



REPORTS
on the working of
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
for
The Year 1991

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Museums

(Period Covered:

1st January, 1991 to 31st December, 1991)

During the year under review, the Staff Development Organization (O.P.M.) and the Treasury Department organized courses in Financial Management programmes (Expenditure and Revenue) as part of the training of Accounting Officers on Government Financial and Accounting systems. Both courses were attended by the respective officers in charge of accounts and revenue in the Museums Department. The Staff Development Organisation also held computer courses, in collaboration with the Management Systems Unit, covering basic information technology. These courses were attended by Mr Joseph Farrugia, Officer i/c Accounts in the Museum Department, who was also appointed P.C. co-ordinator for the Department. On completion of these courses, the Museums Department was supplied with a P.C. system for its Accounts Section.

The Director of Museums accompanied Dr A.E. Borg Barthet, the Attorney General, to Rome for the purpose of attending the first session of the UNIDROIT Committee of Government Experts on the international protection of cultural property entrusted with the preparation of a draft Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects. The session was held on the premises of the Italian ministry of Cultural Property at the 'Complesso Monumentale di San Michele a Ripa'.

Mr A. Pace, Curator of the Archaeological Section, proceeded to Cambridge University, UK, in October to take up a specialization course leading to the degree of M. Phil. in European Prehistory, with particular emphasis on the central Mediterranean region.

The Antiquities Committee and the Monuments and Plaques Committee, both appointed by the Hon Minister for Education, met regularly during the year under the chairmanship of the Director of Museums.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

The more direct contribution of the Museums Department to cultural manifestations in Malta is perhaps provided through the programme of art and documentary exhibitions prepared and co-ordinated by the Museum of Fine Arts. In spite of the fact that for the year 1991 there were only three galleries available for

these events throughout most of the year — namely, the Contemporary Hall and Loggia at the Museum of Fine Arts, together with the New Gallery sited at the Auberge de Provence — the programme prepared proved varied and interesting, receiving in fact considerable critical and popular appreciation both in the press and through radio/TV coverage. For most of the year, the Salon of the Auberge de Provence had to be kept closed due to the necessity of entirely renewing its electrical installation. It is hoped to recoup the Salon for artistic and cultural manifestations during 1992.

Throughout the year under review, the Museum of Fine Arts made arrangements for 54 exhibitions (Appendix I) of which 34 were held at the Museum of Fine Arts and the remaining 20 at the Auberge de Provence. In these events no less than 23 Maltese artists participated, together with 26 visiting or guest artists, apart from a further 9 exhibitions of a collective nature and another documenting the conservation of historic centres and monuments in Europe. During this year the Museums Department sponsored a representative exhibition of Maltese Contemporary art in Moscow organised in the course of the 'Malta Week' held in the Russian capital in early September. Arrangements were also made for a portfolio exhibition of Maltese contemporary drawings, graphics and watercolours to be out on display in Cairo and Alexandria thanks to the initiative of the Maltese Embassy in Egypt. The Museum of Fine Arts also co-ordinated the Maltese participation in the *Hope and Optimism Portfolio* being organised under UNESCO auspices for the Heynitz Castle Art Centre. At the same time a steady flow of contacts was maintained with numerous museums, art galleries, institutions and scholars, both local and foreign.

In December 1991, the Museums Department issued a publication in full colour entitled *The Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta, Malta — A Commentary on its History and Selected Works of Art*; the publication is intended to serve as a guide to the Museum's permanent collection of works-of-art and serves to considerably enhance the list of publications and visual aids documenting the exhibits held by the museum. This new publication was written by the present Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, Mr Dominic Cutajar, and was planned to serve as a guide-book while imparting some background on art-history. Together with a black-and-white brochure on the Museum of Fine Arts, and the availability of 24 colour-postcards and 18 in black-and-white, the same museum is now fairly well equipped in the way of visual publicity material.

During the year under review, 37 works-of-art were acquired for the Museum of Fine Arts (Appendix II) through various channels, most of which having been donated by artists exhibiting in the museum's galleries throughout 1991. Two gesso busts by Joseph M. Genuis

and a small Mannerist *Portrait of a Man* (possibly representing Christ) were acquired by purchase. A *View of the Interior of St John's Co-Cathedral* by Gianni Vella was donated by the Capt. O.F. Gollcher Art and Archaeological Foundation, while a further 6 works were acquired for the National Collection in lieu of payments due to the Museums Department after the necessary clearance by the Hon. Ministers for Education and Finance were sought and obtained. Unfortunately, this promising source of acquiring new works for the National Collection of Fine Arts was blocked following representations made by the Audit and Finance Departments.

The restoration of works of art was continued uninterrupted throughout the year (Appendix III). The restoration of the polyptych of the *Madonna Della Candela* — belonging to the Benedictine Monastery of Santa Scholastica at Vittoriosa — was concluded and the painting was returned to the Benedictine nuns. This very important work — where three main panels are attributable to an artist of the XVI century Sicilian School — was put on public display for several weeks in the Oratory attached to the Vittoriosa Parish Church of St Lawrence. Work on Mattia Preti's *Immaculate Conception*, the main altarpiece of Sarria Church, Floriana, is still in progress. It is hoped to conclude this restoration work during the forthcoming year. Lack of trained personnel has unfortunately halted the programme of restoration previously planned for the lunettes in the corridor of the Magistral Palace, as well as the uncovering of the Neo-Classic mural decorations in the main hall of Verdala Castle. It is hoped to recommence both programmes in earnest as soon as the availability of trained restorers returns to normal levels. Part of the restoration laboratory for the fine Arts was transferred to new premises close to the museum in M.A. Vassalli Street, Valletta — a move that has considerably eased space problems. The new place is now being provided with the necessary equipment. Two new paintings were put on permanent display, namely *Les Eaux Douces* by Amedeo Preziosi — hitherto unrepresented in the museum's permanent Collection — and Gianni Vella's *View of the interior of St John's Co-Cathedral*. Two copies were made by the copista working with the Museum of Fine Arts, both being views of Malta by Louis Ducros. One of these was loaned to the Director of the Water Works Department and the other was hung in the Board Room at the Auberge de Provence.

The Museums Department is invested with the responsibility of inventorising special items in the National Collections, particularly paintings, sculptures, ceramics and antique furniture. This activity has to be carried out in addition to other responsibilities as time becomes available, since the Museum of Fine Arts has no personnel assigned for this operation. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in inventorising

properly, as specified in the Circulars MFCPFI/15/77 and MF/9/88, the various holdings of the Museum of Fine Arts. All new acquisitions were similarly inventorised. During 1991 a number of Government entities had their special items inventorised, including the Ministry for Education, the Commissioner of Police and other bodies. The difficulties mentioned in last year's report in conjunction with the discharge of this responsibility, have unfortunately remained unchanged; in particular the failure by the various Government entities to nominate an officer to co-ordinate the proper inventorising of special items and liaise with the Curator of the Fine Arts Museum.

The Museum of Fine Arts is also responsible for carrying out the examination of works of art and antiques imported or intended for exportation, as stipulated in the Antiquities Protection Act (Ch. 54, Laws of Malta). During the year under review, 750 cases were vetted following their being referred by the Customs Department. In all 200 inspections were carried out and a total of Lm37,839.26 was levied.

The Palace State Rooms

New pale green damask material, purchased from the French Firm *Tassinari & Chatel*, was affixed onto the walls of the Pages Room in the Magistral Palace, Valletta. Draperies were also hung over the windows and the room's settees and armchairs were upholstered using the same material. The refurbishment of the *Throne Room* in gold damask and the *Ambassador's Room* in cherry red brocatelle is expected to be carried out early in 1992 on receipt of the materials from the French Firm.

St John Co-Cathedral

The painting of 'St Jerome' by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, restored at the 'Istituto Centrale del Restauro' in Rome after its theft and subsequent retrieval, was re-installed in its original place in the chapel of the Italian Langue at St John Co-Cathedral. An electronic security system was at the same time installed in the chapel to afford effective protection for the painting.

THE PALACE ARMOURY

During the year under review structural works to improve working conditions in the Armoury's workshop were completed. A new annexe to the storage room for arms and armour was also constructed.

The re-organisation of the reserve collection in the new storage area was taken in hand. In the course of this work thirty-nine 16th/17th century *morions* with engraved decoration were separated from the plain

variety for special attention. Also deserving special attention were three 17th century cartridge-pouches. The latter are similar in all details to those worn by soldiers depicted in Favray's painting of the interior of St John Co-Cathedral (now in the Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg, Russia).

Work was also initiated to improve the presentation of the displayed contingent of armoured figures in one of the Armoury's halls, and several heads with appropriate facial features were modelled for this purpose.

Following consultation with the Chief Conservation Officer of the Tower of London Armouries and the Curator of the Arms Section of the Wallace Collection, the use of wax as a protective coating for arms and armour was adopted as opposed to varnish. The wax used was 'Renaissance Museum Wax', which is currently being used for preservation purposes in the major museums of the world.

During the summer months five University students from the Faculty of Arts were attached to the Palace Armoury where they helped in the re-organisation of the reserve collection in the new storage area and in the conservation treatment of various pieces of armour in the same collection. The services of these students were also availed of in the production of a complete photographic record of Grandmasters and Knights portrayed in armour. A good collection of colour transparencies is now available for future reference.

A report made to the Department on the discovery of an old iron cannon of the British Period during works in connection with the extension of Pinto Wharf was investigated. On examination, however, the cannon was found to be in such an extremely bad state of corrosion that all efforts to remove it in one piece proved futile. Due to its badly corroded condition and limited importance, a major retrieval operation was not attempted.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

During the year under review the Archaeological Section of the Department was particularly active in the field. In January a preliminary surface was carried out on a site at *Ta' Bir Miftuh*, limits of Gudja. This was aimed at assessing the significance of three standing megaliths aligned roughly along a north/south axis (G.R. 5454, 6797).

Investigation revealed that all three megaliths rest directly on bedrock, even though their bases are largely hidden by modern rubble and litter unfortunately dumped over the site due to its proximity and ease of access from the road running only a few metres away to the south of the site. A birdtrapper's hideout,

constructed against the northermost megalith, caused some damage to the slab through the application of iron nails and cement onto its surface. It is not clear whether the nature of a gap, 0.75 m wide, in the alignment of the megaliths is structural or accidental.

The megaliths are incorporated into a rubble wall, aligned along the same axis, and serving as a retaining wall for a field lying immediately to the west. To the east a stretch of rocky terrain, covered in places by a thin layer of soil, was found to bear extensive remains of old quarries which apparently shaped the land into a series of 'steps' over which soil was at some time spread to create a system of terraced fields bordered by rubble walls to retain the soil. It may reasonably be assumed that any megalithic remains once existing on the site were quarried away when this system of terraced fields was being formed. The surviving three megaliths on the site appear to have been spared the same fate by being conveniently incorporated into one of the retaining walls. No scatter of prehistoric sherds was observed on the site, and only a few pottery fragments of modern date were picked up from the fields' surface.

Some foundations of an apparently rectangular structure were noted in the stretch of wasteland to the east of the megalithic alignment. The regularity of these foundations and of the individual stone blocks, however, suggests that this structure cannot date to the prehistoric period. Nevertheless, given its proximity to the presumed medieval settlement site at *Bir Miftuh*, this structure will be further investigated after works of a greater priority on other sites have been completed.

Following the demolition of four houses overlying the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum complex as part of the rehabilitation project for the same site, the opportunity was taken to re-expose and systematically record the megalithic remains known to exist beneath the foundations of these houses and Hal-Saflieni Street, Paola.

During the first stage of this operation, a bell-shaped prehistoric tomb cut vertically into the bedrock was uncovered. Its subsequent excavation revealed that its fill was thoroughly disturbed, containing both prehistoric sherds of the TX (c. 3300/3000-2500 B.C.) and B.N. (c. 1500-700 B.C.) phases and fragments of modern potsherds. Two heavy lithic tools and some fragments of human skeletal remains were also recovered from the tomb's fill. Immediately to the south of this tomb a well-tooled megalith, lying on bedrock and obviously not *in situ*, was also brought to light.

The second stage of the investigation involved the cutting of a trench in Hal Saflieni Street, immediately to the west and parallel to the line of the demolished

houses. The northern half of this trench did not yield any features of importance, with the exception of a single badly damaged megalith albeit displaced from its original context. The southern half of the trench, however, revealed further traces of the upper level of the hypogeum complex — remains of a megalithic structure, apparently still *in situ*, surmounted by a fragment from a 'Porthole' entrance. A fair amount of prehistoric material consisting of potsherds, lithic tools and fragments of human skeletal remains intermixed with modern domestic refuse was also recovered. On completion of the investigation the trench was once more filled in to allow the resumption of traffic flow through Hal Saflieni Street.

A Punic burial forming part of a double-chambered shaft inhumation grave aligned on a N/S axis was excavated by the Archaeological Section on private property near the old railway track, Attard (G.R. 5014, 7248). The Northern chamber of this rock-cut tomb was excavated by the section in 1989, at which time it was impossible to excavate the other chamber due to the risk of weakening the foundations of garden boundary wall directly above it. The demolition of this wall by the owner of the property in July made its investigation possible in the year under review.

Excavation revealed the burial chamber to be rectangular in plan with its floor cut to a single featureless surface. The limestone slab originally sealing its rectangular entrance was found broken and dislodged, and the chamber's contents considerably disturbed. Apart from the skeletal remains of an inhumation, these mostly consisted of pottery fragments but also included a broken trefoil lipped oenochoe (pitcher), a stemless kylix (drinking cup), likewise broken, three faience beads and a bronze suspension-tube made up of thin coiled wire between two solid hoops at the ends. These items of tomb-furniture are datable to the 4th/3rd century B.C. A particularly interesting feature within the burial chamber was a graffito, incised on its eastern wall, representing a nude male figure with an upraised arm in what appears to be a praying attitude. This graffito was detached from the chamber wall and taken to the National Museum of Archaeology.

Three other rock-cut tombs, accidentally brought to light by Works Department personnel at *Tad-Dukkara*, limits of Qormi (G.R. 5239, 7143), were investigated by the Department's Archaeological Section. On excavation these were found to be of the normal Punic type, consisting of a vertical rectangular shaft with a burial chamber, oval in plan, hewn out of the rock in one of its shorter sides; but all had been extensively damaged by a mechanical excavator during ground levelling operations.

The burial chamber of the first of these tombs, all three aligned on a N/S axis, had an upraised funerary platform cut in the rock at right angles to the entrance which was sealed with a large irregularly shaped limestone slab. It yielded the skeletal remains of two inhumations, traces of cremated human remains, a few potsherds, a bi-lychnis (two-wicked) oil-lamp with its patera (saucer), a large oval amphora of a well-known local type (found broken and subsequently restored) and a stemless kylix (likewise broken and subsequently restored); all datable to the 4th/3rd century B.C.

The second tomb in this group was found to have been opened and rifled at some unknown time. Its sealing-slab was broken with its greater part missing, and the burial chamber only yielded some disarticulated human skeletal remains, a scatter of cremated bone fragments and a few potsherds of Punic type.

The burial chamber of the third tomb, sealed with a rectangular limestone slab, had a funerary platform hewn out of the rock similar to that in the chamber of the first tomb. Besides the skeletal remains of four inhumations, the following items of tomb-furniture were recovered from the chamber — two bi-lychnis oil-lamps, a trefoil lipped oenochoe, a local imitation of a *terrasigillata* bowl, a small alabastron (perfume phial), a stemless kylix and a bronze hair pin. This chamber was first used for burial in the 4th/3rd century B.C. but was subsequently re-utilised in the 1st century A.D.

Two further rock-out tombs were investigated by the Archaeological Section during the year — one at Bidnija to the north of Mosta, and the other at Tal-Qtates in the limits of Luqa. These were accidentally brought to light during ground levelling operations for building purposes and were extensively damaged by mechanical excavators. Both tombs were on excavation found to have been rifled at some unknown date, and apart from an intact bi-lychnis oil-lamp and a typically Punic faience 'eye' bead from the Tal-Qtates tomb, only yielded some fragments of human bones and a few pieces of broken pottery.

Following the finalization of expropriation proceedings by the Land Department, work on the first phase of the project to develop the Haġar Qim/Mnajdra area as an archaeological park was initiated in collaboration with the Ministry for Tourism. By year's end the erection of the park's boundary wall, exploiting as far as possible the natural lie of the land, had made very good progress. It is expected that its construction will be completed early in 1992, during which year work on the second phase of the project — the construction of a spacious car park, carefully designed to blend well with the surrounding countryside — will be taken in hand.

A punic inscription incised on a limestone slab, probably once serving as the lintel of a gateway, was donated to the Museum of Archaeology by Mr Joseph Sammut of Santa Venera — a well known scholar, particularly for his expertise and publications in the field of Numismatics. This inscription, reading (*this is*) the gate of 'Abdli'ay and datable from the 4th to the 2nd century B.C., is published by A.M. Honeyman (*Two Semitic Inscriptions From Malta, in the Palestine Exploration Quarterly, 1961.*) After some necessary treatment in the Stone Conservation Laboratory, it will be exhibited in the Punic Rooms of the Museum of Archaeology.

Monetarium

The National *Monetarium* was enriched by the addition of a small but significant numismatic collection donated by the Capt. O.F. Gollcher Art and Archaeological foundation. This comprises thirty-one silver and bronze specimens of ancient Greek, Punic and Roman coinage, some of which considerable rarity, and also includes five bronze pieces belonging to a well-known series struck locally during the 2nd/1st centuries B.C. (Appendix IV).

Stone Conservation Laboratory

During 1991 the Stone Conservation Laboratory continued with projects commenced in previous years; other works were also carried out at the request of other Government Departments and Ministries.

As in previous years, the main and most time-consuming project concerned the construction of a new entrance to the Hal-Saflieni hypogeum, together with refurbishing works within the site itself. Following the visit of UNESCO experts Mr Jacques Brunet and Mr Pierre Vidal of the French 'Laboratoire de Recherche des Monuments Historiques', a second visit of these same experts, this time accompanied by engineer Bernard Laurent, was organised by UNESCO. This was intended to enable Mr Laurent, who has a vast experience in the field of underground monuments, to examine the site and to carry out a feasibility study with the other two experts for air-conditioning and a controlled lighting system within the monument. Particular attention was also given to the presentation of the site. Two technical reports, together with detailed plans, were submitted to the Department through UNESCO — one concerning the air-conditioning system and the other the lighting of the monument. It is expected that the suggestions made by these experts will be implemented next year, following the proposed appointment as consultant to the Department of Mr Alfred Scicluna, and air-conditioning expert, who will be entrusted with the works.

On completion of the demolition of the houses overlying the hypogeum upper level, contracts were awarded for the erection of the site's new foyer consisting of a steel roof structure supported on four pylons and the construction of its walls in local limestone. The original specifications had to be altered so as to avoid damaging important archaeological features, but by the end of the year the steel structure had been completed. Work on the construction of the stone walls and the replacement of the ceilings of the old entrance area is expected to be completed in 1992.

In August the hypogeum was closed to the public to enable the commencement of works within the monument. This included the removal of the modern stone and concrete steps, walkways and railings, and the removal of the antiquated lighting system.

On the recommendation of Prof. S. Vannucci, contacts were made with the Italian geological Firm (GEOMAP) for carrying out a geological/hydrogeological study of the hypogeum and its surrounding area. This was also advised separately by Dr E. Custodio and by Messrs Brunet and Vidal.

Several tests were carried out in the laboratories of the Water Works Department and the Department of Health to identify the source of infiltrating water. Leakage detection exercises in the surrounding streets were also carried out at intervals, and numerous leaks were detected and repaired by the Water Works Department.

In connection with the Department's joint project with the University of Florence on the conservation of the prehistoric temples, Prof. Walter Ferri continued work on the photogrammetric survey of the Ġgantija complex which was commenced last year. Prof. Ferri was assisted by Museums Department personnel and members of the Mapping Unit of the Works Department. Special attention was given to the facade and outer wall of the southern temple, as well as its inner left apse. It is expected that Prof. Ferri will again visit Malta next year to continue this work, this time accompanied by Prof. Arch. G. Tampone, Prof. S. Vannucci and other members of the multidisciplinary team of experts.

During the summer months, two University students following the B.A. (Archaeology) course were attached to the Department's Stone Conservation Laboratory. Their work included the treatment of stone artefacts from the Tarxien megalithic temples, which showed signs of deterioration whilst displayed at the Museum of Archaeology. Detailed treatment reports were compiled in connection with this work which is planned for continuation next summer.

As in previous years, the Stone Conservation Laboratory offered its facilities to University students working on their final year thesis. These included a B. Ed. (Science) student working on the Church at Hal-Millieri, and another one from the Faculty of Architecture experimenting on the density and durability of local globigerina limestone.

On the initiative of the Hon. Dr Ygo Mifsud Bonnici, minister for Education, work was commenced to clean the facade of the ex Naval Bakery at Vittoriosa, which building is now being converted into a Maritime Museum. This work will be completed in 1992, during which year it is expected that the museum will be inaugurated.

Structural works in connection with the extension of the Stone Conservation Laboratory were taken in hand and completed during the year. This extension will become fully functional next year on completion of the new electrical installation.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE

During the year under review, the Ornithological Section in the Museum of Natural Science at Mdina was improved by the addition of a mounted skeleton of an ostrich, and a considerable number of stuffed specimens (40 of which donated by Dr Paul Cassar of Birkirkara) — including a pelican (*Pelicanus Onocrotalus Lin*). The latter species, a specimen of which is published by G. Despott (Bulletin of the Museum, I, 1929) is very rare and of accidental occurrence in the Maltese Islands.

Work on the classification and labelling of specimens in the entomological and molluscan collections was continued. The latter collection attracted several experts in the study of mollusca, and a number of scientific papers were published during the year by both local and foreign naturalists.

Dr Martin Thake, a member of the Education Department's teaching staff, was seconded to act as Educational Officer attached to the Museum of Natural Science for the purpose of imparting tuition to students during school group visits.

The Geological and Palaeontological Section of the museum investigated a report that while Enemalta employees were bulldozing away the top-soil from a field closed to the former army barracks in San Anard Street at Xghajra, Żabbar, the rock bed had subsided exposing an underlying cavern. Field-work on site revealed that the collapse hole which passed through 0.5 m of top-soil and about 0.5 m of hard crystalline limestone (apparently just above L.C.L./Glob. transition) had a diameter of 1.5 m and led into a 16 m long subterranean solution cavity orientated NE/SW. The floor of this cavern was was littered with fragments

and boulders of parent rock but yielded no evidence of any organic remains or other Quaternary deposits. The ceiling had two large conical solution structures (apex 1.0 — 1.5 m diam.) — evidence of the extensive percolation of water from an overlaying watermass — which considerably weakened the roof. The collapse hole was undoubtedly another one of these so-called conical solution structures which gave way under the weight of bulldozer. The height of the subterranean cavity (1.5 — 2 m.) increased to about 5 m in the region of the conical structure.

A fissure located in a quarry (Ta' Kozza) in the limits of Kirkop was also investigated by the Geological and palaeontological Section. It turned out to be the end of a fossiliferous fissure that had been quarried several years ago. Samples of soil taken from the surviving part of the fissure were sifted and yielded a small quantity of bones and teeth of *Leithia* since registered as 910809/KK. No large animal bones were found in the thin layer of remaining soil. The fissure must have originally been very extensive as it could be traced in the upper-most region of the opposite side of the very large and deep quarry complex.

Following a report made to the Department by Mr J. Buttigieg of Il-Kortin (Mellieħa) that he had found some fossilized remains of elephant in the soil of his garden, the site was investigated by the Curator of the Geological and Palaeontological Section who was informed that the soil had been shifted there three years before when the garden was being laid out. On examination by the Curator, the remains were found to be small fragments of an elephant tusk/tusks, vertebrae, a flat bone and long bones all encrusted with 0.5 — 1 cm of hard rock matrix. Were it not for the presence of patches of spongy tissue, the material would have gone unnoticed as ordinary rock. The most important item was lower end of a femur of an elephant. This material was registered as 910811/KM. The source of the soil could not be ascertained, but Mr Buttigieg suspected that it derived from the Melieħa area.

The interior of Ghar Dalam was greatly improved by additional lighting equipment installed within the main gallery — spotlights on stalagmites and more bulbs in the inner region of the cave. New labels and signs for the cave were completed, and are expected to be fixed early in 1992.

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

The conversion of the former Naval Bakery in Vittoriosa into a Maritime Museum continued steadily throughout the year. Efforts to improve the display of exhibits were intensified, and the museum's holdings were enhanced by various donations, acquisitions and transfers (appendix V, VI and VII). Particularly

noteworthy are six naval iron cannon, two of which French of the Napoleonic Period. These cannon, all formerly used as bollards, were chipped, cleaned and waxed for preservation, and subsequently placed upright against one of the walls of the main display area of the museum. Various models of seacraft and items of maritime interest were also restored for exhibition.

An exhibition on 'Solar Hydrogen Energy' was organised in collaboration with the German Embassy. This was followed by a reception held on the occasion of the visit to Malta of the German destroyer "Rommel" on the 19th May 1991.

On the initiative of the Hon. Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, Minister for Education, a preview of the museum was also held in May to allow the general public to view the work carried out till then at the Maritime Museum.

As part of the activities of 'Maltafest 1991', an exhibition of watercolour paintings depicting marine views with a local background was mounted in

collaboration with the Cultural Division of the Office of the Parliamentary Secretary for Youth and Culture. The exhibition was held between the 20th July and 20th August, and included works by Giuseppe Arcidiacono, Martin Borg, Giuseppe Cassar and Edwin Galea.

Following a public call for tenders, work on the installation of a new electrical system for the museum was commenced. Regrettably, however, notwithstanding the Department's constant efforts to see the work completed within the time limit stipulated in the contract, only a limited part of the installation was completed by the contracting Firm. Because of this delay, the inauguration of the museum had to be unavoidably postponed to the coming year.

The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Hon. Minister for Education to monitor the organisation of the Maritime Museum, met regularly during the year under the chairmanship of Prof. Anthony Bonanno.

T. GOUDER
Director

10th June, 1992

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VISITORS ADMITTED TO MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1990 AND 1991

Place	1990		1991	
	On Payment	Free	On Payment	Free
Museum of Archaeology	30,577	3,470	26,359	4,202
Museum of Fine Arts	15,492	1,608	11,129	1,861
Museum of Natural History	21,415	10,620	17,557	10,246
Museum of Roman Antiquities	17,685	8,795	13,420	8,499
Ghar Dalam Cave & Museum	15,940	5,734	14,552	8,914
Haġar Qim Megalithic Temples	25,940	2,987	26,275	4,685
Hypogeum	33,468	3,984	16,439*	1,720*
Inquisitor's Palace & Museum of Folklore	4,363	2,244	4,175	2,866
Palace Armoury	49,352	4,774	47,976	3,694
Palace State Rooms	27,122	1,376	25,300	4,195
San Pawl Milqi	6	54	473	547
St Paul's Catacombs	37,546	7,453	31,330	8,331
Tarxien Megalithic Temples	29,059	7,037	26,132	9,101
War Museum	41,729	4,797	49,622	7,597
Folklore Museum, Gozo	12,687	4,808	16,035	4,893
Ġgantija Temples, Gozo	52,567	29,155	80,873	14,474
Museum of Archaeology, Gozo	9,488	4,029	13,290	3,726
Museum of Natural History, Gozo	640	950	156**	284**
Group Visitors	419,850	—	360,659	—
	844,926	103,875	781,752	99,835
	Lm202,822.61,5		Lm206,751.65,0	

* Closed as from 1/8/91 in connection with rehabilitation works.

** Closed from 1/1/91 to 15/11/91 in connection with transfer of exhibits to new premises.

Exhibitions held in the Museums Department Galleries during the year 1991

Appendix I

CONTEMPORARY HALL, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

<u>Exhibitors</u>	<u>Nature of Exhibition</u>	<u>Month</u>
Eman Grima	Drawings	January
Francis Ebejer	Drawings	
Martin Rigaud	Watercolours	February
Various artists	Paintings (Contemporary Italian Art)	
Rosa Madonna	paintings and Watercolours	March
Jacqueline Robinson	Textiles	March/April
Alfred J. Camilleri	Watercolours	April/May
Various artists	Engravings and lithographs (Printmakers Council of Great Britain)	May
Victor Sammut	Ceramics	May/June
George Petkov	Watercolours	June/July
Luciano Micallef	Paintings	July
Various artists	Engravings and lithographs (Printmakers Council of Great Britain) – Maltafest	August
Vanessa Wood	Watercolours	August/September
Hedwig Hauck	Paintings	September
Mikhail Zlatkovsky	Caricatures	October
Gerrard Vassallo	Paintings	October/November
Vince Briffa	Paintings	November/December
Charles Brochtorff and other 19th Century artists	Watercolours	December
John Martin Borg	Watercolours	December

Loggia, Museum of Fine Arts

Brian J. Spiteri	Paintings	January
Irina Vesselinova Filipova	Icons	January
Isabelle Borg and Ebba Von Fersen	Paintings	March
Jacqueline Robinson	Textiles	March/April
Various artists	Engravings and lithographs (Printmakers Council of Great Britain)	April/May
Eleonor Von Arx	Paintings and Photography	May
Bernd Moenikes	Paintings and Prints	May/June
Anna Ciavola	Ceramics	June/July
Richard England	Lithographs	July
Various artists	Ex-voto paintings – Maltafest	July/August
Lorraine Robinson	Sculpture	August/September
Lawrence Buttigieg	Paintings	September/October
Charles Gatt	Paintings	October/November
Vince Briffa	Paintings	November/December
Micha Ischvili	Paintings	December

New Gallery, Auberge de Provence

Tony Mangion	Photography	January
Nicola Vassallo	Paintings and Watercolours	January
Menandros Papadopoulos	Ceramics	February/March
Antoine Paul Camilleri	Paintings	March

Wolfgang Heuwinkel	Paintings	March/April
Steven Bonello	Caricatures	April
Various Artists	Paper Cuts (Contemporary Chinese art)	May
Georg Kornbichler	Paintings	May
Various artists	Ceramics and glass (Kombinat Prinkladnogo Iskusstva)	June
Salam Abunada	Paintings	July/August
Aldo Riso	Lithographs and Watercolours	September
Droujin Sergei, Svetlana Posochkova, and Jedoulov		
Sergei	Paintings	October
Xia Dewu	Paintings and Watercolours	November
Othon G.H. Routenberg	Paintings	November
John Busuttill Leaver	Paintings	December

Salon, Auberge de Provence

<u>Exhibitor or Organiser</u>	<u>Nature of Exhibition</u>	<u>Month</u>
Ministry for Education	Documentary (photographs) — Conservation Today	May
Franca Sibilis	Engravings	June
Luciano Micallef, Norbert Attard, Marco Cremona and Pawl Carbonaro	Paintings — Maltafest	July/August

Ex Preti Rooms, Auberge de Provence

Ministry for Education	Children's art Competition (Water Colours and Drawings)	May
Giacomo de Pass	Paintings	June
Luciano Micallef, Norbert Attard, Marco Cremona and Pawl Carbonaro	Paintings — Maltafest	July/August

Works of Art acquired for the Museum of Fine Arts during the year 1991

Appendix II

Ilina Vesselinova Filipova — 'Autumn Leaves' (Painting)	Inv. No. 5855—6, FAS/P/1019
Eman Grima — 'Study of Female Nude' (Drawing)	Inv. No. 5857—8, FAS/D/117
Antoine Camilleri — Crucifix 'Xandru l-Imhabba' (Sculpture)	Inv. No. 5811—2, FAS/S/186
Martine Rigaud — 'Marsaxlokk Malta' (Pastels)	Inv. No. 5901—2, FAS/P/1032
Nicola Vassallo — 'Chambrai, Gozo' (Watercolour)	Inv. No. 5911—2, FAS/P/1034
Rosa Madonna — 'Riflessi nella Laguna' (Guauch)	Inv. No. 5918—9, FAS/P/1038
Godfrey Critien — 'A View of M'Xett Harbour from Valletta' (Watercolour)	Inv. No. 5921—2, FAS/P/1039
Teresa Tonna Bernard — 'Veduta di Malta della Citta Valletta presa dalla punta Forte Ricasoli' (Drawing)	Inv. No. 5923—4, FAS/D/1040

Wolfgang Heuwinkel — 'Gozo Landscape' (Watercolour)	Inv. No. 5925–6, FAS/P/1041
Dirk Theodor Helmbreker — 'Travellers and Gamblers outside a town' (Painting)	Inv. No. 5955–6, FAS/P/1056
Dirk Theodor Helmbreker — 'Italian peasants outside a country inn' (Painting)	Inv. No. 5934–, FAS/P/1055
Attributed to Jacob Van Es — 'Still Life with delft bowl with walnuts' (Painting)	Inv. No. 5957–8, FAS/P/1057
18th Century French artist — 'Fourteen Academic Figures' (Drawing)	Inv. No. 5959–60, FAS/D/118
Eleonore Von Arx — 'Mistrieħ' (Sculpture)	Inv. No. 5965–6, FAS/S/189
Renaud (Gillian Gilmore) — 'Winter Rose' (Engraving)	Inv. No. 5979–80, FAS/PR/231
Georg Kornbichler — Abstract (Painting)	Inv. No. 5981–2, FAS/P/1059
Franca Sibilia — 'Come difficile non mostrare la colpa col volto' (Engraving)	Inv. No. 6011–2, FAS/E/139
Anna Ciavola — 'Temeku Pot' (Ceramic)	Inv. No. 6101–2, FAS/C/36
Menandros Papadopoulos — Untitled (Glazed Ceramic)	Inv. No. 5905–6, FAS/C/33
Bernd Moenikes — 'Tanzania 1–48' (Woodcut)	Inv. No. 6107–8, FAS/PR/233
George Petkov — 'Chapel of St. John, Qrendi' (Watercolour)	Inv. No. 6109–10, FAS/P/1077
Anthony P. Camilleri — 'Il-Fossa, Valletta' (Drawing)	Inv. No. 6115–6, FAS/P/1078

Works of Art acquired for the Museum of Fine Arts during the year 1991

Appendix II

Alfred J. Camilleri — 'Archbishop Street, Valletta' (Watercolour)	Inv. No. 6117–8, FAS/P/1079
Jacqueline Robinson — 'Pattern' (Silk Screen) (Textile)	Inv. No. 6127–8, FAS/PR/234
Renaud (Gillian Gilmore) 'Female Nude' (Engraving)	Inv. No. 6131–2, FAS/PR/235
Vanessa Woods — 'Island Bridge' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6133–4, FAS/P/1081
Hedwig Hauck Hagenbucker — 'Malta Coast' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6137–8, FAS/P/1083
Mannerist, early 17th century — 'Portrait of a Man' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6145–6, FAS/P/1087
Gianni Vella (1885–1977) — 'View of the interior of St. John Co-Cathedral' (Painting)	Inv. No. 4323–4, FAS/P/782
Svetlana Posochkova — Abstract (Painting)	Inv. No. 6283–4, FAS/P/1102
Joseph M. Genius — 'Portrait of Ruth Ciercio' (Sculpture)	Inv. No. 6285–6, FAS/S/198
Joseph M. Genius — 'Portrait of Julioana Micovic' (Sculpture)	Inv. No. 6287–8, FAS/S/199
Vince Briffa — 'Familiar Corner' (Painting)	Inv. No. 797–8, FAS/P/413
Mikhail Jesvilli — Composition 'With them' (Painting)	Inv. No. 4743–4, FAS/P/906
Sri Chinmoy — 'Ornamental Flowers' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6289–90, FAS/P/1103
Sri Chinmoy — 'Ornamental Flowers' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6291–2, FAS/P/1104
Xia Dewu — 'Vase with Flowers' (Painting)	Inv. No. 6293–4, FAS/P/1105

Works of Art Restored by the Museum of Fine Arts during the year 1991

Appendix III

'Presa della padrona di Tunisi' 3 May 1706 — Lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Portrait of an architect (C. Barbara) — 18th century	Inv. No. 3115–6 FAS/P/639
Portrait of Michaelangelo Grima — 18th century	Inv. No. 3145–6 FAS/P/653
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 16th August 1732 — 16th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 7th December 1736 — 18th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 9th December 1736 — 18th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 1st April 1705 — 18th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 15th May 1752 — 18th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
Naval Battle with Ships of the Order, 25th June 1709 — 18th century lunette, Corridor, Magistral Palace, Valletta	
<i>Dominican Friar</i> by Anton Inglott	
<i>Portrait of an Officer</i> — Late 18th century	
<i>Landscape</i> signed JF Cropsey (1876)	Inv. No. 6095–6 FAS/P/1075
Polyptych <i>Madonna della Candela</i> Monastery, Sta. Skolastika, Vittoriosa	
<i>Immaculate Conception</i> from Gozo	
2 Panels — Circle of Lorenzetti	
1. Madonna and Child	Inv. No. 077–8 FAS/P/139
2. Group of Saints	Inv. No. 073–4 FAS/P/137

Appendix IVAncient Coins donated to the Museums Department Monetarium in 1991 by the Capt. O.F. Gollcher Art and Archaeological FoundationGreek Series**S. ITALY (Campania)**

Neapolis. AR Didrachm, 340 – 300 B.C.

Ø. Head of Parthenope, r. with diadem and earring.

R. Man-headed bull, r. crowned by flying Nike. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΝ

S. ITALY (Calabria)

Tarentum. AR Didrachm, 281 – 272 B.C.

Ø. Naked rider on horseback, r.

R. Taras riding dolphin, l. ΤΑΡΑΣ and ΑΓΑ below dolphin.

SICILY

Syracuse. AR Tetradrachm, 466 – 412 B.C.

Ø. Head of Arethusa, r. hair confined by diadem of pearls; around, four dolphins. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ

R. Walking quadriga, r. driven by charioteer. Nike flying above, r.

Syracuse. AE Litra, 412 – 345 B.C.

Ø. Helmeted head of Athena, l ΣΥΡΑ

R. Star between two dolphins.

Syracuse. (Pyrrhus of Epirus in Sicily). AR 19mm. 278 – 275 B.C.

Ø. Head of Persephone, r. with flowing hair.

R. Athena Promachos, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ

GREECE (Corinthia)

Corinth. AR Didrachm, 338 – 300 B.C.

Ø. Helmeted head of Athana, r.

R. Pegasos flying, l. Letter Φ below.

ASIA MINOR (Mysia)

Pergamum. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm, 133 – 67 B.C.

Ø. Cista mystica from which serpent issues r. all within wreath of ivy.

R. Quiver between two coiled serpents. ΠΕΡ (in monogram).

NORTH AFRICA (Zeugitana)

Carthage. AR Hemidrachm, 241 – 146 B.C.

Ø. Head of Tanit, l.

R. Free horse, standing r.

Carthage. AE 30mm, 241 – 146 B.C.

Ø. Head of Tanit, l.

R. Free horse, standing r. Above radiate sun-disc flanked by two urei.

Carthage. AE 29mm, 241 – 146 B.C.

Ø. Head of Tanit, l.

R. Free horse, standing r, Palm-tree behind.

ISLANDS BETWEEN SICILY AND AFRICA

Melite (Malta). AE 21mm, 2nd/1st century B.C.

Ø. Veiled and diademed female head, l.

R. Tripod. ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ

Melita (Malta). AE 15mm, 2nd/1st century B.C.

Ø. Veiled and diademed female head, r.

R. Ram's head, r. Punic legend 'nn.

Melita (Malta). AE 15mm, 2nd/1st century B.C.

Ø. Veiled and diademed female head, r.

R. Ram's head, r. Punic legend 'nn.

Melite (Malta). AE 15mm, 2nd/1st century B.C.

Ø. Veiled and diademed female head, r.

R. Tripod. Punic legend 'nn.

Melita (Malta). AE 20mm, 1st century B.C.

Ø. Veiled and diademed female head, 1. MEΛ'TAION

R. Curule chair. C. ARRUNTANUS BALBUS PRO PR.

Roman Series

(Republican)

Aes Grave. As, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Janus.

R. Prow of galley, r. Above mark of value I.

Aes Grave. Semis, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Saturn, 1.

R. Prow of galley, 1. Above mark of value S.

Aes Grave. Triens, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Minerva, 1. Four pellets behind (Mark of value).

R. Prow of galley, r. Four pellets below.

Aes Grave. Quadrans, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Hercules, 1. Three pellets behind (Mark of value).

R. Prow of galley, r. Three pellets below.

Aes Grave. Sextans, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Mercury, 1. Two pellets behind (Mark of value).

R. Prow of galley, 1.

Aes Grave. Uncia, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Bellona, 1. One pellet behind (Mark of value).

R. Prow of galley, r. One pellet below.

Quadrigatus. AR, 222 – 205 B.C.

Ø. Head of Janus.

R. Jupiter and Victory in fast quadriga, r. Tablet below with ROMA in incuse.

Denarius. AR, 135 – 126 B.C.

Ø. Helmeted head of Rome, Mark of value × in front.

R. Jupiter in fast quadriga. ROMA in exergue.

Roman Series(Imperial)

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, l. AUGUSTUS DIVI F

R. Apollo, r. Standing with lyre and plectrum. IMP XII, below, ACT.

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, l.

R. Victory on globe, l. CAESAR DIVI F.

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, l. AUGUSTUS.

R. Kneeling barbarian presenting standard.

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, r.

R. Trophy of arms on prow of galley, IMP CAES.

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, r. CAESAR.

R. Shield between two standards, SIGNIS SPQR RECEPTIS.

Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, r. with radiate crown.

R. Quadriga, r. CAESAR AUGUSTUS.

Galba (68 – 69). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, r. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AUG.

R. Standing female with cornucopia. CONCORDIA AUG.

Otho (A.D. 69). AR Denarius.

Ø. Head of emperor, r. OTHO CAESAR AUG TR P.

R. Security holding wreath and sceptic. SECURITAS.

Appendix VDonations made to the Maritime Museum during the year 1991

L. Zahra	2 uniforms of the Chief Pilot (Grand Harbour)	January
J. Galea	1 copper harbour-boat lantern (locally made)	February
Bank of Valletta	Half model of the SS Tagliaferro	March
M. Borg	1 spy-glass encased in wood	March
Federal Republic of Germany	Visitor's book of German Consulate in Malta, 1904–1914	March
L. Zahra	2 framed photographs of the Victualling Yard	April
C. Scicluna	Set of original documents pertaining to the Grab Dredger 'Anadrian'	April
C. Curmi	1 spy-glass encased in wood; 2 incomplete old JAPP engines	April
J. Stokes	Map of Valletta (19th century)	April
Malta Drydocks	Model of tug-boat 'Rita'; Model of crane No. 4669; Model of an oil-rig; Model of a catamaran; Model of a buoy; Pair of oars; 1 tool-box	April
A. Busuttil	Pair of plates decorated with Union Jack and white Ensign	May
Royal Navy Association	Crest of the Royal Navy Association	May
Comm. H.J. Witthaner	Crest of the German destroyer 'Rommel'	May

L. Zahra	1 photograph: aerial view of French and Dockyard Creeks – 1960	May
J. Gatt	1 serving dish with Admiralty insigna	June
G. Attard	1 compass encased in 9 carat gold	June
G. Cassar	1 small wine barrel	June
D. Darmanin	1 watercolour painting representing an officer and other ranks of the Dockyard battalion	June
C. Depasquale	1 ship's radio receiver	June
F. Aquilina	2 uniforms of a senior customs officer and 1 peaked hat	July
C. Scicluna	1 cane fender; 1 boatswain's chair	July
C. Camilleri	1 antique Maltese jug	July
Dr. A. Cachia Zammit	1 gouache painting of an 'M' class British destroyer by D'Esposito	July
G. Cassar	2 'buzzelli'; Morse code telegraph; Adjustable spanner	July
Malta Drydocks	Model of Dock no. 6 with tanker and cranes	July
Sea Malta Corporation	House flag of 'Sea Malta'; Ship's bell of SS 'Gudja'; pair of navigation lights; Marine binoculars	August
Mobile Plant Section, Drydocks	Manual reciprocating pump	August
G. Attard	Small silver filigree dhajsa; Small silver anchor; Small silver windsurfer	August
G. Cassar	1 watercolour painting – 'Tartana Cagliari', by Giuseppe Cassar	August
Mellieha Bay Hotel	Pair of navigational lights (Starboard and port); Set of 5 lanterns; 1 two-fold block with hook; 1 'tuck's head knot' with heaving line; 1 three-fold purchase (block) with ropes	August
J. Schembri	3 naval cutlasses (19th century)	August
C. Scicluna	1 heliograph mirror in plastic case (20th century)	August
Messrs Micallef & Saliba	Ship's log (20th century)	September
M. Micallef	Lead shot (3.5 mm); Lead runsheet shot	September
Rear Admiral Tabeo Tsukahara	Ship's crest of the Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force destroyer 'Yamayuki' (DD 122); Ship's crest of the Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force torpedo vessel 'Katori' (TV 3501)	September
M. Cassar	1 framed photograph of a 'luzzu' (coloured)	October
C. Scicluna	Insignia of merchant navy officer (master)	October
Col. B.G. Bloomer	National merchant flag of Denmark used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; National flag of Belgium used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; National flag and merchant ensign used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; National merchant flag of Germany used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; National flag of Italy used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; National flag and merchant ensign of Norway used on board the yacht 'Twilight'; International code flag 'G' used on board the yacht 'Twilight'.	November
A. Espinosa Rodriguez	Menu card. H.M.S. Hood at Malta, Sat. 10th December, 1938	November
L. Zahra	Crest of U.S.S. Schenandoah; 1 fisherman's fish-trap	November
M. Darmanin	1 Italian bayonet (20th century), marked TERMI, reg. no. IT 5196; Boat builder's work bench	December
Squadron Commander, Japanese Training Squadron	1 framed photograph of Japanese Training Squadron 1991	December

Appendix VIAcquisitions made by the Maritime Museum during the year 1991

Grapnel type anchor (early 19th century)	January
Model of a screw-driven boat	March
Model of a steam harbour-craft (c. 1920)	March
Wooden patterns (8) for various parts of the brass fittings of a boat	March
Wooden figure-head (protome of horse) originally decorating the bow of a ship	March
Harbour-boat complete with all fittings	March
Framed lithograph. H.M.S. Arethusa (50 guns)	April
Brass hand-stamp of Annibale Giacomotto	July
Cuttur (13 ft) complete with oars and orgine	August
Watercolour painting. 'View of M'Xett Harbour', c. 1950, by Joseph Galea (1904–1985). 19 x 59 cms.	September
Milk jug with insignia of the British Admiralty (Manufactured by 'Ridgeway', Staffordshire, U.K.)	September
Album containing 66 photographs of British Naval Officers	November
'Rolling Pin' in blue glass, with dedication to Jane Griffith	November
N.A.A.F.I. Syphon	November

Appendix VIIItems Transferred to the Maritime Museum during the year 1991

Oil painting on canvas: Capture of the 'Capitana' in 1709.	From the office of the Hon. Minister for Education at the Palace, Valletta. (January)
Oil painting on canvas: Capture of the 'Padrona di Tunisi' in 1706.	
MS: Segni che le galere sensili fanno alla 'Capitana', al vela ed all fonda. (18th century). Anon.	From the Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta. (February)
MS: Trattato della navigazione secondo l'uso che s'insegna al presente scuola di nautica per servizio delle galere e navi della Sagra Religione in Malta (1770). Vy Francesco Lanzon.	
MS: Segni che fa' la 'Capitana' in tutte le occassione su la squadra delle galere della Sagra Religione Gerosolimitana, tanto di giorno, che' di notte, tanto alla vela che' all fonda. (18th century). Anon.	
MS: Trattato d'Artiglieria (18th century). Anon.	
Ink and guaoch on paper: 'Naval battle' (18th century).	
'Tavola della radice cuba ...' Published by Pagnini	
Wooden model of a demi-galley. (c. 1740)	
Wooden model of a galley (made by J. Muscat)	



Wooden model of Grand Master De Vilhena's ceremonial barge.

Wooden model of the poop of the 'San Gioacchino' (1768).

Four (4) breech loaders.

Eight (8) saluting mortars.

Oil painting on wooden panel: 'Madonna of the fleet', by A. Riccio.

Oil painting on canvas: 'Naval battle off Alexandria'. Anon.

From the Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta. (February).

Iron Mortar; French (18th century).

Iron anchor of galley. (17th – 18th century).

Marble water spout in the form of a gun, from the fountain once standing in the old fish market, Valletta.

Watercolour painting: 'Il generale della galera', by Vincent Fenech.

Monochrome wash on paper: The landing of the body of Admiral Angelo Emo in Malta (1792).

Monochrome wash on paper: Funeral cortege of Admiral Angelo Emo leaving Sarria Church, Floriana (1792).

Gyro-compass. Iron, no. 23980, from a British warship.

From the War Museum, St. Elmo, Valletta. (May).

Two French iron naval cannon (2½ ton), with markings (18th century).

From St. Andrews Barraks. (June).

Swedish iron naval cannon (Finnhanker) (18th century).

Naval iron cannon; possibly Venetian (18th century).

Two iron naval cannon; probably British (18th century).

Wooden model of a third-rate ship-of-the-line of the Order of St. John (18th century).

From the Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta. (June).

Watercolour painting: 'Diving over a wreck in Grand Harbour' (1943), by Leslie Cole.

From the War Museum, St. Elmo, Valletta. (June).

Brass ship's bell, H.M.S. St. Angelo (1933).

From Fort St. Angelo. (June).

Wooden back-rest from a passenger boat.

From the Inquisitor's Palace, Vittoriosa. (June).

Grapnel type iron anchor of a galley of the Order of St. John.

From the Museum of Archaeology. (June).

Iron swivel-gun. Naval (18th century).

From the Palace Armoury, Valletta. (August).

Weights conversion table, published by Stamperia & Fonderia Pouthernier (Genova) 1823.

From Museum of Archaeology, Valletta. (September).

Malta Customs House cupboard, for the custody of standard weights and measures.

From the Inquisitor's Palace, Vittoriosa (September).

Model of the German battle cruiser 'Blucher' L. 3471.

War Museum, St. Elmo, Valletta (October).

Marble column (known as the 'Amati' column) once standing to indicate 'Porto Pidocchio' (1651).

From the Museum of Archaeology, Valletta (November).

Half model of a 19th century clipper type sailing ship.

From the Inquisitor's Palace, Vittoriosa (November).

Brass precision scales, formerly in use at the Customs House.

Brass bell inscribed 'Dogana', by Giuliano Cauchi (1873).