



REPORT
on the working of the
MUSEUM DEPARTMENT
for the year
1962

MALTA
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MALTA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUSEUM DEPARTMENT 1962

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION

During October and November, His Excellency Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor of Malta, paid official visits to the National Museum, and all guarded sites under its care.

The restoration workshop has been much improved since Mr P. Busuttill returned from a technical course at the Institute of Archaeology, London University. Equipment for the restoring of metal objects has been set up, including an electrolysis tank. Already treated in this were the small cannon from Marsamxett Harbour and the iron double axe from Ta' Gawhar. In addition, an excellent restoration in plaster of the model of the Tarxien temple facade has also been prepared. Finds at Skorba have allowed several vessels of the Red Skorba phase, older than any others previously treated, to be fully restored.

A few original objects (a Tarxien phase bowl, a necklace from the Hypogeum, a Roman lead anchor stock from Salina) were lent to the Malta stand at the Frankfurt Trade Fair in September. The relief model of Gozo from the Casa Bondi also figured in the Gozitan section of the Government stand at the Malta Trade Fair at Naxxar in July.

The VIth International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Studies was held in the buildings of the University of Rome from August 29th to September 3rd. Dr. Trump represented Malta. He and Mrs. B.A.V. Trump read papers on the results of excavations at Ariano in Italy and Skorba, Malta, respectively. Following the Congress, Professors Gandert (Berlin), Muller-Karpe (Munich) and Peroni (Rome) visited Malta to see the archaeological remains.

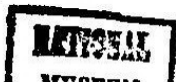
The main point brought out in the paper on Malta was that the break in the sequence first apparent during last year's work at Skorba, and emphasized again this year (see below), is such that Sir Themistocles Zammit's "Neolithic Period" and Professor J. D. Evans's "Period I" must be divided into two unequal parts. The earlier, including the Ghar Dalam, Grey and Red Skorba phases, is strictly Neolithic. The later, Zebbug to Tarxien, is not, and relates more or less closely to the Copper Age cultures of Sicily. It should accordingly be called Copper Age here also, though admittedly no metal has yet been found securely associated with it. (The gold inlaid ring from Tarxien, however, is a distinct possibility).

Field survey work continued during the winter months. Malta north of the Victoria Lines and the Mosta-Birkirkara-Msida road has been completed and work begun on the rich area of the Bingemma Ridge. The only noteworthy new discoveries are large Roman villa sites at Ta' Qanfut, 445755, and Ta' Seikla, 455748, both in Naxxar parish.

In connection with this survey work, maps of Gozo at a scale of 9½ inches to the mile have been prepared to serve as a base map for the survey there, now completed. These are to serve instead of the 6 inch maps used for Malta but not available for Gozo.

EXCAVATIONS

Skorba. As in 1961, the most important work during the year was the excavation at Skorba, Zebbieh, limits of Mgarr. With funds remaining from the grants of the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries and local subscription, and with continued help from the Director of Public Works and local volunteer assistants (Mrs. V. Greer and Mrs. B. A. V. Trump deserve special mention) work continued



NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Auberge de Provence,
Valletta, Malta.

May 25, 1963.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Museum Department for the calendar year 1962.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ZAMMIT,

Director of Museum.

The Hon. the Minister of Education.

in two campaigns, five weeks in March-April and five in October. In the spring five students from Cambridge (A. Priddy, D. Coombs, A. Fleming, Miss S. Whinney and Miss B. Johnson) and one from Munich (E. Ortenau) took part, in October one from Sidney and Rome (Miss N. Waterford) and one from Munich (Miss R. Lukas). The report is more easily divided by the layout of the site than by campaign.

East Temple. With the completion of the main temple and the outbuildings on its west in 1961, the site would have been considered finished but for the discovery of further remains of widely ranging date on all sides of it. The most prominent was a second temple building east of the first. In 1962, this was completely cleared.

It is a smaller building, 19.50m. by 15m., consisting of two pairs of apses and a small central niche, the standard form of temple plan in the Tarxien phase. This date is confirmed by large quantities of pottery from its floors and walls. Though the facade is completely missing, a substantial part of the eastern boundary wall survives, together with parts of an external structure, probably a shrine like the the two flanking the southern temple at Tarxien. The outer pair of apses is torba floored, the inner one has only a clay surfacing. The temple is built rather awkwardly against the side of the older one. Part of the latter's wall was removed to accommodate the front apse, and part incorporated in that of the second apse. An odd feature of this plan, perhaps due to the cramping of the front apses, is that these are smaller than the inner ones, which occurs elsewhere only in the Ggantija South. The explanation that the front pair were a later addition does not apply here. The central niche is rather unusual too, being built of much smaller blocks and flanked by an asymmetric trilithon.

Ggantija phase huts. The south east corner of the East Temple had been cut away by erosion, agricultural activity, etc., to below the original floor level. Here were exposed clay floors of earlier date, hints of an underlying village. No worth-while plans could be recovered here without destroying the temple structure, but a similar hut on the far side of the site is presumably of the same type, as it is of the same Ggantija date. They do, however, confirm the existence of an extensive village on the site before the temples were built, a village going back, as other trenches show, to a very early date.

The western hut lay to the north of outbuildings to the West Temple, sealed off by them. It was roughly rectangular, measuring 6m. by 3m. A stone wall on its north side separated it from a second hut, of which only part was cleared. The eastern end of this wall had collapsed at some time and been rebuilt in smaller stones encroaching on the hut's clay floor. The other sides were all of mud brick, the first record for this in Malta, but they were poorly preserved except at the western end. There was an entrance passage at the centre of the long south side. A small stone-lined pit came to light just inside the doorway, another pit packed with 120 sea shells of the genus *Venus* in the north east corner and a fine saddle quern with rubber in the angle between the wall repair and the original stone wall. Lying in this hut were ten other querns of coralline limestone and some half dozen restorable vessels of fine Ggantija type. One small one was recovered unbroken.

Ghar Dalam wall. South of the outbuildings scanty traces of further clay hut floors came to light covering a level of Grey Skorba date. This in turn overlay the early wall first found in 1961, which was traced for a distance of 11 m, nearly straight. It was 80 cms. wide and built directly on rock. The lowest level accumulated against it contained rich material, pottery, animal bones, chert, obsidian (from both Liparian and Pantellerian sources), burnt daub and charcoal. This was particularly noticeable on the north, presumably inner, side of the wall, whatever the building this belonged to. It could not be further investigated because it passed beneath the temple structure.

Deep trenches. Two more trenches, measuring 2x2 metres and 5x1½ metres, were sunk to rock in the area immediately behind the west Temple. These

confirmed fully, the results of the 1961 trenches here, with additional information on three points.

The lowest level in one was Grey Skorba, in the other, below this, a thin deposit containing a mixture of poor Grey Skorba with poor Ghar Dalam, best explained as a transitional zone between the two. Re-examination of the material overlying the Ghar Dalam wall (see above) showed that the same complex was present there, and it was found also, much richer, in the lowest levels in the east field (see next section).

Higher in both of these trenches were traces of hut floors of clay or torba, in some cases with fragments of stone or mud brick walls. With those found in neighbouring trenches last year, the form of at least two of these, dated to the Żebbuġ and Mġarr phases by the pottery in and over them, could be determined.

The upper of these was also important as providing the first secure evidence of a pure level of the Mġarr phase. At Skorba, Mġarr and Kordin III, this material had previously been found only in mixed levels, together with Żebbuġ or Ggantija sherds, or even both. The right of Mġarr to be considered a separate phase rather than a transitional zone between the preceding and succeeding ones is therefore confirmed.

A few individual pieces from these trenches deserve separate mention: from the Ghar Dalam-Grey Skorba transition an axe amulet of polished greeny black stone; from the Red Skorba level two sherds in the form of wide-handled back-scratchers, probably the handles of ladles like that later found in the east field; from the same, the bust of a stylised human figurine of terracotta, broken at neck and waist (this was confirmed by a slightly more naturalistic one from a mixed level above the west hut); from a Żebbuġ level a fine polished stone axe head of functional size of a compact light grey stone (porcellanite?); from the Mġarr hut floor the greater part of the neck of a large undecorated jar, mouth diameter 30 cms.

East field. To check that the temple complex did not extend further east, three trenches of 2×1.50 metres were taken to rock in the field east of the site as so far exposed. None produced sherds of so recent a date except in the plough-soil. However, rich levels of Grey and Red Skorba date were struck instead, with in some cases transitional Ghar Dalam to Grey Skorba deposits below. To recover further material of this period, a second trench was dug beside the southernmost one of the three. As the central one had struck structural remains, it was extended over an area 4×8 metres. A good deal more work remains to be done here before even the parts already exposed become clear, so a full description had better wait until this further work is completed. Briefly an Ghar Dalam-Grey Skorba hut of shape as yet uncertain was covered by a rich level of Grey Skorba rubbish, and both in turn were cut by the foundations of a much larger building of Red Skorba date. From this were recovered copious sherds including several restorable vessels, notably a ladle with M-shaped handle and a carinated bowl with a decoration of incised C-s.

Some material near the surface just outside this building hints at a transitional Grey to Red Skorba phase, again with a few restorable vessels. Continuity from Ghar Dalam to the end of Red Skorba is thus proven.

CHANCE FINDS

Mrieħel quaternary fissure. At the end of September, Capt. V. M. Formosa, R.M.A., reported the discovery of bones on the site of a villa he was having built at Mrieħel, beside the Attard road, 507723. Mr F.S. Mallia investigated the find for the museum, recovering a quantity of bones of hippopotamus and dwarf elephant from a small fossiliferous fissure. The fauna represented is clearly comparable with the richer and better known one from Ghar Dalam.

Xemxija. A team of caving enthusiasts from R.A.F. Station, Luqa, under Senior Technician Coxhead, explored a number of cave fissures in the cliffs of the Xemxija Ridge overlooking the Wied tal-Mistra. At a point above the Pinto arch, 444788, they came across some sherds of pottery which were brought into the museum. They consisted of two groups, one recent, one of the Ggantija phase, contemporary that is with the tombs on the hill above. They came in all probability from the settlement to which the tombs also belonged, and were thrown as rubbish over the cliff. Search for the site of the settlement has so far been fruitless.

Ras ir-Raheb. A group of naval officers under Capt. D. Scott, R.N., and Sgn. Comdr. P. Pugh, R.N., cleared the greater part of the ruins on Ras ir-Raheb, below Bahrija, limits of Rabat, 395737. These were first recorded in the Museum Annual Report for 1922-23. The plan of the building was exposed, but apart from the three standing megaliths already known the walls were completely destroyed to ground level and very little deposit was left by erosion on the very exposed point.

Finds included five coins, of which two were Siculo-Punic and one late Roman (Constantius II, 337-361 A.D.), and part of a small ivory plaque showing a crouching boar in low relief. There were in addition a number of terracotta figures, mainly fragmentary — two satyr masks on vessel legs, a head with cap, another small satyr head, and fragments of a cloaked figure, a draped woman holding a small pyxis, two nude male figures and a leg. Pending expert examination, they suggest provincial Roman manufacture, probably under late surviving Punic influence.

Subsequently the R.A.F. team under S/Tech. Coxhead sorted through the deposit in the cistern beneath the site. A great quantity of pottery was recovered, mostly of coarse Roman domestic wares, but including vessels and sherds of recent date at all levels. Several Roman jars have been restored from the fragments. The whole period of Roman occupation was represented.

TOMBS

✓ *Qormi.* In the course of building operations in St. Edward's Street, Qormi, a Punic tomb was found. A small oval chamber was entered from a very long (4.60 metres) rectangular shaft, 3 metres deep. It contained an amphora of the Maltese egg-shaped variety with a potter's mark under the handle, a cinerary urn, two dishes, two saucers, an aryballos, a small globular bowl and a bilychnis lamp. The bones were in very poor condition.

✓ *Msida.* A rock tomb of late Punic type with rectangular shaft and chamber was found in Princess Margaret Street, Msida, 542723, during October. Together with the skeleton of a girl of about 15 years, it contained a large two-handled jar with painted bands, a broken saucer and a bilychnis lamp.

✓ *Kirkop.* When netting around a football field west of the Officers' Mess, R.A.F. Station Safi, was being erected, the pit for one of the supporting poles penetrated the roof of a catacomb. It was examined by the Museum Department and cleared by Flight Lieut. Jordan, Education Officer at Safi. From a small entrance chamber with a flight of steps opened two burial chambers, each designed for two bodies. The tomb had been previously disturbed by way of an air raid shelter cut by the villagers of Kirkop, shortly to the west, which had broken into the end of the inner chamber. Despite this, a quantity of decayed human bones and fragments of pottery were found. The latter consisted of sherds of late Roman lamps, several bearing the Chi-Rho monogram, as well as other undistinguished vessels. The catacomb is therefore specifically a Christian one, probably of the 4th-5th century A.D.

✓ *Safi.* In November a second catacomb was disclosed by the digging of a cess-pit opposite 4 St. George's Street, Safi. It had only a single burial chamber, opening for its whole length onto a hall or passage. Bones were few and very fragmentary due again to earlier disturbance. With them were a late Romano-Maltese lamp and a bone pin.

Finds from the sea bed continue to be reported. A large Roman anchor stock and collar were recovered from off Ramla Bay and presented to the Gozo Museum by the finder, Mr. J. Ripard. This is comparable with the Marsalforn and the larger of the Salina anchors of last year. A small anchor stock was sighted in the Delimara area by divers of the R.A.F. Subaqua Club but is not yet recovered. The same body located another anchor of quite exceptional size off the mouth of St. Paul's Bay and made considerable efforts towards its recovery. Its enormous size, 4 metres long, explains the difficulties of lifting it. Its collar, weighing 80 lbs., was successfully raised. The attempt will be renewed in the coming summer. This size of anchor is unparalleled in the Central Mediterranean, perhaps anywhere.

Of later date was a large grapnel type anchor of iron raised near St. Paul's Islands by Mr. S. Scicluna and presented to the Museum. It is probably of the 18th century.

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FINE ART SECTION

Restoration works at the Magisterial Palace, Valletta

Owing to functions in the Hall of St. Michael and St. George the restoration works in the d'Aleccio friezes were at a standstill during the greater part of the year under review. Works could be resumed only on 14th September, 1962.

Restoration works at St. John's Co-Cathedral

The restoration works in the vault by Mattia Preti which had started on 15 April, 1959, under the direction of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro were brought to completion on 15 December, 1962.

Restoration of Paintings

National Museum.

Palma il Giovane	—	Triumph of David
Palma il Giovane	—	The walls of Jericho
After G.B. Moroni	—	The Magdalene
Neapolitan School XVIII cent.	—	Aesculapius
Spanish School XVI cent.	—	Head of a Saint
Van Haften	—	A lady playing the flute
Van Haften	—	A lady singing
Paul Bril	—	St. Francis of Assisi
North Italian School XVIII cent.	—	Landscape with figures
School of the Bassano	—	Deposition
School of Scarsellino	—	Rest on the flight into Egypt
After Favray	—	Maltese scene
After Favray	—	Maltese scene
Dutch School XVII cent.	—	Portrait of an old Man
Austrian School XVIII cent.	—	Portrait of a Knight
J. F. van Bloemen (?)	—	Landscape with figures
J. F. van Bloemen (?)	—	Landscape with figures
Roman School, late XVI cent.	—	Portrait of Cardinal Verdala
M. Preti	—	St. John the Baptist clad in the habit of the Order
A. Belvedere	—	Capriccio
A. Belvedere	—	Capriccio
Maltese School, late XVIII cent.	—	Funeral of Angelo Emo

Medical and Health Department

S. Erardi

— St. Simon

Police Headquarters

Edward Caruana Dingli
Micallef

— Portrait of King George V
— Portrait of King George V

Jesuits' Church

Italian School XVIII cent.

— 12 pendentives representing
flowers and other subjects

The Palace, Valletta

Casolani

— "Head of Christ

San Anton Palace

S. Busuttil

— Jacob's Dream

OTHER OBJECTS

Carved wood lectern, late XVI cent.

Small portrait of Grand Master Vilhena, wax relief.

Both items belong to the Museum Collections.

Besides the aforementioned restoration works, a copy after the portrait of Cardinal Portocarrero was executed in the Laboratory of this Department, to substitute the original which used to hang in the Royal Malta Library and which was transferred to the National Museum.

Two shields were painted with the arms of Mattia Preti on the occasion of the tercentenary celebrations in St. John's Co-Cathedral.

A test was carried out in the upper sections of the decorated wall of the large hall in the Piano Nobile of the Auberge de Provence, now used as an exhibition room of the Knights' period. The aim of the test was to ascertain whether underneath the present decorative motifs there existed remnants of a possible frieze painted during the period of the Knights. Small sections were uncovered but they did not disclose anything underneath.

Inquisitor's Palace, Vittoriosa

Part of the frieze depicting arms of Inquisitors in the larger hall of the Piano Nobile was fixed as it was threatening to fall off.

Part of a decorated ceiling on the same floor was also restored.

EXHIBITIONS

The yearly exhibition to commemorate the 1565 victory over the Turks was held in the Armoury. It was open from 1st to 12th September and attended by 5519 visitors.

A photographic exhibition was held at the Catholic Institute, Floriana to mark the completion of the restoration works in the vault of St. John's Co-Cathedral and to commemorate the tercentenary of Preti's arrival in Malta.

The exhibition inaugurated on 17 December was organised by Dr. J. A. Cauchi, Curator of Fine Arts and was formed by photographs showing the different stages in the restoration of the Preti vault as well as by prints taken from paintings executed by the Calabrese master in Malta.

By Bequest

Paintings

Greek style, probably XVII cent. — Head and shoulders of Our Lord, oil on wood panel, in carved and gilt frame — $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. — Bequeathed by the late Mrs. Ida Borg.

By Gift

37 Bronze petards. Given by the Commissioner of Police.

XVII — XVIII cent. anchor belonging to a Galley of the Order of St. John, recovered off Selmunett Island on 8th August, 1962. Given by Mr. S.A. Scicluna and Mr. C. Micallef.

A Commando dagger, mounted on mahogany board. Given by His Excellency Sir Guy Grantham.

A tunic, a jacket and a waistcoat uniform of the Head of the Malta Police Force, formerly belonging to Judge G. B. Mifsud (1890 c). Given by Lady Mifsud.

XIX cent. Black lace shawl. Given by Miss Imbroll.

The following articles were given by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue:

58 silver spoons, 2 broken silver handles, 1 silver spoon bowl. Weight 121 Maltese ounces (De Rohan).

37 silver spoons, engraved with figures of the Holy Ghost (Santo Spirito) 121 Maltese ounces.

66 silver spoons engraved with "Spedaletto", 183½ Maltese ounces.

19 Silver spoons marked G. L. (probably by Gaetano Laferla).

88 silver spoons 1842, 3 broken silver handles, 4 silver spoons bowls, 1 broken small silver spoon and one silver spoon marked "Farrugia". 252½ Maltese ounces.

6 Halberds, 3 Breastplates, 39 swords (or daggers). Given by the Commissioner of Police.

By Purchase

Paintings

Neapolitan School, XVIII cent.	—	Aesculapius — oil on canvas — $38\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Maltese School, XVIII cent. (?)	—	Portrait of Basilio Maltese, oil on canvas — $20\frac{3}{4} \times 17$ ins.
A. Inglott	—	Death of St. Joseph. Bozzetto for apse in Msida Church — oil on board — $11\frac{1}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
A. Inglott	—	The Holy Family — oil on board — $19\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
A. Inglott	—	The Virgin Mary — oil on board — $19\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
Austrian School, XVIII cent.	—	Half length portrait of a Knight wearing the eight pointed cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem — oil on canvas — $25\frac{1}{4} \times 19$ ins.
After Favray	—	Two Maltese scenes — oil on canvas — $21 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

G. Schranz

25½ × 32 ins.
The Opera House on fire—water
colour — 15 × 12 ins.

Furniture

Maltese bureau plat, in the style of Louis XV.

Other Objects

54 Silver votive offerings representing parts of the human body and human kneeling figures — 19th cent.

6 brass dies for votive offerings representing parts of the human body.

18th cent. Maltese silver salver on foot.

Three Stone mortars with pestles.

Small glazed terracotta mortar with pestle

Wooden pill roller

Wooden utensil for silvering pills.

Wooden measure for acid and alkali parts of Seidlitz powder.

Tin crucible.

Bronze gadget for the proper packing of powders (cartinal), locally known as "Iz-Ziemel".

Gadget for the packing of powders (cartinal).

Brass apparatus for the casting of suppositories.

Two XVIII cent. terracotta jars.

18th cent. pair of iron snuffers.

Late 18th cent. or early 19th cent. maiolica bilychnis oil lamp on stand — 18½ inches in height.

NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

Silver two-tari piece — 1774 — Grand Master Ximenes

Silver two-tari piece — 1779 — Grand Master Rohan

Gold ten-scudi piece — 1961 — Grand Master Mojana di Cologna

Gold five-scudi piece — 1961 — Grand Master Mojana di Cologna

Silver two-scudi piece — 1961 — Grand Master Mojana di Cologna

Silver one-scudo piece — 1961 — Grand Master Mojana di Cologna

Silver three-penny piece — George III

Half penny — 1806 — George III

Penny — 1807 — George III

Shilling — 1826 — George IV

Sixpence — 1828 — George IV

Shilling — 1844 — Victoria

Half sovereign — 1859 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1860 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1866 — Victoria

Shilling — 1881 — Victoria

Threepence — 1883 — Victoria

Shilling — 1885 — Victoria

Half crown — 1888 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1892 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1893 — Victoria

Half sovereign — 1893 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1894 — Victoria

Half crown — 1895 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1896 — Victoria

Sovereign — 1896 — Victoria					
Sovereign — 1897 — Victoria					
Half crown — 1897 — Victoria					
Threepence — 1897 — Victoria					
Shilling — 1898 — Victoria					
Sovereign — 1899 — Victoria					
Sovereign — 1901 — Victoria					
Sovereign — 1901 — Victoria					
Sixpence (Scottish) — 1901 — Victoria					
Sovereign — 1902 — Edward VII					
Half sovereign — 1902 — Edward VII					
Half crown — 1910 — Edward VII					
Sovereign — 1912 — George V					
Threepence — 1912 — George V					
Sovereign — 1913 — George V					
Sovereign — 1914 — George V					
Sovereign — 1915 — George V					
Threepence — 1916 — George V					
Sovereign — 1917 — George V					
Sovereign — 1918 — George V					
Sovereign — 1919 — George V					
Sovereign — 1920 — George V					
Sovereign — 1922 — George V					
Sovereign — 1923 — George V					
Sovereign — 1929 — George V					
Sixpence — 1929 — George V					
Sovereign 1930 — George V					

By Gift

A bronze medal commemorating the election of the Ven. Baillif Fra. Ernesto Paternò Castello as Lieutenant of the Gran Master of the Sovereign Military Order of the Knights of Malta, 1955.

Given by Sir H. P. Scicluna, Kt., M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.A.

A collection of Bank-notes issued by the Banco di Malta and the Anglo-Maltese Bank between 1809 and 1903.

Banco di Malta: 1 each of 10, 20 and 50 scudi.

Banco di Malta: 1 each of 5, 10, 50 and 100 pounds sterling.

Anglo-Maltese Bank: 1 only of 50 scudi.

Anglo-Maltese Bank: 1 each of 1, 10, 20, 30, and 50 pounds sterling.

Given by Vice-President, National Bank of Malta.

Shilling — 1883 — Victoria

Farthing — 1925 — George V

Penny — 1948 — George VI

Half penny — 1960 — Elizabeth II

Half crown — 1961 — Elizabeth II

Florin — 1961 — Elizabeth II

Shilling — 1961 — Elizabeth II

Sixpence — 1961 — Elizabeth II

Threepence — 1961 — Elizabeth II

Given by Mr. J. M. Spiteri

Farthing — 1961 — George VI.

One complete set of Postage and Revenue Stamps commemorating the Great Siege of 1565, issued on the 7th September, 1962.

1s/., -/6d., -/3d., and -/2d.

Given by the Postmaster General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VISITORS ADMITTED TO SITES UNDER

THE MUSEUM DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS

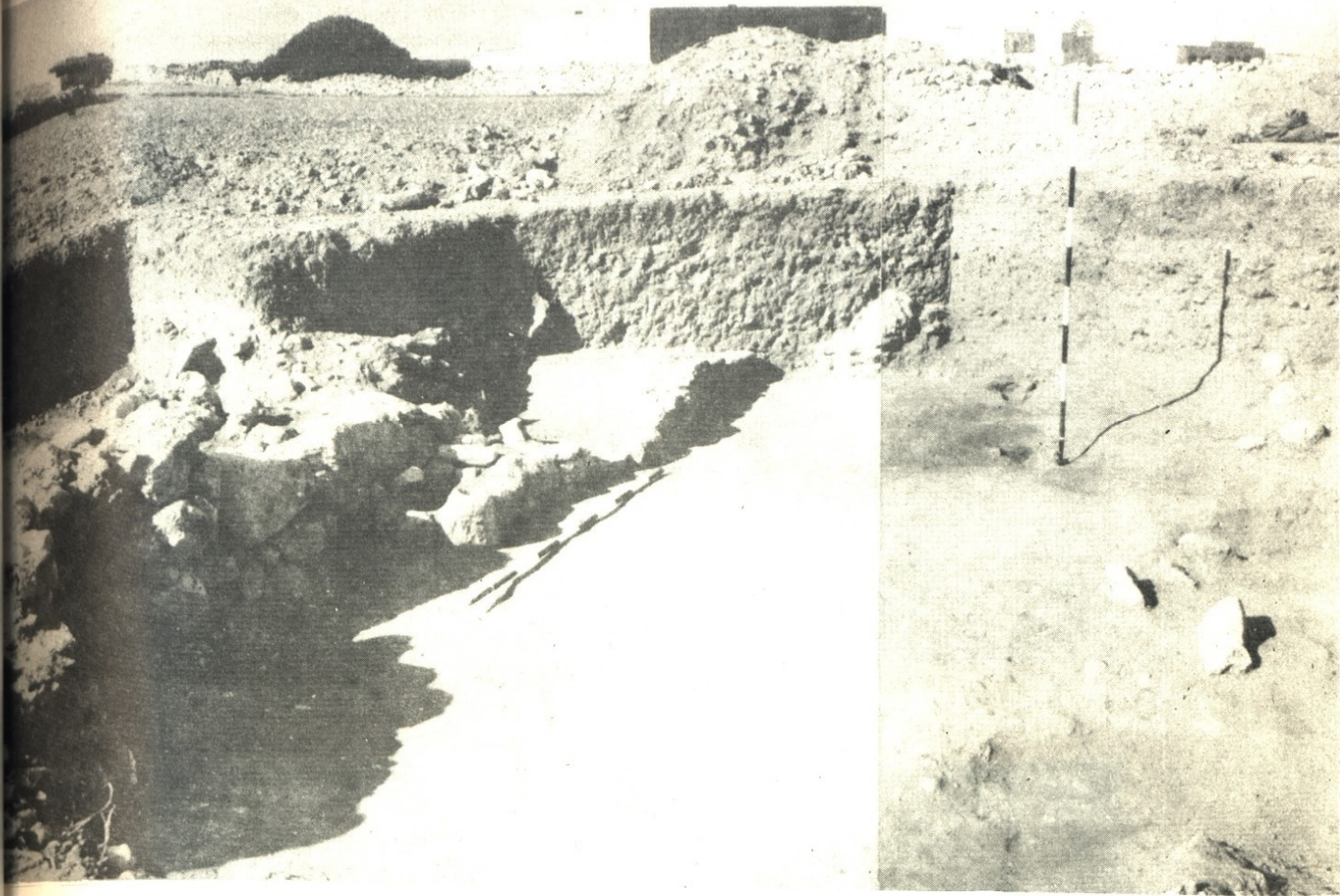
1961 AND 1962

PLACE	1961		1962	
	On payment	Free	On payment	Free
National Museum	4,343	2,768	3,862	1,942
The Palace Armoury	10,424	6,741	6,441	7,719*
Hal Saffieni Hypogeum	5,306	3,113	5,787	2,546
Museum of Roman Antiquities	2,772	4,738	2,775	2,017
St. Paul's Catacombs	3,694	1,211	3,952	900
Tarxien Neolithic Temples	1,612	3,040	1,692	1,441
Għar Dalam Museum	2,891	2,281	2,600	2,440
Gozo Museum	1,365	140	1,629	604
Ggantija Temples, Gozo	947	137	936	229
Cheap Day Tickets	—	—	4,658	—
Total	33,354	24,169	34,332	19,838
Total Admission fees collected	£2,420. 3s. 10d.		£2,430. 1s. 9d.	

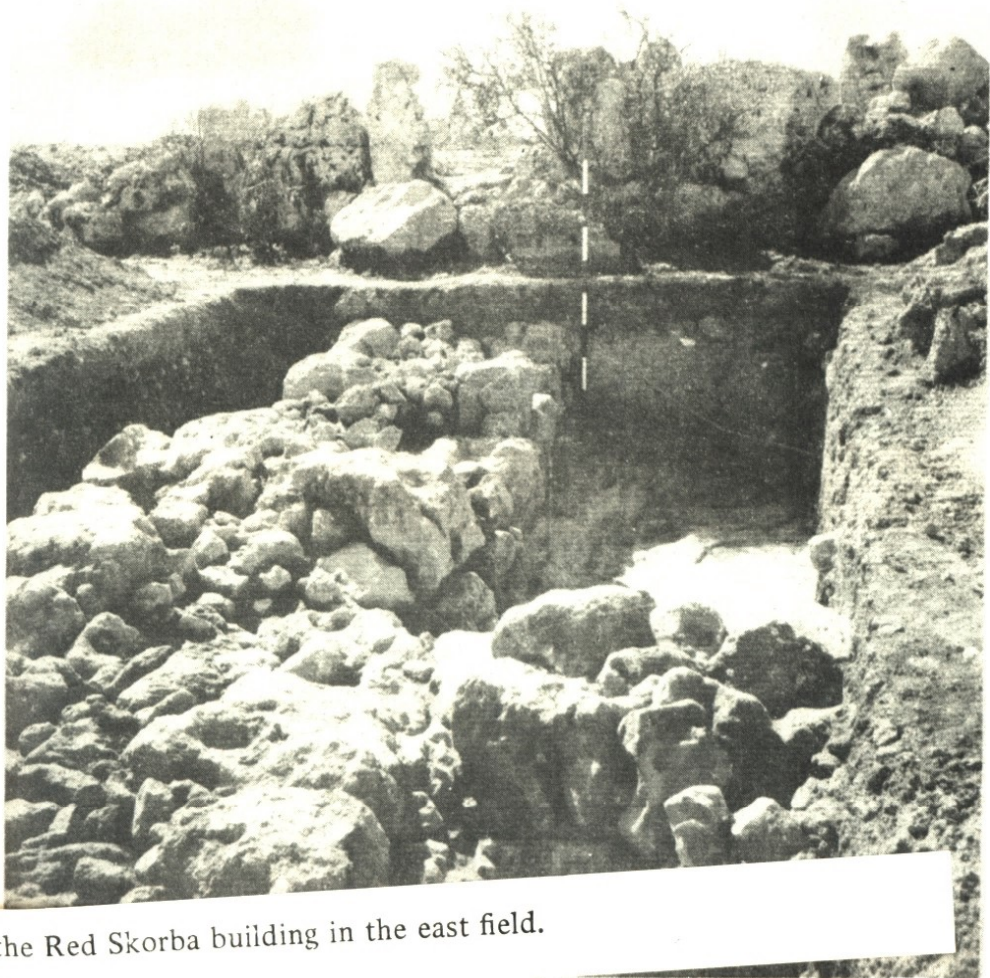
* Inclusive of 5,519 visitors admitted during the 8th September Exhibition.

SKORBA, the east temple.

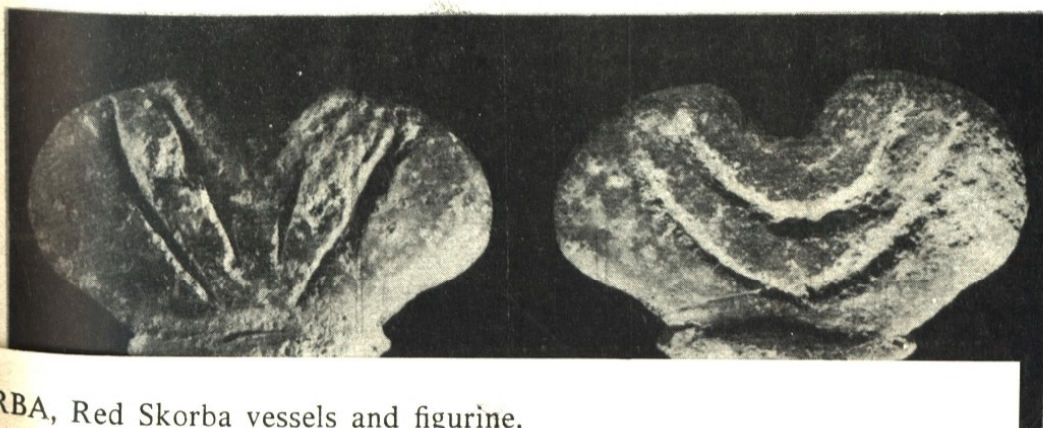
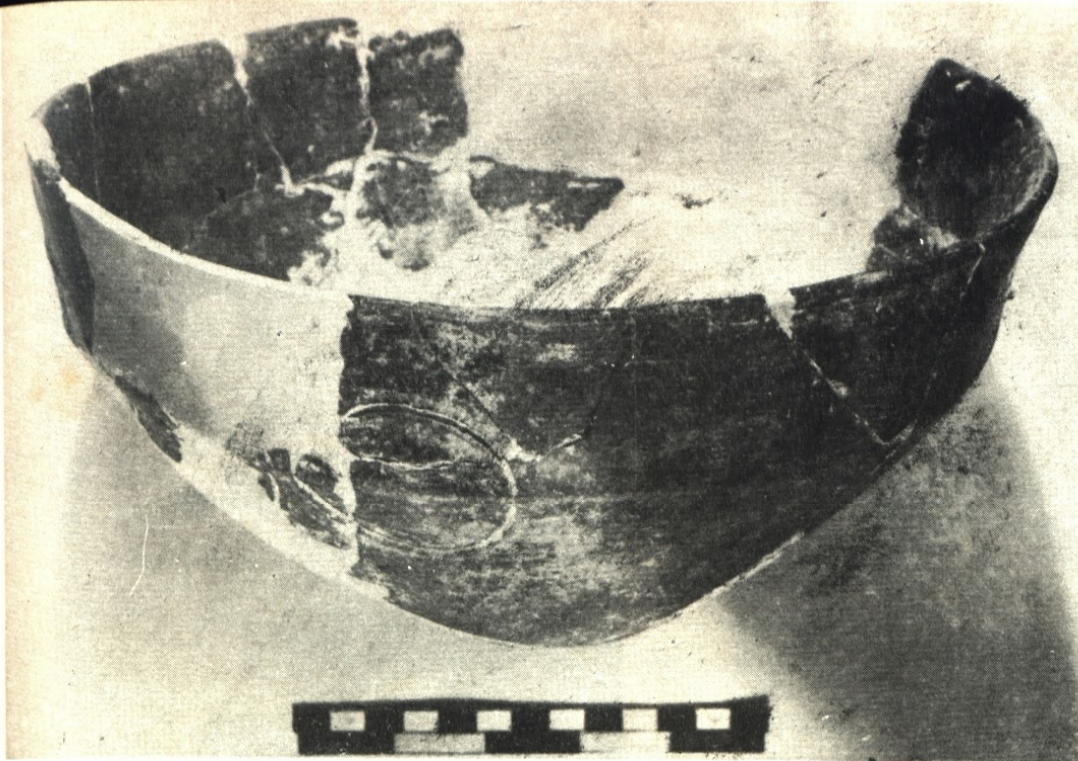




SKORBA, the west hut.



SKORBA, the Red Skorba building in the east field.



SKORBA, Red Skorba vessels and figurine.



a



b



c



d

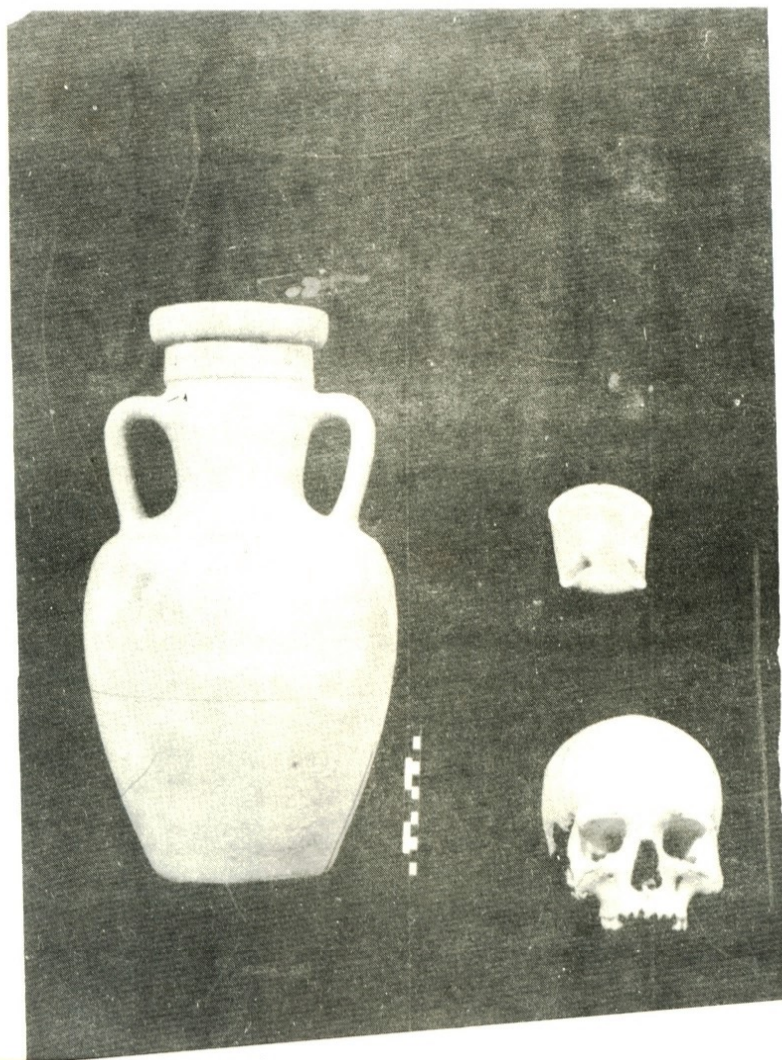


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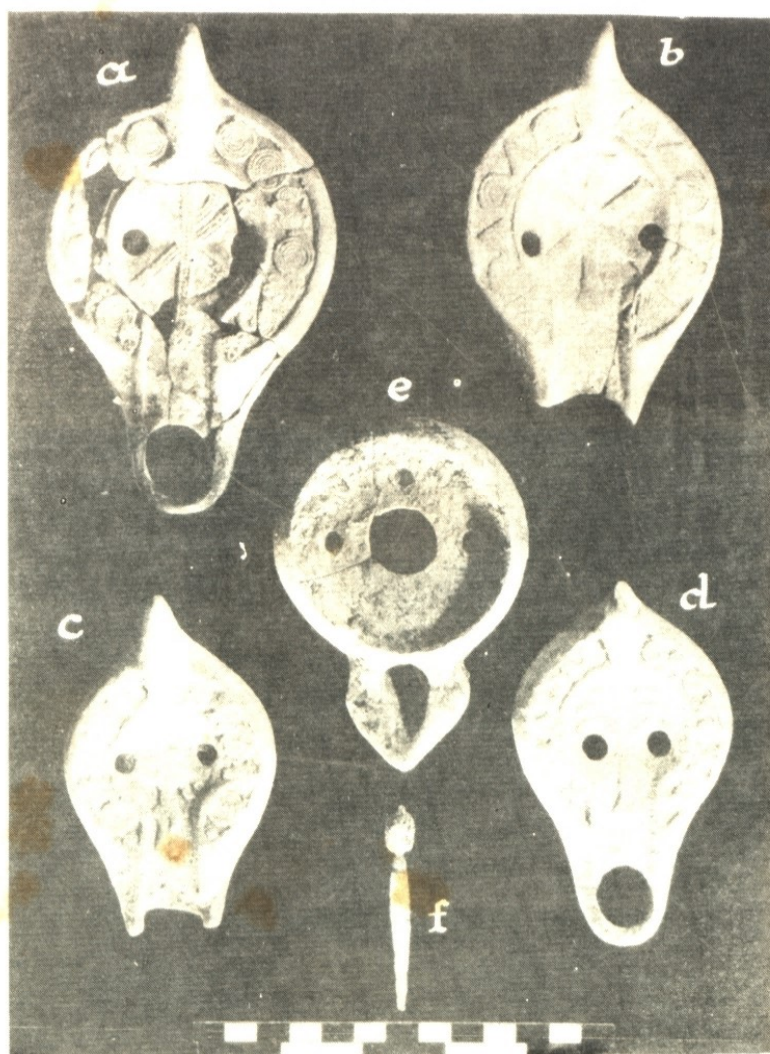
8.8 cms., b) 8.2 cms., c) 2.6 × 5.1 cms., d) 5 cms., e) 8.8 cms., f) 5.7. cms., g) 3 cms.



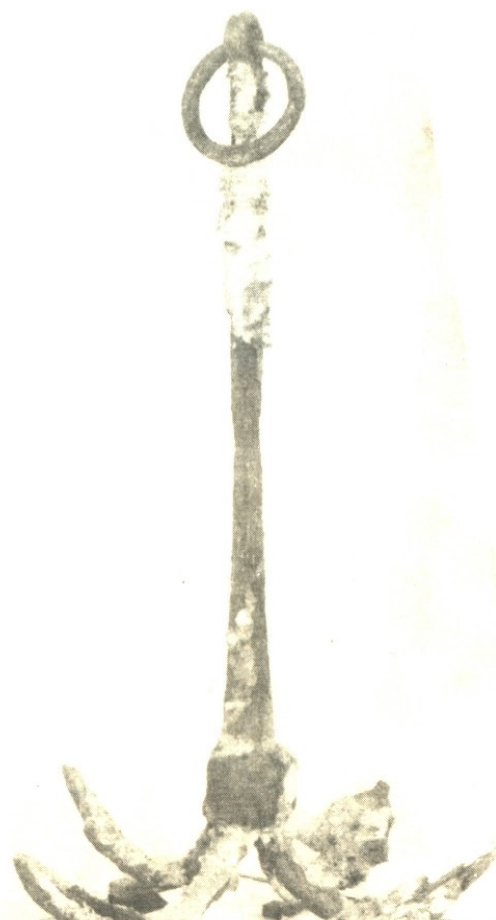
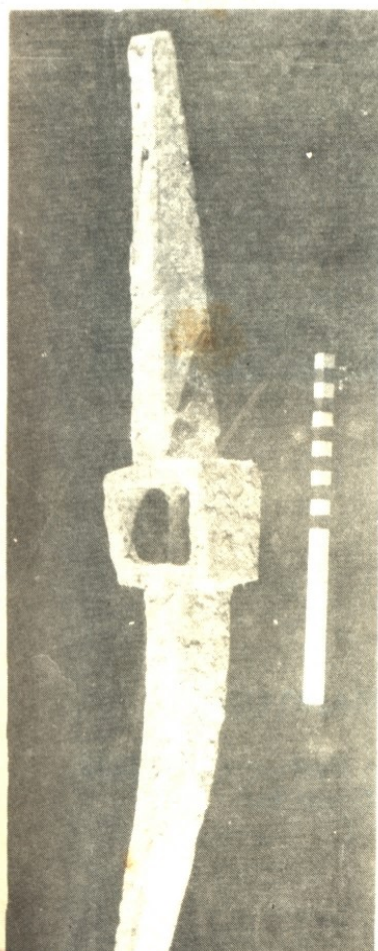
QORMI, Punic tomb contents.

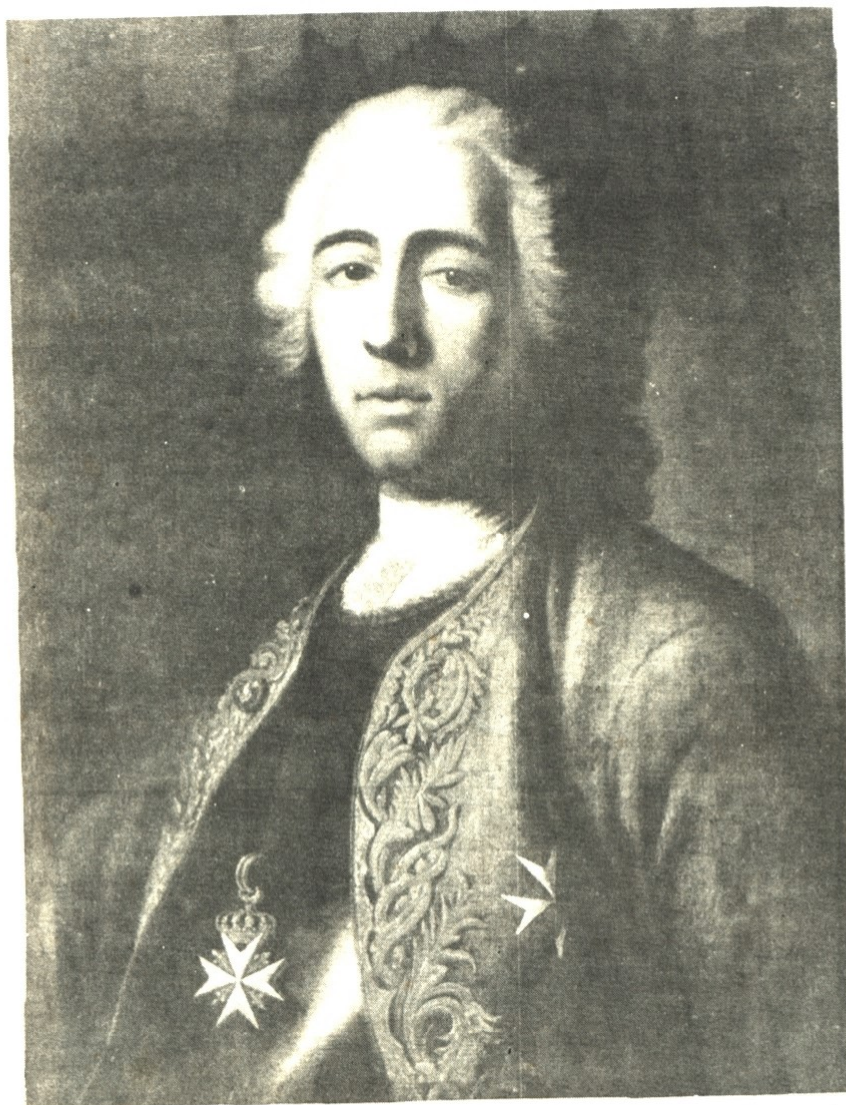


QORMI, Punic tomb contents.



KIRKOP, catacomb; a, b, c, d, the four decorated lamps.
SAFI, catacomb; e, f, oil lamp and bone pin.





AUSTRIAN SCHOOL, XVIII CENTURY.

Half-length portrait of a knight wearing the eight-pointed cross
of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.



PAUL BRIL
St. Francis receiving the stigmata.



PALMA IL GIOVANE (1544-1628): Triumph of David.



PALMA IL GIOVANE (1544-1628): The walls of Jericho.

METRES

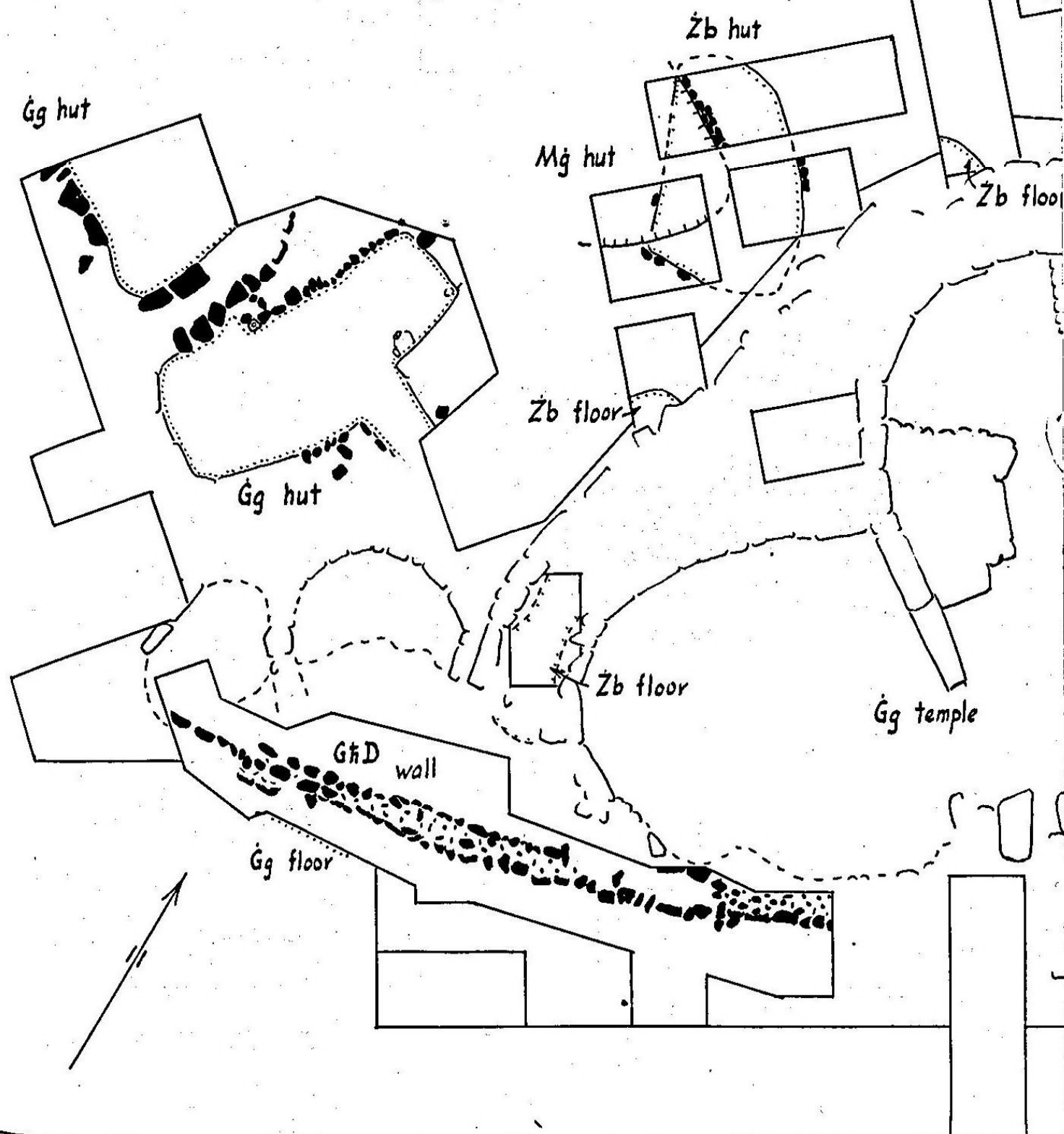


Fig. 2. Skorba village, plan of western area.

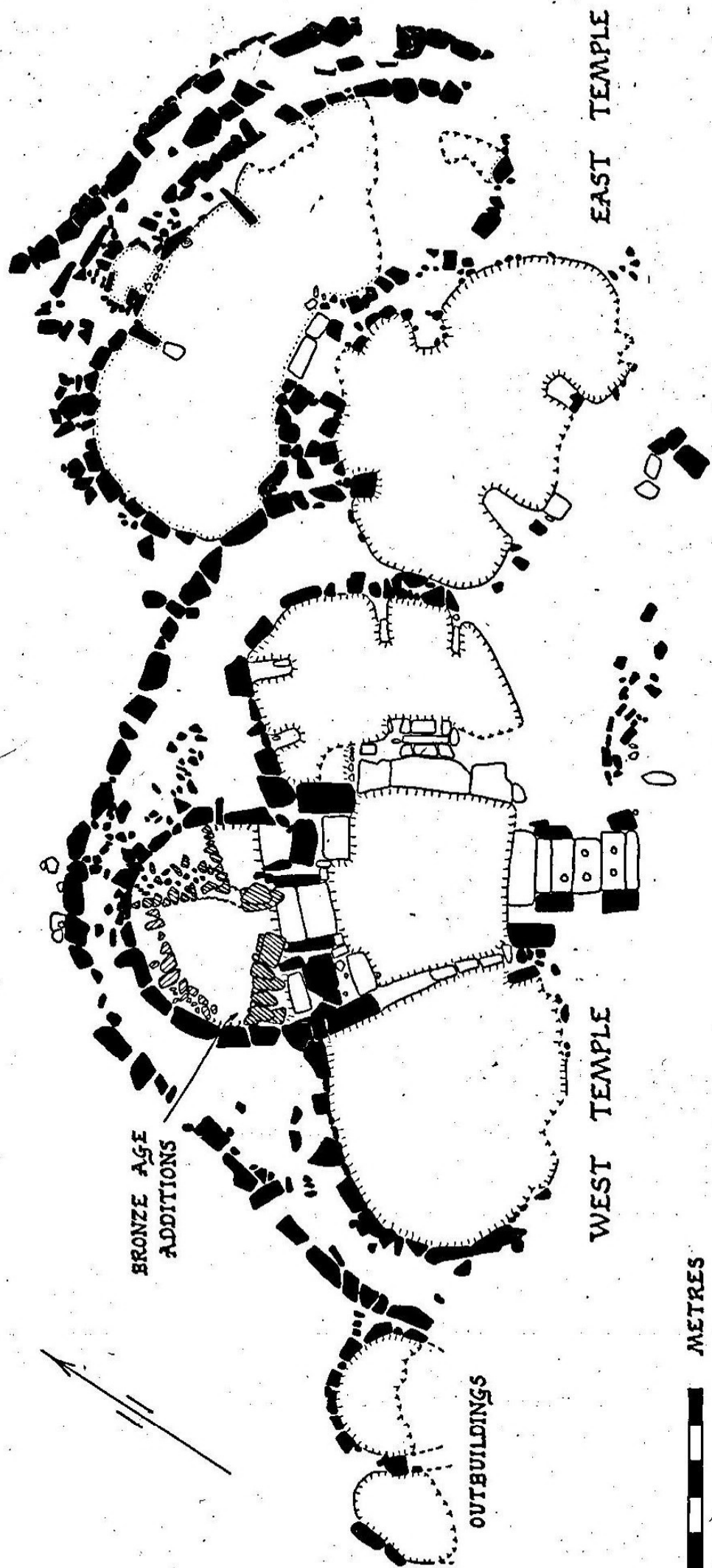


Fig. 1. Skorba temples, complete plan.

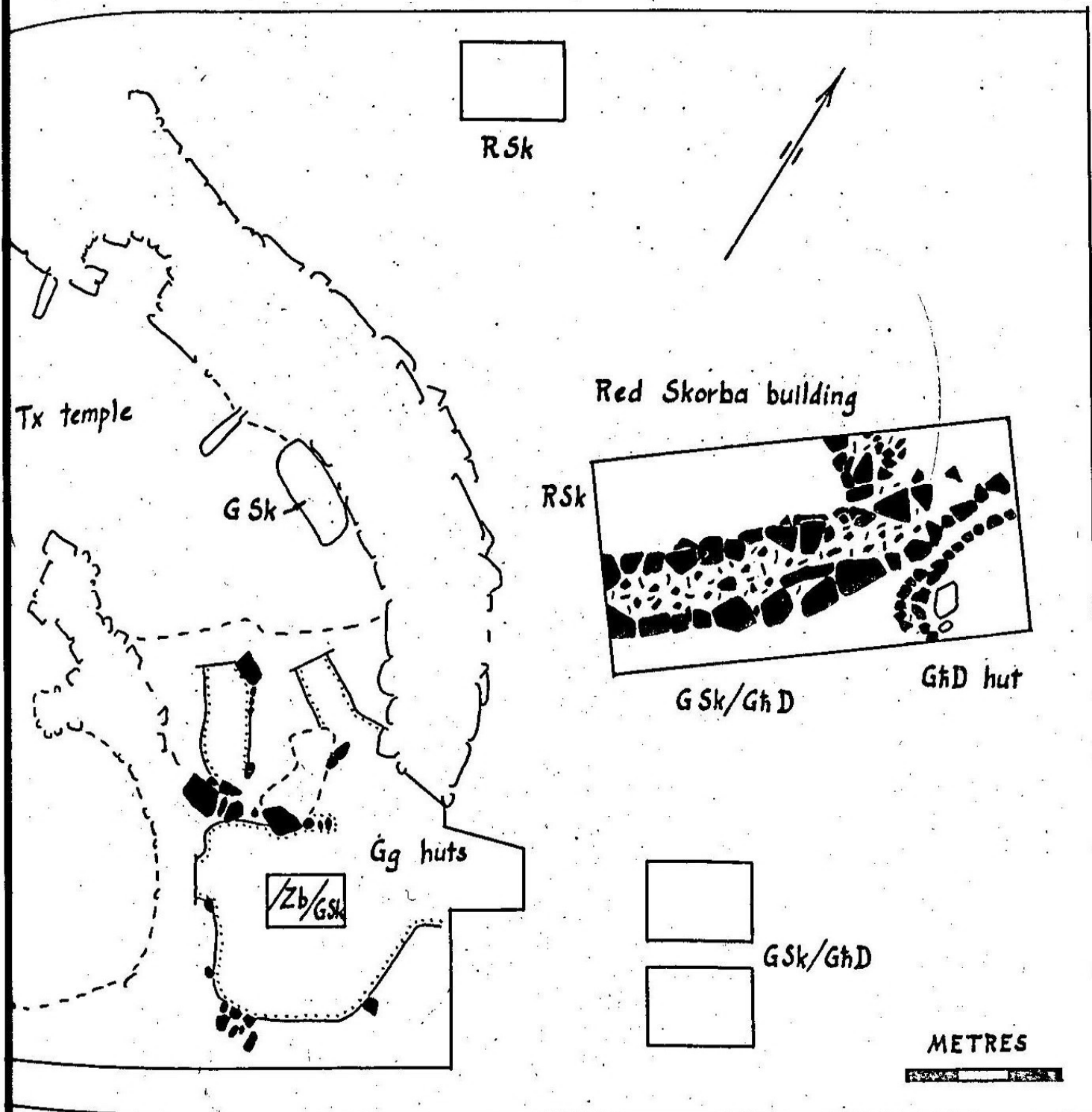


Fig. 3 Skorba village, plan of eastern area.

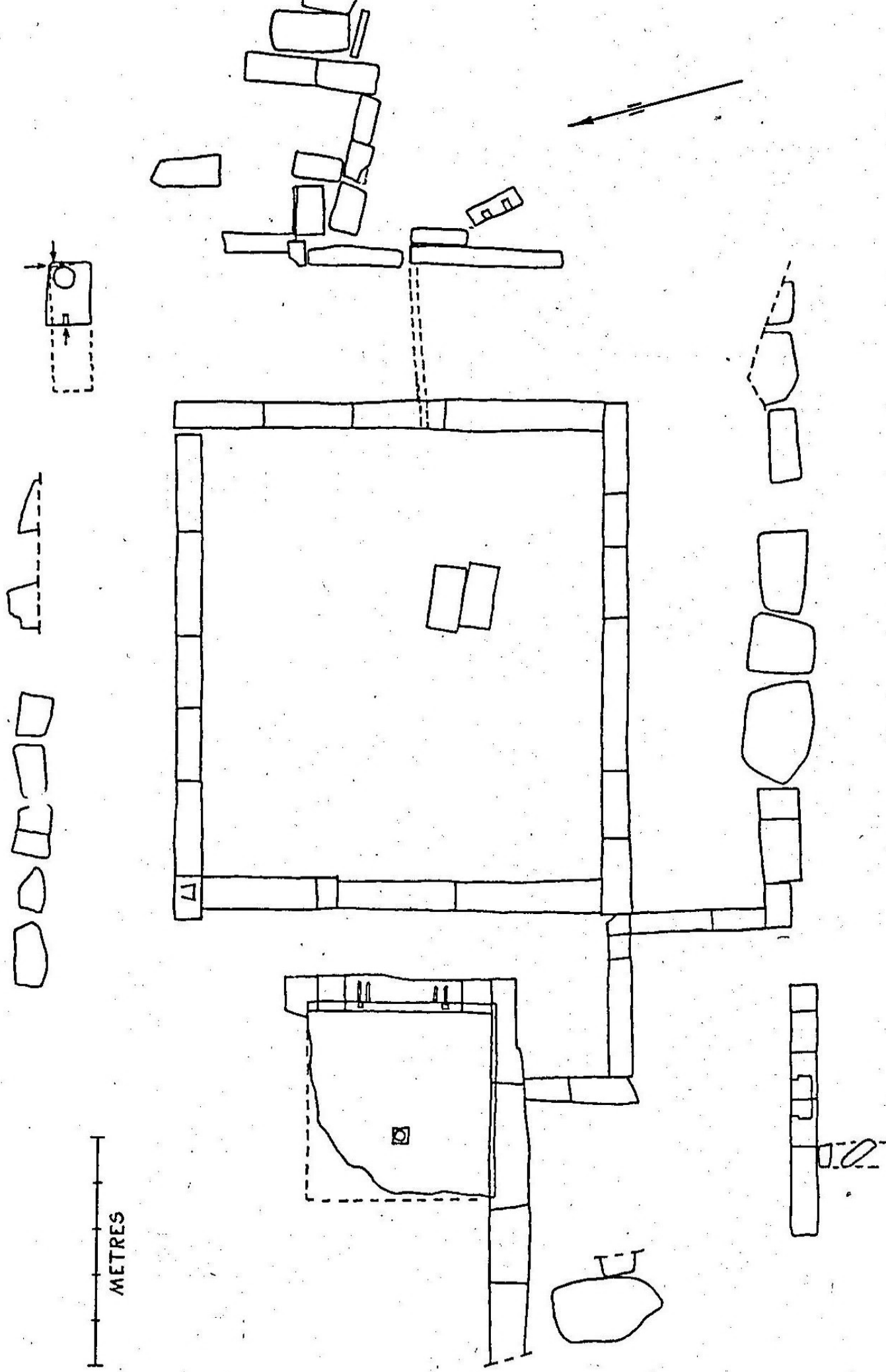


Fig. 4 Ras it-Raheb. plan of Puno-Roman remains.

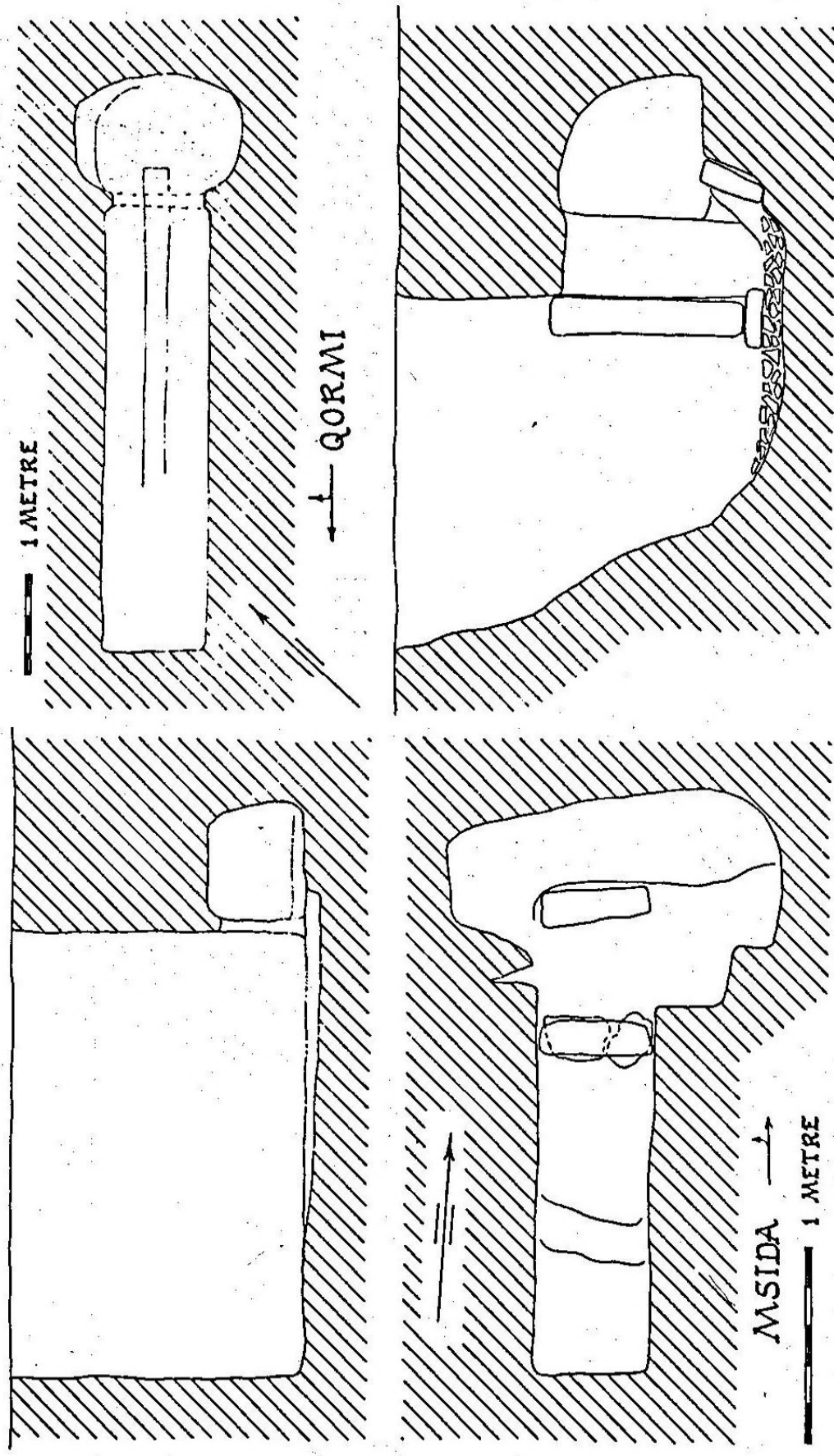


Fig. 5. Plans and sections of Punic tombs, Msida and Qormi.

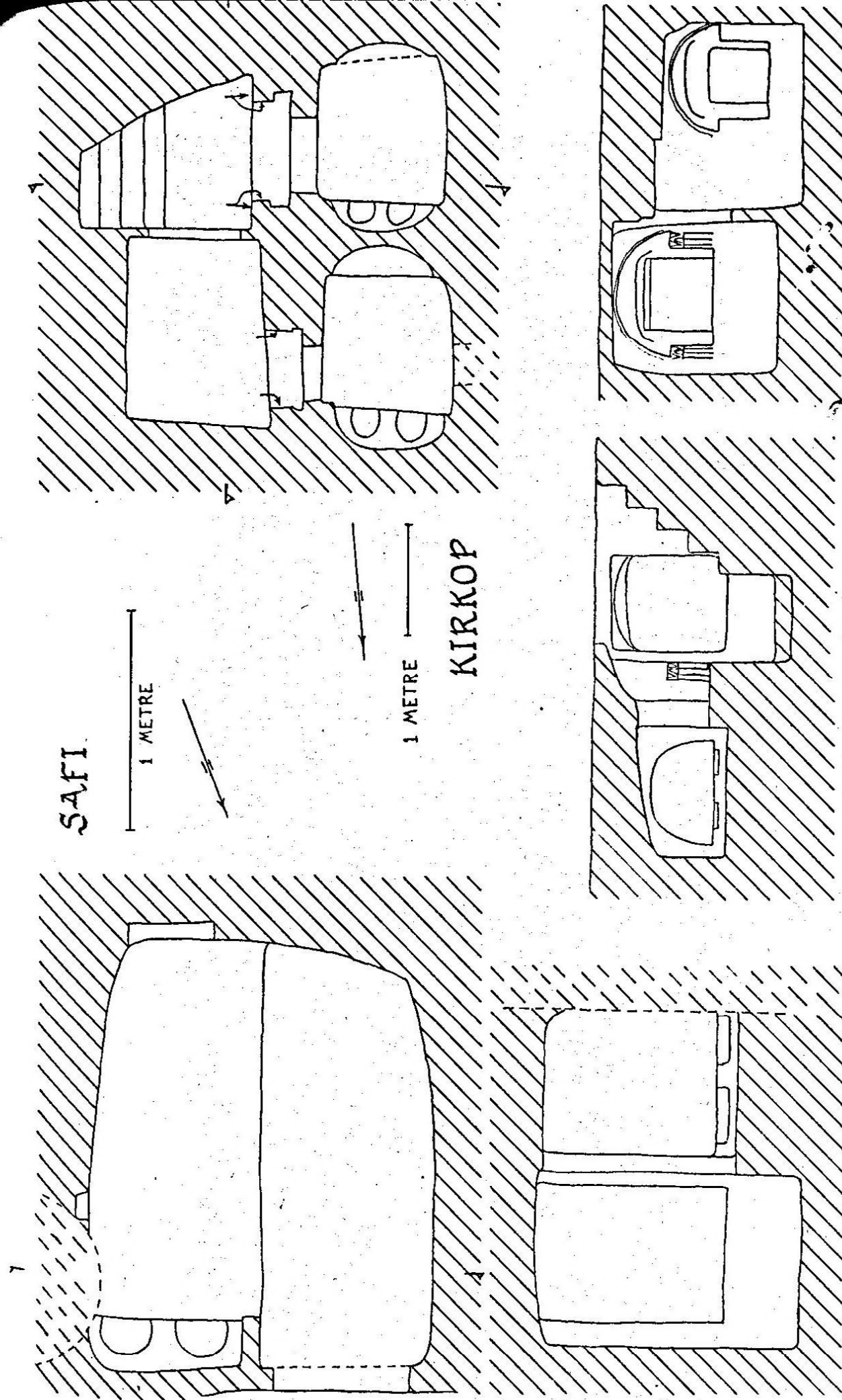


Fig. 6. Plans and sections of catacombs, Safi and Kirkop.