

# REPORTS

ON THE WORKING OF

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

**1922-23.**

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## THE MUSEUM.

18th January, 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on the working of the Museum Department for the period 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TEM. ZAMMIT

Director of Museum.

The Honourable,

The Minister for Public Instruction.

## RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.

1. With a view of having in one building most of the things worth showing in Valletta, a re-organization of the Department took place in December 1922. The Museum now existing in Strada San Giovanni, opposite Saint John's Church, will be transferred to the Auberge d'Italie in which the following collections are to be housed:

- (i) Archeological and Historical.
- (ii) Natural History.
- (iii) Mineralogical.
- (iv) Artistic.

This arrangement required the appointment of Curators to the several sections when the following were appointed by Government Notice No. 352 of December 22, 1922:—

The Honourable Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D., hon.D.Litt. Oxon, to be Director of the Museum and Curator of the Archeological and Historical Section.

G. Despott Esq., to be Curator of the Natural History Section.

L. Mizzi Esq., LL.D., to be Curator of the Mineralogical Section.

V. Bonello Esq., to be Curator of the Arts Section.

The several collections shall be transferred to the Auberge d'Italie as soon as the structural and other alterations are completed.

2. Although the Curator's time was fully occupied with other duties many important observations were made during the financial year.

## GHAR DALAM.

Miss G. Caton Thompson undertook, in August 1922, to help the director to clear up a small patch in the Ghar Dalam for archeological and anthropological purposes. The part selected for excavation lies 150 feet from the entrance and provided an area of work 60 feet long by 40 feet wide. Five workmen were employed at her expense. After clearing a great dump heap piled upon the spot by previous excavators, work was begun on a test trench 55 feet long by 4½ feet wide.

The following observations were made by Miss Caton Thompson:—

First layer—2 to 10 inches—Superficial dark clayey earth.

FAUNA—Bos, cervus, sus.

OTHER OBJECTS—Postherds, 95 fragments, mostly of the Bronze Age type as distinct from the Neolithic of the Island.



Second layer—4 inches to 1 foot—«The pebble layer», consisting of cave earth thickly strewn with subangular limestone pebbles.

FAUNA—Cervus, and the canine of an unknown animal.

OTHER OBJECTS—23 bone fragments.

Third layer—1 foot to 3 feet—A fine loose soil, grading into red earth with frequent nodules of hematite. Potsherds ceased below the first few inches.

FAUNA—Cervus, equus, and a bird (*Branta bernicla*); numerous toad remains and land shells until near the base. More deer remains and a hippo premolar.

OTHER OBJECTS—108 Bronze Age Potsherds and 7 pieces of Neolithic pottery.

Rock bottom was struck at depths between 2½ and 3 feet.

Fourth layer and «Breccia» from 8 inches to 2½ feet, consisting of red clayey earth mixed with limestone and a whitish clay.

FAUNA—Numerous bones difficult to extract, many in a pebbled condition.

The remains are chiefly hippo, but Bos and Cervus were also found.

Fifth layer—Patches of pure plastic clay—This forms the bottom of the cave, at a depth varying from 10 to 16 feet. Though usually reported to be sterile, Miss Caton Thompson extracted a considerable quantity of hippo remains.

The only implement found was the broken bulb of a small blade.

About the middle of September 1922, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Flamingo spent some time at Ghar Dalam to try and find more human remains on the horizon where the teeth of Neanderthal man had been discovered by Mr. Despott. No definite results were obtained during their investigation.

#### PREHISTORIC AGE.

3. Miss M. Murray was good enough to come back in 1922 to help the Curator of the Archeological Section to excavate the important megalithic site known as «Borg-In-Nadur» at Saint George of Birzebbugia. She was accompanied by Doctor Guest and by Miss Hughes, whose artistic attainments were invaluable to the party.

The field behind the megalithic wall and the dolmen of Borg-In-Nadur were cleared to a great extent and several walls and elliptical apses were laid bare. Unfortunately the site had been badly handled for ages, more especially when the mound, formed by the crumbling of the building, was turned into a field.

Stone objects, flint and chert implements, and many cartloads of sherds were found among the debris but there was no proper stratification to follow, stones, soil, and debris, being mixed up in utter confusion.

Miss Murray, who could not stop in the Island beyond the month of September, intends to follow up the work next year and to publish a detailed report of the excavations, but so far one can say that this year's work has shown that the building set up originally by the Stone Age people was utilized later on by the Bronze Age immigrants who, very probably, moved about some of the stones and in general made the building to suit their own purpose. The great bulk of the potsherds collected are undoubtedly of the Copper and Bronze Ages but in the deeper layers and under some of the stones, apparently in their original position, genuine Stone Age pottery of the usual Maltese type were discovered.

#### BURMGHEZ CAVE—MKABBA.

4. During the month of October 1922, Mr. G. G. Sinclair, M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., has, very kindly, undertaken to help to conduct further archeological investigations in the Burmghez Cave which was excavated in 1911 by the late Professor N. Tagliaferro. A fissure in the rock to the right side of the entrance, full of red earth, was found to contain animal and human bones. This important feature induced us to see what took place at this spot since the cave was used by neolithic man.

The surface debris was swept and screened, a cross trench dug to study the stratification, and the fissure cleared downwards on the right hand side of the cross trench.



**STRATIFICATION.** The superficial earth layer, about 5 feet deep, having been cleared away in 1911, the burial layer was exposed on the surface. This was of various thickness having been squeezed downwards and eastwards with the drift of the fissure. At the deepest point it was about 10 feet below the entrance. Owing to this dip and tilt, apparent depths from the surface were misleading.

Underlying the burial layer was a lay, about 1½ feet thick, of large stones evidently placed originally in a horizontal position to make a platform for the burials. Under the stone layer was a deposit of red soil, different in colour from the earth of the burial layer and barren except for occasional stag remains. The fissure appears to extend downwards for an indefinite depth but as it gets restricted at the bottom further progress was impossible.

**HUMAN REMAINS.** The human remains were broken and intermingled with stones and earth. Skulls and long bones were crushed out of recognition and carried out of their original position by the tilting of the burial layer to nearly 30 degrees downwards. In nearly every case fragments of neolithic pottery were found close to the skulls, often so close as to be in actual contact. Remains of about six skulls were carefully collected but numerous scattered fragments were met with of which nothing could be done.

About 2250 human teeth were recovered; they were mostly of adults but teeth of young children were numerous. From the number of teeth one could argue that at least 70 persons were buried in a space of about 20 by 12 feet.

**ANIMAL REMAINS.** Stag remains, including the stumps of about a dozen antlers were recovered, intimately mixed with the human remains. A large number of teeth either of a larger species of stag or similar animal were also recovered and are awaiting identification. The jaw of a pig and other fragments of teeth, together with parts of a tortoise are also being identified. Most of the stones associated with the bones show sign of burning but there was nothing to hint that the burning was done in the cave.

**POTTERY.** The numerous potsherds were poorly baked and of a dark olive green colour; they all had a high class finish and were hand polished, with typical Maltese tapering lips and beautiful curves. The handles were, as usual, various and finely moulded. The size of the vessels varied from quite small cups to large jars with a thickness of ¾ inch. One vase was complete but crushed «in situ». It was finely formed with beaded lip and small knob handles pierced with a small hole. A few fragments were of a light fawn colour and some were covered with a red slip.

**OTHER OBJECTS RECOVERED.** One fragment of a chert borer, one polished triangular amulet of a bluish hard stone, holed at each end; one small-axe-shaped amulet of the same material and a similar object broken across the edge. Three larger amulets, spherical and pierced, made of a hard stone, presented a laminated bone structure, like a cuttle fish bone. Fragments of other spherical objects, like those just described, were also collected. Two large buttons of the same material as the spheres mentioned, with neolithic «tie-hole» on the flat face; the eye piece end of a broken bone needle; one small clay ring amulet and one fossil shark's tooth was found near the surface.

Mr. Sinclair observations are of great interest and have shed much light on the Burmghes Cave. I take this opportunity to thank this learned gentleman who is a keen student of our antiquities and who has invariably helped me in my archeological work.

#### MEGALITHS AT BUGIBBA.

5. Mr. C. Rizzo L.S. & A., pointed out to me a group of megaliths in a field at Bugibba which we inspected together on the 27th July 1922. Two limestone slabs which once were laid horizontally on three uprights are now leaning against these uprights. One of the slabs measures 9' by 9' and is 2 feet thick, the second one, which is broken off at the base, is 9 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. The three uprights measure in width 5, 4 and 2 feet respectively.

Another slab, lying obliquely on a rubbish heap in the vicinity, measures 11 by 5 feet and appears to have been the top stone of a dolmen.

This site appears to be an interesting one and deserves further investigation.

#### BONE CAVE AT «WIED IL HESRI».

6. In May 1922 my attention was called to a mass of fossil bones found by a farmer in his field at Wied il Hesri between Zebbug and Siggieui. I inspected the site with



Mr. Despott on the 14th May when we were shown a bucketful of fossil bones of an elephant and a swan which Mr. Buttigieg, the owner of the field, had picked out of the material brought up by his workmen whilst digging a shaft not far from a big water cistern. Further investigation disclosed that Mr. Buttigieg had come across the fissure which was investigated by Captain Spratt and described by him on page 228 (May 22nd 1867) of the «Proceedings of the Geological Society». From the fissure Captain Spratt obtained numerous specimens of fossilized bones of elephants, swans, turtles, myoxus, &c. As the owner is willing to allow excavations to be carried out along this fissure, one should not lose sight of this opportunity of further investigating the rich bone fissure already made famous by Captain Spratt's observations.

#### BRONZE AGE PERIOD.

7. On the 10th August 1922 during an inspection of the rocky plateau to the north of the Wied ta Manna on the side of the road leading to the Pumping Station of Melleha, a small cave was entered. Although in use as a shelter by local shepherds the floor of the cave is made of soft material which has not been disturbed for ages. A casual scratching of the soil in a corner, with a trowel, brought out several pieces of potsherds which showed that the cave was utilized as early as the Bronze Age period. A tombcave full of debris in the vicinity, and the circular mouth of a cistern, render the site an interesting one and worthy of exploration.

#### PHOENICIAN PERIOD.

8. Several tombs of the Phoenician period were met with in a field at Hal Bajjada. Some of them were hopelessly broken but two of them were surveyed and sketched. One was a double well-tomb of the late Phoenician period, with a rectangular shaft and chambers with vaulted ceiling. The shaft was 6 feet deep, 5 feet wide and 7 feet 9 inches long. Two foot-holes were cut on each side. The chamber, cut at the northern side of the shaft, was 6 feet 7 inches long, 4 feet 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches high. A trench, 8 inches deep and 4 long, was cut in the floor just at the entrance. The mouth was originally sealed with a stone slab which filled up a clearly cut rabbet.

The chamber to the south, 6 feet and 10 inches long, 5 feet 2 inches wide, and 3 feet high, had also a trench in the floor 5 feet 1 inch long, 11 inches wide and 9 inches deep. At the back and at the level of the ceiling a small lamphole was cut. The chamber used also to be sealed by a stone slab. These graves were completely rifled and full of earth and debris. A rough sifting brought out fragments of human bones, 5 flat bilychnes lamps of the Punic type, 1 round shallow plate and 2 small clay jugs.

The other tomb appeared to be of a later period, for both shaft and chambers were rectangular in shape. The direction of the shaft was west by south east by north. The western chamber was 6 feet 3 inches long, 5 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet high. A shallow trench in the middle of the floor was 3 feet 8 inches by 11 inches. The other chamber was 6 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet in height. The floor trench was 4 feet 7 inches long and 10 inches wide. A lamp hole was cut at the level of the ceiling. The shaft, 7 feet 6 inches long, had a depth of 7 feet 6 inches; a row of four foot-holes was cut on each side.

The entrance of both chambers was smashed in and the sealing slabs were not found. Both shaft and chambers were full of field earth.

On clearing the graves, human bones were found in a fragmentary condition, the long bones of a young person were easily identified. Fragments of burnt human bones were also met with together with remains of a clay cinerary urn. Although the chambers had been completely rifled, a careful sifting yielded interesting objects among which were the following:—

(a) a well modelled egg-shaped jar 5 inches long with long tubular neck and base;

(b) four glass tubular unguentaria, with wide base, varying in length from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and fragments of others;

(c) fragments of Samian ware;

(d) copper handle, 3 inches long, of a mirror or of a similar object;

(e) fragment of clay figurine representing a horse. The hind part of the animal and a front leg can be made out. The figurine is of a course thin clay made in a mould, and intended to show relief on one side only.



(f) three fourths of a figure of a rabbit made of a fine red clay were joined up from a number of fragments. The animal is sitting in a natural position the head and the long ears being sufficient characteristic features. It is a hollow figure stamped in a mould but it is well made out of an excellent clay;

(g) the best object was a clay statuette, 4 inches high and 2 inches at the base, representing a standing nude pagan male deity with shoulders and left arm wrapped up in a flowing cloak; the right arm is extended along the body and the left rests on a stand and grasps a purse made of a double bag. A small conical amphora is shown in relief on the stand. The statuette was headless but the head was found, later on, in the red earth at the bottom of the grave. The figure might be meant for Mercury but it lacks the usual trappings characterising this deity;

(h) Fragments of a moulded figurine, probably representing a man on horse-back;

It is not very common to find such a collection of objects in graves of this type, it is rare to find an unrifled tomb but when a tomb is met with which is rifled very few people go to the trouble of sifting the earth at the bottom.

#### CATACOMBS.

9. A small catacomb and several groups of graves probably of the early Christian period were met with whilst cutting a trench for a water pipe at Ghain Quajjed on the road leading up from Fiddien. The catacomb, which in part extends under the public road and in part under the boundary wall and the adjoining field to the south west, consists of an entrance, a long passage and five burial chambers, four of them parallel to the passage and one at right angles to it. The place had been rifled long ago, smashed in places and full of stones and field-soil. The entrance was in what is now the public road. The type is of the early catacombs common in the Island but, owing to the friable nature of the stone, the graves are poorly finished and in a bad state of preservation. Fragments of human bones and of a rather coarse pottery were found, including a broken clay lamp of the late Roman type.

#### ROMAN BUILDINGS.

10. Remains of a settlement of the Roman period were met with at Bahria and, through the kindness of the owner, Conte Stagno Palermo, examined on the 1st December 1922. On the flat rocky ground of the promontory known as «Raš-il-Knejjes», two megalithic slabs on end are still standing not far from the edge of the land. These slabs formed, probably, part of a neolithic station of which no other trace is visible. All around the place courses of masonry are still in existence, the remains of a large settlement of a later period. Between the standing slabs and the sea a square pavement was laid bare whilst digging the shallow field. The pavement consists of a square tessellated area of about 170 square feet made of small baked clay tiles very regularly laid. A frame of stonework goes round the tiled floor and the remains of a door sill are still clearly visible. Numerous fragments of household pottery is found strewn in the fields all round, testifying to a numerous settlement. A water tank is dug in the vicinity of the pavement and, although no water appears in the immediate neighbourhood, the well known and permanent spring of Ghain Bierda (the cool spring), which flows a few hundred yards to the south east, may have once been led to the lower ground and fully utilized by the said settlement. No special excavations were made in the neighbourhood of these remains but the site should be kept in mind as one that could be studied and excavated with profit.

#### ROMAN VILLA AT RABAT.

11. The excavations to the north of the Roman Villa at Rabat were continued during the year, and foundation walls and several water tanks were uncovered. The minor objects met with during this year's excavation were not numerous; those worth mentioning are the following:—

##### STONE OBJECTS:

(a) Fragment of inscription on marble slab 14 cms. by 12.5 cms., 12mm. thick, on which two well cut letters VO can be made out. The letters, deeply engraved, were originally coloured red.

(b) Half draped arm of marble statue. The fragment is 7 cms. in thickness.



(c) Triangular fragment of marble slab with sides 12, 12, 11 cms. long and 12 mm. in thickness. At the base is a beaded frame work, and the feet and the lower segment of a standing female figure are cut in low relief. The work is very fine and delicate.

(d) Triangular fragment of marble slab 28 mm. thick, the sides being 31, 31, and 27 cms. It shows in an angle a finely worked relief ornament of oak leaves and acorns.

(e) A rhomboidal fragment of marble slab on which remains of two lines of inscriptions are made out; only one letter is clearly recognisable. The sides of the fragment are 7, 5, 7, 6 cms. long and it is 12 cms. across.

(f) An irregular fragment of a marble slab 10 cms. across, which once bore an inscription of large, thickly engraved letters of which the letter O is only left.

#### BRONZE AND COPPER OBJECTS :

(a) A large fishing hook with a barbed point 4 mm. thick, 7 cms. long.

(b) Two copper rings about 3 cms. in diameter and 2 mm. thick.

(c) Three copper discs which look as defaced coins.

(d) One brass coin 24 mm. in diameter defaced, but showing a tripod on one side, probably one of the Maltese coins.

(e) A partially defaced Maltese coin, 30 mm. in diameter, of the veiled lady type with phoenician inscription. (A.N.N.).

(f) One copper vessel, pear shaped with white neck, 10 cms. high, 8 cms. at the base, 6 cms. at the mouth, with walls 3 mm. thick. It is very pretty in shape and well worked but badly oxidized and smashed at the bottom.

(g) An M shaped flat copper object, probably a handle of a small bucket. The upright ends are 5 cms. long and the whole 7 cms. across.

(h) A fibula with a circular and convex body 35 mm. in diameter. The length of the pin is 60 mm. The convex part is smooth and decorated with a circle of small dots along the edge.

(i) A copper spoon and the handle of a similar one. The complete spoon is 155 mm. long, the oval part being 45 mm. long and 30 mm. wide at the top. The two pieces were soldered together.

(k) A copper nail 15.5 cms. long with a flat head 18 mm. across.

#### OTHER OBJECTS are :

(a) One iron finger-ring with flat oval bezel, badly oxidised and broken at its thinner portion.

(b) One leaden bucket with iron handles. The vessel is cylindrical, 14 cms. high, with a base 12 cms. in diameter. The two iron handles are fixed crosswise to the rim meeting at a point above.

(c) An ivory pin 5 mm. thick, with a spherical end; it is 5 cms. long and has a swelling below the knob.

(d) A glass rod, probably the handle of some implement. It is 9 cms. long, made of white glass, twisted like a screw forming a distinct spiral ridge.

(e) A bone implement with a cubical section 8 cms. long and 4 mm. across.

(f) A pear-shaped vessel of a fine ware with lustrous black surface. It has a wide rim and two thin handles fixed at the sides. It is 9 cms. high and 95 mm. at the base, its mouth is 40 mm. across.

#### CLAY OBJECTS. Besides the objects already described other are worth mentioning.

(a) Head of a graceful Tanagra figurine with wavy hair and spherical ornaments like hair pins. The head is 8 cms. long, 6 cms. wide at the top and 3 cms. at the neck.

(b) Fragments of clay statues of red clay.

(c) Glass bead 3 cms. in diameter deeply ribbled all round.

(d) Several clay disks which appear to have been used as crucibles for melting metals. Fragments of many of these implements were found so that a fixed type of object was in use. The one found whole is a flat disc of thick clay 135 mm. in diameter. In the centre it has a circular depression 55 mm. in diameter with a gutter running out to the edge where it slightly becomes wider, as if to allow the molten metal to be poured off. These clay implements show that they have been heated in a strong fire; the central part is always discoloured as if by the action of molten metal. These are over 2 cm. in thickness, and one of them appears to have been fixed to a base, for the under surface is rough through being broken off.



Mr. H. Descomb Colt and Mr. Upton Way who took great interest in the remains of the Roman Villa kindly helped both materially and financially the Curator to conduct the excavations during the early part of the year. I wish to thank the two gentlemen for their hearty cooperation.

The last object met during the 1922 excavation was a headless marble statue, six feet in height, which lay buried under about four feet of earth, a few yards from the northern wall of the Roman Villa Museum. The statue, broken at the base, represents a male figure in a toga, probably a Roman Emperor. It is made of fine grained white marble and is well modelled and finished. It was evidently wrenched from its base and thrown away among the ruins where it was chipped and battered until mercifully covered with earth.

#### WATER WORKS AT THE BACK OF GHAIN HAMMAM, RABAT.

During the months of August and September 1922, a deep trench was dug at the back of Ghain Hammam fountain at Rabat for the purpose of finding traces of Roman baths or Roman water works.

The building now existing to the north west of Notabile and known as Ghain Hamiem or better Ghain Hammam, was raised close to a spring of water which flowed from the direction of the Roman Villa. That the magnificent Roman House was unprovided with baths can hardly be conceived and, further, numerous water conduits were met with, at the level of the road leading to the railway station, connected with a fissure through which an abundant spring flowed down the hill. It was further noticed that to the left of Ghain Hammam remains of a domed structure exist, with the stones reddened by the action of fire, suggesting a furnace which may have been used to heat the water of Roman baths.

A deep trench was cut and under about 7 feet (2 metres) of the surface of the field a deep channel was reached, running in a south-east direction and carefully covered by large stone blocks. The channel cut in the rock, was cleared for a length of 60 feet. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and carefully plastered with a kind of pozzolana. On one side the rock is cut smooth, save for a narrow trench about a foot above the floor, on which clay drain pipes were laid. The floor,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, showed a narrow ridge which divided the same into two portions, a flat one to the south and a concave gutter to the north, for carrying off the water that overflowed from the side walls. At a height of about 2 feet from the floor a deep concave channel runs along the southern wall, on which, at regular intervals of 4 feet, uprights were built to support the heavy coping stones that covered the whole system. The water flowed freely in the channel under the upright supports which were conveniently cut for the purpose. Two feet above the main channel, another conduit was constructed along the wall in which more water flowed. All the conduits were thickly covered with mortar and very neatly plastered. This interesting structure does not appear to be of Roman origin but is, in my opinion, a much later work though it is very well made; it must also have carried a good amount of water derived from different springs. It is not clear why the different waters should have been made to flow in separate channels. The conduit was followed to the north west for a considerable distance when the coping stones came nearly to the surface of the field.

The Roman baths connected with the Roman Villa are therefore still to be discovered.

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12. During the year, 7166 persons, of whom 6168 gratis on Sundays, visited the Valletta Museum.

997 persons visited the Halsaffieni Hypogeum at Casal Paula, 681 the Roman Villa at Rabat, and 387 the Saint Paul's Catacombs at Rabat.



## List of objects bequeathed by the late Mrs. Zammit Clapp to the Government of Malta.

- Five large clay amphorae on stand.  
 One small Bronze vessel.  
 One small clay jar.  
 One wooden measure (mondello).  
 One majolica vase (1745).  
 Set of five swords.  
 Set of five pistols.  
 Two framed water colours—groups of galleys.  
 Two framed water colours—a three masted ship.  
 Six framed water colours—a two masted ship.  
 Five framed engravings by Schranz.  
 One framed engraving—View of Caserta (Haekert).  
 One framed engraving—Diogenes, by Ribera.  
 One framed engraving—La Vierge de la Maison d'Albe.  
 One framed engraving—Vue de Pesaro.  
 One framed engraving—Sa Maison (Benucci).  
 One framed engraving—San Giuseppe (Benucci).  
 Framed engraving—bird's eye view (Goupy).  
 Large Majolica dish with battle scene.  
 Large Majolica dish—Death of J. Caesar.  
 Large Majolica group of Grand Masters.  
 Majolica jar with arms of Perellos.  
 Four plain Majolica jars.  
 Two Japanese jars.  
 Twenty four Majolica dishes.  
 One hundred and ten Japanese dishes.  
 Six Japanese jars.  
 Three Russian jars and stand.  
 Four Japanese cups and saucers.  
 Majolica clock stand.  
 Eight Majolica dishes.  
 Mahogany table with marble top.  
 Oval table with marble top.  
 Four Japanese dish covers.  
 Framed engraving—Serment du jeu de Paume.  
 Framed engraving—Pompe funebre.  
 Framed engraving—The rat catcher.  
 Pen drawing—George Washington.  
 Framed engraving by Sadler.  
 Framed engraving—St. Anthony (Durrer).  
 Framed engraving—Declaration of Independence U.S.A.  
 Framed engraving—Poacher detected.  
 Framed engraving—Le trois Parques.  
 Framed engraving—Maternal instruction.  
 Framed engraving—Children at play.  
 Framed engraving—Christ and the Apostles.  
 Framed engraving—Portrait.  
 Framed engraving—Charity.  
 Framed engraving—Philippe de Champagne.  
 Framed engraving—Merry makers.  
 Framed engraving—Allegory of time.  
 Framed oil painting—Grandmaster Carraffa.  
 Inlaid Secretaire.  
 Table under Secretaire.  
 Wooden plaque on easel (Lion of Lucerne).  
 Two paintings imitating tapestry.  
 Two framed oil paintings—Battle scenes.  
 Two pictures on glass.  
 Majolica pharmacy jar.  
 Framed oil painting—Grandmaster Pinto.  
 Framed engraving by Guy.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape with cows.  
 Framed oil painting—Forest scene.  
 Poker work—Figures.  
 Framed engraving—The Magdalen.  
 Wooden relief carving.  
 Framed oil painting—Eeascape.  
 Framed water colour—Lazaretto Harbour.  
 Framed oil painting—Mount Libanon.  
 Framed oil painting—Waterfall.  
 Framed water colour—Landscape.  
 Framed oil painting—Saint distributing bread.  
 Framed water colour—Girl with fruit.  
 Framed oil painting—Cascade di Tivoli.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape with water course.  
 Framed engraving—La Sainte Famille.  
 Two framed oil paintings—Gozo fishing boats.  
 Hanging Wedgewood flower stand.  
 Four glass water founts.  
 Framed oil painting—Horses in water (G. Inez).  
 Framed oval water colour.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape.  
 Two blue and gold faience plates.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape.  
 One narwhal tusk.  
 Framed oil painting—Orchids.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape with cows.  
 Framed oil painting—Compulsory education.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape.  
 Framed oil painting—Moorish yard.  
 Framed oil painting—Roses.  
 Framed oil painting, on easel (Youthful Christ).  
 Framed oil painting—Cropsays landscape.



- Framed water colour—Portrait (Zammit family).  
 Seven miniatures in frames.  
 Framed oil painting—Roman girls.  
 Two oil paintings—Seascape.  
 Framed water colour painting—Girl with tambourine.  
 Framed water colour painting—Monsieur Gonzalas.  
 Painted coat of arms.  
 Decorations in glass showcase.  
 Showcase on feet.  
 Showcase smaller.  
 Showcase inlaid with brass full of majolica.  
 Framed oil painting—Landscape with horse.  
 Framed water colour—Marsamuscetto Harbour.  
 Framed oil painting (Mrs. Clapp).  
 Majolica relief group.  
 Framed oil painting—Ecce Homo.  
 Framed engraving—Boadicea.  
 Framed oil painting—Christ enthroned.  
 Framed oil painting—Saint Paul.  
 Framed oil painting—Portrait of Gentleman.  
 Framed engraving—Vicar of Wakefield.  
 Framed engraving—Queen Victoria.  
 Framed engraving—Crucifix (by Morgen).  
 Framed engraving—Madonna and Child.  
 Old brass oil lamp.  
 Two pair Irish Majolica vases.  
 Four angle brackets.  
 Six mahogany chairs.  
 Bronze group (Washington).  
 Two bronze vases.  
 One ornamented old chair.  
 Assyrian cylinder.  
 One black seal stone.  
 Scarab ring stone.  
 Spanish costume of Toreros.  
 Small miniature.  
 Two miniatures in frames.  
 Two old daggers.  
 Gold case containing pebble.  
 Silver case containing lingot.  
 One pair bronze statuettes.  
 One parcel containing 7 silver coins and 67 brass coins.  
 Scarf pin.  
 Two portraits, members Zammit family.  
 Two portraits, gentleman with dog.  
 Two portraits, gentleman in wig.  
 Two portraits, Mrs. Fairbanks.  
 Two portraits, Mr. Lyman Clapp.  
 Two portraits, Mrs. Clapp.  
 Two portraits, Governor Fairbanks of Vermont, United States America.  
 Two partraits, (litograph) Conte di Stefani.  
 Two portraits, miniature.  
 Framed family tree—Gonzales Huet.  
 Bronze statue—St. John.  
 Two framed oil paintings—landscape.  
 Circular faience plaque.  
 Two chiffoniers with marble top.  
 Oil portrait—old gentleman.  
 Wooden clock stand.  
 Framed engraving—Duke of Wellington.  
 Three papier machè, figures under shade  
 Fans in glass case.  
 China in glass case.  
 Case with personal ornaments.  
 Large showcase with china.  
 Oval framed mirror.  
 Framed oil picture—Martyr.  
 Framed oil picture—Saint and Angel.  
 Framed oil picture—The Nativity.  
 Framed engraving—La tricoteuse.  
 Framed engraving—The Lawyer.  
 Framed engraving—The Virgin.  
 Framed oil painting—The Deposition.  
 Framed oil painting—Portrait.  
 Framed engraving—The last Supper.  
 Three framed engravings.  
 White faience group.  
 Framed engraving by Durer.  
 Two small bronze figures.  
 Framed oil painting—Marina Naples.  
 Framed oil painting—(tryptych) The Nativity.  
 Framed oil painting—Ships at Naples.  
 Framed oil painting—Porta Reale.  
 Framed oil painting—Marsamuscetto Harbour.  
 Framed oil painting—Grand Harbour (Bigghi).  
 Two gilt and painted wooden dishes.  
 Six framed water-colours by Gianni.  
 Two bronze statuettes.  
 Framed engraving by Diner (Madonna).  
 Six small framed engravings.  
 Framed oil painting—Herd of sheep.  
 Ivory Madonna under glass shade.  
 Framed picture—Christ in the Temple.  
 Portrait of Mr. Carmelo S. Zammit.  
 Two framed water colour Japanese figures.  
 Chiffonier.  
 Chiffonier full of china.  
 Capodimonte faience group.  
 Glass case on feet.  
 Glass on one foot.  
 Dresden china clock stand.  
 Portrait of an Austrian King.  
 Large mirror in rich frame.



**List of objects bequeathed by the late Magistrate Dr. Edgar Parnis in January 1913  
and now sent to the Museum.**

- 143 Autographs of Grand Masters, Bishops, Governors &c.,  
10 Commissions and Diplomas.  
37 Autographs, Monte di Pietà policies, tickets &c.,  
12 Bolle Reliquie, Order of St. John.  
23 Copies Bills of Lading.  
20 Autographs, Republique Française.  
40 Government Notices 1801—1828.  
29 Plates (Busuttill)  
1 Uniform of the Order.  
5 Albums—Photographs, views of Malta &c.,  
1 Diploma.  
1 Book photos of Grand Masters.  
17 Photos of St. John's Church, Palace Square &c.,  
16 Plates and 1 Album—Maltese Costumes.  
26 Drafts and receipts.  
1 Packet newspapers. «The Sun Oct. 10th 1803; «The Times» 7.11. 1905.  
2 Plates, Lunario 1648; Graham 1800.  
8 Plates Uniforms of the Order.  
4 Photos of illuminated addresses.  
9 Prints by Farrugia &c.,  
9 Diplomas &c.,  
Views of Malta.  
Plans of Megalithic Antiquities of Hagiar Kim.  
Old map on parchment.  
1 Book Album of drawings by Paolo Cuschieri.  
6 Landscapes.  
26 Plans of Valletta and Grand Harbour.  
Plan of Fort Chambrai Gozo.  
2 Plans of Malta and neighbouring island (1 coloured).  
Print of Blocks, tail. ends &c., from Government Printing Office.  
Prints of coat of arms of Grand Masters.  
Prints of portrait of Sir Gerald Strickland.  
Coloured print—cartoon—England and Malta.  
Print on silk.  
1 engraving La Madonna dei Garofani by Giovanni Farrugia.  
1 engraving view of the Grand Harbour by A. Testa.  
1 Engraving Sir H. Bouverie Governor of Malta Giov. Farrugia.  
1 Engraving F. G. B. Tommasi Cortonese by Giuseppe Calendi.  
1 Engraving Sancta Theresia by Giov. Farrugia.  
3 Litographs—Ball given at the Borsa in 1859.  
2 Oil paintings Gozo boat.  
1 Water colour painting, View of Valletta by L. Taffien.  
1 large Map Malta and Gozo by Ed. Goodenough (1854).  
1 Litograph «Ecce Homo» dedicated to Bishop F.S. Caruana.  
1 Sanctorum Reliquiae—Pinto.  
1 Map of Malta and Gozo by N. de Fer.  
1 Water colour—Coats of Arms of the Villages of Malta and Gozo.  
1 Drawing of an old tomb.  
1 Map of Malta (water colour painting).  
1 Print map of Malta by G. Carrington Bowles.  
1 Diploma signed by Sir H. Oakes.  
1 Diploma signed by Sir Alex. Ball.  
1 Jubilee Gold medal in case (1837).  
1 Gold and 1 silver medal «Victoria» (1837).  
4 Silver coins.  
26 Sovereigns and 15 half-sovereigns.  
4 £5 pieces and 4 £2 pieces.  
1 Jubilee medal (1809).  
1 Gold piece (5 sovereigns), 1,  $\frac{1}{4}$  guinea piece; 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  guinea piece.  
2 Dollars and one 4s. piece.  
32 5s. pieces.  
28 Half crowns.  
26 Florins.  
51 Shillings pieces (two undated).  
40 Six penny pieces.  
10 Silver four penny pieces.  
53 Three penny pieces and 2 two penny pieces.  
6 Penny half-penny pieces and 2 one penny pieces.  
58 One penny pieces bronze; and 11 bank tokens.  
137 Pieces (from half-penny downwards).  
1 Stone medal Pinto.  
2 Stone statuettes—La Valette and L'Isle Adam.  
2 Silver medals Malta e suoi Difensori (1800).  
1 Gold medal Gregory XVI.  
1 Silver medal (French) given to Azopardi Michele (1846).  
1 Silver medal.  
5 War medals and 1 long service medal.  
9 Medals (various) silver.  
18 Medals (various) bronze.  
13 Pewter and other medals.  
5 Gold coins, 31 Greek &c., silver coins, 30 dollars (various), 60 smaller coins.  
303 Various bronze coins (foreign).



- 3 Medals of the Order viz : 1 lead seal,  
1 Pinto, 1 De Rohan.
- 17 Pieces gold.
- 103 Coins of the Order (silver).
- 3 Coins of the Order (gold).
- 133 Coins of the Order (bronze).
- 224 Coins of the Order (bronze) small.
- 15 Turkish coins (5 of which gold).
- 1 Velvet lined box containing 41 gold  
and silver modern coins (foreign  
countries).
- 1 Marble block with latin inscription.
- 1 Fragment coat of arms of Manoel.
- 1 Slab with latin inscription (con-  
tract).
- 3 Marble fragments.
- 3 Marble fragments.
- 1 Fragment coat of arms—Paula.
- 2 Marble shields of the Order.
- 1 Small inscription «Non gode l'im-  
munità ecclesiastica».
- 4 Small gold and enamel watches.
- 3 Copper watches.
- 2 Silver watches.  
Gold watches «Remontoir».
- 1 Small gold watch (jewelled) Mical-  
lef and Gigli.
- 1 Gold and enamel watch «Francois  
Tirlitte».
- 22 Old gold watches.
- 16 Silver watches.
- 3 Copper watches.
- 1 Oxidised watch.
- 1 White watch.
- 1 Silver purse with enamel.
- 1 Large silver snuff box.
- 1 Small silver snuff box.
- 1 Small silver snuff box, round.
- 1 Small silver snuff box, heart shaped.
- 1 Small silver snuff box, oval.
- 1 Large silver snuff box, engraved.
- 3 Small snuff boxes, silver.
- 1 Large silver snuff box, copper (oval)
- 1 Large oval copper snuff box.
- 1 Small wooden snuff box.
- 1 Small horn snuff box.
- 1 Celluloid snuff box.
- 1 Wooden carved snuff box.
- 1 White wooden snuff box.
- 1 China figure snuff box.
- 8 Round wooden snuff box.
- 1 Tortoise snuff box.
- 2 Small «Agate» snuff box.
- 1 Round wooden snuff box with minia-  
ture.
- 1 Horn snuff box studded with gold.
- 1 Tortoise snuff box with miniature.
- 1 Oval gold snuff box with miniature.
- 1 Oval gold snuff box, engraved.
- 1 Oval gold snuff box with miniature
- 1 Small china snuff box, painted.
- 1 Small china snuff box, enamelled.
- 1 Small china snuff box with flowers.
- 1 Small china snuff box, on copper.,
- 1 Silver and mother of pearl snuff box.
- 1 Copper snuff box.
- 1 Oblong silver snuff box.
- 1 Oval silver snuff box.
- 1 Flat silver snuff box.
- 1 Small oval silver snuff box, engraved.
- 1 Small oval silver snuff box, rococo  
style.
- 1 Gold and red enamel snuff box.
- 3 Gold and blue enamel snuff box.
- 1 Small silver cup.
- 1 Small silver scent bottle.
- 1 Small silver scent bottle, ewer.
- 1 Small silver scent bottle, basket.
- 1 Small silver scent bottle, urn.
- 1 Small wooden scent bottle.
- 1 Gold watch chain seal.
- 1 Gold watch chain seal with engraved  
stone.
- 1 Filigree medallion, silver.
- 1 Silver buckle with coin.
- 1 Gold studded «etui».
- 11 Silver studded «etui», plain.
- 1 Gold studded «etui», plain.
- 1 Scent bottle, silver.
- 1 Silver seal.
- 2 Silver pencil cases.
- 1 Silver pencil, gilt.
- 1 Small cameo brooch.
- 1 Gold «etui».
- 2 Bronze mortars.
- 1 Bronze lamp, old.
- 10 Clay lamps.
- 1 Small marble head.
- 2 Clay figures.
- 1 Silver and 1 bronze coronation coins  
of King Edward VII.
- 2 Blue Majolica vases.
- 1 Glazed jar (1742).
- 1 Shell on stand.
- 1 Show case (mahogany) with glass  
top.
- 1 Show case all glass with marble top.
- 1 Large mahogany show case.
- 20 Various china dinner plates.
- 4 Various china dinner dishes.
- 3 Various china dinner coffee pots.
- 1 China soup tureen.
- 3 China small jugs.
- 8 China small cups.
- 15 China cups and saucers.
- 2 China sugar basins.
- 1 China sauce tureen.
- 2 Glass water jugs.
- 39 Glass tumblers etc.
- 13 Glass bottles.
- 4 Glass bottles, blue decoration.
- 2 Glass lamps.



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|---|--|
| 1 Roman glass cup.                                  | 7 Old documents.                                   |
| 1 Small China inkstand.                             | Photograph of Major General Withworth's<br>Porter. |
| 13 glazed earthenware vessels.                      | 3 Maps on cloth.                                   |
| 1 Bowl China.                                       | 1 Iron handcuff.                                   |
| 1 Wooden cup, saucer and spoon.                     | 1 Lot impressions of seals.                        |
| 17 Sheets old parchments (illuminated<br>letters.   | 1 Small cloth Malta Cross.                         |
| 1 Parchment sheet, coat-of-arms.                    | 1 Small cloth Malta Cross.                         |
| 1 Skull (human).                                    | 1 Volume manuscripts 1793.                         |
| 1 Copper seal «La Sanità di Malta».                 | Letters to General Acton—Naples.                   |
| 1 Seal Port Department—Malta.                       | 4 Majolica pharmacy jars—with<br>figures.          |
| 1 Seal Girgenti.                                    | 1 Book Johnston's Royal Atlas.                     |
| 1 Plaster bust of Mannarino.                        | 1 Book la Ville de Paris, 1740.                    |
| 1 Babylonian cylinder.                              | 27 Majolica jars.                                  |
| 1 Diploma of Officer d'Academie 1898.<br>and medal. | 1 Clay jar.  |
| 5 Letters of Ball to Borg.                          | 5 Framed copper plates.                            |
| 4 Printed proclamations &c., (foreign).             | 2 Framed prints.                                   |
| 16 sonnets printed on silk.                         |  |

#### List of objects acquired for the Museum.

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|---|---|
| 1 Small model of fishing boat.                      | 1 Model of frieze.  |
| 1 Sketch of the Gigantia heads of stone<br>figures. | 1 Old Map of Malta.   |
| 2 Stone coat-of-arms.                               | 3 Old drawings.   |
| 1 Old balance.                                      | 1 Mould and 2 casts of statuettes.  |
| 7 Old litographs.                                   | 1 Silver relic.   |
| 8 Old prints of Malta.                              | 3 Pieces—Old Maltese costumes   |
| 1 Lot iron tools.                                   | 25 Coins.   |
| 1 Old costume (18 Century).                         | 25 Books.   |
| 6 Phoenician jars.                                  | 5 Photographs.  |
| 260 Carthaginian coins.                             | 1 Vol. Documents about the French<br>Occupation—1789-1800—by Han.<br>P. Scicluna. |
| 23 Stamps of Malta.                                 |   |
| 1 Old parchment of G.M. Lascaris.                   |   |

#### List of objects presentend to the Museum.

- Mr. Lorenzo Falzon—Two photographs of the Theatre Royal 1873.  
Superintendent of Posts—Fourteen stamps of Malta.  
Mr. Francis Lanzon—Three old documents.  
Dr. Gordon Ward—One bronze idol.  
Mr. Gustav Gollcher—One stuffed animal in case.  
Col. the Hon. A. Samut C.M.G., C.B.—One piece of the «Long Tom» gun.  
Mr. L. Casolani—Uniform of an Officer of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.  
The sons and daughters of the late Major and Mrs. Mirscat—288 fascimile medals of the  
Popes.  
Mr. Emmanuele Scerri—One litograph «Ancient excavations at Città Vecchia in 1874» ;  
1 litograph Giuseppe De Stefani in 1840 ; 1 manuscript «Grammatica Araba».  
General de Brezé—One Russian Military Cross of Saint George (1914-18).  
Mr. Angelo Galea—One postage stamp of Malta (5s.).  
Mr. Wisely through Capt. G. E. Wardle, D.S.O., R.N.,—One £1 note (1914).  
Mr. Carmelo Micallef, B. Eng. & Arch.—Forty-four beads found at Rabat.

The curators of the other Section of the Museum have nothing to report on the short period of their tenure of office. A full report will, eventually, be published on their sections when the Museum at the Auberge d'Italie will be in working order. Meanwhile the various collections are assuming shape and steps are being taken to have them shown to their best advantage.

TEM. ZAMMIT.

Director.