

MALTA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT

DURING

1934-35.

Published by Authority.

MALTA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1935.

MALTA.

Report on the work of the Museum Department for 1934-35.

THE MUSEUM,
Auberge d'Italie, Valletta.

4th June, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Museum Department for the financial year, April 1934 to March 1935, together with three special reports A, B and C, of the Curators in charge of the several sections.

The Curator of the Mineralogical Section had no occasion to draw up a report during the financial year.

The visitors to the sites under the Department have been as follows:—

Valletta Museum.

Free on special days and by Student's tickets ...	5,023
On week-days at 6d. per head ...	3,723
Total number of visitors ...	8,746

Roman Villa Museum, Rabat.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head ...	333
Schools and visitors with free Student's tickets ...	1,219
Total number of visitors ...	1,552

St. Paul's Catacombs, Rabat.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head ...	704
Schools and visitors with free Student's tickets ...	416
Total number of visitors ...	1,120

Tarxien Neolithic Temples.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head ...	1,520
Schools and visitors with free Student's tickets ...	1,393
Total number of visitors ...	2,913

Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head ...	5,494
Schools and visitors with free Student's tickets ...	408
Total number of visitors ...	5,902

Ghar Dalam Cave, Birżebbuġa.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head ...	483
Schools and visitors with free Student's tickets ...	159
Total number of visitors ...	642

His Honour
The Lieutenant-Governor.

DONATIONS.

The following objects have been kindly presented to the Museum. The best thanks of the Director and of the Government are hereby given to the donors.

By Notary Angelo Gauci.

One silver Denarius of Domitian A.D. 89.

One silver Denarius of Marcus Aurelius A.D. 180.

By Mr. Alf. C. Borg.

One limestone slab with Latin motto "Suavis ex aspero 1626" from an old house at Nos. 55, 56 Sda. Dietro Santa Ubaldesca, C. Pawla.

By Dr. G. F. Rogers.

One rolled mummy of a hawk.

By Miss Blackett.

One framed plan of the Battle of the Nile.

By A. Gera de Petri, Esq.,

One copper plate.

By Filippo Debono, Esq., LL.D.

Two pieces of brocade.

Three altar-fronts from the Pilar Church, Valletta.

By Chev. V. Bonello.

The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society. 14 Parts.

By the Comptroller Charitable Institutions.

Old Missal from the Charitable Institutions, Gozo.

By C. Rizzo, Esq., A. & C.E.

One copy "Repertorio di Proclami" etc., 1843-1913 Vol. I A-M Malta 1844.

By Capt. A. Zammit Cutajar.

One old Roman coin from Comino Island.

The following books were also presented by Jos. Calleja, Esq., of Algiers bequeathed by his father.

Grammaires et Vocabulaires Roucouyenne — Arrouague, Piapoco et d'autres langues de la region des Guyanes. Par M. M. J. Crevaux P. Sagot, L. Adam. Paris 1882.

Essai de Grammaire Malinkée 1896.

Grammatica Melitensis (Mylsen) M. A. Vassalli.

Grammaire Hébraïque par S. Preiswerk.

Grammaire Kiswahili par Delaunay.

Grammaire Aethiopique par Dr. Praetorius.

Grammaire Arménienne par M. Lauer.

Grammaire et dictionnaire Maorie par Mgr. Jaussen.

Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae pars prima et Tertia.

Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée.

Essai de grammaire Gauloise par C. A. Serrure.

Essai sur la langue Bambara par G. Binger.

Dictionnaire classique Sanscrit-Français par E. Burnouf et L. Leupol.

" Latin-Français par L. Quicherat et A. Daveluy.

" Latin-Français Quicherat.

" Arabe-Français par A. de B. Kazimirski (2 Vols.).

" Arabe-Français par M. Beaussier.

" Français-Arabe par Belot.

" Français-Arabe par A. C. Perceval.

" Français-Arabe et Arabe-Français par R. de Bussy.

" Français-Arabe par M. Depui.

" Français-Turc par Mallouf

" Français-Persan par Nicolas (2 Vols.).

" Français-Malinké.

" Français-Espanol et Espanol-Français par Salvá.

" Français-Russe et Russe-Français par N. Sokoloff.

" Français-Danois et Danois-Français par Taucknitz.

" Français-Polonais et Polonais-Français. Schmidt.

- Dictionnaire Français-Armenien et Armenien-Français par Calfa.
 „ Français-Hollandais et Hollandais-Français. Calisch.
 „ Français-Kabyle par P. Olivier.
 „ Français-Allemand et Allemand-Français par Mozin.
 „ Français-Allemand par Caspar et Gérard.
 „ Français-Basque par Fabre.
 „ Français-Haoussa par J. M. Le Roux.
 „ Français-Grec et Grec-Français par C. Alexandre (2 Vols.).
 „ Français-Volof par Guy Grand.
 „ Français-Breton et Breton-Français par Le Gonidec (2 Vols.).
 „ Français-Italien et Italien-Français par Ferrari.
 „ Français-Kisswahili par A. Bouyer.
 „ Français par Mayer Rész.
 „ Français par A. Gazier.
 „ de la Fable Vol. I A-K, Vol. II L-Z par Noel.
 „ Hébreu-Français par Sander et Trenel.
 „ Pongoué-Français.
 Dizionario Maltese-Italiano-Inglese by Falzon.
 Dictionary Gaelic by Neil Mac. Alpine.
 Dictionnaire, grammaire et Chrestomathie de la langue Maya par M. Brasseur de Bourbourg.
 Vocabulaire de la langue Tigré — par W. Munzinger.
 Vocabulaire Malgache — Mendel.
 Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum. Ariodantis Fabretti.
 Appendice al Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum ed ai suoi supplementi. Ariodante Fabretti.
 Primo supplemento alla raccolta delle antichissime iscrizioni Italiane. Parte Prima e Seconda. Fas. I (2 Vols.).
 Secondo supplemento alla raccolta delle antichissime iscrizioni Italiane.
 Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum — Francesco Gamurrini.
 Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Pars Prima	Tomus I	Fas. I
do.	do. I	do. II
do.	do. I	do. III
do.	do. I	do. IV
do.	do. II	do. I
do.	do. II	do. II
Pars Secunda	Tomus I	Fas. I
do.	do. I	do. I
do.	do. I	do. II
do.	do. I	do. III

Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Pars Prima	Tomus I	Fas. I
do.	do. I	do. II
do.	do. I	do. III
do.	do. I	do. IV
do.	do. II	do. I
do.	do. II	do. II

Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum (Inscriptiones Aramaicas).

Pars Secunda	Tomus I	Fas. I
do.	do. I	do. II
do.	do. I	do. III

Aramäische Inschriften aus Kappadocien. Von Hans Reichelt.
 La Necropole des Rabs, prêtres et prêtresses de Carthage. Père Delattre.
 Mémoire sur la grande inscription dédicatoire et sur plusieurs inscriptions Néo-Puniques du Temple d'Hathor — Miskar à Maktar. P. Berger.
 Mémoire sur les inscriptions de fondation du Temple d'Esmoun à Sidon. Par P. Berger.

- Malta Cananea — A. Preca.
 Aramäische Papyrus und Ostraka. Von. Ed. Sachan.
 Memoire sur une inscription Phénicienne de Narmaka dans l'île de Chypre.
 Par Phil. Berger.
 Les Inscriptions de Costantine au Musée du Louvre. Par P. Berger.
 Décret honorifique de la Communauté Phénicienne Pirée. Berger.
 Note sur les deux inscriptions bilingues Latin et Libyco-Puniques.
 De Inscriptione Phoenicio-Graeca in Cyrenaica. Par Guil. Gesenius.
 Notes Epigraphiques. Par M. J. Derenbourg.
 Memoire sur deux inscriptions Phéniciennes de l'île de Chypre. Berger.
 "Journal Asiatique" Notes sur quelques monuments épigraphiques Araméens.
 Par J. B. Chabot.
 Note sur l'inscription trilingue de Zébed. Par M. A. Kugener.
 Note of a bilingual inscription, Latin Aramaic, recently found at South Shields by Prof. W. Right.
 Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone No. 21, 1886.
 Journal des Savants, Avril 1905.
 Journal des Savants, Mai 1905.
 Etude sur le Pronom de la 1ère personne de singulier en Egyptien.
 W. N. Groff.
 Revue des études juives No. 59, 1895.
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie d'Alger, 1899.
 Histoire de la conversion des Géorgiens au Christianisme. Par Le Patriarche Macaire D'Antioche.
 Al Machriq No. 3 Année XI, Mars 1908.
 L'Etalon des Mesures Assyriennes. Par M. J. Oppert.
 Les fouilles de la Necropole voisine de Sainte Monique, à Carthage.
 Père Delattre.
 Code des successions et du mariage en usage à Java. Par A. Marre.
 La Chanson de Roland. Par L. Gautier.
 Méthode d'instruction mutuelle pour Français et Annamites. Par Ruel.
 Recherches sur les dialectes Tasmaniens. Par H. de Charencey.
 Novum specimen quo probatur interum Linguarum Indo Europaeorum Origo semitica par H. Parrat.
 L'argot des nomades en Basse-Bretagne. N. Quellien.
 Origine du langage par E. Renan.
 Revue de linguistique. "Les Limites de la Langue Française".
 Linguistique Indo-Européenne par Regnaud.
 La vraie langue Celtique par Abbé Boudet.
 Les langues Indiennes de la Californie par P. de Lucy Fossarieu.
 L'unità d'origine del linguaggio di A. Trombetti.
 Grammaire Historique de la langue Française par Brachet.
 Notice sommaire des monuments Phéniciens par Ledrain.
 St. Luke in Arabic.
 Il Vangelo di N. S. Gesù Cristo secondo San Giovanni.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From The President.

Memoirs of the Ryojun College of Engineering.

Vol. VI No. 7; 8; 9; 10 1933.

Vol. VII No. 1, 2 1934.

"Inouye Commemorative Volume".

From the Author.

Twenty copies of the Tiny Guide Book of Malta by E. T. Agius.

From the Director American Museum of Natural History.

Comets, Meteors and Meteorites by Chester A. Reed.

The World of Fishes. (Guide to the Collection of Fishes) by W. King Gregory and La Monte.



APPENDIX A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.

THE MUSEUM,

Auberge d'Italie, Valletta.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the working of the Archaeological Section for the financial year 1934-35.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

The ruins of a minor megalithic building on the southern shore of Mellicha Bay, not far from the small inlet known as Ghajn Zejtuna, was brought to our notice by Flight Lt. R. Forbes Bentley on the 31st Oct. 1934. What remains of this building is hardly sufficient to give the outline of the original plan. The megaliths are disposed so as to form three circular enclosures which open on a rectangular space in the centre of the building. The main entrance was probably to the East. One of the circular enclosures measures about 11 ft. (3.30 m.) from its entrance to the back wall, and 5 ft. (1.50 m.) in width. Outskirting the apses the remains of an outer wall is still recognizable.

The largest standing megalith measures 4 ft. 7 in. (1.40 m.) in height, 5 ft. 3 in. (1.60 m.) in length, and 2 ft. 4 in. (.70 m.) in thickness; the rest of the stones in situ protrude but a couple of inches from the soil.

Stone Age potsherds and fragments of chert implements were picked up from among the debris, but as these remains are situated close to the sea shore they are reached by the waves very often so that very little soil is left round the megaliths which appear bare and derelict.

What one could do is to mark the site on a map as an early Neolithic Station, for there is little hope of getting any practical results by further investigating the ruins.

ROCK-TOMBS.

Six rock-cut graves were accidentally met with during the year under review, three of which were found unroofed. They were all of the common type and not worth preserving.

The tombs will be described in the order of the date of their discovery.

Rock-tombs on the Ghajn Qajjed road, Rabat.

On the 24th April 1934, three rock-tombs which were pointed out to us on the left hand side of the Ghajn Qajjed road, towards Fiddien, were cleared and examined.

The first tomb cleared had a shaft 16 ft. (4.90 m.) deep, 7 ft. 9 in. (2.35 m.) long and 2 ft. 1 in. (.65 m.) wide at the bottom. Foot holds were found to be cut in the sides of the shaft, twenty on each side; this shaft was found filled with soft stone chippings turned by time into a very compact mass.

The following objects were found in the mass of debris of the shaft:

A glass unguentarium with broken neck, a Pseudo Samian cup and bowl, two saucers, a broken earthenware unguentarium a broken jug and fragments of an oinochoe.

The entrance to the burial chamber, cut on the south western side of the shaft, measured 2 ft. 8 in. (.80 m.) in height, 2 ft. (.60 m.) in width. The sealing slab was found still lying against the entrance partly blocking it up, showing that the tomb had been used on several occasions.

The burial chamber was cut with remarkable accuracy, rectangular in plan with flat ceiling and walls covered with a thin layer of plaster. It measured 7 ft. 8 in. (2.35 m.) in length, 5 ft. 6 in. (1.70 m.) in width, and 3 ft. 5 in. (1.5 m.) in height. A trench starting at about 1 ft. (.30 m.) from the entrance cut parallel to the sides with a width of 1 ft. 2 in. (.35 m.), a depth of 1 ft. (.30 m.) and with a length of 5 ft. 8 in. (1.75 m.). A rectangular niche was cut in the back wall opposite the entrance at a distance of 1 ft. 9 in. (.53 m.) from the floor and measured 11 in. (.28 m.) in height, 1 ft. 3 in. (.39 m.) in length and 9 in. (.23 m.) in width.

The Director,
Valletta Museum.

Guide to the Hall of Biology of Mammals by R. T. Hatt.
 Jade and the antique use of gems by H. P. Whitlock.
 Diving in coral gardens by Roy Waldo Miner.
 Forty toss of coral by Roy. Waldo Miner.
 Building Museum groups by Alb. E. Butlee.
 Jade, Amber and Ivory by H. P. Whitlock.
 The kingdom of the tides by Roy Waldo Miner.
 64th Annual Report of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. 1932.
 65th Annual Report of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. 1933
 Bulletin of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. Vol. II Art. 1.
 Bulletin of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. Vol. 66 Art. 2 & 3.
 American Museum Novitates. Nos. 598 to 733.

From the Director.

Report of the United States National Museum. (Smithsonian Inst. 1934).

From the Director.

Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

Anno 1933 Tomo XXVII Fas. 4.

Anno 1934 Tomo XXVIII Fas. 2.

Anno 1934 Tomo XXIX Fas. 1.

From the Curator.

Bulletino della Soc. Piemontese Archeologica e Belle Arti.

Anno 12 No. 3 & 4.

Anno 13 No. 1 & 2.

From the Author.

The letters W and J in Maltese by A. Cremona.

Is the Maid of Mosta a myth? by A. Cremona.



From Prof. A. F. Barker.

The Journal of Textile Science. Vol. 1V, March 1934.

From the Author.

The Loch Ness Animal by A. C. Oudemans.

From the Director.

Annual Report of the Fitzwilliam Museum—Cambridge. 1933.

From the Curator.

Annual Report of the Otago University Museum and Hocken Library 1933.

From the Editor.

The Museum Journal. Vol. 34 No. 4. 1934.

From the Director Michigan State College.

Brucellosis — A public health problem.

From the Secretary.

The National Central Library. 18th Annual Report, 1933-34.

From the Rector "Collegio San Luigi".

Alle Famiglie Maltesi by P. Angelo de Re S. J.

From the Author.

I Gesuiti in Malta al tempo dei Cavalieri Gerosolmitani by A. Leanza, S.J.

From the Director.

Annual Report of the Auckland Inst. and Museum. 1933-34

Records of the Auckland Inst. and Museum Vol. 1 No. 5, 1934.

From the Author.

Studi e provvidenze per gli affreschi di Michelangelo nelle cappelle Sistina
 e Paolina. Prof. B. Nogara.

Sfinge Etrusca. Prof. B. Nogara.

Olaog Augusto Danielsson. Prof. B. Nogara.

From the Author.

The Indo-Iranian Borderlands by Sir Aurel Stein.

- From the Author.
Three medical brochures by Prof. Enrico Greppi.
- From the Curator and Librarian.
The Cheltenham Quaterly. The Bulletin of the Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum No. 3. Oct. 1934.
- From the Director.
Annals of the Natal Museum. Vol. VII, Part III, Oct. 1934.
- From the Director.
Archives des Instituts Pasteur d'Indochine. No. 18, Oct. 1933.
- From the Director.
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur d'Algerie. 1934.
- From the Author.
Revidiertes Verzeichins der Dänischen Land and Sü Bwasser mollusken mit ihrer Verbeitung. H. Schlesch.
- From the Director.
Jahresbericht des Archäologischen Institutus des Deutschen Reiches. 1933-34.
- From La Fondation Singer Polignac.
Les peintures rupestres de la Peninsule Iberique, Vol. III & IV par L'Abbé H. Breuil.
- From the Author.
Le Origini di Malta (Nuova Antologia. 1934). L. M. Ugolini.
- From the Author.
Malta Origine della Civiltà Mediterranea. Dr. L. M. Ugolini.
- From Capt. H. Parker.
The Mariner's Mirror. Vol. IV, Oct. 1934.
- From the Director.
Museo Naval Madrid. Catalogo Guia. 1934.
- From the Rector.
Calendar of the University of Malta, 1934-335.
- From the Author.
Vers l'Laube de l'Histoire en Palestine par P. L. H. Vincent.
- From the Chairman.
Annual Report of the Museum, Manchester. 1933-34.
- From the Author.
Final Report of the excavations of the Stone Circle at Old Keig Aberdeenshire by Prof. V. Gordon Child.
- From the Curator.
Annual Report of the Durban Museum and Art Gallery, 1933-34.
Annals of the Durban Museum. Vol. III, Part 4.
- From Dr. P. Romanelli.
Notiziario di Scave scoperte e studi relativi al Impero Romano (Estratto del Bulle. del Museo dell'Impero Roma.

ACCESSIONS.

- The following objects were acquired for the Museum:—
- Portrait of a man in black. In the style of Beccaruzzi. (Bellanti coll.).
 - The Crucifixion. Oils.
 - The Slaughter of the Innocents; ascribed to Poussin. Oils.
 - Portrait of Tommaso Madiona, Oils.
 - Saint Agatha on the ramparts of Notabile. Oils.
 - Large picture in oils. Historical subject.
 - San Zaccaria. By Mattia Preti. Oils.
 - Portrait of M. A. Girma, Oils.
 - Two portraits in oils by Ant. Favray.

One portrait of a lady by Ant. Favray. Oils.
 The Marriage of Our Lady. Oils.
 Two bozzetti by Grandi. Oils.
 An allegory by Luca Giordano. Oils.
 Engraving by H. B. Bibly. Maltese subject.
 Engraving by Fenden E. Maltese subject.
 La Vallette by E. Grunewald. Print.
 Sda. San Giovanni. Print.
 The Valletta and port of Malta. Engraved by Hay.
 View of the city of Valletta. Print.
 One coloured engraving of the Marina Valletta.
 One water colour by Giuntotardi.
 Four coloured lithographs by Count Amadeo Preziosi.
 Architectural drawing by G. Pullicino. (Original).
 Portrait of a gentleman by Giorgio Bonavia. (Drawing).
 One framed engraving representing Maitland.
 An original illuminated diploma of Consul of Persia (Tabriz) sent by H. M.
 Queen Victoria to Mr. Richard Stevens in 1846.
 Thirty-three autograph letters by Overbeck.
 One old trunk (Sicilian).
 Large bas-relief in wax representing St. John.
 One wooden coat of arms.
 One stone statue. Early XIX Century.
 One old waistcoat embroidered with gold.
 One old silk costume.
 One marble coat of arms of Grand Master Vilhena.
 One old carved side table.
 One old chest of drawers.
 One old mirror.
 One polished slab of yellow satalactite from Gozo.

BOOKS.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. Edited by J. Romilly Allen,
 1895. Vols. 1 to 12.
 The Preservation of Antiquities by H. J. Penderleith. 1934.
 Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses by Rev. E. L. Cutts. 1849.
 The skeleton of British Neolithic Man by John Cameron.
 Making Pottery by Walter Suger.
 The claim of our mother tongue by Rev. Lyttleton.
 Vocabolario Maltese by M. A. Vassalli.
 L'Italia Antichissima. (Pubblicazione del Museo Civico di Reggio Calabria.
 Fas. V-VI).
 Storia di Malta. A. Viviani (3 Vols.).

Eightysix Student's Tickets were issued by the Director during the year. Parties
 of Students, etc., amounting to 332 were allowed to visit sites under the Department.

TEM. ZAMMIT,
 Director.



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The Director,

Valletta Museum.

southern side of the trench measuring 2 ft. 6 in. (.76 m.) in height, 1 ft. 4 in. (.41 m.) in width and 1 ft. 5 in. (.43 m.) in height, was found sealed with a slab of stone about 2 ft. (.61 m.) and contained the following objects:—

One cinerary urn with its plate cover, two large cinerary jars with handles, three bilychnis lamps, three small jugs, one unguentarium and a small terracotta bowl.

The tomb was, evidently, never intended for inhumation.

Rock-tomb in the Boschetto District.

On the 27th February 1935 the Director was informed that a rock tomb had been uncovered in a field near Boschetto in the locality known as "Il Gebel" overlooking the valley known as "Il Wied ta l-Isqof". The tenant of the field stated that he had, two years previously, accidentally come across the tomb of which he had removed the sealing slab and carried to his farm a few pieces of pottery found in the burial chamber along with some human bones. The chamber which was cut in the face of the rock was rectangular in plan measuring 7 ft. (2.13 m.) in length, 5 ft. 5 in. (1.65 m.) in width and 3 ft. 8 in. (1.12 m.) in height, the entrance to the same was 3 ft. (.92 m.) high and 2 ft. (.61 m.) wide. A trench 6 ft. (1.83 m.) long, 2 ft. (.61 m.) deep and 1 ft. 10 in. (.56 m.) wide, was cut near the entrance. On the outside of the chamber, 1 ft. 8 in. (.51 m.) above the entrance a small niche was found with an arched ceiling 3 ft. 6 in. (1.7 m.) in height, and 2 ft. 6 in. (.76 m.) in width.

The objects which the farmer had found in the tomb were the following:

Four flat dishes, one bowl with handles, two cup-shaped vessels with handles.

All the pottery found was of the common late Roman type. No lamps were said to have been found in the tomb.

REPOSITORY OF POTTERY VASES AT NIGRET, RABAT.

On the 20th February 1935 the Public Works Department reported the discovery of a number of clay vessels uncovered at Nigret, near Rabat, by workmen who were digging in the soil in that locality. The objects, now preserved in the Roman Villa Museum Rabat, are the following:

Two oenochoe, one unguentarium, one deep bowl with two handles, one patera, two plates, two bilychnis lamps, one small jug with broken neck.

FAMILY CATACOMB AT GHAJN QAJJED.

Whilst cutting stone to construct a water tank in a field at Ghajn Qajjed a farmer entered a family Catacomb on the 12th April, 1934. This catacomb was reached by a few steps leading to a passage 16 ft. (4.88 m.) long at the end of which stood a partly destroyed Agape Table on the right hand side and two arcosolia on the left. A short passage, 5 ft. (1.52 m.) long, branches from the main one a few feet beyond the main entrance on the left hand side of which an arcosolium was cut.

At the furthest end of the passage, opposite the entrance a roughly cut doorway was found leading to the shaft of an early rock-tomb. It was through this shaft that the present catacomb was reached. The shaft of the early rock-tomb is 5 ft. (1.52 m.) long, 3 ft. (.92 m.) wide and 8 ft. 6 in. (2.59 m.) deep. The burial chamber is 6 ft. (1.83 m.) long, 4 ft. 6 in. (1.37 m.) wide and 4 ft. (1.22 m.) high. Both the rock-tomb and the catacomb had been rifled long ago but the following objects were recovered whilst clearing the entrance. Some fragments of Hispano-Moresco pottery (about 9th Cent. A.D.) an earthenware jug with handle and broken nozzle (IV or V Cent. A.D.) and a closed up Roman lamp.

A special feature of this interesting Family Catacomb is a Crux Monogrammatica (VI Cent. A.D.) cut in bas relief above the square entrance of one of the arcosolia.

To ensure the preservation of this catacomb a rubble wall was built across its entrance and the steps leading to it were covered with soil so that access to the catacomb is now gained through the shaft of the early tomb. This shaft has been covered, under our direction, with slabs of stone which may be easily removed when an inspection is required.

Another small catacomb was cleared in the same field about 100 yards to the east of the one just described. The ceiling of this catacomb had given way and all the arcosolia were badly hacked about. Originally, the catacomb used to be reached by six steps leading down to a central passage flanked by six arcosolia two on the right and four on the left hand side.

No pottery or other objects were met with during this interesting excavation which had to be covered up once more as too much dilapidated.

RESTORATION OF THE MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT GHAJN TUFFIEHA.

During the month of March 1934 the restoration of the mosaic pavements at the Roman Thermae at Ghajn Tuffieha was taken in hand. The work was entrusted to M. Paul Pirelle, a French mosaic restorer who had previously been working in the Bardo Museum at Tunis. It was decided that only the pavements of the rooms on the southern side of the main corridor were worth restoring as their state of preservation was so precarious that immediate attention was required.

The actual work was started on the 5th March 1934 when the remains of the mosaic pavements were detached as far as possible from the floors and relaid on a number of reinforced concrete slabs about 1 m. square.

As M. Pirelle was compelled to work in the open the restoration had to be done in great haste for continuous showers of rain were threatening. The pavements of three of the rooms were restored as far as the *tesserae* could be followed to form a clear pattern.

The work was completed in about 15 days with a fairly good result, considering the late season and the dilapidated condition of the mosaic.

RESTORATION OF THE MOSAIC PAVEMENT OF THE ROMAN VILLA MUSEUM, RABAT.

During the rainy season of 1934 the mosaic pavement of the Impluvium of the Roman Villa Museum suffered considerably and it was decided to call in an expert to have it repaired in order to save it from further damage.

The work was entrusted to Sigr. Andrea Ruggieri of the Museo Nazionale of Rome. Nearly the whole of the pavement had to be taken up and fixed on reinforced concrete slabs before replacing in its former position. To help Sigr. Ruggieri the services of Mr. Joseph Muscat of Mellieha, who had previously helped M. P. Pirelle at Ghajn Tuffieha were secured and the work was conducted with accuracy and comparative promptitude, considering that in Malta we were not prepared for a similar undertaking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ZAMMIT,

Curator Archaeological Section.

APPENDIX B.

FINE ART SECTION.

THE MUSEUM.

Anberge d'Italie, Valletta.

29th May, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Fine Arts Section for the financial year 1934-35.

PALAZZO DEL SANTO UFFIZIO.

(Inquisitor's Palace).

Ground Floor, Garden. On removing a late stone work added to prop or to screen the Prison wall, traces of a three vaulted building were met with, which was presumably demolished to widen the garden. It appears that this was a wing of the prison with an arched recess at the further end of the central vaulted room; on the crown of the arch of this recess, traces of an escutcheon in relief and of a decorative ribbon are still visible; this recess was also plastered and decorated with a scenery in full colours, probably in the English period of the Palace.

Piano Nobile. The walls of the Tabularium and those of the main hall were tinted in oils and are now ready to be provided with furniture and pictures. The painted frieze of the large room overlooking Sda. Mezzodì was restored; this consists of rich scrolls in monochrome with coat of arms in full colours at the centre of each panel; the escutcheons are those of the Inquisitor Tommaso Ruffo (1686-1690 and again in 1694-1698) and of Pope Innocent XII. The two escutcheons of the Pope were completely defaced and only the top of the Papal Triregnum on one of the shields suggested to us that the coat of arms was of a Pope; when comparing dates it was ascertained beyond doubt that the two missing escutcheons were those of Pope Innocent XII. Antonio Pignatelli, afterwards Innocent XII who reigned from 1691 to 1700, lived in his early days in this palace when he kept the papal delegacy from 1646 to 1649. The restoration of these decorative paintings was entrusted to Mr. Antonio Briffa.

RESTORATION OF THE VAULT IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

To reach the upper portion of the Vault an improved scaffolding was prepared by the Public Works Department. However, when this was ready it was found that its wooden floor was screening the light of the windows, a powerful lamp had to be provided and fixed with a delay of four months; in the meantime no work was possible, when this lamp was in working order the whole long strip of painting covered by the new scaffolding was satisfactorily dealt with in a few days. I was however again compelled to discontinue my work owing to some difficulty in extending the scaffolding towards another portion of the roof.

RESTORATION OF STAIRCASE IN FORT ST. ANGELO.

In Fort St. Angelo, the fine gothic staircase in the Captain's house was restored. The stone work was in a delapidated condition and most of the capitals, corbels and mouldings were completely defaced. The stone work was reconditioned and the capitals, corbels and mouldings were replaced by exact reproductions.

When this work was in hand the unevenness of the wall on the second landing of the staircase attracted my attention; on removing part of the plaster it was discovered that the place was occupied by a walled up doorway; this has been now partially opened. It is a three centered arch with the usual Siculo-Norman mouldings; the jutting parts were however smoothed evenly with the wall's surface when the staircase was being built; remains of the original wood-work were also met with; the jambs of this doorway are covered with rough scrapings; amongst these some coats of arms of the Order are conspicuous; this is a sufficient clue to help us to fix the construction of the staircase to some time after the arrival of the Order. This staircase had been considered as belonging to an earlier period.

The Director of the Museum.

This newly found doorway was very probably the entrance to house in the pre-Order days of the Island. When the work is continued I am confident that some further clues will come forward to help us to fix new data towards a more thorough knowledge of the history of this most important monument.

RESTORATION OF SICULO-NORMAN WINDOWS IN NOTABILE.

The following Siculo-Norman windows were restored:—

- Biforated window in Sda. S. Sofia;
- Pointed window in Sda. S. Pietro;
- Biforated window in Sda. S. Pietro;
- Two biforated windows in Alley No. 1 Sda. Magazzeni;
- Biforated window in Sda. Del Carmine;
- Biforated window in Sda. Lunga;
- Rectangular window in Sda. Lunga.

These biforated windows were all found deprived of their central support and turned to common rectangular windows; they were successfully restored to their original features. The architectural elements found missing were replaced by exact reproductions of similar elements of coeval windows in Sicily, for the Sicilian and Maltese windows are not only identical in shape and detail but were probably made by the same skilled workers. The pointed window in Sda. S. Pietro, which was also turned to a common shaped square window, when freed from the plaster showed a fine gothic pierced tracery work; it is the only one of its kind in the Island; it is in the Flamboyant Gothic and is similar to the window in the belfry of the Church of S. Giovanni, at Enna. It was properly reconstructed, the original pierced tracery work which was cut into to open the rectangular window, along with some of the original mouldings was removed to the Roman Villa Museum.

RESTORATION OF OLD WINDOW AT VITTORIOSA.

The fine biforated window at No. 10 Sda. Tramontana was also restored; like the windows at Notabile, this window has also been deprived of its central support and turned into a rectangular opening.

RESTORATION OF CROSS AT THE VICTUALLING YARD.

An XVIIIth cent. crucifix painted in oils on the top of the Collonade at the V.Y. was repaired; the work was done by Mr. Antonio Briffa.

OTHER RESTORATION WORK.

Eleven pictures from the Palace and Museum collections were repaired this year; amongst these are three large paintings in the Palace; one of these, the life size portrait of G. M. Lascaris, was transferred from its original canvas to a new one. In these works I was assisted by Mr. Carmelo Bonello.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

The collection of negatives relating to the Fine Arts, has been further enriched. Negatives were obtained from works of art in the Cathedral, Notabile; the Church of N. S. di Manresa, Floriana; the Museum; and the Palace; other negatives were obtained of old Siculo-Norman windows in Notabile and in Vittoriosa; the old Bakeries of the Order in Valletta were also photographed in all their features.

WORKS OF ART ACQUIRED BY THE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.

1. *Portrait of a man in black.* Oils on canvas; 118×99. In the style of Beccaruzzi. From the Bellanti Collection. Purchased.
 Francesco Beccaruzzi da Conegliano a pupil of Pordenone is first heard of in 1527 and was still working in 1540. If this attribution which was proposed by Mr. Bernard Berenson is accepted, this picture bearing the date 1503, would add new data to the knowledge of this master.
2. *The Marriage of Our Lady.* Oils on panel, 105×93 cm. First half of the XVIth Cent. Purchased.
 In the Italian style but painted by a French master of the School of Fontainebleau.
3. *Historical Subject.* Oils on canvas; 229×163 cm; late XVI Cent. Florentine School. Purchased.

4. *Girl with spinet*. Oils on canvas; 100×85 cm. Mid. XVIth Cent. Venetian School. From the Bellanti Collection. Purchased.
5. *Portrait of Paolo Corrarlo. Podestà of Brescia*. Oils on canvas; 125×97 cm. School of Tintoretto. From the Bellanti Collection. Purchased.
6. *Portrait of a young lady in rich robes*. Oils on canvas; 127×89 cm. Purchased. In the style of Justus Susterman. Justus Susterman (Antwerp 1597 Florence 1681) was the pupil of W. de Vos and of Frans Pourbus; he was the court painter of Cosimo II, of Ferdinand II and of Cosimo III.
7. *San Zaccaria*. Oils on canvas; 104×77 cm., by Mattia Preti. Purchased by right of preemption.
Mattia Preti (Taverna 1613-Malta 1699) called also the Cavalier Calabrese; was a central figure of the Italian Seicento; studied in Naples and in Rome; he was strongly influenced by the new ideas that sprung from the Art of the great Lombard innovator Michelangelo da Caravaggio, but also admired the masterpieces of the Venetian Cinquecentisti. This San Zaccaria is a fine and unpublished work by this eminent master.
8. *The Coronation of Our Lady*. Oils on canvas; 200×160 cm. Venetian School; Mid XVIIth cent. Purchased.
9. *Painting, an allegory*. Oils on canvas; 86×63 cm., by Luca Giordano. From the Bellanti Collection. Purchased.
Luca Giordano (Naples 1632-1705) known also as Luca Fa Presto for his almost miraculous celerity with which he handled the brush; he was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona; he executed a surprising number of works in Naples, in Rome, in Florence and in Spain.
10. *The Slaughter of the Innocents*. Oils on canvas; 55×42 cm. Purchased. Ascribed to N. Poussin, but it is in the neighbourhood of Luca Giordano that the author of this picture should be looked for.
11. *The Crucifixion*. Oils on canvas; 66×48 cm. Neapolitan (?) school; late XVIIth cent. Purchased.
12. *St. Agatha on the ramparts of Notabile*. Oils on canvas; 104×79 cm. Purchased. A late XVIIth cent. picture of poor artistic merits; it is nevertheless a curious pictorial representation of the well known legend; the saint is seen on the ramparts of the city with a gun at her side.
13. *Portrait of Michelangelo Grima*. Oils on canvas; 92×66 cm. Purchased.
Michelangelo Grima, a famous Maltese Surgeon and anatomist (1763) in the Great Hospital of the Order; a very popular lecturer and author of numerous works amongst which is his famous *Istruzioni di anatomia*, published in Venice in 1781.
14. *Portrait of a gentleman in red, wearing the Cross of the Order and sitting at a spinet*. Oils on canvas; 76×61 cm; by Antoine Favray. Purchased.
Antoine Favray (Bagnolet 1706-Malta (?) 1791) French historical and portrait painter; in 1738 he accompanied his master J. F. de Troy to Rome; it was there that he got acquainted with some knights of Malta who induced him to come to Malta; he arrived here in 1744 and in 1751 he was admitted in that illustrious Order; in 1761 in the company of a diplomatic mission he went to the East and after rambling for some time in Greece he established himself in Constantinople; in 1771 he returned to Malta.
15. *Portrait of an Old Lady*. Oils on canvas; 76×63 cm., by Antoine Favray. Purchased.
16. *Portrait of Tommaso Madiona*. Oils in canvas; 87×64 cm. by A. Zammit. Purchased.
Tommaso Madiona a Maltese painter was born in 1803 and died in 1864. This portrait painted by his pupil A. Zammit was published in *L'Arte* of the 22nd May, 1864.
17. *A view in the neighbourhood of Albano*. Water colour, 24×16.5 cm., by Filippo Giuntotardi. Purchased.
Filippo Giuntotardi was a distinguished Roman Water Colour artist and line engraver in the first half of the XIX Cent.
18. *The descent of the Holy Gost on the Apostles*. Oils on canvas; 50×35 cm., by Francesco Grandi. Purchased in Rome.

through the layer: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Helix aperta*, Born., *Helix aspersa*, Mull., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, Linn., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Rumina decollata*, L., *Albea candidissima*, Drap., *Pomatias melitense*, Sow., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Xeromagna caruanae*, Kob., *Patella lusitanica*, Gmel., *Patella coerulea*, L., *Gibbula rarilineata*, Michaud. *Ceritium vulgatum*, var. *gracilis*, Brug., and *Pisania maculosa*, Lam. Most of these shells are not fossilised, and they must have been introduced at a comparatively late time when the cave was used as a cattle pen.

Second Layer.

This layer, which varied in depth from 10 to 13 inches, consisted of a darkish-gray, rather loose, soil. Small angular fragments of limestone, similar to those met with in the overlying layer, together with numerous sea-worn pebbles were scattered throughout its thickness. Pottery consisting of an abundance of sherds closely resembling those unearthed from local prehistoric sites were obtained. A few bone, chert, flint and obsidian implements, as also many sling-stones of *Globigerina* limestone were found associated with the potsherds. Shells of *Conus mediterraneus*, *Cypraea lurida*, *Patella coerulea*, and *Glycimeris* sp., the latter rouged with ochre, were remarkable on account of an artificial perforation at one end, and were the only objects found that represent articles used for personal decoration. Fragments of charcoal were strewn throughout the layer. Human remains were represented by a fragment of a maxilla with the two last molar teeth *in situ*. A few mandibular ramus of Bat were also present. Toad remains were particularly plentiful. Besides the above mentioned pierced shells of Mollusca, the following species were collected: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Helix aperta*, Born., *Helix aspersa*, Mull., *Trochidea schembrii*, Pfr., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, L., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Pomatias melitense*, Sow., *Rumina decollata*, L., *Patella coerulea*, L., *Patella lusitanica*, Gmelin., *Cypraea lurida*, L., *Conus mediterraneus*, Hwass and Brug., *Columbella rustica*, L., *Pisania maculosa*, Lam., *Ceritium vulgatum*, Brug., *Osilinus turbinatus*, Born., *Cymatium parthenopeum*, Salis., *Thais haemastoma*, L., *Murex trunculus*, L., *Barbatia barbata*, L., *Tellina planata*, L., *Glycimeris* sp., *Paphia (Pullastra) pullastra*, Montg., *Venus verrucosa*, L., and *Vermetus arenarius*, L.,

Third Layer.

This consisted of a rather compact red earth heavily charged with clay, containing a few stems of stalactite, but no stones. It attained a maximum thickness of 2 feet 4 inches. Notwithstanding the rigorous search for human artefacts no such remains were met with. Fragments of two different mandibles, belonging to children, lying 5 feet apart, were found embedded at a depth of one foot below the upper limit of this layer. A few rolled fragments of bones of *Hippopotamus* sp., a canine tooth and a tibia of a small Fox, and an enormous amount of teeth and bones of *Cervus* (?) *barbarus* were recovered. Some limb-bones of the Deer were extracted in a fine state of preservation, and some vertebrae were found embedded in their natural relation. Remains of toad were also very plentiful. The shells of Mollusca, yielded by the upper part of this layer, represented the following species: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Trochidea schembrii*, Pfr., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, L., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Oxychilus draparnaldi*, Beck., and *Rumina decollata* L., A layer of stalagmite completely covered a big proportion of these shells.

Forth Layer.

This consisted of an indurated darkish red earth in which were embedded numerous small pebbles and a few subangular fragments of limestone. Its average thickness was 4 inches. Animal remains belonging exclusively to *Cervus* sp. were very abundant; these were mostly in a fragmentary state, rolled, and highly mineralised.

Fifth Layer.

This consisted of a tough, tenacious, clayey red earth, having a maximum depth of one foot. A few teeth and fragments of antlers, together with some phalanges and broken limb-bones of *Cervus* sp. occurred scattered throughout its upper half. Remains of *Hippopotamus* sp. were embedded in its lower half, especially at its junction with the underlying layer. Remains of Birds, not yet determined, were met with. A few distal portions of limb-bones, chiefly of the humerus of *Testudo* (?) *graeca* were also found. In this layer the majority of the specimens were highly mineralised.

Francesco Grandi (Rome 1831-1891) a historical painter was a pupil of Tommaso Minardi; he painted huge fresco compositions in the most famous churches in Rome. Our picture is the original sketch for the fine altarpiece in the Cathedral, Notabile.

19. *The Holy Family*. Oils on canvas; 39 x 30 cm., by Francesco Grandi. Purchased in Rome.

A sketch by Grandi for a Maltese church.

DRAWINGS AND PRINTS.

20. *An architectural drawing*. Pen and wash; 47 x 35 cm. Purchased.
Giorgio Pullicino (1780 circa-1852 circa) Maltese architect and landscape painter.
21. *Portrait of a gentleman*. Black chalk, heightened with white on tinted paper; 55 x 43 cm., by Giorgio Bonavia (?). Purchased.
Giorgio Bonavia, a Maltese portrait painter born in 1820 circa studied in Rome under Tommaso Minardi (1850) but flourished in London and in Paris in the second half of the XIXth cent. He exhibited at the Royal Academy and in the Paris Saloons.
- 22, 23, 24 and 25. *Four coloured lithographs* by A. Preziosi; 36 x 26 cm. Purchased.
Count Amadeo Preziosi, a Maltese painter who flourished in Constantinople where he died in 1882; he was a pioneer of the coloured print; he published in Paris numerous prints depicting street scenes of the Constantinople of his days. Our lithographs depict Turkish soldiers; a public letter writer; three veiled women and a dancing bear.
26. *Malte. Le Port*. Lith. par L. Sabatier, fig. par Bayot; Imp. Lemerrier (Paris) hand coloured, 73 x 55 cm. Purchased.

WORKS OF ART.

27. *A veiled woman*. Carved stone statue; 118 cm. high; by Vincenzo Dimech (?). Purchased.
Vincenzo Dimech (Valletta 1768-1831) a Maltese sculptor; he studied in Naples; amongst his best works are the stone figures in Sir Alexander J. Ball's Memorial.
28. *Portrait of a Grand Master of the Order (Perellos ?)*. Bas relief worked in coloured wax on slate tablet; 15 x 12 cm. Purchased.
29. *St. John the Baptist preaching to the crowd*. Altorilievo in wax; 82 x 59 cm., XVIIIth cent. work. Purchased.

FURNITURE.

30. *Old trunk*. Maltese or Southern Italian; early XVIIIth Cent. Purchased.
31. *Mirror in richly carved and gilded frame*. Maltese or Italian, XVIIIth cent. Purchased.
32. *Walnut carved wall table*. Maltese or Italian; XVIIIth cent. Purchased.
33. *Chest of drawers*. Maltese or Italian XVIIIth cent. Purchased.
- Items 30, 31, 32 and 33 were removed to the Inquisitor's Palace.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Thirty-three letters in Italian by Fred. Overbeck to Giuseppe Hyzler.

Johann Friederich Overbeck (1789-1869) German painter and writer; he was the reviver of Christian Art in the beginning of the XIX cent., was joined in Rome by a goodly company which were known as the *Nazareni*. Giuseppe Hyzler (1793-1858) a very distinguished Maltese painter; studied in Rome where he joined the Nazareni movement.

This correspondence goes from the 13th February 1823 to the 28th March 1851; Giuseppe Hyzler in these letters is called by Overbeck *Sigr. Giuseppe mio carissimo and mio amatissimo amico e fratello in G.C.*

Eleven autograph letters by Antonio Testa, Don Giuseppe Zammit, (Brighella), Don Luigi Marchetti and others addressed to Giuseppe Hyzler and to his pupil Giuseppe Calleja.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

VINCENZO BONELLO,
Curator Works of Art.

APPENDIX C.

THE MUSEUM.

Auberge d'Italie, Valletta.

15th May, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Natural History Section for the financial year 1934-35.

GHAR DALAM MUSEUM.

The opening to the public of the Ghar Dalam Museum, during the year under review, deserves recording. Though small, the building devoted exclusively to the exhibition and preservation of the valuable archaeological and palaeontological material recovered during the course of various intermittent excavations conducted in the cave is admirably situated for its purpose. So far, only the entrance-hall is accessible to the visitor, but it is earnestly hoped that the spacious room on the right-hand side will be also available in the near future. Although the collections displayed represent only a comparatively small part of an abundant and rich material, yet, the specimens are so numerous and varied as to convey an adequate idea of the importance of the cave-deposits and inspire general interest. In default of the appropriate show-cases a few presses belonging to the late Natural History Museum at the University were utilized.

Human artefacts and remains of Mammalia, Aves, and Invertebrata are the main subdivisions of the list of objects exhibited.

The potsherds claim particular interest. As the sherds closely resemble those brought to light from other well-known local sites, they can be more or less definitely dated. These ceramic remains attest to the continued occupation of the cave from prehistoric down to the recent times. A reconstructed cup with base and handle, and two small heads representing domestic animals are especially noteworthy.

An interesting collection of bone, chert, flint, and obsidian implements, together with a fine core, and some undressed flint flakes are likewise exhibited.

Sea-shells and canine teeth of carnivores, pierced evidently for suspension, are among the prehistoric articles used for personal decoration.

A few sea-worn pebbles and numerous sling-stones, the majority of which shaped out from *Globigerina* limestone, are also displayed.

Among the human skeletal remains exhibited, especially worthy of note are the two teeth recovered from the Red Earth stratum, 110 feet from the mouth of the cave, in the course of excavations carried out during July and August of 1917. One of these, a completely formed second upper molar of the right side, was met with at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface of the cave floor; the other, an incompletely developed third upper molar of the right side, was a foot deeper in the same layer, and nearly 7 feet away from the other. According to Sir Arthur Keith these teeth are members of the same set, from the mouth of a young *Homo neanderthalensis*, probably a male, about 16 or 17 years of age.

The Carnivora, comprising *Ursus arctos*, *Canis lupus*, and a small Fox, are represented by various teeth, supplemented by some skeletal remains of this small Fox.

An instructive collection of molar teeth and tusks belonging to dwarf Elephants (*Elephas falconeri*, *E. Melitensis*, and *E. mnaidriensis*), some of which in a remarkable state of preservation, is also displayed. These pygmy Elephants are especially interesting; they must have varied in height from three to seven feet at the shoulder when full-grown. It is commonly supposed that these animals were stranded on the islands where their remains are found, when the Mediterranean sea assumed its present extent in the Pleistocene period and partly disintegrated the once continuous mainland. Their small size is thus ascribed to the severe struggle for existence on a relatively much reduced and unfavourable feeding ground.

The exuviae of Hippopotami, particularly of *Hippopotamus pentlandi*, of which bones and teeth the bone breccia layer is principally constituted, are the most numerously represented. A large proportion of the specimens are in a perfect state of preservation, and many demonstrate evidence of individuals in all stages of growth.

A fine collection of teeth, displayed in three separate show-cases, conveys some idea of the enormous number of these animals entombed in the cave. A still more abundant material pertaining to the Hippopotami, already classified, will have to await exhibition until show-cases are available.

The Deer, in a fossilized state, is also abundantly represented. The specimens show evidence of individuals varying greatly in size. The skeletal remains of this animal are principally found embedded in the lower part of the Red Earth which overlies the bone breccia layer. Towards the mouth of the cave, water-worn boulders and pebbles, differing greatly in size, intervene between these two layers. The specimens displayed form only a small part of a rich and abundant material awaiting exhibition. It is interesting to note that there is evidence to prove that the Deer was not completely exterminated in these islands until comparatively late prehistoric times.

Remains of Birds from the cave deposits are chiefly represented by a small collection consisting of femurs, humeri, ulnas and tibiotarsi recovered from the excavations conducted during the month of May, 1924, and of which a detailed description appeared in the Report on the working of this Museum for the year 1924-25.

The invertebrate remains are represented by an interesting collection of shells of Mollusca, yielded by the more superficial deposits. A few specimens are, as has been noted above, pierced for suspension, and others are rouged with ochre. These objects, intended evidently for personal decoration, were as a rule found embedded in association with prehistoric potsherds and implements. Similar specimens are known from other local prehistoric sites. The land-shells from the upper part of the Red Earth are mostly covered by a thin layer of stalagmite.

Interesting pieces of stalagmitic floors enclosing land-shells and teeth of extinct carnivores, as also slabs, crowded with fossil bones from different levels, are also shown.

EXCAVATIONS AT GHAR DALAM.

During the months of April, May and June of last year, I excavated a portion of the cave deposit, 170 feet from the entrance. At this point the cavern is 36 feet wide, and 12 feet in height from the surface of the floor deposit. A trench 38 feet long, by an average width of 7 feet 8 inches at the top was cut, tapering down to about 3 feet at the bottom, lying along the S. E. wall and separated from Miss Caton Thompson's diagonal trench, excavated in 1922, by a ledge of the cave wall.

A Primus incandescent lantern ensured a sufficiently good light for excavating. Layers, six inches deep, were examined when the loose deposit was taken out in baskets, emptied upon a table constructed near the entrance, sifted by hand, and subjected to the closest scrutiny before its final removal. Unbroken specimens were dealt with by careful scraping. When the bones were partially decayed they were only extricated after being hardened on the spot.

The most superficial layer, one foot five inches in thickness, consisted mainly of angular fragments of limestone, embedded in a matrix of red earth and lumps of a yellowish-blue clay. This layer yielded a considerable number of late and prehistoric potsherds, together with a few slingstones, a couple of flint scrapers, and numerous fossil animal remains belonging to lower levels. This shows that this part of the cave was used as a dumping ground during some previous excavation. Since the cavern began to attract attention by the discovery of fossil remains in its floor, digging has taken place at intervals, occasionally also by unauthorised excavators.

After clearing out this mixed superficial layer, the following sequence of layers from above downwards were met with:—

First Layer.

This consisted of a rather compact grayish red earth, varying in thickness from 8 to 12 inches. Embedded in it, without any trace of stratification, were many angular fragments of limestone, differing in diameter from one to six inches. The only human artefacts met with in this layer consisted of some 20 sherds of pottery, of varying size and thickness, derived mainly from pots and ranging from the Punic to the present age. Teeth of *Bos* sp., *Sus* sp., *Equus* sp., and Sheep or Goat were also present. Fragments of a skull and a few mandibular rami of a Bat were recovered. Besides these vertebrate remains, the following species of Mollusca were found

through the layer: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Helix aperta*, Born., *Helix aspersa*, Mull., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, Linn., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Rumina decollata*, L., *Albea candidissima*, Drap., *Pomatias melitense*, Sow., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Xeromagna caruanae*, Kob., *Patella lusitanica*, Gmel., *Patella coerulea*, L., *Gibbula rarilineata*, Michaud., *Ceritium vulgatum*, var. *gracilis*, Brug., and *Pisania maculosa*, Lam. Most of these shells are not fossilised, and they must have been introduced at a comparatively late time when the cave was used as a cattle pen.

Second Layer.

This layer, which varied in depth from 10 to 13 inches, consisted of a darkish-gray, rather loose, soil. Small angular fragments of limestone, similar to those met with in the overlying layer, together with numerous sea-worn pebbles were scattered throughout its thickness. Pottery consisting of an abundance of sherds closely resembling those unearthed from local prehistoric sites were obtained. A few bone, chert, flint and obsidian implements, as also many sling-stones of *Globigerina* limestone were found associated with the potsherds. Shells of *Conus mediterraneus*, *Cypraea lurida*, *Patella coerulea*, and *Glycimeris* sp., the latter rouged with ochre, were remarkable on account of an artificial perforation at one end, and were the only objects found that represent articles used for personal decoration. Fragments of charcoal were strewn throughout the layer. Human remains were represented by a fragment of a maxilla with the two last molar teeth *in situ*. A few mandibular rami of Bat were also present. Toad remains were particularly plentiful. Besides the above mentioned pierced shells of Mollusca, the following species were collected: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Helix aperta*, Born., *Helix aspersa*, Mull., *Trochidea schembrii*, Pfr., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, L., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Pomatias melitense*, Sow., *Rumina decollata*, L., *Patella coerulea*, L., *Patella lusitanica*, Gmelin., *Cypraea lurida*, L., *Conus mediterraneus*, Hwass and Brug., *Columbella rustica*, L., *Pisania maculosa*, Lam., *Ceritium vulgatum*, Brug., *Osilinus turbinatus*, Born., *Cymatium parthenopeum*, Salis., *Thais haemastoma*, L., *Murex trunculus*, L., *Barbatia barbata*, L., *Tellina planata*, L., *Glycimeris* sp., *Paphia (Pullastra) pullastra*, Montg., *Venus verrucosa*, L., and *Vermetus arenarius*, L.,

Third Layer.

This consisted of a rather compact red earth heavily charged with clay, containing a few stems of stalactite, but no stones. It attained a maximum thickness of 2 feet 4 inches. Notwithstanding the rigorous search for human artefacts no such remains were met with. Fragments of two different mandibles, belonging to children, lying 5 feet apart, were found embedded at a depth of one foot below the upper limit of this layer. A few rolled fragments of bones of *Hippopotamus* sp., a canine tooth and a tibia of a small Fox, and an enormous amount of teeth and bones of *Cervus* (?) *barbarus* were recovered. Some limb-bones of the Deer were extracted in a fine state of preservation, and some vertebrae were found embedded in their natural relation. Remains of toad were also very plentiful. The shells of Mollusca, yielded by the upper part of this layer, represented the following species: *Eobania vermiculata*, Mull., *Iberus melitensis*, Fer., *Trochidea schembrii*, Pfr., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia*, Gatto., *Clausilia oscitans*, Chp., *Clausilia bidens*, L., *Mastus pupa*, Brug., *Oxychilus draparnaldi*, Beck., and *Rumina decollata* L., A layer of stalagmite completely covered a big proportion of these shells.

Fourth Layer.

This consisted of an indurated darkish red earth in which were embedded numerous small pebbles and a few subangular fragments of limestone. Its average thickness was 4 inches. Animal remains belonging exclusively to *Cervus* sp. were very abundant; these were mostly in a fragmentary state, rolled, and highly mineralised.

Fifth Layer.

This consisted of a tough, tenacious, clayey red earth, having a maximum depth of one foot. A few teeth and fragments of antlers, together with some phalanges and broken limb-bones of *Cervus* sp. occurred scattered throughout its upper half. Remains of *Hippopotamus* sp. were embedded in its lower half, especially at its junction with the underlying layer. Remains of Birds, not yet determined, were met with. A few distal portions of limb-bones, chiefly of the humerus of *Testudo* (?) *græca* were also found. In this layer the majority of the specimens were highly mineralised.

1. *Arnoglossus boscai*, Risso.
2. *Auxis rochei*, Risso.
3. *Blennius gattorugine*, Will.
4. *Blennius ocellaris*, L.
5. *Blennius sanguinolentus*, Pall.
6. *Box salpa*, L.
7. *Carcharias glaucus*, Rond.
8. *Conger vulgaris*, Cuv.
9. *Crenilabrus pavo*, C.V.
10. *Gobius capito*, C.V.
11. *Gobius paganellus*, L.
12. *Labrus turdus*, Bl.
13. *Lichia glauca*, L.
14. *Lophius budegassa*, Spin.
15. *Maena zebra*, Brunn.
16. *Motella communis*, Cuv.
17. *Mugil chelo*, Cuv.
18. *Mustelus laevis*, M.H.
19. *Mustelus vulgaris*, M.H.
20. *Ophidium barbatum*, L.
21. *Rhomboidichthys podas*, Del.
22. *Scorpaena porcus*, L.

1. *Balanus perforatus*, Brug.
2. *Cythamalus stellatus*, Ranz.
3. *Lepas anatifera*, L.
4. *Lepas pectinata*, Spengl.
5. *Parthenopea subterranea*, Kossm.
6. *Peltogaster paguri*, Rathke.
7. *Sacculina* sp.
8. *Scalpellum vulgare*, Leach.
9. *Cecrops latreillii*, Leach.
10. *Sapphirina* sp.
11. *Squilla cerisii*, Roux.
12. *Squilla eusebia*, Risso.
13. *Squilla desmarestii*, Risso.
14. *Squilla mantis*, Rond.
15. *Lophogaster typicus*, Sars.
16. *Alpheus dentipes*, Guer.
17. *Anchistia scripta*, Hell.
18. *Chlorotocus gracilipes*, M. Edw.
19. *Crangon cataphractus*, M. Edw.
20. *Diogenes varians*, Hell.
21. *Eupagurus meticulosus*, Hell.
22. *Eupagurus prideauxii*, Hell.
23. *Galathea squamifera*, Leach.
24. *Galathea strigosa*, Fabr.
25. *Gebia littoralis*, Desm.
26. *Gnathophyllum elegans*, Latr.
27. *Homarus vulgaris*, M. Edw.
28. *Lysmata seticaudata*, Risso.
29. *Munida rugosa*, Leach.
30. *Nephrops norvegicus*, Leach.
31. *Nika edulis*, Risso.
32. *Pagurus callidus*, Risso.
33. *Pagurus striatus*, Latr.
34. *Palaemon serratus*, Fabr.
35. *Palaemon squilla*, Fabr.
36. *Palinurus vulgaris*, Latr.
37. *Pandalus heterocarpus*, Costa.
38. *Pandalus narwal*, M. Edw.
39. *Peneus caramote*, Desm.
40. *Peneus siphonoceros*, Phil.

Fishes.

23. *Scorpaena ustulata*, Lowe.
24. *Scymnus lichia*, Bp.
25. *Serranus scriba*, L.
26. *Smaris vulgaris*, C.V.
27. *Solea impar*, Beun.
28. *Solea kleinii*, Risso.
29. *Solea monochir*, Bp.
30. *Solea ocellata*, L.
31. *Solea variegata*, Donovan.
32. *Spinax niger*, Cloq.
33. *Stromateus fiatola*, L.
34. *Syngnathus acus*, Mich.
35. *Trachinus draco*, L.
36. *Trachinus radiatus*, C.V.
37. *Trachinus vipera*, Cuv.
38. *Trigla aspera*, Rond.
39. *Trigla lineata*, L.
40. *Trigla lyra*, L.
41. *Trigla obscura*, L.
42. *Umbrina cirrhosa*, L.
43. *Xyrichtys novacula*, Cuv.

Crustacea.

41. *Peneus membranaceus*, Hell.
42. *Scyllarus arctus*, Fabr.
43. *Scyllarus latus*, Latr.
44. *Sicyonia sculpta*, M. Edw.
45. *Stenopus spinosus*, Risso.
46. *Typton spongicola*, Costa.
47. *Ateleocyclus cruentatus*, Desm.
48. *Calappa granulata*, Fabr.
49. *Dorippe lanata*, Bosc.
50. *Dromia vulgaris*, M. Edw.
51. *Eriphia spinifrons*, Sav.
52. *Gonoplax rhomboides*, Lamn.
53. *Herbstia condyliata*, M. Edw.
54. *Homola spinifrons*, Leach.
55. *Ilia nucleus*, Leach.
56. *Inachus scorpio*, Fabr.
57. *Lambrus angulifrons*, M. Edw.
58. *Lambrus massena*, Roux.
59. *Lambrus mediterraneus*, Roux.
60. *Lissa chiragra*, Leach.
61. *Lupa hastata*, M. Edw.
62. *Maja squinado*, Bosc.
63. *Maja verrucosa*, M. Edw.
64. *Nautilograpsus minutus*, M. Edw.
65. *Paragalene longicrura*, Ndo.
66. *Pirimela denticulata*, Leach.
67. *Pisa armata*, Latr.
68. *Platyonychus nasutus*, Latr.
69. *Portunus arcuatus*, Leach.
70. *Portunus corrugatus*, Leach.
71. *Portunus depurator*, Leach.
72. *Portunus holsatus*, Fabr.
73. *Stenorhynchus longirostris*, M. Edw.
74. *Stenorhynchus phalangium*, M. Edw.
75. *Thia polita*, Leach.
76. *Xantho rivulosus*, Risso.
77. *Xantho tuberculatus*, Bell.
78. *Gyge branchialis*, Corn. Panc.
79. *Idothea hectica*, Pall.
80. *Jone thoracica*, Mont.

Insects.

- One specimen of Cricket was presented by Capt. Charles Vassallo.
 One specimen of Dragon-fly was presented by Mr. T. Camilleri.
 A few specimens of local Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Hymenoptera were purchased.

Mollusca.

Specimens of Lamellibranchia from the Grand Harbour were presented by Capt. J. Semini.

Echinoderms.

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| 1. <i>Antedon rosacea</i> , Norman. | 22. <i>Arbacia pustulosa</i> , Gray. |
| 2. <i>Amphiura squamata</i> , Sars. | 23. <i>Brissus unicolor</i> , Klein. |
| 3. <i>Amphiura virens</i> , Sars. | 24. <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i> , Pet. |
| 4. <i>Asterias glacialis</i> , O.F.M. | 25. <i>Echinocardium cordatum</i> , Gray. |
| 5. <i>Asterias tenuispina</i> , Lam. | 26. <i>Echinocyamus pusillus</i> , Gray. |
| 6. <i>Asterina gibbosa</i> , Forbes. | 27. <i>Echinus acutus</i> , Lam. |
| 7. <i>Asterina pancerii</i> , Gasco. | 28. <i>Echinus melo</i> , Lam. |
| 8. <i>Astropecten aurantiacus</i> , Gray. | 29. <i>Echinus microtuberculatus</i> , Blv. |
| 9. <i>Astropecten bispinosus</i> , Mull. Tr. | 30. <i>Sphaerechinus granularis</i> , Ag. |
| 10. <i>Astropecten pentacanthus</i> , Mull. Tr. | 31. <i>Strongylocentrotus lividus</i> , Brdt. |
| 11. <i>Astropecten squamatus</i> , Mull. Tr. | 32. <i>Cucumaria planckii</i> , Brdt. |
| 12. <i>Astropecten subinermis</i> , Mull. Tr. | 33. <i>Cucumaria syracusana</i> , Sars. |
| 13. <i>Chaetaster longipes</i> , Mull. Tr. | 34. <i>Cucumaria tergestina</i> , Sars. |
| 14. <i>Echinaster sepositus</i> , Mull. Tr. | 35. <i>Holothuria impatiens</i> , Forsk. |
| 15. <i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i> , L. Ag. | 36. <i>Holothuria sanctori</i> , D. Ch. |
| 16. <i>Ophioderma longicauda</i> , Mull. Tr. | 37. <i>Holothuria tubulosa</i> , Gml. |
| 17. <i>Ophioglypha lacertosa</i> , Lyman. | 38. <i>Phyllophorus urna</i> , Grube. |
| 18. <i>Ophiomyxa pentagona</i> , Mull. Tr. | 39. <i>Stichopus regalis</i> , Selenka. |
| 19. <i>Ophiopsila aranea</i> , Forbes. | 40. <i>Synapta digitata</i> , J. Mull. |
| 20. <i>Ophiothrix echinata</i> , Mull. Tr. | 41. <i>Synapta inhaerens</i> , Dub. Koren. |
| 21. <i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i> , Dub. Koren. | |

Sponges.

One specimen of *Hircinia variabilis*, Schmidt and another one of *Hircinia muscarum* Schmidt.

Palaeontological collections.

- Seven specimens of Tertiary Molluscs, and a fragment of a Crustacean, from the neighbourhood of Calafra. Presented by Capt. J. Semini.
- A specimen slab from the Scutella Bed at Ras il Kaura. Presented by the Curator.
- Fragments of a Crustacean from the Globigerina limestone quarries at Mqabba. Purchased.
- A number of specimens of teeth belonging to *Galeocerdo aduncus*, Ag., *Isurus retroflexa*, Ag., *Isurus desori*, Ag., *Isurus hastatis*, Ag., *Hemipristis serra*, Ag., *Odontaspis contortidens*, Ag., *Carcharias* sp. and *Sphaerodus* sp. from our Tertiary strata. Purchased.
- One Tertiary Gastropod. Presented by Mr. Emm. Camilleri.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The list of donations to the Library included among others, the following works:
 Le comparse di *Sula bassana bassana*, Linn., in Italia, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Uccelli osservati sul mare durante la crociera della motonave Oceania, Venezia-Tripoli, Tripoli-Trieste (7-14 Novembre 1933), by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Piccolo contributo all'Avifauna della Tripolitania, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Comparsa dello Zigolo della neve nell'autunno 1933-34 in Italia, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Uccelli catturati od osservati nei dintorni di Tripoli, il 10 e l'11 Novembre, 1933, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Uccelli raccolti dal Prof. Lidio Cipriani nel Mozambico e nel Transvaal nel 1929, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Elenco degli uccelli raccolti dalla Spedizione Italiana al Karakoram 1929 (VII) comandata da S.A.R. il Duca di Spoleto, by Dott. E. Moltoni.

- Seconda cattura in Italia dell'Uccello delle tempeste a coda forcuta (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*, Vieillat), by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Elenco degli uccelli raccolti dal Prof. G. Scortecci nella Somalia Centrale e Settentrionale nel 1931, by Dott. E. Moltoni.
 Ciclo annuale del microplancton di superficie nel golfo di Napoli (golfo interno), by Prof. Raffaele Issel.
 Bollettino dei Musei e Laboratorii di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata, della R. Università di Genova, Vol. XIII-1933.
 Natura e ciclo annuale del plancton marino, by Prof. R. Issel.
 Alcuni problemi relativi al plancton marino, by Prof. R. Issel.
 Progressi e mete della biologia marina, by Prof. R. Issel.
 La biologia del fondo a "scampi" nel mare Ligure, by Prof. R. Issel.
 Vita e sfruttamento degli abissi marini, by Prof. R. Issel.
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In conclusion my best thanks are due to Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate, M. Burton Esq., W. N. Edwards Esq., Sir Arthur Keith, J.R. Norman Esq., H. W. Parker Esq., Col. A. J. Peile, Dr. W. E. Swinton and Dr. E. J. White, for their kind and unstinted help given to my Section during this period.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BALDACCHINO,
 Curator Nat. Hist. Section.

The Director,
 Valletta Museum.