

REPORTS
ON THE WORKING OF
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR
1937-38.

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Report on the work of the Museum Department for 1937-38.

THE MUSEUM.

Auberge d'Italie.

17th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Museum Department for the financial year 1937-38, together with reports A. B and C. of the Curators in charge of the Archaeological, Natural History, and the Fine Arts Section respectively. The report covers a period during which the Museum had not yet come under my administration.

The sad duty devolves on me to record the death of Mr. Carmelo Rizzo, A. & C.E., which occurred, rather suddenly, on the 5th March 1938. Mr. Rizzo was a very distinguished Engineer and a well known authority on local Archaeology and Geology. He had succeeded the late Professor the Honourable Sir Them. Zammit, Kt., C.M.G., M.D., D.Litt. (Oxon), the first Director of the Museum, on the 4th November 1935, and much valuable work was done under his guidance during the last two years.

On the 8th March, 1938, Mr. Hannibal P. Scicluna, M.B.E., L.P., was appointed Acting Director of the Museum.

The number of visitors who have been admitted to the various sites under the control of this Department during the last financial year is shown in Appendix D to this report.

Accessions to the Museum by gifts and purchases are detailed in Appendix E. The Department is very grateful to those who have made these much appreciated donations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAN. P. SCICLUNA,

Acting Director of the Museum.

His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor.

APPENDIX A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.

THE MUSEUM.

Auberge d'Italie, Valletta.

2nd May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the working of the Archaeological Section for the financial year 1937-38.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

Excavations and restorations at the Ggantija Monument — Gozo.

The excavation of the Ggantija monument was resumed on the 17th August 1937; the four apses of the Southern Temple and the two inner apses of the Northern Temple were completely cleared of the few inches of rubble and soil which covered the stone pavings and torba floors. The only object discovered during this excavation was a fine neolithic vessel of baked clay, with a highly polished slip, similar in shape to those described by Sir T. Zammit in his publication "Prehistoric Malta" (p. 108 Fig. 27); it has a maximum diameter of 8 in. and is 5 in. in height; the vessel was found under the ruins of a stone altar situated in the southern and inner apse of the Northern Temple.

The restoration of the large altar in the southern and inner apse of the Southern Temple was also taken in hand. The altar originally consisted of four large uprights and three horizontal slabs and was built against the back wall of the apse; it was reduced to a heap of ruins during the last century when most of the uprights and slabs were broken and dispersed. Almost all the missing stones were found and with the help of a fairly accurate drawing made about one hundred years ago, the altar was entirely rebuilt.

Remains of a Prehistoric building at Żebbieh.

The preliminary excavations conducted at Żebbieh in the locality known as "Li-Skorba" close to the village of Mgarr (Malta) revealed the remains of a prehistoric building of considerable importance. Previous to these excavations only a single megalith 13 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 ft. 4 in. thick was visible and this was partly covered by a mound of rubble and field soil.

After removing the mound adjacent to the monolith the tops of what appear to be large uprights were exposed to view and a small quantity of prehistoric pots, beads and worked stones were collected although the actual prehistoric layer had not been reached.

These finds are enough to warrant a thorough excavation of the site and it is hoped that further investigations will be carried out in the near future.

Restoration at "Ta Hagrat" Mgarr, Malta.

The two lintels of the main entrance to the minor megalithic building at "Ta Hagrat" Mgarr, were dislodged from their original position about fifty years ago by the tenant of the site his sole object being to make room for the branches of a near by carob tree.

One of the lintels was thrown on the stumps of two of the uprights which flank the entrance and the other was pushed some distance away from the entrance.

Suitable stones have been erected on the stumps of the uprights and both lintels have been replaced in their original position.

The A/Director,
Valletta Museum.

ROCK-CUT TOMBS.

(Punic and Roman).

Several rock-tombs were cleared and examined by this Department during the year under review. The tombs and their furniture will be briefly dealt with in the order of the dates of their discovery.

Rock-tombs at Hal Far Aerodrome.

Four rock-tombs were examined in this locality by kind permission of the Air Ministry; they were all of the Roman period and of the same type viz. both shaft and the burial chamber were rectangular in plan; unfortunately all the ceilings of the chambers were destroyed long ago and consequently the tomb furnitures and the skeletons were found covered with soil.

Tomb No. 1.

Discovered on the 26th April 1937.

This burial consisted of a shaft 6 ft. long 4 ft. wide and 3 ft. 6 in. deep, two burial chambers cut in the eastern and southern sides of the shaft and a small cavity hollowed out in the northern side.

The southern chamber measured 5 ft. in length, 3 ft. in width and 2 ft. 6 in. in height; it contained the skeletal remains of two adults and the following baked clay objects:— two oenochoe, one heavy bilychnis lamp, fragments of another bilychnis lamp and two deep plates.

The western chamber was probably rifled long ago for only some fragments of an amphora were recovered.

In the cavity cut in the northern side of the shaft, opposite the southern chamber, a large jar and two plates were found.

Tomb No. 2.

Discovered on the 28th April 1937.

This was a single chambered tomb with a shaft 5 ft. long 2 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep. The burial chamber was cut in the northern side of the shaft and measured 7 ft. 2 in. in length 3 ft. 6 in. in width and 2 ft. 6 in. in height. It contained the skeletal remains of three adults, two oenochoe, one aryballos and one heavy bilychnis lamp.

Tomb No. 3.

Discovered on the 9th July 1937.

Only a part of this tomb was actually found; the rock in which the tomb was cut must have been quarried long ago and only about a third of the burial chamber was left untouched and it was indeed fortunate that the following objects were found heaped in a corner of the chamber:— one amphora with covering plate, one cinerary urn with covering plate containing the cremated remains of an adult, one oenochoe, one clay unguentarium, one aryballos, one small bilychnis lamp and one calix.

Burial at Buskett.

On the 5th October 1937 a number of earthenware vessels were met with in the Government fields at Buskett close to the southern boundary wall of Verdala Palace. The vessels were simply buried in loose soil about 3 ft. below the level of the field; they were found standing upwards and appeared to have been undisturbed. The shapes of these vessels are quite different from the ordinary type of rock-tomb furnitures and may be attributed to the Punic Period.

The objects recovered were the following :— one large jar containing the cremated remains of an adult a number of plain circular silver ear-rings and two silver rings; four oenochoe, one aryballos, three cups, one patera and one plate. One of the rings found in the jar is of special interest; it has an Egyptian scarab, set in a silver band, bearing a royal cartouche with the name of Men-Kheper Re and two winged urei (VI to V Cent. B.C.) the other ring has a small cowry also set in a silver band. When all the objects had been extracted a trial trench was cut round the site but nothing of importance was found.

Rock-tomb at Ġnien Fieres — Ghain Klieb — Rabat.

A very peculiar burial was met with at Ġnien Fieres on the 25th October 1937. The tomb had no shaft and a low rectangular aperture led to a narrow chamber 5 ft. 5 in. long, 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. wide; the slab which sealed the entrance to the chamber was found partly broken and the chamber was found filled with soil from which the following objects were recovered :— one jar with long neck and horizontal handles, two cups with handles, one bilychnis lamp, one oenochoe, two paterae, three plates, and one unguentarium with globular body. A very strange feature of this tomb was that no human remains were found in the jar or among the debris; this fact leads one to believe that neither the tomb nor its furniture were ever used for burial purposes.

Rock-tomb at Nadur — Malta.

This burial, which was discovered on the 29th October 1937 in the field known as "L-Għalqa il-watja", was a one chambered tomb with a shaft 5 ft. long 3 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep; the burial chamber was cut in the southern side of the shaft and measured 6 ft. 3 in. in length, 5 ft. in width and 3 ft. in height. The chamber contained the skeletal remains of four adults, two amphorae with covering plate, two small jars with two handles, two aryballi one oenochoe, one unguentarium, two plates and one calix.

One of the amphorae had a potter's mark stamped in relief on the underside of one of its handles; it represented the letters A T B in Phoenician characters. (III to II Century B.C.).

Rock-tomb at Hal Far.

On the 27th January 1938 a rock-tomb was discovered at Hal Far by workmen who had dug a shaft for the erection of a telephone pole; the tomb was situated about fifty yards to the east of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, Hal Far Aerodrome.

The find was immediately brought to the notice of this Department and on inspection it was found that the workmen had broken through the ceiling of the burial chamber of the tomb and that its contents were not rifled.

The burial chamber was cut in a very friable rock; it was almost rectangular in plan with rounded corners and measured 6 ft. 3 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 2 ft. 9 in. in height; the sealing slab placed against the rectangular entrance to the chamber was still in situ but no attempt was made to clear the shaft.

The tomb furniture consisted of the following objects :— one egg-shaped amphora with covering plate, two cinerary urns containing human cremated remains, three bilychnes lamps one feeding bottle in the shape of an aryballos, two deep plates and two paterae.

Cinerary Urn at Buskett Rabat.

On the 25th March 1938 the head gardener of Buskett informed the Director that a jar had been discovered in the path way known as "Ta' fuq il ghorof".

On repairing to the spot it was found that the jar was a cinerary urn with vertical handles rising from the shoulders to the rim of a cylindrical neck. It was encountered

standing upwards with its base about 2 ft. 6 in. below the level of the path way. The urn was firmly embedded in loose soil and was found covered with stones and burnt field soil.

Though much cracked, its fabric was in an undisturbed position as high as the shoulders, the neck, handles and mouth having been shattered soon after the jar was discovered. Within the upper part the fragments of the missing parts and those of a flat plate, evidently its cover, were found.

The urn contained the cremated remains of an adult and some burnt soil, it measured 1 ft. 1 in. in height and 8 in. in diameter.

Restoration of chapel at Tad-Dejr Catacomb.

The restoration of the XIV Century Chapel in the Tad-Dejr Catacomb was taken in hand last January; the chapel contains a very beautiful fresco painting which is in a very bad state of preservation owing to the dampness of the wall against which it is painted.

To ensure that no further damage is caused to the painting a trench has been cut at the back of the fresco and the side walls and roof of the chapel have been covered with cement and tar.

Catacombs at Salina.

A very interesting family catacomb was discovered at Salina on the 12th May 1937; it is situated in the field known as "il latnija" close to the small chapel of "in-Nunziata".

This catacomb consists of a central passage flanked, on the left hand side by an agape table, two window graves and an unfinished saddle-backed canopied tomb and on the right hand side by two saddle-backed canopied tombs and one window grave. A special feature of this catacomb are the decorations cut in low relief on the sides of the various graves, in the shape of spirals, crosses and palm leaves; a quadruped, probably a lamb, is carved on the right hand side of the entrance. The catacomb was found filled with soil up to within a few inches of the ceiling and all the graves were rifled; four christian lamps and the upper part of a quern were recovered from the debris which filled the catacomb.

Four other catacombs situated in the vicinity of the one just described were cleared and examined; they were all of the common type and presented no special features.

Mr. L. J. Upton Way, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., very kindly supervised the excavation of these catacombs and afterwards published an illustrated article on the catacombs in the "Times of Malta" of the 29th June, 1937.

Photograph Collection.

The aim of this collection is to provide a record of all the sites and objects connected with Maltese Archaeology; the collection comprises over 3,000 negatives and 5,000 prints which are being rearranged with a view to make a proper index of both negatives and prints. This work is being carried out by Mr. E. Sciberras under my direction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ZAMMIT,

Curator Archaeological Section.

APPENDIX B.

NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

THE MUSEUM.

Auberge d'Italie, Valletta.

15th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the working of the Natural History Section for the financial year 1937-38.

COLLECTION OF MOLLUSCS.

The determination and labelling of the specimens of Maltese Gasteropod and Lamellibranchiate Molluscs has been completed. I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to Col. A. J. Peile for the valuable help given to me in connection with this work.

COLLECTION OF FISHES.

The more important additions to this collection are the following:—

One specimen of *Lagocephalus laevigatus* Linn. — Globe fish; Buzaq. It was taken off Marsaxlokk Bay, and acquired from the Valletta Market. This species is rather rare in our waters.

One specimen of *Acipenser sturio* Linn. The Common Sturgeon; Sturiun. The first to record this species was Giorgio Locano in "Catalogus Piscium Melitensium" published by Carsten Niebuhr in "Descriptiones animalium quae in itinere orientali observavit Petrus Forskal" (Hanniae 1775). Mr. G. Trapani in his "Catalogue of the different kinds of Fish of Malta and Gozo" (Malta 1838) also includes this species. Mr. G. Despott in his "Ichthyology of Malta" says that he had not succeeded in seeing a specimen in the flesh, but he remembers seeing a preserved skin in Capt. Strickland's Collection, labelled "Malta 1859".

One specimen of *Corvina nigra* Cuv. The sea Cow; Torc or Gharab. This species is not very common.

One specimen of *Gadus potassou* Risso. — Couch's Whiting. This species is to be considered as very scarce.

One specimen of *Myrus vulgaris* Kaup. Gringu tan-nemex. Gulia says this species is not common. Despott records only two specimens.

One specimen of *Scomber scombrus* Linn. Mackerel; Pizzintun. This species is not very common, and in certain seasons it disappears almost completely from our seas.

One specimen of *Capros aper* Lac. The Boar fish; Pixxi trumbetta or Bassas. This species is recorded as rare in the list published by Gulia in "Il Barth". Despott says that he never succeeded in securing a single specimen.

One specimen of *Sphagebranchus imberbis* Delar. Only one specimen is recorded; it was taken by a fisherman of Wied iż-Żurrieq in April, 1917.

One specimen of *Sphagebranchus caecus* Linn. This species is of very rare occurrence in our waters.

One specimen of *Hippocampus brevicestris* Cuv. The short-nosed Sea-Horse; Ziemel tal-baħar. This species is rather common in all our bays and harbours.

One specimen of *Hippocampus guttulatus* Cuv. The Sea Horse; Ziemel tal-baħar. This species is more common than its congener and is also found in all bays and harbours.

The Acting Director,

The Museum, Valletta.

The head and the caudal fin of *Carcharodon rondeleti* Muller and Henle. The Great Blue Shark, sometimes known as the Great White Shark or Man-eater; *Huterea x-mara*. These specimens were acquired from the Valletta Market, on the 17th November, 1937. This species is rather of frequent occurrence in our waters, but it is very rarely taken.

One specimen of *Alosa finta* Cuv. Twaite Shad. This species probably constitutes a new record for Maltese fishes. It was taken off Gozo on the 12th January, 1938.

COLLECTION OF BIRDS.

The following specimens have been added to the collection of Birds of the Maltese Islands :—

One specimen of *Limosa limosa limosa* Linn. Black-tailed Godwit; Ghirwiel prim. It was shot on the 10th August, 1937, at Salina Bay, and presented to the Museum by Capt. W. Clarke. Schembri considers this species as rather common in January. According to Wright it is not very common and is to be seen on passage in spring and autumn, being met with also in January and February. At present it is more commonly met with during the winter and at the beginning of spring, and is to be considered as one of our scarcer birds.

One young specimen of *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* Linn. Night Heron; Cuacca. This species regularly occurs on passage generally from April to May and from September to October, being fairly abundant especially in Spring.

One specimen of *Falco columbarius aesalon* Tunstall. Merlin; Seker ta' denbu. It was shot on the 8th November, 1937, and presented to the Museum by Mr. G. P. Xerri. According to Schembri this species is very common during the autumn. Wright says that it is not uncommonly met with during both seasons, especially in the autumn. At present this species is rather scarce.

One specimen of *Arenaria interpres interpres* Linn. Turnstone; Monachella imperiali. It was shot at Salina Bay on the 10th November, 1937, and presented to the Museum by Capt. W. Clarke. Schembri says that a few individuals occur almost annually, and he records a plentiful passage during the spring of 1840. Wright says that the species is of rather irregular occurrence and somewhat rare, occurring generally in May, August, and September, but he states that he has shot it also in December. According to Despott it is a rare irregular visitor.

One specimen of *Podiceps fluvialis fluvialis* Tunstall. Little Grebe; Blongion terz. It was shot on the 3rd November, 1937, at Salina Bay, and presented to the Museum by Capt. W. Clarke. Schembri states that young individuals of this species are rather common, but he never succeeded in seeing an adult one. According to Wright they are not uncommon about the end of August or the beginning of September. At present, these birds are irregular visitors to our islands, and rather scarce.

One specimen of *Anas penelope* Linn. Widgeon; Silfiun second. It was shot at Salina Bay, on the 21st December, 1937, and presented to the Museum by Capt. W. Clarke. Schembri says that this species is rather common, and generally occurs on passage in December and January. Wright says that it is not uncommon in winter, and is sometimes seen during the summer; he records a specimen shot in June. Despott consider the specie as an irregular visitor and generally scarce.

One specimen of *Larus argentatus cachinnans* Pallas. The Yellow-legged Herring-Gull; Gawwija prima. It was shot at Salina Bay, on the 17th January, 1938, and presented to the Museum by Capt. W. Clarke. This species is fairly common in our harbours during the winter, and is one of our constant breeders; it breeds more commonly in Gozo than in Malta.

LAND SHELLS IN THE MALTESE QUARTERNARY DEPOSITS.

Although the presence of land shells in the Quarternary deposits of the Maltese Archipelago had attracted the attention of various students, yet, until lately, no serious attempt has ever been made to determine the different species.

Leith Adams, writing in 1870, recorded his five years' explorations in the bone caves, rock fissures, and alluvial deposits of Malta. He was rewarded by a rich collection of remains of extinct mammals, reptiles, and birds, besides various species of land shells. The specimens of Mollusca were submitted to the critical examination of Mr. S. P. Woodward who reported that among the *Helices* there was a smooth globular species which he could not determine, and a single example of small conical and striated species. The remaining specimens represented *Helix aspersa*, *H. vermiculata*, *H. candidissima*, *H. pisana*, *H. globosus*, *H. aperta*, *H. striata*, *H. flarida*, *Bulimus acutus*, and *Clausilia syracusana*.

In 1874, Messrs H. W. Feilden and E. C. Maxwell drew the attention to certain post-pliocene deposits which have been discovered in the vicinity of Qala Dwejra and Il-Qala in Gozo. The shells found by them in these beds were examined by Cav. L. Benoit, and consisted of the following species:— *Helix aspersa*, *H. vermiculata*, *H. candidissima*, *H. striata*, *H. pyramidata*, *Cyclostoma sulcatum*, *Bulimus decollatus*, and *B. obscurus*. In 1890 these Pleistocene beds were again examined by Prof. J. H. Cooke who had the specimens of shells collected by him determined by Mr. E. A. Smith as follows:— *Pomatias melitensis*, *Helix pisana*, *H. striata*, *H. vermiculata*, *H. virgata*, and *H. caperata*.

In 1896 Cooke published his notes on the Pleistocene beds of Malta. The only species of shells mentioned by him comprise:— *Helix aspersa*, *H. vermicularis*, *H. pisana*, *Clausilia bidens*, *Rumina decollata*, *Cyclostoma melitensis*, and *Clausilia sulcatum*.

Later writers about our Quaternary deposits only mention the presence of both extinct and living species of land shells, but the specimens were never determined.

In an elaborate paper on the Quaternary conditions in Malta, published by Dr. C. T. Trechmann in the Geological Magazine, vol. LXXV, No. 883, January 1938, is embodied a survey of the more important Quaternary deposits in both Malta and Gozo, and an accurate study of the land shells occurring in them, besides other items of archaeological and geological importance.

During his two visits paid to Malta and Gozo in 1933 and 1936 of four and six weeks duration, Dr. C. T. Trechmann was especially interested in the fossil land shells embedded in the Quaternary deposits. Examination of the specimens collected by him shows that while a certain number are extinct others are more closely allied to living forms; a proportion are still living in Malta, while a few of the present-day Maltese living forms are absent from the Quaternary beds. Land shells are not found in all the deposits, and generally where bones occur in plenty land shells are not found, and where land shells occur there are only scraps of bone or none at all. Sometimes they occur in little clusters, or else sporadically distributed.

The fossil land shells collected and described by Dr. Trechmann represent the following species:— *Helix (Cryptomphalus) bateae* sp. nov., *Helix (Otala) protovermiculata* sp. nov., *Helix (Helicella) balduccchini* sp. nov., *Helix (Iberus ?) rizzoi* sp. nov., *Helix (Cochlicella ?) zammiti* sp. nov., *Helix (Cernuella) aff. durieuri* Moq-Tand., *Helix (Turricula) calcarata* Benoit, *Helix (Trochula) schembrii* Pfr. var., *Helix (Heliomanes) maritima* Drap., *Helix (Heliomanes) variabilis* Drap. var., *Helix (Heliomanes) caruanae* Kobelt, *Helix (Iberus) melitensis* var. *megalithica* nov., *Helix (Euparypha) pisana* Müll., *Helix (Helicogena) aperta* Born., *Mastus pupa* Brug., *Rumina decollata* Linn., *Clausilia (Papillifera) bidens* Linn., and *Cyclostoma* cf. *sulcatum* Drap. var.

COLLECTION OF MALTESE TERTIARY DECAPOD CRUSTACEA.

All the specimens in this collection have been determined and labelled but, unfortunately, not all the species so far recorded from the Maltese rocks are represented. Of particular interest is a fine specimen of *Harpactocarcinus* cf. *quadrilobatus* Desmarest, obtained from the Lower Coralline Limestone at Wied Ghomor, St. Julians; it has not been hitherto included in the list of Maltese fossil Crabs.

The Maltese Tertiary Crabs have been mentioned for the first time by H. Woodward, in 1873, in the "Sixth Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of continuing Researches in Fossil Crustacea", Rep. 42nd. Meeting Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci. (Brighton 1872). According to Dr. M. F. Glaessner only three of the six genera and none of the species enumerated were correctly determined.

In 1933 Dr. Martin F. Glaessner published the first results of his investigation of the foreign Decapod Crustacea in the Collection of British Museum (Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 10, vol. 12). In this communication are included the Miocene Brachyura from Malta.

I have much pleasure in expressing my sincerest gratitude to Mr. T. H. Withers of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) for his kind and useful help in the determination of the specimens.

ELEPHANT REMAINS FORM IL-BARRIERA TAL-GOZZU.

On the 24th February, 1938, during quarrying operations in the "Barriera tal-Gozzu", limits of Mqabba, a small pocket in the Globigerina Limestone was met with at a depth of 45 feet. It originally communicated with the surface by a vertical fissure running parallel to the dip of the bed. This cavity was completely filled in with a loose dark red soil in which were embedded, more commonly in its lower part, numerous fragments of bones, mostly derived from limb bones, and of molar teeth of pygmy Elephants. With the exception of two teeth, a third and a fourth right lower molar of *Elephas mnaidriensis* Leith Adams, all the other remains were in too poor a state of preservation to be of any use in attempting a specific determination.

EXCAVATIONS AT GHR DALAM.

During the year under review, the floor deposit in Ghar Dalam was again the object of a very careful investigation. The part selected for examination was lying at a distance of 120 feet from the entrance to the cave, and consisted of that portion of undisturbed deposit which separated the trench dug in 1916, the result of which was published in the *British Association Reports* of that year, and the "inner trench" which was one of the three trenches excavated between the summer of 1918 and that of 1920, and described in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* of 1923.

At this spot, the width of the cave is 24 feet, and the height of the roof from the surface of the floor-deposit varied from 14 to 18 feet. A fine group of stalactites are pendent from the left-hand side of the roof, in correspondence with rock fissures, and many others must have been detached from the middle as evidenced by the scars still clearly visible and the numerous fragments found embedded in the underlying deposit.

The excavations conducted in Ghar Dalam by Mr. G. Despott, during July and August of 1917, consisted of two trenches dug at a distance of 50 and 110 feet respectively from the entrance of the cave. From the inner trench two molar teeth, the second upper molar of the right side and the third upper molar of the same side in process of development, were obtained. These specimens were examined by Sir Arthur Keith, F.G.S., who assigned them to *Homo neanderthalensis*. As the trench in which these human remains have been discovered is so close to the site of the present operations, meticulous care was taken in the sifting of the material from the different layers with the hope of making clear certain obscure data recorded in the description of those investigations.

In the reports on the different excavations conducted in the cave was often described a superficial layer consisting of boulders of Globigerina Limestone and Coralline Limestone, many of which varied in diameter from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. The greater part of these stones were heaped up to a height of about 3 feet along both sides of the cave, but the middle part was kept clear evidently to serve as a path-way running inwards. The somewhat rounded condition of some of the boulders was due to the fact that they had undergone frequent handling, and the water-worn ones were similar in every respect to those that occur so plentifully on the bed of the valley outside.

As the cave was inhabited for a considerable period, from the Neolithic time to quite recently, and it also served as a cattle pen, it is more than likely that these stones were brought in by the inmates to build rough walls to partition the cavern. Just before Ghar Dalam was opened to the public, early in March 1933, the whole of this layer was cleared out.

The present course of excavations once more showed that the floor deposit in the cave is made up of a regular sequence of clearly defined layers. The two uppermost beds are the outcome of an almost uninterrupted occupation of the cavern by man and domestic animals, from Neolithic to recent times, and the rest owe their origin to the transporting action of water which flooded the cave at different times and under diverse conditions during the Pleistocene period.

The first layer, in descending order, attained an average thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It consisted of a greyish red earth in which were embedded, without any trace of stratification, numerous angular fragments of Coralline Limestone, varying in diameter from 1 to 6 inches. A few water-worn stones, similar to those occurring heaped up along the banks and strewn on the bed of Wied Dalam, were also present. These rounded stones were undoubtedly carried in by human agency from the valley outside, as throughout the whole extent of the cave there are no evident signs of any flooding happening later than the Pleistocene times. All the stones were loosely embedded in the earth, but the superficial part of this layer was rather compact.

A great number of sherds of pottery belonging to various periods, ranging from the Punic to the present time, and representing many familiar types of vases, were found embedded in this layer.

Interspersed throughout the whole thickness of this layer were also found numerous shells of Mollusca, the majority of which were in a fragmentary state. The following species were determined:— *Pomatias melitense* Sow., *Mastus pupa* Brug., *Clausilia pseudosyracusia* Caruana Gatto, *Clausilia oscitans* Charp., *Papillifera bidens* Paul., *Ferrussacia folliculus* Gron., *Rumina decollata* Linn., *Helicella Schembrii* Pfr., *Helicella caruanae* Kob., *Iberus Melitensis* Fer., *Eobania vermiculata* Mull., *H. aspersa*, Mull., *Helix aperat* Born., and *Leucochroa candidissima* Drap. The remains of the edible *Helix aspersa* were by far the more numerous.

The vertebrate remains collected consisted of teeth and bones of the same species of domestic animals mentioned in previous excavations, besides bats and rats. All the bones were in a very friable condition and not fossilized. A few other remains of *Cervus* sp. and *Hippopotamus* sp., in a state of fossilization corresponding to those embedded in the lower beds from where they were originally derived as is also evidenced by the nature of the matrix still adhering to some of the specimens, were also found. These fossil bones were, evidently, introduced into this layer at a relatively recent date during the transportation of the material excavated from other sites in the cave.

A few leaves of *Posidonia oceanica* Linn., which are in large quantities cast up on the shores by the rough sea in winter and used in preference to straw as litter for animals, occurred towards the middle and in the upper part of the layer. The adaption of the cave as a shelter for cattle and other domestic animals explains the presence of this sea-wrack in the cavern.

The second layer, attaining an average depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, consisted of a rather compact darkish clayey earth in which were firmly embedded numerous closely set angular frag-

ments of Coralline Limestone varying in diameter from four to six inches. Sea-worn pebbles, identical to those occurring on our beaches, were also common throughout this bed.

The pottery collected from this layer consisted of sherds only. The decoration and technique of these fragments correspond very closely to those characteristic of the numerous samples unearthed from the Maltese prehistoric sites. The Copper age specimens were by far more common than the Neolithic ones. A few potsherds could not be differentiated from those typical of Bahria. All these types of pottery were intimately associated together and there were no evident signs to demonstrate that they were embedded at different periods.

The only other prehistoric artifacts met with in this layer consisted of the familiar sling-stones, made of Globigerina Limestone, two shapeless and unworked flakes of flint, and a polished stone possibly an amulet.

The amulet consists of a triangular axe-shaped piece of nephrite having a truncated apex. It is 36 mm. in length and 31 mm. broad at the base, which is smooth but not sufficiently sharp to suggest a cutting edge. Its surfaces are somewhat bi-convex. A similar object, differing only in its slightly larger dimensions, was discovered in Ghar Dalam in 1917. The most noticeable feature in these two specimens is the absence of a hole near the apex for suspension.

From the numerous small objects discovered in the Hal-Saffieni prehistoric hypogeum over two hundred pendants, resembling in shape the above specimens, have been sorted out. Similar pendants, but in much smaller quantities, have also been obtained from Tarxien prehistoric temples, Burmeghez cave and Gigantea in Gozo.

Shells of *Helix aspersa* Mull. and of *Osilinus turbinatus* Born. were rather common. A big proportion of the specimens were broken, and a few exhibited clear evidence of the action of fire.

The vertebrate remains represented *Bufo viridis*, which is now extinct in the Maltese Islands, *Sus* sp., Sheep or Goat, *Bos* sp., and *Equus* sp.

The third layer, attaining an average depth of 3 feet, consisted of Red Earth contaminated by a relatively small proportion of irregular, hard lumps of grayish clay. In it were present without any trace of bedding and lying in all directions numerous angular and sub-angular fragments of Coralline Limestone, portions of stalactites, and pieces of a stalagmite floor. It appeared quite evident that, during a stage in the upper Pleistocene time, this portion of cave deposit was subjected to a certain amount of disturbance by the detachment of big stalactites and a part of the corresponding roof.

Meticulous care was taken in the examination of this bed to ascertain the presence of any archaeological material which might have been embedded in it, but, in conformity with the results obtained in my previous excavations in other parts of the cave, no trace of human handicraft was met with.

The fossilized vertebrate remains collected from this layer belonged exclusively to *Cervus* sp. and to *Hippopotamus* sp.

Embedded throughout the layer, and not lying in any definite order or direction, was an enormous quantity of bones, teeth, and antlers of *Cervus* sp. showing clear evidence of animals varying in size and age. The majority of the bones were in a fragmentary state and the comminuted fragments were very much rolled and some of them highly mineralized. A few limb bones were extracted in a fine state of preservation. The teeth were mostly isolated, but a few fragments of mandibular rami were also obtained. All the antlers met with were broken and some of the proximal portions were attached to the parietal bones.

The remains of *Hippopotamus* sp. were comparatively very meagre. They consisted of a few much rolled fragments of long bones.

The fourth layer, about one foot in thickness, consisted of small water-worn boulders, pebbles, and gravel of Coralline Limestone, besides numerous rolled fragments and teeth of *Hippopotamus* sp., the whole held rather loosely together by a relatively

small proportion of blue clay. The climatic conditions prevailing in the Island at the time of deposition of this bed were much more severe than those attained during the formation of the subjacent stratum.

The fifth layer, varying in thickness from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, consisted of an enormous accumulation of bones and teeth, together with numerous gravel and pebbles, and also a few boulders, the whole embedded in a clayey red earth. The consistency of this bed varied from a dense and hard breccia in the middle of the trench where the deposit was subjected to the action of the drippings from the roof of the cave, to a comparatively soft and friable layer under the rock ledges which project from the sides of the cavern.

The animal remains, constituting about 75 per cent. of the material of the stratum, represented exclusively pigmy Elephants and Hippopotami, but the latter were much more numerous than the former. A suggestive fact is the abundance of Elephant molar teeth in comparison to the relative scarcity of bones belonging to this animal. A large proportion of the bones were in a fragmentary state and showed evidence of having been much rolled, but a fairly large number of specimens, especially foot bones, limb bones and vertebrae, were in a perfect state of preservation and exhibited no signs of rolling about. The first three cervical vertebrae of a Hippopotamus were found embedded in their natural juxtaposition.

The Elephant remains include 18 molar teeth, carpal and tarsal bones, and two patellae.

The following are the ridge formulas of the specimens of molars: No. 1, lower, 5 in 35 mm. by 24 mm.; No. 2, upper 7 in 59 mm. by 28 mm.; No. 3, lower, 12 in 149 mm. by 47 mm.; No. 4, upper, 10 in 143 mm. by 58 mm.; No. 5, lower, 6 in 105 mm. by 64 mm.; No. 6, upper, 9 in 128 mm. by 54 mm.; No. 7, lower, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in 117 mm. by 55 mm.; No. 8, lower, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in 105 mm. by 42 mm.; No. 9, upper, 12 in 156 mm. by 55 mm.; No. 10, lower, 9 in 146 mm. by 54 mm.; No. 11, lower, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in 156 mm. by 58 mm.; No. 12, upper, 14x in 159 mm. by 53 mm.; No. 13, upper, 11 in 165 mm. by 61 mm.; No. 14, lower, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in 193 mm. by 59 mm.; No. 15, upper $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 180 mm. by 60 mm.; No. 16, upper, 14 in 192 mm. by 63 mm.; No. 17, lower, 14x in 188 mm. by 49 mm.; No. 18, lower, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in 145 mm. by 46 mm.

The carpal bones are represented by a left magnum in a perfect state of preservation. The dimensions of this specimen are: Greatest distance from before backwards 83 mm.; width of the lunar facet behind 52 mm.; width of the lunar facet in front 59 mm.; maximum anteroposterior diameter of lunar facet 77 mm.; second metacarpal facet 56 mm. in length and 22 mm. in maximum breadth; third metacarpal facet 63 mm. in length and 41 mm. in maximum breadth; unciform facet 65 mm. in length by 39 mm. behind; trapezoid facet 60 mm. in length by 36 mm. in front.

The tarsus is represented by two nearly perfect astragali, a right and a left, probably belonging to the same individual. The dimensions are: The tibial facet 102 mm. by 81 mm.; the navicular facet (by callipers) 96 mm. broad by 53 mm.; the arc (by tape) is 112 mm.; the ectal facet has an antero-posterior surface of 76 mm., and transverse of 58 mm.; the sustentacular facet is 79 mm. by 35 mm.; the fibular facet is 28 mm. in antero-posterior by 26 mm.

The ectal facet is at a higher level than the sustentacular. The sulcus for the interosseous or calcaneo-astragoloid ligament does not traverse the entire under surface, so that the two calcaneal facets are not completely separated. A relatively large and deep pit exists towards the middle of the sulcus.

Two patellae were found, and the following are their dimensions: (a) Maximum length 109 mm., maximum breadth 80 mm., maximum thickness 53 mm.; (b) Maximum length 110 mm., maximum breadth 76 mm., maximum thickness 56 mm.

As regards the origin of the immense quantities of bones in this bone breccia layer, one of the earlier explorers of the cave suggested that carcasses of Hippopotami and Elephants were washed into the cave by floods in the adjoining valley. The acceptance

of this theory is not fully justified as there is nothing in the present configuration of the valley to induce such an eddy as would cause the cave to trap the diverted floating carcasses.

Another theory is that herds of great mammals were stampeded into the cave by prehistoric hunters, and that the bone deposit is of the nature of a kitchen midden of Mousterian or pre-Mousterian age.

It is to be noted that the cave has been extensively explored and that not a trace has ever been found of palaeolithic human workmanship or any certain marks of man's hand on the fossil bones. The same lack of evidence, surely necessary to substantiate such a theory, extends throughout the island. There are only two records in our history of doubtful palaeolithic implements. Leith Adams who was always on the outlook for the faintest indications of man in conjunction with the remains of extinct animals, in 1864, when engaged digging in Benghisa Gap among red soil and water-worn blocks, and was removing a portion of an Elephant's thigh-bone from between the firmly impacted stones, there appeared among the debris a triangular and awl-pointed fragment of Globigerina Limestone, thickly incrustated with stalagmite. This when removed displayed a flat even surface, gradually tapering at one end to a curved point. As it bore no trace of chipping, and assimilated closely to many other water-worn stones in the gap, he finally rejected it. The Coralline Limestone and chert would have offered a much harder raw material for the shaping of implements. The other specimen on record of a supposed palaeolithic implement was described as a piece of hard and very heavy stone, about four inches in length and two and a half in width; it was irregularly fractured at the back and at the edges, but on the other and larger side reduced to a smooth surface with the exception of distinct traces of the instrument which had been employed for the purpose of giving it an even surface. It was discovered in 1836, in a funnel-shaped cavity in the garden of Villa Frere at Pietà, embedded in clay in which were also found a portion of the radius of a ruminant, probably a Goat, accompanied by rotting fragments of the parent rock and also water-worn stones. A nephew of the discoverer, who saw the stone, expressed doubts from its appearance that it bore marks of human art. This specimen was unfortunately lost.

As the number of bones in the breccia deposit is so great it was also suggested as an acceptable explanation that the floor of the cavern was paved with the trampled skeletons of animals over a very long period of time. During this period of heat and draught herds of Hippopotami and Elephants might have taken refuge in the cave and perished of thirst, or the cavern might have become the haunt to which these animals crept to die, being pushed ashore from the supposed then existing Marsaxlokk lake by their companions when sick. One of the main objections to this theory is the big disproportion between the skeletal parts of the Elephants, and also the fact that when these animal remains were deposited the entrance to the cave-fissure was through an opening in the roof with a sheer drop of over 30 feet.

Last year's discovery of another Cave in Wied Dalam, situated just opposite Ghar Dalam, as well as the identical nature of the clay deposit in both caves, led one to surmise that originally, long before the present system of drainage in the Island came into play, the two caves formed one continuous tunnel running N. E.-S. W. in the Lower Coralline Limestone. In proportion as the torrential waters which carved the present ravine were scooping out and sinking their way gradually deeper and deeper, the roof of this tunnel was reached and eventually collapsed. This falling in of the roof produced a chasm across the river bed and trapped practically all the disarticulated animal remains which were being carried along, some floating and others rolling on the bed of this water course. This mode of introduction into the cave of the skeletal remains of Hippopotami and Elephants explains their enormous quantities, the rolled condition of some of the specimens being side by side with others in a perfect state of preservation, and the marked disproportion between the skeletal part of the Elephants.

The sixth layer which is the lowermost resting directly on the rock-floor of the cave, varies in thickness from 2 to 3 feet. It consists of a yellowish-blue clay, finely laminated, and moist and plastic when first exposed but gradually forming a hard

crust which cracks and eventually is cast off. Ccretionary nodules are fairly abundant throughout the layer; no organic remains could be ascertained as constituting the original nuclei around which these nodules developed.

The impression of rootlets which are occasionally disclosed along the bedding planes and cracks of this clay are mostly the result of the invasion of the cave, through fissures in its roof and sides, by the roots of trees growing on the arid rocks in the vicinity of the cavern. Rootlets in all stages of carbonization are not infrequently met with in the examination of different lumps of clay.

This layer owes its origin to the silt carried by the water which flooded the tunnel before this was cut through and, eventually, divided into two separate caverns. The pure state of the clay, and its freedom from any traces of animal remains, infer that the tunnel at the time of the sedimentation of this bed had practically no communication with the surface to allow of the introduction of any foreign material. The occasional fragments and imperfect casts of shells of Mollusca met with in this layer were undoubtedly introduced by being released from the Oligocene rocks by disintegration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BALDACCHINO,

Curator, Natural History Section.

APPENDIX C.

FINE ARTS SECTION.

THE MUSEUM.

Auberge d'Italie,

10th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Fine Arts Section, for the financial year 1937-38.

I. THE INQUISITOR'S PALACE, VITTORIOSA.

The work of restoration in the first floor of this building has been actively continued and completed. The friezes and ceiling have been carefully restored and the walls painted. A large door was opened in the ground floor and other minor works carried out in conjunction with the Public Works Department. In the Chapel the sculptured door has been re-carved in the original style, four panels have been restored in stucco, a top light has been opened, the decorative paintings of the chapel have been restored on the original traces, and, the gilding renewed where necessary.

Mr. O. F. Gollcher has very kindly presented to this Palace thirtyeight pictures of various sizes, besides several articles of furniture and an altar for the Chapel. Mr. Han. A. Scicluna has kindly made a gift of another picture.

II. WORKS OF ART ACQUIRED.

A. Paintings.

Nothing of importance could be purchased owing to lack of funds. The following paintings have been acquired:

1. An oil painting representing sheep and figure, by Philip Peter Roos, called "Rosa da Tivoli" (1655-1705), size 3' 4" x 2' 7" — purchased.
2. Two small battle scenes, attributed to J. Courtois, called "Il Borgognone" (1621-1676) size 1' 9" x 1'.
3. Two small paintings in tempera, representing landscapes by William H. Haines, (1843-1884), size 10" x 6" — purchased.
4. One oil painting, representing Saint Raphael the Archangel, by Giuseppe Calleja, size 1' 8" x 1' 11" — purchased
5. One oil painting, "A Bird", artist unknown, size 2' 11" x 3' 4" — purchased.
6. An old picture on panel, representing Christ carrying the cross, size 2' 5" x 1' 18", presented by Mr. O. F. Gollcher, to whom the Museum Authorities are ever grateful for his constant generosity.

B. Other objects of Art.

1. One small old China pot — purchased.
2. One Bureau-bookcase — purchased.
3. One plaster cast (Sir. H. Hotham) in bas-relief — purchased.
4. One oval terracotta bas-relief — purchased.
5. One snuff-box, bearing the coat-of-arms of G. M. Zondadari — purchased.

III. ST. JOHN'S CONVENTUAL CHURCH, VALLETTA.

One of the pictures in the ceiling of the Chapel of Our Lady of Philermos, representing the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin, has been restored and relined on gauze-wire.

IV. THE PALACE, VALLETTA.

A number of pictures belonging to this palace have been restored. One of these, representing Baron de Shaureburg by Antoine de Favray, has also been relined. The continuation of the large frieze in the Council Room has been relined and restored.

We have also restored a number of pictures belonging to the collection at the Museum and two large canvasses from St. Paul's Grotto at Rabat.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCIORTINO,

Curator, Fine Arts Section.

APPENDIX D.

**Admission of Visitors to various sites under this Department,
from 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938.**

Walletha Museum.

Admission on payment of 6d. per head	1,584
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	6,223
	<hr/> 7,807

Roman Villa Museum.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head	505
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	1,782
	<hr/> 2,287

St. Paul's Catacombs.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head	591
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	2,533
	<hr/> 3,124

Tarxien Neolithic Temples.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head	1,535
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	1,001
	<hr/> 2,536

Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head	3,883
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	795
	<hr/> 4,678

Għar Dalam Cave and Museum.

Admission on payment at 6d. per head	589
Free on special days and by Student's tickets	345
	<hr/> 934

APPENDIX E.

DONATIONS.

- By Mr. Emmanuele Xerri.
One white metal medal of the Diamond Jubilee 1897.
Two yellow metal medals "Coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth, 12th May, 1937".
- By Miss Mary Gatt.
One piece of old Italian Lace (16th Century).
One piece of old Italian Lace (17th Century).
One real ancient Lammerick Lace (a Spanish shape lace).
- By Mr. A. V. Cauchi on behalf of the late Mrs. E. S. Mizzi.
One oil portrait of the late Dr. L. Mizzi, C.M.G., LL.D.
One plaster bust of same.
- Br. M. F. G. Oliver.
Eight pieces of old Sicilian glazed pottery.
- By the Director of Public Works (from the Church of S. Salvatore, Marina).
One white chasuble.
One white stole.
One white manipule.
One white chalice veil.
One white chalice burse.
One black chasuble.
One black stole.
One black chalice veil.
One black chalice burse.
- By Dr. J. Naudi, M.D.
One penny of Edward VIII (British West Africa, 1936).
One half-penny of Edward VIII (British West Africa, 1936).
One-tenth of a penny of Edward VIII (British West Africa, 1936).
- By Mr. O. F. Gollcher, O.B.E.,
Eleven iron petards.
- By the Acting Treasurer.
One steel die (2d. for embossed Registration Envelops, King George V Head).
- By Major Lewis J. Upton Way.
Seventeen pieces of old pottery (Coptik Ostraks, acquired at Luxor Egypt).
- By Chev. H. P. Scicluna, M.B.E., L.P.
One copper twelve sided three-pence "George VI, 1937".

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- From the Director.
Otago University Museum Annual Report, 1935.
- From Mr. J. Farrugia de Candia.
Monnaise Fatimites du Musée du Bardo.
- From the Director.
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis.
- From Chev. V. Bonello.
La Chiesa Siculo-Bisantina di S. Ciro.
La morte e i funerali di Angelo Emo a Malta.
- From Lt. Col. Linton, R.A.M.C.
Seven copies of "The Antiquaries Journal" Vol. XVI, Parts 2, 3, 4, and Vol. XVII, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

From Mdle. E. de Manneville.

La préhistoire Méditerranéenne à Malte et les Théories d'Ugolini— —Commission International pour la Préhistoire de la Méditerranée Occidentale; Conférence de Barcelone 1935.

From Le Directeur.

Archives des Instituts Pasteur d'Indochine, T. 6. N. 23. Avl. 1936.

From the Director.

24/25 Bericht der Römisch Germanischen Kommission 1934-35.

From Malle. Comte Begouen.

La Salle d'Art Préhistorique du Musée de Toulouse.

Figures Hybrides de la Caverne des Trois-Frères (Arriège).

La Grotte de Maux (Arriège) et ses peintures préhistoriques.

Notre Campagne de Fouilles dans la caverne des Trois-Frères (Arriège) en 1930-31.

Le Solutréen dans les Pyrénées.

Les Grottes de Montesquieu-Avantées (Arriège), Tuc D'Andoubert.

A Propos des Vénus Paléolithiques.

From the Author.

Neolithic Flints from the submerged forest at West Hartlepool by C. T. Trechmann, D.S.C., F.G.S.

From the Director.

Annual Report of the Auckland Institute and Museum 1936-37.

From the Director.

Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, An. 1937. Tomo 32. Fas. 1.

From the Director.

Annual Report of the Otago University Museum and Hocken Library for the year 1936.

ACCESSIONS.

(a) *Objects.*

One old walking stick with gold head.

Two silver Coronation Medals of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

One old document, time of G. M. R. Cottoner, 1663.

One old document, time of G. M. E. Pinto, 1765.

Eight pieces of old Maltese Costumes.

One old big silver rice spoon, time of G. M. De Rohan.

One old silver table spoon with the coat of arms of Grand Prior F. Philippus de Vendôme.

Two old photos "Views of Malta".

Two prints of Maltese Galleys.

Six old silver knives.

One old silver sugar basin.

One old small copper brazier.

Lot of old pottery from Gozo.

One small gold coin of Heraclius.

One silver coin of three-pence of George V, 1935.

One penny of George VI, 1937.

One sixpence of George VI, 1937.

One shilling of George VI, 1937.

One florin of George VI, 1937.

One half-crown of George VI, 1937.

One copper penny of George VI, 1938.

One old earthenware lamp.

Twelve pieces of Rock-tomb furniture found at Tas-Salib limits of Rabat.

(b) *Books.*

- One copy "Handbook of Chemistry and Physics — London, 1937.
- One copy "Tableaux Synoptiques et Chronologiques de l'Histoire de l'Eglise par M. F. Terrien, 2nd. Edit.
- One copy "Descrizione di alcune Monete Cufiche del Museo di Stefano de Mainoni".
- One copy "Storia ta Malta by Castagna" Malta, 1865.
- One copy "Antiqui Romanorum pontificium Denarii a Benedicto XI ad Paulum III— Roma, 1738.
- 34 Mixed Reviews of the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society and Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada.
- One copy "On a Specimen of *Elaphus Antiquus* from Upnor" — London.
- One copy "Historic Cyprus" by Rupert Gunnis.
- One copy Dissertazioni storiche e antiche sopra la Cavalleria antica e moderna — Brescia MDCCLXI.
- One copy "Description of an ancient Temple near Crendi Malta" by J. C. Vance (Extract).
- One copy (Decimo Fascicolo) "Le Monete del Reame delle Due Sicilie".
- One copy "Atlas Marianus"— Monachi, 1702.
- One copy "House of the Temple" by F. Ryan. 1930.
- One copy Marks and Monograms on Delft Pottery"— London, 1931.
- One copy "Size and Age of the Universe".
- Four copies "Journal Geological Society," Vol. 93, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
- Ten Volumes "I Cesari" in Metallo Grande, in Argento, ed in Oro 1694 — 1727 — Parma.
- Publications of Società Italiana per il Progresso delle Scienze — Roma, 1936-37.