone was examined *in situ* with a view to ascertaining its anatomical connection with other bones. All the bones were disjointed and no whole skeleton was met with. Limbs were not, as a rule, disjointed, and the bones of feet and hands were in anatomical relation. All the bones suffered much from the dampness of the soil and the least pressure on a bone reduced it to fragments.

When the drying was over, all the bones which remained intact were sorted with a view to obtaining a clue as to the number of skeletons deposited in that portion of the soil.

The following bones were sorted:—40 clavicles, 68 heel-bones (40 right and 28 left) 24 first vertebrae, 119 right patellae, 119 left patellae, and 5 doubtful patellae. The patella was the bone that suffered less from the damp soil.

With these data it was reasonable to conclude that the skeletons of at least 120 persons were deposited in a space not larger than 3'17 by 1'2 by 1m.

As in this limited space not more than 12 bodies can be laid for regular interment, we are led to believe that the skeletons were thrown in after the removal of the soft part of the bodies. This practice is well known to have obtained in other prehistoric caves in Sicily, and also in Italy, where the scraping of bones before their burial is called "scarnitura".

Potsherds, pendants or votive axes, made of dark hard stones and beads made of shells, were found mixed with the bones in the red soil examined.

6. HAGIAR KIM.—The important discoveries of neolithic monuments which have been made, have directed our attention to Hagiar Kim, which has never been explored on modern principles. On two occasions during the year careful digging was made with unexpectedly good results. Mr. T. E. Peet kindly helped the Curator on one of these occasions.

The floor of two small chambers (C and B in Mayr's plan) was excavated. This was not the primitive floor of the rooms, but a layer of red soil untouched during previous excavations. The original "torba" floor existed at a depth of about 15 cms. and it could be well followed in some places. A few blocks of stone which formed a kind of pavement proved to be the jambs and the lintel of a pretty doorway which must have stood between the rooms C and D.

The pillars of this doorway, about one m. high, are well cut and finished; the lintel fits the two pillars and has a double curvature one along the front and the other along the top. In front, the stones are carefully pitted with small regular holes.

As this doorway cannot be reconstructed on the spot and its exposure to the weather would certainly spoil the delicate surface of the stones, the Committee agreed to remove it to the Museum for preservation.

In the red soil, under the blocks of stone, potsherds of the best neolithic type were found, also some burnished and incised ware, and some particularly fine hobnailed pieces. Two bright red fragments of large vases are of special importance. A small black cup, whole and well preserved, was found; it is conical in shape but somewhat flattened, 4cms. high and 6cms. wide at the base, with a thickness of 1 cm. on the outside; it is studded with discs. Near this cup a conical hard stone object was found 31 cms. long and 18 cms. wide at the base, ending in sharp point. An axe-shaped stone pendant was also obtained from the material similar to that found at Hal-Saflieni, but it is of soft stone. It is 38 m.m. long, 25 m.m. wide at the base and 4 m.m. thick; at the pointed end it is pierced with a narrow hole. Fragments of animal bones and teeth of pigs, oxen and sheep, were found with the sherds.

A fine flint implement of a dark slate colour, oblong with slightly rounded corners, was found under the threshold. It is 11 cms. long, 20 mms. thick and 65 mm. wide. These important finds in a small room at Hagiar Kim clearly show that we have yet much to learn from that megalithic monument, and it has therefore been decided to make Hagiar Kim and Mnajdra our field of operations next summer.

7. BAHRIA.—Pottery of an archaic type was found in a field on a high plateau known as "tal Bahria", on the west coast of the island. This pottery does not resemble any found in the prehistoric remains of Malta and Gozo. Only fragments of it were found, but in enormous quantities. This pottery is thick, mostly black, with deep incised lines forming geometrical patterns filled with a white paste. The incisions are bold and very accurately made. The geometrical patterns are arranged with care and are very effective. Most of the sherds are fragments of round vases, but some of the vessels had the shape of rectangular boxes. Some fragments of plates, with ornaments along the rim and extending to the under surface, are exquisite in conception and execution.

Besides these sherds, a large quantity of clay weights was obtained, pyramidal or conical in shape, some of them incised, and all pierced at the apex to admit a string: a large number of spindle-whorls of various sizes and of excellent workmanship were also found.

Trial trenches were dug in the field where the potsherds were found, in the hope of meeting with some remains of buildings or hut foundations. Remains of torba-floors and other signs of old settlements were met with, but they are hardly sufficient to account for the amount of sherds collected, which must have been connected with a thickly populated neighbourhood. Further excavations will be conducted in due time and a report on the pottery has been prepared by Mr. T. Peet, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the papers of the British School at Rome.

8. PUNIC REMAINS AT KRENDI—Several Punic tombs were discovered both in Malta and Gozo during the year. A well-tomb which was rifled long ago, was cleared at Krendi, on the lands of San Niclau. The shaft of the tomb was 1 m. wide, 2.56 m. long and 2.60 m. deep. Three sepulchral chambers, closed at the mouth with slabs, were dug in three of the sides of the shaft. Fragments were found of the usual pottery, mixed with human bones and fragments of cinerary urns.

These tombs presented no special features and having been completely rifled and disturbed proved of little value.

9. PUNIC REMAINS AT GOZO—A Punic tomb was discovered in Strada Vairingia, Gozo, in the course of digging for the foundations of a new house. From information furnished by the District Surveyor, Mr. N. Said, P.A.A., it appears that the tomb was of the ordinary type of well-tombs.

Through the exertions of Mr. P. F. Bellanti, who for some time acted as Curator, and the good services of Mr. Said, most of the objects in these tombs were acquired for the Museum. They consisted of about 40 pieces of pottery, mainly small plates and cups, and fragments of bronze articles, mirrors, needles, hinges, an armlet, a lead object like a large flat needle, a few finger rings and earrings. A golden earring was also found. It is a ring tapering at both ends around which a fine gold wire is coiled. 38 bronze coins were found in this tomb, of which 10 are Carthaginian, 7 Maltese and 21 Roman. The Carthaginian coins, about 2 cms. in diameter, are of the ordinary kind with horse and palm on one side and a beardless head of a man to the right. They date probably from 106-118 B.C. (Jugurtha?). The Maltese coins are of the Punic type with Greek or Latin inscriptions, corresponding to Nos. 8, 10 and 13 of Mayr's table, No. 12 being a coin peculiar to Gozo. The Roman coins are mostly too worn for recognition, but the following are in a fairly good condition:—Antonius Pius (138-161); Bruttia Crispina 176-182 A.D. wife of Commodus; Julius Philippus (244-9); Trebonianus Gallus (251-4).

10. TOMBS AT TAC-CGHAKE.—About the middle of February 1910 about 40 Punic well-tombs were discovered in a field to the east of "Tac-cghaki" hill at Rabat and quietly cleared by the owner who filled them up soon afterwards. It transpired, later, that many valuable objects were found in these tombs and sold to private individuals.

No survey was made of these tombs, which were not visited by any one with any archaeological knowledge. The objects obtained were sold in lots, and the Curator only had opportunity to see one of the lots which had already been disposed of. The objects were of the common Punic type usually found in such tombs and which are well represented at the Museum.

The most interesting objects seen by the Curator were:—a fragment of a bronze saw 19 cms. long and 75 mm. wide, a bronze netting needle 24 cms. long, and a small stone pedestal about 9 cms. high, beautifully cut and finished. The other objects, alleged to have been found in the tombs, could not be traced.

One of the tombs was examined by the Curator before it was filled up. It consisted of a lateral chamber dug at the end of a rectangular shaft 1.8 m. deep, 71 cms. wide and 1.90 m. long. The entrance was square (58 cms. each side), in the middle of the side of the shaft, and flush with its floor. The sepulchral chamber was oblong 1.6 m. wide and 2.2 long. The floor was flat and three gutters were cut in it about 30 cms. wide, two along the sides and one along the middle line. The side gutters were 23 cms. deep and extended along the whole side of the chamber except for a distance of 30 cms. at each end. The middle gutter extended to the entrance but, like the side gutters, stopped 30 cms. from the wall at the back. Between its extremity and the wall, however, a round hole 30 cms. in diameter and 17 cms. deep, was dug.

The ceiling of the chamber was barrel-shaped; the walls at the sides were 53 cms. high, whilst at the middle line the space was 81 cms. high. The chamber was exceptionally well finished and at the back, opposite to the entrance, a bust was cut in bas-relief as far as the neck and in high relief from neck to head which stood out in the middle of an oval niche. The face was oval, 15 cms. long, with eyes, nose, and mouth, strongly marked in relief. The work looks archaic and badly finished. The bust (375 mm. high, 405 mm. wide) was roughly carved with the right arm and hand hanging down and the left arm bent on the chest. The bust was painted with red ochre and the cheeks, lips, eyebrows, pupils and hair were painted red. The niche was not painted.

The chamber was whitewashed and a red band, 13 mm. wide, ran round the walls a few centimetres below the ceiling. The ceiling itself was ornamented. A double-lined red circle was drawn with a radius of 835 mm. and in it a rosette with sixteen white and red alternate leaves. The circle was probably drawn with the help of a string fixed at the centre, and not in free hand.

Plans, sketches and photographs of the tomb were taken, but no reliable information was obtained as to the objects found in the tomb or as to their distribution. The wanton destruction of invaluable documents of our ancient history is really heart-rending, and all intelligent citizens ought to raise a vigorous protest and unite in an endeavour to protect our antiquities.

11. TOMB AT SAFL.—Another well-tomb was discovered in a field to the south of Hal-Safi in the district called "Tal Gherien". The tomb was full of red soil brought in by the water which repeatedly flooded the cave through the entrance which was imperfectly sealed. The tomb is of the usual type, but has peculiar features. The shaft is smaller than usual, it is only 1 m. deep, 66 cms. wide across and 1 m. long. The entrance 62 cms. wide, leads into a chamber 30 cms. below the floor of the shaft which extends sideways to the right. It is square with rounded corners, 1.6 m. wide and only 74 cms. high. Opposite the entrance another opening is found leading into another chamber which extends chiefly to the left. This second chamber is 1.5 m. long and 92 cms. wide and has rounded corners.

The first chamber had been already cleared when the Curator was asked to inspect the tomb, and as the red earth was quite wet, the contents of the chamber came out piecemeal with the soil. The bones of two human skeletons and fragments of the ordinary sort of Punic earthenware vessels could be recognized. The inner chamber was still full of red soil and owing to its damp condition no examination of it was possible. At the suggestion of the Curator, the owner agreed not to touch the tomb for some time so as to enable it to dry. The examination of the tomb will be taken in hand next summer.

12. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—On clearing the ground of a yard in the female division of the Civil Prison (Cordin) a deep cutting in the rock was observed and the Curator was asked to give his opinion upon it. The cutting had all the appearance of the shaft of a Punic tomb and as this locality is well known to have contained many tombs, it was agreed that the ground should be thoroughly examined, a task which was rendered easy through the hearty assistance of Mr. P. Holland, Superintendent of Prisons.

The shaft proved to be much larger than was expected. It was rectangular, about 3 m. by 2.5 m. and 3.70 m. It was full of stones and earth and large blocks of stone were met with near the bottom. Mixed with the soil were numerous fragments of pottery of the usual kind found in Punic tombs viz:— amphoræ, plates, cinerary urns, aryballi, scent bottles &c. large land and sea shells were also numerous. Some of the blocks of stone appeared to have been derived from megalithic buildings. The skeletons of a horse and of other domestic animals were found at the bottom.

The floor was covered with friable grey plaster; at the east angle a small stone trough, 37 cms. long, 25 cms. wide and 12 cms. deep was found, set in a shallow cutting in the bottom. It is possible that this was an old cistern which, when no longer required, was filled up with debris found on the spot, including fragments of megalithic buildings close by, and sherds from tombs opened in the vicinity.

13. REMAINS AT STRADA S. CROCE.—A coarse Roman pavement was discovered at Notabile on the 9th June 1909, about 3 m. under the surface of Strada Santa Croce, in the yard of the house of Marchese G. De Piro, C.M.G. The pavement is made of red, gray and yellow bricks lozenge-shaped with 6 cms. per side. A space of about 1 m. by 2.5 m. was cleared. The rest of the pavement was lost under the street. Marchese De Piro very kindly presented the Museum with a specimen of this pavement.

14. REMAINS AT GNIEN IS-SULTAN.—Remains of a Roman building were also discovered to the N.W. of Notabile in the field called "Ix-xghara" in the district called "Gnien Is-sultan". The field was being worked for the planting of vines when sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of glass and marble were met with in the soil. The digging was continued under the direction of the Curator. Fragments of marble slabs of different colours were obtained in abundance, together with sherds of fine pottery, tiles, bits of mosaic and carved soft stone.

The foundations of the walls were found by digging down to the rock; the remains of a large water tank (one side of which was of concrete), were also discovered.

Three Malta stone slabs, exquisitely worked, which formed part of the horizontal cornice or drip of a building, were obtained. No stone ornamented so delicately was ever found in these Islands.

The building must have been small, and erected at the back of the garden in the best period of the Roman occupation. The destruction of the place was however complete, and the fragments scattered during the long period between the dilapidation of the building and the formation of the fields.

15. REMAINS UNDER THE NOTABILE GLACIS.—It has long been known that the ancient City of Notabile extended beyond the limits of the present city, and that the glacis which now bounds the city wall on the South side has been made over the ruins of buildings (e. g. the Roman Villa) which at one time stood within the walls of the city. It was not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the glacis itself might be largely composed of the ruined remains of other old buildings and that if it were worked through further discoveries might be made of objects of antiquarian interest.

It was not, therefore, altogether surprising to learn that, in the course of planting trees on the glacis outside Notabile to the East of the Roman Villa, just beyond the ditch of St. Paul's Gate (Mina tal Grechin or Porta dei Greci) a few bits of old pottery should be found. The Curator was allowed to dig a trial shaft with a view to examining the earth forming the glacis.

A shaft 2 m. in diameter was dug out down to the rock bottom which was reached at the depth of 6 m. The material, as was surmised, was dark soil in which stones from decayed buildings and fragments of pottery of every kind, Archaic, Punic and Roman, were found. At the bottom a round water tank was found, 2.5 m. deep, dug in the rock. The tank, regularly covered with blocks of stone, was elliptical, about 4.5 m. long and 3.5 m. wide, with a cylindrical shaft 1 m. deep. The tank contained about 1 m. of débris in which fragments of numerous large Roman amphoræ of the common type were found.

This excavation proved that the material of which the glacis is made is very old, probably of the late Roman times when Roman and Punic pottery was very common. It also showed that houses really existed, built on the rock at about 6 m. under the present level of the road before the fortification was erected. Many good bits of pottery, which are now exhibited in the Roman Villa, were obtained. A second shaft was dug to the East of the first one and here the rock was found at a depth of 5.78 m. Fewer potsherds were met with in this shaft.

16. ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM COLLECTION.—The additions to the collection this year consist of some old maps of Malta, diplomas of the time of the Order of St. John, coins, old documents and pottery &c. obtained from various excavations. Models to scale (1.30) of the megalithic ruins at "Mnaidra" and of those of the "Ggantija" at Gozo are now exhibited at the Museum.

Two Latin marble inscriptions presented to the Museum are interesting in as much as they relate to the rule of the Knights of St. John. One, presented by Mr. Chircop, was lying in a cellar of the house No. 23 in Strada Ospedale Valletta. It runs thus :—

IMPERANTE SER DNO. S. R. H. M. M. F. D. NICOLAO CO
TONER MELITÆ ET GAVLOS PRINCIPE OPTIMO
SENESCALLIAM EXERCENTE ILLMO DNO. F. D. ANTONIO
CORREA DE SOVSSA ÆQVITVM PRÆFECTO
HORREVM HOC VNIVERSITATIS FRVMEN
TI REPOSITORIVM PRO REPONENDA CONSER
VANDAQVE AVCTIORE ANNONA IVRATI
PETRVS MASSA IOANNES PAVLVS HABE
LA I. V. D. BERNARDO PISCOPO HYACINTVS MA
CEDONIA FIERI CYRARVNT ANN. DNI. 1674.

The second inscription presented by Dr. M. Zahra runs thus:—

A. F. R. M.
COMMODA NE NOCEANT PRIVATIS
PVBLICA, CAUTE,
QVISQVIS ES HEC SPECTANS
PERLEGE, TEMONEO
ILLMS. DNS. BAIVLIVVS FR.
BALTASAR DE DEMANDOLX
VICINIÆ GRATIA PROPRIAM HANC CISTERNAM
LIBERE FORIS APERVIT AN. DNI. 1657 EANDEM.
PROLIBITO CLAUSVRVÆO CONSTAT INSTR° PVB.
DATO VALETTE APVD MICH. RALLI MELIT,
NO. DIE 27 IVLII ANNI PRÆDI.

17. DONATIONS.—The friends of the Museum who enriched our collections were again numerous during the year. They all came forward spontaneously and showed in a practical way their appreciation of the rising institution, which cannot grow into a Museum, representative of our history, without the help of the public.

The following is a list of the donors :—

Mr. J. R. Barlow	...	...	19 coloured drawings representing scenes of punishments inflicted on the slaves who took part in the conspiracy against Grand Master Pinto in 1749.
Colonel L. Manchè, M.D. and Lt. Col.			
H. W. Engerer, K.O.M.M.	...	...	Five books on numismatics and one marble coat of arms.
Prof. N. Tagliaferro, I.S.O.	...	...	Five books.
Marchese G. Depiro, C.M.G.	...	...	Specimen of Roman pavement.
Dean Vassallo, D.D.	...	...	One Punic earthenware plate.
Mr. P. Saliba	...	...	One clay Egyptian Ushabti figure.
Mr. G. Chircop	...	...	A marble inscription of the time of Cottoner found in Valletta.
Dr. M. Zahra	...	...	Marble inscription (time of the Order).
The Hon. the Director of Public Instruction			Two marble coats-of-arms of Cottoner from the old Poor House, Valletta.
The Hon. the Superintendent of Public Works			Section of earthenware pipe from the old aqueduct.
Mr. J. Bonanno, P. CH.	...	...	One engraving by G. Farrugia.
Dr. Ashby, Mr. T. E. Peet, The Hon. E. P. S. Roupell, D.S.O. and the Curator of the Museum			Potsherds, shells &c. collected at Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione.
General A. M. Ruck, R.E.	...	...	Guide to Avebury.
The Rev. E. M. Gearheart Sunbury Penna.			One red clay vase from the Puelllos of the Pueblo, Indiana, New Mexico.
Prof. G. Sergi of Rome	...	...	Various brochures.

18. During the year under review the number of persons who visited the Museum of Valletta, was 6,166—1,199 on payment and 4,967 free.

19. Besides personal emoluments (£305. 2. 9), £261. 13. 1 was spent on the exploration and preservation of antiquities and £77. 7. 4 in incidental expenses and the purchase of objects of antiquity.

20. A report on Hal Saflieni, intended also as a guide book to the Hypogeum, has been published by the Curator. The report is illustrated with six photographs and a plan and is sold (price one shilling and sixpence) at the Museum and at the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum.

T. ZAMMIT,
Curator.
