

REPORTS

ON THE WORKING OF

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1950-51.

Published by Authority



MALTA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1955

Price 5s.

I N D E X

	PAGE
General Elections	1
Medical and Health Department	27
Police Department	149
Registrar of Trade Unions	173
Courts of Judicial Police	177
Courts of Gozo and Public Registry, Gozo	179
Water and Electricity Department	185
Electoral Registry	221
War Damage Commission	227
Commissioner for Gozo	249
Government Printing Office	253
Tourist Bureau	257
Public Relations Office	261
Notary to Government	263
Trade Development Officer	267
Public Registry	275
Customs and Port Department	287
Department of Labour	299
Museum Department	373
Her Majesty's Superior Courts	397
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	405
Auditor	409
Department of Social Welfare	561
Department of Fisheries	573

Report on the work of the Museum Department for 1950-51

THE MUSEUM

Auberge d'Italie,
Valletta.

7th February, 1952.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Museum Department for the financial year 1950-51.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BALDACCHINO,

Director.

The Honourable
The Minister of Education.

EXCAVATIONS AT TARXIEN NEOLITHIC TEMPLES.

During the summer of 1950 excavations were conducted in the field lying to the north of the middle temple of the Tarxien group. A trench, 65 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep, was cut down to the bed-rock in a south-east direction and at a distance of 27 ft. from the temple. The aim of these operations was primarily to investigate the nature of the deposits lying outside and in the immediate vicinity of the megalithic buildings and to correlate them with those met with inside the temples during the excavations of 1915-19.

The recent excavations revealed a regular sequence of layers which, from above downwards, were the following:

- a) Field soil, 1 ft. 3 in. deep.
- b) Stone chippings, 4 in. thick.
- c) Field soil, 1 ft. 6 in. deep.
- d) Cobbles and stone chippings, 3 ft. deep.

The superficial field soil (a) and the underlying bed of stone chippings (b) are of recent date. The lower bed of field soil (c) and the bottom layer of cobbles and stone chippings (d) are contemporaneous; they were laid during the Roman period when the site was converted into arable land.

Crossing the bottom of the trench, near its north-west extremity, were found the foundations of a double wall, about 4ft. thick, built with undressed and relatively small stones, running in an east-north-east direction. After following these foundations, towards the west-south-west, for a distance of 28 ft., a human skeleton belonging to an adult male was found lying extended in the thickness of the wall with the skull pointing to the west-south-west.

When the Tarxien Temples were excavated in 1915-19 two other layers, a black ashy soil, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. in thickness and containing Bronze Age material, and a sandy sterile soil, about 3 ft. in depth, resting directly on the pavement of the sanctuaries and containing, in its lower part, neolithic material, were recorded. No traces of these two beds were met with in the present excavations.

NEOLITHIC REMAINS AT 'TA' L-ERWIEH' CEMETERY, TARXIEN.

On the 2nd November, 1950, a decorated slab of Globigerina limestone was discovered in the 'Ta' l-Erwieh' Cemetery which is situated at a distance of 100 ft. to the south of the Tarxien Neolithic Temples. The slab, measuring 2 ft. 7 in. in length, 2 ft. in breadth and 1 ft. 2 in. in thickness, but originally much bigger, is ornamented with a broad slightly convex spiral cut in relief on one of the broad faces.

In 1936, megaliths and numerous potsherds, ranging from recent to neolithic times, were found on this site whilst digging was in progress for the construction of graves. The presence of stone water conduits, walls and pavements, overlying the original neolithic torba floor, indicated that the site was very much disturbed during the Roman period.

RESTORATION OF HAGAR QIM NEOLITHIC TEMPLES.

Restorations were conducted in the apse to the north-west of B (Mayr's Plan III). The inner wall of this apse is made of eighteen orthostats which are surmounted by two complete courses of oblong blocks, besides the remains of a third course. Two of the orthostats were replaced by stone slabs as their advanced state of decay was threatening the collapse of the overlying structures.

ROCK-TOMB AT FLEUR-DE-LIS, BIRKIRKARA.

On the 20th September, 1950, whilst levelling down the ground at the back of a new factory in Fleur-de-Lis Road, Birkirkara (Malta 2" Map ref. 441252), a tomb, cut in the Globigerina limestone, was discovered.

Both the shaft and the burial chamber of this tomb were rectangular in plan; the long axis being orientated in a north direction.

The shaft measured 5 ft. 6 in. in length, 4 ft. 9 in. in width and 6 ft. in depth. It was completely filled up with soil and rubble.

The entrance to the burial chamber was situated on the north side of the shaft; it measured 2 ft. 5 in. in height, 2 ft. in width and 1 ft. in depth, the sill being practically on the same level of the floor of the shaft. The entrance was blocked by a slab of stone, 2 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 6 in. thick.

The burial chamber had its floor on a level with the sill of the entrance. It measured 7 ft. in length, 6 ft. 9 in. in width and from 1 ft. to 2ft. 6 in. in height. In the middle of its floor, at right angles to the entrance, was excavated a trench, 4 ft. 7 in. long, 8 in. wide and 9 in. deep. A lamp-hole, 4 in. high, 5 in. wide and 4 in. deep, was cut in the south side of the chamber, close to the south-east corner, 2 ft. from the floor.

In the chamber were found the following objects:

TERRA-COTTA.

One amphora, cylindrical, tapering at the base. Broken in the region of the neck; ht. 30 in., max. d. 8½ in.

One caccabium, ht. 7 in., max. d. 8¼ in.

Two jars:

- a) ht. 14 in.
- b) ht. 10½ in., decorated with horizontal red lines.

Two oinochoë:

- a) ht. 11 in.
- b) a fragment.

Three aryballoi:

- a) ht. 7¾ in., damaged.
- b) ht. 7 in.
- c) ht. 6 in., in fragments.

Two unguentaria:

- a) ht. 5 in.
- b) ht. 3¾ in.

Five bowls :

- a) d. 4 in.
- b) d. 4 in., damaged.
- c) d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.
- d) d. 3 in.
- e) a fragment.

Seven dishes :

- a) d. 11 in.
- b) d. 7 in., decorated with horizontal red lines.
- c) d. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- d) d. 6 in.
- e) d. 6 in.
- f) d. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- g) d. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Three bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused, damaged.
- b) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.
- c) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.

Two lids with handles :

- a) d. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- b) d. 5 in.

GLASS.

Two unguentaria in fragments.

A light green glass bead, decorated with concentric polychrome rings, max. d. $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Lying on the floor of the chamber were the fragmentary remains of fifteen human skeletons belonging to adults and to a child aged about seven years.

ROCK-TOMB AT GHAJN QAJJED, RABAT.

On the 22nd September, 1950, whilst workmen were digging a trench for the laying of a water main in Ghajn Qajjed Road, Rabat (Malta 2" Map ref. 356247), at a depth of 2 ft. 8 in. below the surface of the road, the burial chamber of a rock-cut tomb was broken into.

The burial chamber, rectangular in plan with a flat ceiling, measured 12 ft. in length, 10 ft. in width and 5 ft. 7 in. in height; its long axis ran in a north-east direction. A slab of Globigerina limestone, 6 ft. 5 in. long, 5 ft. 8 in. wide and 5 in. thick, rested horizontally on the floor and was set with two of its sides in contact with the north-east and the south-east walls; owing to the unevenness of the floor it was propped up by irregular fragments of stone. On this platform were extended two human skeletons belonging to two adults, a male and a female, lying side by side and with their skulls pointing towards the south-east. Five plain bracelets, one of bronze and the others of silver, and a silver ring were recovered from near the right forearm of the female skeleton which was lying on the right of the other skeleton. Between the two skeletons, at the level of the forearm, two bracelets, one of silver and the other of bronze, three silver rings and a bead of microcline feldspar were found. Four key-shaped iron loops, with traces of wood still adhering to the stem and to one of the terminals, probably serving as handles for a wooden coffin, were found, one on each side of the skull and two near the feet of the male skeleton. It is possible that some of these objects might have been displaced from their original position by the impact of collapsed parts of the ceiling.

A concave cavity, 10 in. in diameter and 6 in. deep, was cut in the floor at a distance of 4 in. from the south-west side of the stone slab and quite close to the south-east wall of the chamber.

Access to the burial chamber was originally gained through a rectangular entrance, 5 ft. 7 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide and 1 ft. 10 in. deep, situated in the north-west wall, 2 ft. 9 in. from the north corner; the massive stone sealing slab was still in position. The region beyond the sealing slab was not explored as it extended across the main road.

Besides animal remains, consisting of fragments of ribs, two sacral bones and a few caudal vertebrae, belonging to an ox, which were heaped on the floor of the chamber near the south-west side of the platform, the following objects were found :

TERRA-COTTA.

Three amphorae :

- a) ht. 25 in.
- b) ht. 22 in.
- c) ht. 22 in.

One urn, containing calcined human bones; ht. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.

One oinochē, ht. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Four jars :

- a) ht. 8 in.
- b) ht. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- c) ht. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- d) ht. 4 in.

Four cups :

- a) d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- c) d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- d) d. 4 in.

Two calices :

- a) d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., decorated with red lines and bands.
- b) d. 5 in., decorated with ducks and geometrical pattern in black.

Three dishes :

- a) d. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., with three flat triangular supports attached vertically and equidistally to the underside near the rim.
- b) d. 5 in.
- c) d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Twelve plates :

- a) d. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) d. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- c) d. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.
- d) d. 7 in., containing a fish vertebra.
- e) d. 7 in.
- f) d. 7 in.
- g) d. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- h) d. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- i), j), k) and l) damaged.

Four bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- b) max. d. 5 in., used.
- c) max. d. 5 in., used.
- d) max. d. 5 in., used.

An object having the shape of a truncated cone, open at both ends and with everted rims: ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., max. d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., min. d. 4 in., decorated with dark red horizontal bands.

BRONZE.

An object, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, consisting essentially of a tubular holder fixed to a tripod.

ASHY DEPOSIT AT TAČ-ČAGHQI, RABAT.

On the 13th October, 1950, whilst digging trenches in the field "Tad-Dlam" at Tač-Čaghqi, Rabat, to expose the bed-rock for the laying of foundations of the new Government school, a black ashy layer was met with.

This deposit rested directly on the bed-rock and over it was lying a stratum of field soil varying in thickness from 2 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. It extended over an area of about 25 sq. yds., attaining a maximum depth of 3 ft. at the centre, sloping down and thinning out towards the periphery.

The pottery recovered from this deposit was very numerous; it consisted mostly of fragments belonging to well known types of vases commonly found in punic rock-cut tombs. A few almost intact specimens were also recovered. Of special interest are (a) a half-covered bilychnis lamp and (b) the upper part of an amphora with a horizontally extended rim (Cf. Cintas, *Ceramique Punique*, pl. XXVI, fig. 312); this type of lamp is very seldom met with in the Maltese Islands and the amphora with the peculiarly shaped rim has not hitherto been recorded. Besides the neck of an unguentarium and other fragments of glass, showing the action of fire, bronze needles, rings, chains and other remains of indeterminable objects were collected. Only scraps of calcined human bones were present.

ROCK TOMBS AT TAÇ-ĊAGHQI, RABAT.

During the period October, 1950 to March, 1951, eighteen rock-cut tombs were accidentally discovered in Ferris Street, Rabat, whilst laying the foundations of a boundary wall of the new Government school (Malta 2" Map ref. 368238). They were clustered in an area 50 yards long and 17 yards wide and their long axis, passing through the shaft and chamber, was orientated in the majority of cases in a north direction.

In structure all these tombs, with the exception of Nos. 14, 15 and 17, consisted of a vertical shaft giving access through a rectangular entrance to one or two laterally situated burial chambers. Only one burial chamber was found intact, the rest were opened a long time ago when most of their contents were removed and the shafts and chambers filled with debris. Fragments of sealing slabs were found in the material filling the shafts.

Tomb No. 1.

Situated 90 ft. to the west of Kola Xaghra Street. Orientation north.

The rectangular shaft was, 7 ft. 9 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 7 ft. 9 in. deep. In the east side of the shaft were cut six uneven steps starting from the north-east corner and leading down to the bottom.

The entrance to the burial chamber was situated in the south side of the shaft; it measured 4 ft. in height, 2 ft. 2 in. in width and 11 in. in depth, the sill being on a level with the bottom of the shaft.

The rectangular chamber measured 8 ft. in length, 4 ft. 6 in. in width and 4 ft. 4 in. in height; its floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the west wall of the chamber was cut a lamp-hole, 6 in. high, 8 in. wide and 5 in. deep, situated 11 in. from the south-west corner immediately below the ceiling.

The following objects were found in the debris which filled the chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

Two unguentaria :

- a) ht. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- b) damaged.

BRONZE.

A needle, 3 in. long.

STONE.

A worked fragment of Globigerina Limestone resembling a truncated cone surmounted by a sphere. Ht. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

ANIMAL REMAINS.

A vertebra of a fish.

Tomb No. 2.

Situated 5 feet to the east of tomb No. 1. Orientation north.

The shaft, rectangular in plan, was 7 ft. 3 in. long, 2 ft. 5 in. wide and 6 ft. 9 in. deep. In the middle of each of the long sides were cut three foot-holes placed one above the other in a vertical line. It served two burial chambers situated one on the north side of the shaft and the other on the opposite side.

The entrance to the north burial chamber measured 2 ft. 10 in. in height, 1 ft. 9 in. in width and 5 in. in depth, and that to the south chamber measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 10 in. in width and 5 in. in depth; the sill of both entrances being on a level with the bottom of the shaft.

The north chamber measured 7 ft. 6 in. in length, 5 ft. 8 in. in width and 3 ft. 6 in. in height; its floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the floor was cut a trench, 5 ft. 9 in. long, 10 in. wide and 5 in. deep, parallel with the long sides of the chamber. A concave excavation, 9 in. in diameter and 5 in. in depth, was cut in the space between the trench and the north wall.

The south chamber was practically identical in size and shape with the north chamber.

In the north chamber were found fragments of several terra-cotta vessels including those of a caccabium, an oinochoë and two dishes.

No archaeological material was recovered from the south chamber.

Tomb No. 2 A.

Through a hole, 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 1 ft. deep, excavated in the middle of the floor of the north burial chamber of tomb No. 2, access was gained into the chamber of an underlying tomb. This communication was made a long time ago when the tombs were opened and rifled. When the rock wall intervening between one tomb and another is not very thick it is not difficult to detect the presence of an adjacent burial place by tapping.

This chamber was rectangular in plan and measured 8 ft. in length, 7 ft. in width and 4 ft. 3 in. in height; its long axis ran in a north-east direction. In the middle of the south-west wall was cut a lamp-hole, 6 in. high, 5 in. wide and 3 in. deep, situated 3 ft. above the floor.

Access to the burial chamber was originally gained through a rectangular entrance, 4 ft. 3 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide and 8 in. deep, cut in the north-east wall. The sealing slab was still in situ. The shaft was not explored.

Tomb No. 3.

Situated 17 ft. to the east of tomb No. 2. Orientation north.

The shaft, 7 ft. 6 in. long, from 3 ft. 4 in. to 4 ft. 7 in. wide and 8 ft. 6 in. deep, served two burial chambers situated one on the north side and the other on the opposite side.

The entrance to the north burial chamber measured 3 ft. 8 in. in height, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 6 in. in depth, that leading to the south chamber measured 3 ft. 4 in. in height, 2 ft. 3 in. in width and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth. The sill of both entrances was on a level with the bottom of the shaft.

The north chamber was roughly rectangular in plan, 8 ft. 8 in. long, 5 ft. wide and 3 ft. 5 in. high, the floor was 1 ft. below the level of the sill of the entrance and the ceiling curved gently posteriorly.

The entrance to the south chamber was found blocked by a rubble wall; it measured 3 ft. 4 in. in height, 2 ft. 3 in. in width and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth.

The south chamber measured 6 ft. in length, from 2 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 7 in. in width and 3 ft. 1 in. in height. The floor was on the same level of the sill of the entrance.

In the debris which filled the north chamber were found the following objects :

TERRA-COTTA.

A jar, ht. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The neck of an oinochoë.

The neck of an aryballos.

Four unguentaria :

- a) ht. about 8 in., damaged.
- b) ht. 7 in.
- c) ht. 3 in.
- d) damaged.

Four plates :

- a) d. 6 in.
- b) d. 4 in.
- c) a fragment.
- d) a fragment.

Seven bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- b) max. d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.
- c) max d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.
- d) max. d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., unused.
- e) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- f) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- g) a fragment, used.

GLASS.

Two unguentaria :

- a) ht. 5 in., damaged.
- b) a fragment.

BRONZE.

A needle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

Remains of human skeletons belonging to four adult males, three adult females and a female child aged about four years were found scattered on the floor of the burial chamber. The cranial index of three of the male skulls is 71.72, 74.03 and 76.47 respectively and that of one of the female skulls is 77.29. A few calcined human bones were also present.

Inside the south chamber were found the following terra-cotta objects :

A jar, ht. 8 in.

Two plates :

- a) d. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.
- b) d. 4 in., decorated with red lines.

A bilychnis lamp, max. d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

Fragmentary remains of a human skeleton belonging to a male aged about twenty years were found scattered on the floor of the chamber. The cranial index of the skull is 72.44.

Tomb No. 4.

Situated 7 ft. to the east of tomb No. 3. Orientation north.

The shaft was 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep; on its east side were cut seven uneven steps starting from the north-east corner and leading down to the bottom of the shaft.

The entrance to the burial chamber was cut in the south side of the shaft; it measured 3 ft. 10 in. in height, 1 ft. 3 in. in width and 1 ft. in depth, the sill being on a level with the floor of the shaft.

The burial chamber measured 8 ft. 8 in. in length, 6 ft. in width and 4 ft. 6 in. in height, the floor being 1 ft. below the level of the sill of the entrance.

No archaeological material was recovered from the debris which filled the burial chamber.

Tomb No. 5.

Situated 2 ft. to the west of tomb No. 1. Orientation north.

The shaft measured 7 ft. 3 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. in width and 7 ft. in depth. In the middle of each of its long sides were cut three foot-holes placed one above the other in a vertical line. It served two burial chambers one on the north side and the other on the opposite side.

The entrance to the north chamber measured 1 ft. 7 in. in height, 2 ft. in width and 6 in. in depth, that leading to the south chamber measured 2 ft. in height, 2 ft. in width and 6 in. in depth, both sills being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The north burial chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 1 in. in width and 3 ft. in height. A niche, 8 in. high, 1 ft. 2 in. wide and 4 in. deep, was cut in the middle of the north wall just below the ceiling. The floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance; in its middle was cut a trench parallel to the long sides of the chamber, 5 ft. 3 in. long, 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. 5 in. deep, with a step at its southern extremity. A concave depression, 7 in. in diameter and 5 in. deep, was cut between the north extremity of the trench and the north wall.

The south chamber was practically identical both as regards shape and size to the north chamber.

No archaeological objects were found.

Tomb No. 6.

Situated 26 ft. to the east of tomb No. 5. Orientation north-north-west.

The shaft served two burial chambers situated one on the north side and the other on the opposite side; it was not possible to explore the south chamber owing to the obstruction of its entrance by a concrete pole.

The shaft measured 6 ft. 6 in. in length, 2 ft. 4 in. in width and 6 ft. 6 in. in depth. In the middle of the long sides of the shaft three foot-holes were cut one above the other in a vertical line.

The entrance to the north burial chamber measured 2 ft. 9 in. in height, 2 ft. in width and 5 in. in depth, the sill being 6 in. above the floor of the shaft.

The burial chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 8 in. in width and 3 ft. 6 in. in height. A niche, 6 in. high, 11 in. wide and 5 in. deep, was cut in the middle of the north wall just below the ceiling. The floor was 3 in. below the level of the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the floor, was cut, parallel to the long sides of the chamber, a trench, 4 ft. 9 in. long, 1 ft. wide and 1 ft. 8 in. deep, with a step at its southern extremity. A concave depression measuring 11 in. in diameter and 8 in. in depth was excavated in the floor between the north end of the trench and the north wall.

The following terra-cotta objects were recovered from the debris which filled the chamber:

A lid, d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., damaged.

Two unguentaria:

a) ht. 5 in.

b) ht. 4 in.

A bowl, d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A fragment of plate.

Ten bilychnis lamps:

a) max. d. 4 in., damaged.

b) max. d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.

c) max. d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.

d) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.

e) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

f) max. d. 3 in., used.

g) max. d. 3 in., used.

h) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., unused.

i) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.

j) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.

Tomb No. 7.

Situated 18 ft. to the west of tomb No. 6. Orientation north-east.

The shaft served two burial chambers, one situated on the north-east side and the other on the opposite side; it measured 7 ft. in length, 2 ft. in width and 5 ft. in depth. Two architectural fragments of Globigerina limestone were found in the debris filling the shaft.

The entrance to the north-east chamber measured 2 ft. 6 in. in height, 1 ft. 9 in. in width and 6 in. in depth, its sill being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The north-east chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 4 in. in width and 3 ft. 3 in. in height; its floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the floor were cut three trenches, parallel to one another and to the long sides of the chamber; each of the lateral trenches measured 4 ft. 8 in. in length, 6 in. in width and 5 in. in depth and the middle trench measured 5 ft. 6 in. in length, 10 in. in width and 2 ft. in depth.

Between the north-east extremity of the middle trench and the north-east side of the burial chamber, a concave depression, 1 ft. 2 in. in diameter and 7 in. deep, was cut in the floor.

In the middle of the north-east wall was excavated a niche, 11 in. high, 7 in. wide and 5 in. deep.

The south-west chamber was practically identical in shape and size to the north-east chamber.

The following terra-cotta objects were recovered from the north-east chamber :

Fragments of an urn.

Three unguentaria :

- a) ht. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.
- b) ht. 7 in.
- c) ht. 3 in., decorated with red horizontal bands.

A plate, d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Three bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.
- b) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.
- c) max. d. 3 in., unused.

Fragments of other vessels.

The disarticulated skeleton of an old man was lying on the floor of the chamber; the skull has a cranial index of 76.31.

The following objects were obtained from the south-west chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

A jar, ht. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., decorated with red horizontal lines.

Four oinochoë :

- a) ht. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) ht. 4 in.
- c) ht. 4 in.
- d) neck only.

Two aryballoi in fragments.

Four unguentaria :

- a) ht. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.
- b) ht. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- c) ht. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- d) a fragment.

One chalice, ht. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., decorated with red horizontal lines and bands.

Four bowls :

- a) d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- c) d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- d) fragments.

Two bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.
- b) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used, damaged.

GLASS.

Two unguentaria :

- a) ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., damaged.
- b) ht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

BRONZE.

An implement consisting of a rod, $4\frac{11}{16}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in maximum thickness, tapering at both ends one of which is slightly curved and appears to have its extremity broken off.

Three needles :

- a) $3\frac{13}{16}$ in. long.
- b) $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long.
- c) a fragment.

Tomb No. 8.

Situated 10 ft. to the west of tomb No. 7. Orientation north.

The shaft measured 7 ft. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. in width and 7 ft. 3 in. in depth. In the middle of each of the long sides were cut three foot-holes placed one above the other in a vertical line. It served two burial chambers situated one on the north side of the shaft and the other on the opposite side. An architectural fragment of Globigerina limestone, probably the remains of a stele, was recovered from the debris filling the shaft.

The entrance to the north chamber measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 9 in. in width and 6 in. in depth; its sill being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The north chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 6 in. in width and 3 ft. 2 in. in height, its floor was on the same level of the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the floor was cut a trench, 5 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 1 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, parallel to the long sides of the chamber; the trench had two uneven steps cut in its southern extremity. Between the north extremity of the trench and the north wall of the chamber was a concave excavation 7 in. in diameter and 4 in. in depth. In the middle of the north wall was cut a niche, 9 in. high, 1 ft. 2 in. wide and 6 in. deep, situated just below the ceiling.

The south chamber was practically identical in shape and size with the north chamber.

The following objects were recovered from the north chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

One aryballos, ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Four unguentaria :

- a) ht. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., damaged.
- b) ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., damaged.
- c) a fragment.
- d) a fragment.

Two cups :

- a) ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- b) a fragment.

One bowl, d. 4 in., damaged.

One dish, d. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.

Two plates :

- a) d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.
- b) d. 3 in., decorated with red lines.

Six bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- b) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- c) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- d) max. d. 3 in., used.
- e) max. d. 3 in., used.
- f) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.

GLASS.

Fragments of glass vessels.

STONE.

A disc of Globigerina limestone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, flat on one side and slightly concave on the other. The centre of the concave side is provided with a hemispherical knob from the base of which eight equidistant ribs radiate towards the circumference.

The following objects were recovered from the south chamber:

TERRA-COTTA.

One unguentarium, ht. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Two bowls:

- a) d. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., damaged.
- b) d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fragments of a cup, an aryballos and other vessels.

STONE.

A flat piece of Globigerina limestone, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness, carefully cut in the form of a leaf. The blade, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, attached to a short stalk, is palmate in shape and exhibits a crenate margin; the venation is represented by engraved lines. From the undersurface originates a semicircular handle, 2 in. in diameter.

Tomb No. 9.

Situated 14 ft. to the west of tomb No. 8. Orientation north-east.

Only the burial chamber of this tomb was examined. Access to it was gained not through the original entrance but by a hole in the north-west wall. It appears that this aperture was accidentally made whilst excavating a shaft for another tomb in the immediate vicinity.

The burial chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 8 in. in width and 3 ft. 8 in. in height. The entrance was situated in the north-east wall and measured 2 ft. 10 in. in height, 2 ft. in width and 6 in. in depth; the sill being on the same level of the floor of the chamber; the sealing slab was still in situ.

In the north-west wall of the chamber, 1 ft. 8 in. from the west corner and 1 ft. 11 in. below the ceiling was cut a recess, 1 ft. 4 in. in height, 1 ft. 6 in. in width and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth; a similar recess was cut in the middle of the opposite wall. In the middle of the south-west wall was a niche, 1 ft. high, 1 ft. long and 6 in. deep, cut 1 ft. below the ceiling. The chamber was provided with two lamp-holes situated in the south-west and south-east walls respectively.

In the floor were cut three trenches, parallel to one another and to the long axis of the chamber. Each of the lateral trenches measured 4 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width and 8 in. in depth; the middle trench, 5 ft. 4 in. long, 11 in. wide and 1 ft. 1 in. deep, had two steps at its north-east extremity. In the space between the south-west extremity of the middle trench and the south-west wall of the chamber a cavity, 10 in. in diameter and 8 in. deep, was excavated.

The following terra-cotta objects were recovered from this chamber:

Fragment of an urn.

One unguentarium, ht. 6 in.

One bilychnis lamps, max. d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

Tomb No. 10.

Situated 4 ft. to the west of tomb No. 9. Orientation north.

The shaft measured 6 ft. 8 in. in length, 2 ft. in width and 9 ft. deep. It served two burial chambers one situated on the north side and the other on the opposite side. In the middle of each of the long sides of the shaft were cut five foot-holes placed one above the other in a vertical line.

The entrance to the north burial chamber measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 6 in. in width and 6 in. in depth; its sill being on a level with the floor of the shaft.

The north burial chamber measured 7 ft. in length, from 5 ft. to 3 ft. 10 in. width and 3 ft. in height. Its floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance. A rectangular niche, 1 ft. long, 10 in. high and 6 in. deep, was cut just below the ceiling in the west wall 2 ft. from the south-west corner of the chamber. A lamp-hole, 8 in. long, 8 in. high and 3 in. deep, was excavated in the middle of the north wall 3 in. above the floor. A trench, 4 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide and 1 ft. deep was cut diagonally across the floor, starting immediately beyond the sill and terminating against the west wall.

The entrance to the south chamber measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 8 in. in width and 6 in. in depth; its sill being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The south chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width and 3 ft. in height; the floor being on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the south wall, a rectangular niche, 11 in. high, 10 in. long and 4 in. deep, was cut just below the ceiling. In the middle of the floor, parallel to the long axis of the chamber, a trench, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 1 in. wide and 11 in. deep, was excavated; it was provided with a step at its north extremity.

In the north chamber were found the following objects :

TERRA-COTTA.

One jar, ht. 3 in., damaged.

One oinochoë, ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Six unguentaria :

a) ht. 7 in.

b) ht. 7 in.

c) ht. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

d) ht. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

e) a fragment.

f) a fragment.

Fragments of a bowl.

Three bilychnis lamps :

a) max. d. 3 in., used.

b) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.

c) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.

GLASS.

Fragments of unguentaria.

In the south chamber were found the following terra-cotta objects :

Two dishes :

a) d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

b) d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

One bilychnis lamp, max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.

Tomb No. 11.

Situated 2 ft. to the west of tomb No. 10. Orientation north.

The shaft, 6 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, served two burial chambers, one situated on the north side and the other on the opposite side. In the middle of each of the long sides of the shaft were cut three foot-holes placed one above the other in a vertical line.

The entrance to the north chamber measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 8 in. in width and 6 in. in depth; its sill being on a level with the floor of the shaft.

The north burial chamber measured 6 ft. 3 in. in length, from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 3 in. in width and 3 ft. 3 in. in height. Its floor was on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the north wall a rectangular niche, 1 ft. high, 1 ft. wide and 4 in. deep, was cut just below the ceiling.

In the middle of the floor of the chamber was excavated a trench parallel with the long axis of the chamber; it measured 4 ft. 6 in. in length, 1 ft. in width and 1 ft. in depth, having a step at its south extremity.

The south chamber was practically similar in shape and dimensions to the north one.

The following terra-cotta objects were found in the north chamber :

Fragments of an urn.

Two unguentaria :

a) ht. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., damaged.

b) ht. 6 in.

One plate, d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

One dish, in fragments.

Five bilychnis lamps :

a) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.

b) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

c) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

d) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

e) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.

A statuette representing a human figure on horse-back, wearing a pointed hood and having a long cloak fastened to the neck and falling down at the back.

From the south chamber the following objects were recovered :

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of an amphora decorated with horizontal red lines.

Fragments of two aryballoi.

Fragments of two unguentaria.

Fragments of a dish.

Fragments of three bilychnis lamps.

BRONZE.

A needle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

Tomb No. 12.

Situated 3 ft. to the west of tomb No. 11. Orientation north.

The shaft, 7 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. 5 in. wide and 7 ft. deep, served two burial chambers one situated on the north side and the other on the opposite side. In the middle of the long sides were cut three foot-holes one above the other in a vertical line.

The entrance to the north chamber measured 2 ft. 10 in. in height, 1 ft. 9 in. in width and 1 ft. in depth; the sill being on a level with the floor of the shaft.

The north chamber measured 6 ft. in length, 4 ft. 3 in. in width and 2 ft. 9 in. in height; the floor being at the same level as that of the sill. In the middle of the north wall, just below the ceiling, was cut a rectangular niche, 8 in. in height, 10 in. in length and 4 in. in depth. In the floor was excavated a trench, 4 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width and 1 ft. in depth, parallel to the long axis of the chamber. A concave depression, 10 in. in diameter and 5 in. in depth was cut in the space between the north extremity of the trench and the north wall.

The south chamber was practically identical, as regards dimensions and shape, with the north one.

The following objects were recovered from the north chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of an urn.

Fragments of an unguentarium.

One bowl, ht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fragments of a plate.

Two dishes :

a) d. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

b) in fragments.

Two bilychnis lamps :

a) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.

b) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.

GLASS.

Fragments of two unguentaria.

BRASS.

Fragments of clamps.

The following objects were found in the south chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of an amphora.

One aryballos, ht. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Two oinochoë :

- a) ht. 3 in.
- b) a fragment.

Two bowls :

- a) ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) ht. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., max d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Two dishes :

- a) d. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) a fragment.

Six bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. 3 in., used.
- b) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- c) max. d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- d) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- e) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- f) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.

GLASS.

An unguentarium, ht. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fragments of a vessel.

Tomb No. 13.

Situated 22 ft. to the north of tomb No. 12. Orientation north.

The dimensions and shape of this rock-tomb were practically identical to those of tomb No. 12.

No archaeological material was found in the north chamber.

The following objects were recovered from the south chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

One jar, ht. 3 in.

One unguentarium, ht. 8 in.

GLASS.

Two unguentaria :

- a) ht. 5 in.
- b) damaged.

Tomb No. 14.

This burial consisted of a trench cut in the rock, measuring 6 ft. 10 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 6 ft. 6 in. in depth. It was situated 10 ft. to the north of tomb No. 13 and its long axis was orientated in a west direction.

The following objects were found in the debris which filled the tomb :

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of an aryballos.

A bowl, ht. 3 in., max. d. 4 in.

A dish, d. 6 in.

A plate, d. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

GLASS.

Three unguentaria:

- a) ht. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- b) ht. 4 in.
- c) ht. 4 in.

Tomb No. 15.

Situated 5 ft. to the east of tomb No. 13.

This tomb consisted of a trench cut in the rock and measuring 6 ft. 8 in. in length, 2 ft. 2 in. in width and 5 ft. in depth. Its long axis ran in a north direction.

The following objects were recovered from the debris which filled the trench:

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of two aryballoi.

Three unguentaria:

- a) ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) a fragment.
- c) a fragment.

Two bilychnis lamps:

- a) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- b) a fragment.

GLASS.

Fragments of several unguentaria.

Tomb No. 16.

Situated 14 ft. to the north of tomb No. 15. Orientation west.

The shaft measured 7 ft. 3 in. in length, 2 ft. 4 in. in width and 6 ft. 6 in. in depth.

The entrance to the burial chamber was cut in the east side of the shaft; it measured 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 10 in. in width and 5 in. in depth; the sill being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The burial chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. 9 in. in width and 3 ft. 5 in. in height, its floor being on a level with the sill of the entrance. In the middle of the east wall, just below the ceiling was cut a rectangular niche, 10 in. high, 1 ft. 7 in. wide and 6 in. deep. A trench, 5 ft. long, 10 in. wide and 1 ft. 4 in. deep, was cut in the middle of the floor parallel to the long axis of the chamber. A circular cavity, 10 in. in diameter and 7 in. in depth, was excavated in the floor of the chamber and situated midway between the east extremity of the trench and the east wall.

In the west side of the shaft was cut an irregular cavity, 2 ft. 5 in. in height, from 1 ft. 5 in. to 2 ft. 2 in. in width and 2 ft. in depth, indicating the intention of excavating another burial chamber on this side.

The following objects were found in the east chamber:

TERRA-COTTA.

A bowl, ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fragments of an unguentarium.

Two dishes:

- a) d. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- b) a fragment.

Two plates:

- a) d. 4 in.
- b) d. 4 in.

Five bilychnis lamps:

- a) max. d. 3 in., unused.
- b) a fragment.
- c) a fragment.
- d) a fragment.
- e) a fragment.

GLASS.

Fragments of two unguentaria.

BRONZE.

A needle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

The following objects were found in the cavity cut in the west side of the shaft:

TERRA-COTTA.

Fragments of an oinochoë.

A bowl, ht. 3 in., max. d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Two unguentaria:

- a) ht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- b) a fragment.

Nine bilychnis lamps:

- a) max d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.
- b) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., unused.
- c) max. d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., used.
- d) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.
- e) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.
- f) max. d. 3 in., used.
- g) max. d. 3 in., used.
- h) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.
- i) max. d. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., used.

GLASS.

Two unguentaria:

- a) ht. 4 in.
- b) a fragment.

SILVER.

A ring, d. $\frac{5}{8}$ in., thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BRASS.

Fragments of clamps.

Tomb No. 17.

This tomb consisted of a trench cut in the rock, measuring 6 ft. 3 in. in length, 1 ft. 10 in. in width and 1 ft. 8 in. in depth, and situated 35 ft. to the north of tomb No. 2. Its long axis was orientated in a north-west direction.

Fragments of two urns were found resting on the floor of the trench.

Tomb No. 18.

Situated 40 ft. to the north of tomb No. 3. Orientation north.

The shaft measured 8 ft. 2 in. in length, 7 ft. 8 in. in width and 6 ft. 9 in. in depth. In the north side of the shaft were cut five uneven steps starting from the north-west corner and leading down to the bottom of the shaft.

The entrance to the burial chamber was situated in the south side of the shaft; it measured 2 ft. 8 in. in height, 2 ft. 8 in. in width and 1 ft. 5 in. in depth, the sill being 7 in. above the floor of the shaft.

The burial chamber measured 8 ft. 4 in. in length, 7 ft. 8 in. in width and 3 ft. 2 in. in height; its floor being 4 in. above the level of the sill of the entrance. Two rectangular trenches were cut in the floor of the chamber, one immediately behind the sill and parallel to it, and the other in the middle of the floor parallel to the long axis of the chamber; they measured 7 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, 1 ft. 3 in.

in depth and 6 ft. 9 in. in length, 3 ft. in width and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth respectively. A circular depression, 9 in. in diameter and 2 in. in depth, was cut close to the south-west corner. In the middle of the west wall, 7 in. below the ceiling, was excavated a lamp-hole.

The following objects were found in the burial chamber :

TERRA-COTTA.

Two bowls :

- a) max. d. 3 in.
- b) a fragment.

Fragments of two unguentaria.

Six bilychnis lamps :

- a) max. d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., unused.
- b) max. d. 3 in., unused.
- c) max. d. 3 in., unused.
- d) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.
- e) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.
- f) max. d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., used.

BRASS.

Fragments of a needle.

ROCK-TOMB AT GUDJA.

On the 14th November, 1950, a burial chamber was accidentally discovered in a field, known as "Ta' Hannilja", in the limits of Gudja (Malta 2" Map ref. 47203), when its roof, 6 in. thick and underlying a layer of field soil 2 ft. deep, caved in under the pressure of the plough.

This chamber consisted of a natural recess, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 6 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep, excavated under a ledge of rock and facing west. It was completely walled up with rubble with the exception of a rectangular opening, 2 ft. 5 in. high and 2 ft. wide. This entrance was found blocked by a slab of stone, 2 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide and 3 in. thick.

A rectangular court, 6 ft. long and 4 ft. 7 in. wide, was constructed by rubble walls, 3 ft. 6 in. high, in front of the entrance. This structure is reminiscent of the shaft, commonly occurring in the Maltese rock-cut tombs, giving access to the burial chamber.

Inside the chamber were found the following terra-cotta objects :

One jar, ht. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., decorated with horizontal red lines.

One calyx, d. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., decorated with horizontal red lines.

Fragments pertaining to different vessels.

Lying on the floor of the chamber were the fragmentary remains of a human skeleton belonging to a female advanced in years.

ROCK-TOMBS AT QRENDI.

On the 28th December, 1950, during the construction of a reservoir at "San Niklaw", limits of Qrendi (Malta 2" Map ref. 419189), a rock-tomb was accidentally discovered.

The tomb consisted of a shaft and a laterally situated chamber. The shaft, rectangular in plan, measured 6 ft. 9 in. in length, 5 ft. 6 in. in width and 5 ft. in depth; its long axis ran in a north-west direction. A rectangular trench, 3 ft. 6 in. in length, 6 in. in width and 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, was cut in its floor just in front of the entrance to the burial chamber and parallel to it.

The entrance to the chamber was situated at the south-east side of the shaft and measured 2 ft. 6 in. in height, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 10 in. in depth, its sill being on the same level of the floor of the shaft.

The burial chamber was roughly oval in plan and measured 6 ft. in maximum length, 4 ft. 6 in. in maximum width and from 2 ft. 8 in. to 3 ft. 8 in. in height; its long axis being at right angles to that of the shaft. The floor was level with the sill of the entrance. Extending along the south-east side of the chamber was cut a raised ledge, 4 in. in height and 7 in. in width.

This tomb was rifled a long time ago and no archaeological material was found in the debris which filled both the chamber and the shaft.

On the 16th January, 1951, the workmen again broke into the burial chamber of another rock-tomb, similar in shape to the one discovered in December and situated 25 ft. to the south-east of it.

The burial chamber was roughly oval in plan and measured 6 ft. 3 in. in maximum length, 4 ft. 2 in. in maximum width and 2 ft. 2 in. in height; its long axis ran in a north-east direction. In its floor was cut a trench, measuring 4 ft. 2 in. in length, 1 ft. 8 in. in width and 2 ft. 3 in. in depth, situated along the south-east wall. Close to the east corner was excavated a circular cavity, 6 in. in diameter and 1½ in. in depth. A lamp-hole, 3 in. high, 6 in. wide and 4 in. deep, was cut in the middle of the north-east wall, 5 in. below the ceiling.

Access to the burial chamber was originally gained through a rectangular entrance, 2 ft. 4 in. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, situated in the south-east wall, 3 ft. from the south corner of the chamber; its ceiling slab was missing and replaced by a rubble wall of recent date.

As it appeared evident that this tomb was opened and rifled a long time ago, the shaft was not explored.

Fragmentary remains of a human skeleton and the bones of a fowl were found scattered on the floor of the burial chamber.

ROMAN REMAINS AT XEWKIJA, GOZO.

On the 8th January, 1951, during the construction of a new road at 'tal-Horob', limits of Xewkija, Gozo, (Gozo 2" Map ref. 244424), the bottom course of a Roman wall was accidentally uncovered at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. below the level of the field soil.

The remains consisted of seven rectangular blocks of Globigerina limestone, placed horizontally on the bed-rock, and having an average height of 1 ft. 9 in. and an average width of 1 ft. 7 in. The total length of the course extended for 22 ft. 6 in. and ran in a west direction.

Numerous fragments of pottery belonging to types of vessels usually met with on Roman sites in the Maltese islands were found in the immediate vicinity.

Before allowing the remains to be destroyed, drawings were made and photographs taken for future reference.

MUSEUM OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, RABAT.

Further progress was made in the rearrangement of the Museum of Roman Antiquities at Rabat. Inscribed marble tablets, slabs with figures in relief, architectural fragments and a number of amphorae were fixed in appropriate places on the walls. A fine collection of Christian and pagan oil lamps was also displayed in the main hall.

GĦAR DALAM MUSEUM.

Għar Dalam Museum which was requisitioned by the Military authorities during the war has been completely rearranged and is now open to the public. It is devoted to the display and preservation of archaeological and palaeontological material obtained from the various excavations conducted in Għar Dalam.

An interesting collection of artifacts, consisting of bone, chert, flint and obsidian implements, personal ornaments and pottery, recovered from the superficial layers, is exhibited. The upper pleistocene fauna of the Maltese islands is also richly represented.

The latest additions to this Museum are mounted skeletons of recent species of *Cervus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Elephas*, *Canis*, *Vulpes* and *Ursus* for comparison with the fossil specimens.

EXHIBITION AT THE PALACE ARMOURY.

In connection with the yearly celebration of festivities to commemorate the raising of the Great Siege of Malta, on the 8th September, 1565, an exhibition was held at the Armoury of the Magisterial Palace, Valletta, lent for the occasion by courtesy of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

The exhibits included 16th century arms and armour, a collection of rare books and manuscripts, engravings, paintings, plans, photographs, commemorative medals and models. These specimens were selected from the collections preserved in the Palace Armoury, the Royal Malta Library and the Valletta Museum.

RESTORATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL.

The frescoes by Nicolò Nasoni decorating the walls and ceiling of the Crypt of the Grand Masters were restored. It was also necessary to refix extensive patches of plaster which were found detached from the stone walls.

RESTORATIONS AT THE MAGISTERIAL PALACE, VALLETTA.

In the Hall of the Ambassadors, now commonly known as the State Drawing-room, a section of the frieze in frescoes, attributed to Matteo Perez d'Aleccio, has been restored.

The panels treated are the following:

Amadeus IV, Count of Savoy, succours Rhodes while the Grand Master Fulk de Villaret and his Hospitallers were sustaining the siege of the Ottoman Army, in the year 1310.

Siege sustained at Rhodes by the Grand Master Fra Pierre d'Aubusson, in the year 1479.

Three grisaille figures representing the Prophets Elijah, Elisha and Jeremiah.

CHAPEL OF OUR LADY "TAS-SOKKORS", COSPICUA.

In January, 1951, the remains of a Chapel dedicated to Our Lady "Tas-Sokkors", at New Street, Cospicua, were excavated and the necessary records taken. These remains were uncovered in 1946, whilst clearing the debris of the overlying houses which were demolished by aerial bombardment during the war. The Chapel consisted essentially of an apse cut in the face of the rock and a rectangular room extending in front of it.

COATS-OF-ARMS AT TORRI FALKA.

Two badly weathered coats-of-arms, belonging to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and to Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena, were replaced by replicas. They form part of the Torri Falka lines of fortifications which cross the road leading from Mdina to Mgarr.

GOURGION TOWER, GOZO.

During the last war Gozo had suffered a serious loss in the 17th century Gourgion Tower. It was the island's finest example of domestic architecture and perhaps unique in the Maltese archipelago. It was of great interest with its many stone drop-boxes, heraldic shields and slender domed staircase tower.

This building was completely demolished in 1943 to make way for a temporary landing-ground for aircraft. The artistic and historical remains salvaged from this monument were then stored in a house at Xewkija and lately they have been transferred to Casa Bondi in the Castello, the diminutive fortress-capital today long-ruinous and abandoned.

RESTORATION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OTHER HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC OBJECTS.

Valletta Museum.

Oil paintings:

An episode from Roman History.
Portrait of François de la Croix.

Other objects:

A Roman marble statue.
A picture in coloured mosaic.

Magisterial Palace, Valletta.

Oil paintings :

An allegory of the Order of St. John; by De Mura.
Portrait of H.M. Queen Victoria.
Portrait of H.M. King George III.

Ministry of Justice.

Oil paintings :

Landscape; "Winter Scene".
Portrait of H.M. King George III.
Portrait of H.E. Sir H. Oakes.

Royal Malta University.

Oil paintings :

Portrait of Dr. Joseph Barth.
Portrait of Aloisius Pisani.
Portrait of D. Leonardus Abela.
Portrait of P. Jacobus Cassia.
Portrait of Fr. Onofrius Melitensis.
Portrait of Thomas Cassia.
Portrait of Fr. Gaetano Bruno.
Portrait of Theodosius Melitensis.
Portrait of Diodorus Melitensis.
Portrait of Hieronimus Burlò.
Portrait of Dr. Cesare Vassallo, LL.D.

St. James' Church, Valletta.

Oil painting :

St. Camillo de Lelles.

Jesuits' Church, Valletta.

Oil paintings :

Martyrdom of St. Peter; a lunette by Mattia Preti.
Presentation of the Infant Jesus; a lunette by N. Buhagiar.
Martyrdom of St. Agatha; a lunette by G. D'Arena.

St. Catherine's Church, Valletta.

Oil paintings :

Marriage of St. Catherine; by Filippo Bruni.
St. Catherine before Deocletian; by Filippo Bruni.
The Crucifixion.

NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.

DONATION

Mr. M. J. Degiorgio :

Æ farthing, 1942. George VI.

ACCESSIONS

George III (1760 - 1820)

Gold half-guinea,	1802.
do.	1808.
do.	1809.
do.	1810.
do.	1813.
Gold third-guinea,	1801.
do.	1803.
do.	1804.
do.	1806.
do.	1810.
Gold half-sovereign,	1818.
AR halfcrown,	1818.
AR shilling,	1818.
do.	1819.
AR threepence,	1772.

George IV (1820 - 1830)

AR shilling,	1823.
AR sixpence,	1827.
AR fourpence,	1825.
AR threepence,	1826.
AR twopence,	1825.
AR penny,	1822.

William IV (1830 - 1837)

Gold half-sovereign,	1834.
----------------------	-------

Victoria (1837 - 1901)

Gold half-sovereign,	1842.
do.	1870.
AR crown,	1853.
AR halfcrown,	1840.
AR shilling,	1843.
AR sixpence,	1878.
AR fourpence,	1887.
do.	1900.
AR threepence,	1887.
AR twopence,	1887.
do.	1901.
AR penny,	1887.
do.	1900.

Edward VII (1901 - 1910)

AR fourpence,	1904.
AR penny,	1906.

George V (1910 - 1936)

AR fourpence,	1930.
AR threepence,	1930.
AR twopence,	1930.
AR penny,	1930.

George VI (1936 - 1952)

AR halfcrown,	1949.
do.	1950.
AR florin,	1950.
AR sixpence,	1948.
do.	1949.
AR fourpence,	1949.
AR threepence,	1949.
AR twopence,	1949.
AR penny,	1949.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The Post Master General :

A complete set of Malta Postage and Revenue Stamps, commemorating the visits to Malta of Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth, issued on the 1st December, 1950. (-/1d., -/3d., 1s./-).

Mr. Lorenzo Zammit Haber :

Two wooden cart-wheels. Late 18th century.

Mrs. V. Bonavita :

Two marble slabs with figures in bas-relief. 2nd century B.C. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height by 8 in. in width, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, respectively.

A gothic inscription, on a slab of Globigerina limestone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, originally affixed below the coat-of-arms of the Alagona family. Early 15th century.

Can. Giuseppe Cauchi :

A water colour in monochrome representing : "Trasporto del cadavere di Sua E.za Ammiraglio delle squadre Venete Angelo Emo, dalla chiesa della Sarria ove era tenuto in deposito, per sopra la sua nave". $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. *h.* by $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

A water colour in monochrome representing : "Imbarco e consegna del cadavere di Sua E.za Ammiraglio delle squadre Venete Angelo Emo per essere trasportato da Malta in Venezia nel di 19 Aprile, 1792". $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. *h.* by $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

Chev. E. Caruana Dingli's bequest :

St. Joseph with Infant Jesus; by Pietro Gagliardi, 19th century. Canvas, 37 in. *h.* by 33 in. *w.*

Our Lady of Sorrows; by Pietro Gagliardi. 19th century. Canvas, 37 in. *h.* by 33 in. *w.*

Madonna and Child. 17th century. Canvas, 51 in. *h.* by 33 in. *w.*

Head of a Neapolitan girl; by De Lisio. 20th century. Canvas, 25 in. *h.* by 15 in. *w.*

Girl's head; by Morelli. 20th century. Canvas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. *h.* by $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. *w.*

Landscape; by G. Cali. 20th century. Canvas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by $26\frac{3}{4}$ in. *w.*

Lady in red; by G. Cali. 20th century. Canvas, 52 in. *h.* by 21 in. *w.*

Scene in a sacristy; by G. Cali. 20th century. Canvas, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by $17\frac{3}{4}$ in. *w.*

Study of a girl; by Deschinaud. 20th century. Canvas, 28 in. *h.* by 23 in. *w.*

Marine terraine; by Dante Ricci. 20th century. Canvas, $49\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by $49\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

St. Gregory; by M. Busuttil. 18th century. Canvas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by $49\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

Portrait of a boy; 18th century. Canvas, 16 in. *h.* by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

Head of Christ; by G. Cali. 20th century. Canvas, 24 in. *h.* by 18 in. *w.*

Sailing ship; by De Simone. 19th century. Canvas, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by 26 in. *w.*

The Holy Trinity. 18th century. Canvas, 31 in. *h.* by $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

Self portrait of Chev. E. Caruana Dingli. Oils on ply wood. 31 in. *h.* by 23 in. *w.*

Portrait of Salv. Borg; by Raf. Caruana. 19th century. Slate, $24\frac{1}{4}$ in. *h.* by $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

An old man; by Vadasz. 20th century. Oils on cardboard. 28 in. *h.* by $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

Head of an old man; by M. Busuttil. 18th century. Water colour, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by 17 in. *w.*

Villa Caterina, Castel Gandolfo; by O. Carlandi. 20th century. Water colour, $23\frac{1}{4}$ in. *h.* by $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

LIST OF ACCESSIONS.

LITHOGRAPHS.

A coloured lithograph representing Her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide entering Malta harbour on board H.M.S. Hastings, 30th November, 1838; by C. Von Brockdorff. 13 in. *h.* by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *w.*

A coloured lithograph representing H.M.S. Medea towing H.M.S. Revenge; by C. von Brockdorff, 1847. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *w.*

A coloured lithograph representing: "Pris de Valletta, Malta"; by Th. du Moncel, 1847. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *h.* by 21 in. *w.*

A coloured lithograph representing Malta harbour; by M. Bellanti. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by 9 in. *w.*

A lithograph representing St. Paul and St. Publius and bearing the inscription "Quem Publium adhoerentem sibi Beatus Paulus Apostolus postea ordinatum episcopum ad prædicandum direxit"; by A. Falson, 1858. 16 in. *h.* by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

MAPS.

"Disegno della Città Valletta". Valletta, the two harbours, Senglea and Vittoriosa, with coat-of-arms of Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt. 17th century. A coloured engraving, 22 in. *h.* by 26 in. *w.*

"Valletta, città e fortezza, nel isola di Malta". Late 17th century. A coloured engraving, 22 in. *h.* by 26 in. *w.*

A map of Malta showing the fortifications of Valletta. Late 16th century. A coloured engraving, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *h.* by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

"Malta colle sue città, fortificazioni, torri, villaggi e luoghi alpestri, con le sue isole adiacenti". 18th century. An engraving, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *h.* by 28 in. *w.*

"A map showing the route of General Napoleon Buonaparte in the Mediterranean". An engraving published in London by John Faubarn, 1798. 15 in. *h.* by 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *w.*

"A map of Malta and its relative situation with the continents of Europe and Africa". Engraved and published by J. Luffman, May, 1803. 15 in. *h.* by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *w.*

SILVER.

A silver filigree fan. Early 19th century.

A silver filigree model of a carriage. 19th century.

GLASS.

A Bohemian cut-glass flask with coat-of-arms of Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena and inscription "F.D. AN. MANOEL DE VILHENA, M.M. HOSP. ET S.S. HIER."

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.

A collection of 372 photographic prints of oil paintings belonging to the Government and to private collectors in Malta.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS TO VARIOUS SITES UNDER THIS
DEPARTMENT FROM THE 1st APRIL, 1950, TO THE 31st MARCH, 1951.

	Admission on payment	Admission free
The Valletta Museum	—	—
The Museum of Roman Antiquities	1,451	2,486
The St. Paul's Catacombs	1,630	4,535
The Tarxien Neolithic Temples	850	609
The Hal Safieni Hypogeum	1,476	1,278
The Għar Dalam Cave & Museum	717	969
The Ggantija Temples, Gozo.	—	1,112