

Illustrazioni

Prehistoric Chronological Sequence in Malta in Relation to that of Sicily

Period	Phase	Years BC (Fenech, 2007)	Carbon date range (Malta) (est. BC 2σ)	Corresponding type site, Sicily	Carbon date range (Sicily) (est. BC 2σ)
Neolithic Period	Glau Onirata	5000-4500	5500-4000	Stentiniello; Piano Vesuvio	5500-4500
	Grey Skorba	4500-4100			
	Red Skorba	4000-3100			
Copper Period	Etchuiq	4100-3700	4300-3800	San Cono; Piano Notaro	3900-3100
	Mgarr	3600-3000			
	Gigantija	3000-2700			
	Narjara	2500-2000			
	Vassallo	2150-2500			
Bronze Age	Prevalent Cemetery	2000-1700	2000-1420	Castelluccio Gigante Piscosullo	1700-1400
	Burg in-bianka	1500-700			
	Maletta	900-700			

Fig. 1.1. Prehistoric chronological sequence of Maltese islands in relation with that of Sicily (after FENECH 2007)

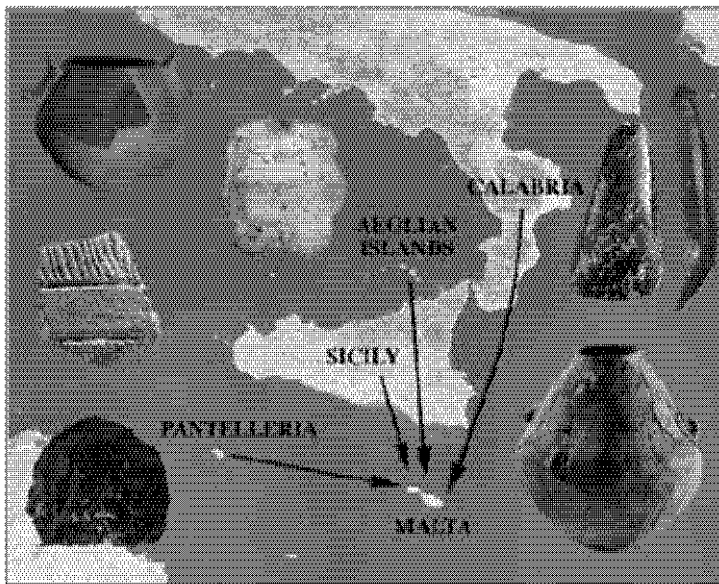


Fig. 1.2. Imports of raw materials and ceramic styles from Sicily or via Sicily: obsidian from Lipari and Pantelleria; flint from the Iblean mountains; alabaster and green stone from Calabria; ceramic styles from Stentiniello, Diana and San Cono-Piano Notaro (photo D. Cilia)



Fig. 1.3. Aerial view of the megalithic temple complex of Hagar Qim (photo D. Cilia)

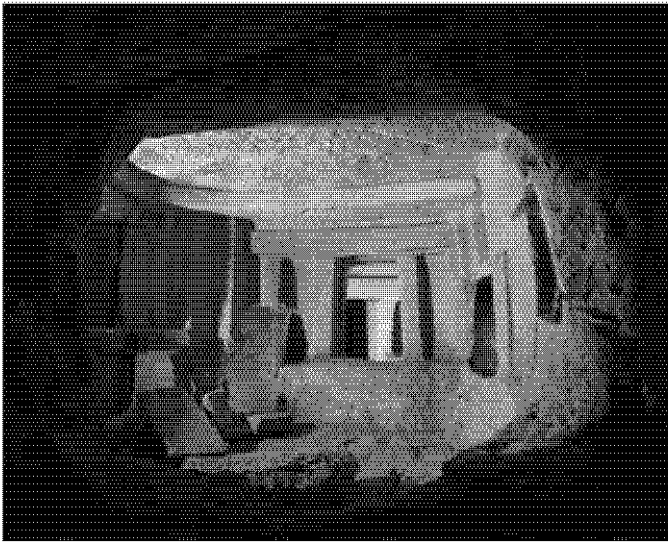


Fig. 1.4. Architecturally designed facade of the main hall of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (perhaps the source of inspiration for the later tombs with pilasters (or pseudo-pilasters) of the Castelluccio culture) (photo D. Cilia)

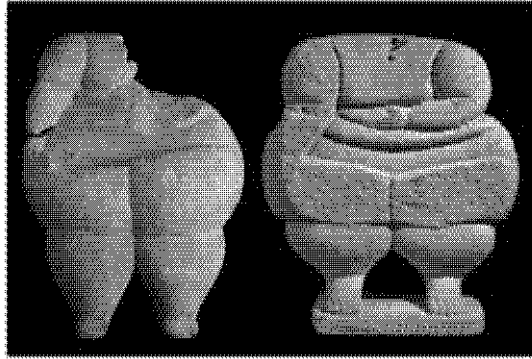


Fig. 1.5. Two statuettes of an enigmatic obese personage: one from the Hypogeum, the other from Hagar Qim (photo D. Cilia)

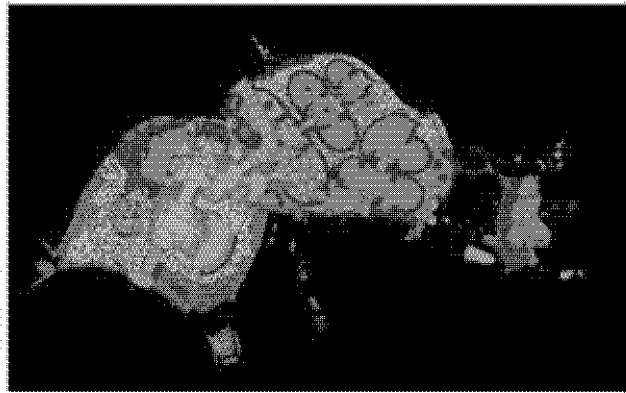


Fig. 1.6. Plan of the megalithic temple complex of Tarxien. The area marked in red was occupied by the cremation Tarxien Cemetery (photo D. Cilia)



Fig. 1.7. Examples of the discoid terracotta figurines from the Tarxien Cemetery (photo D. Cilia)

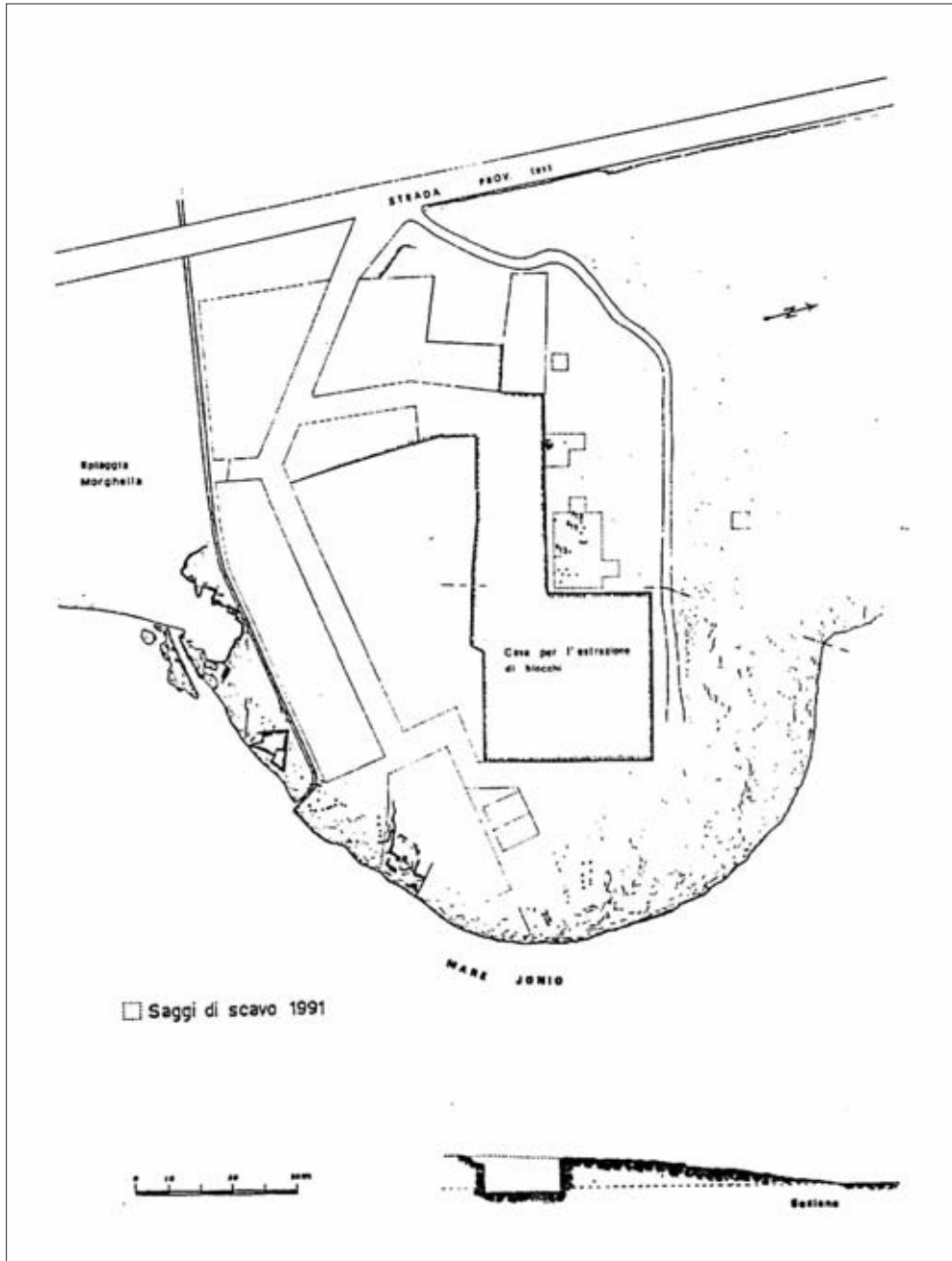


Fig. 2.1. Il sito di Vulpiglia (da GUZZARDI-BASILE 1996, p. 217)

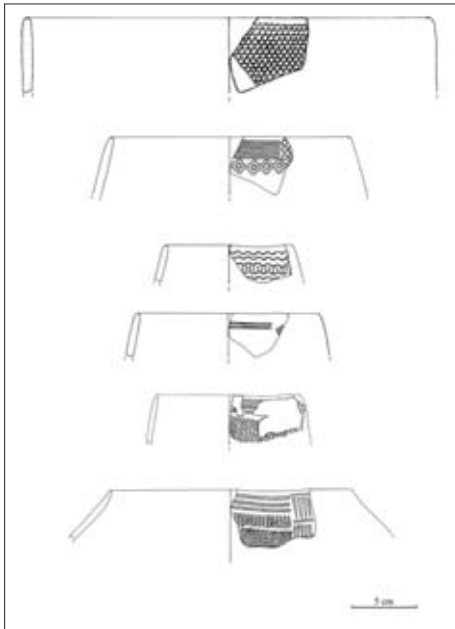


Fig. 2.2. Forme vascolari da Vulpiglia (dis. A. Rivoli)



Fig. 2.3. Frammenti neolitici da Vulpiglia



Fig. 2.4. Frammenti neolitici da Mgaar (da MALADORNO- CAVALLINI 1983, pp. 59-61)

Mgaar	Stentinello	Ghar Dalam	Tre Fontane	Carriaga	Ogmina	Poggio Bossi	Vulpiglia
*	*		*	*		*	*
*	*		*	*		*	*
*	*	*			*	*	*
					*	*	*
*			*	*			*
*	*	*	*				*
*			*		*		*

Fig. 2.5. Motivi decorativi della *facies* di Stentinello e Ghar Dalam (rielaborazione da MALADORNO- CAVALLINI 1983, p. 66)

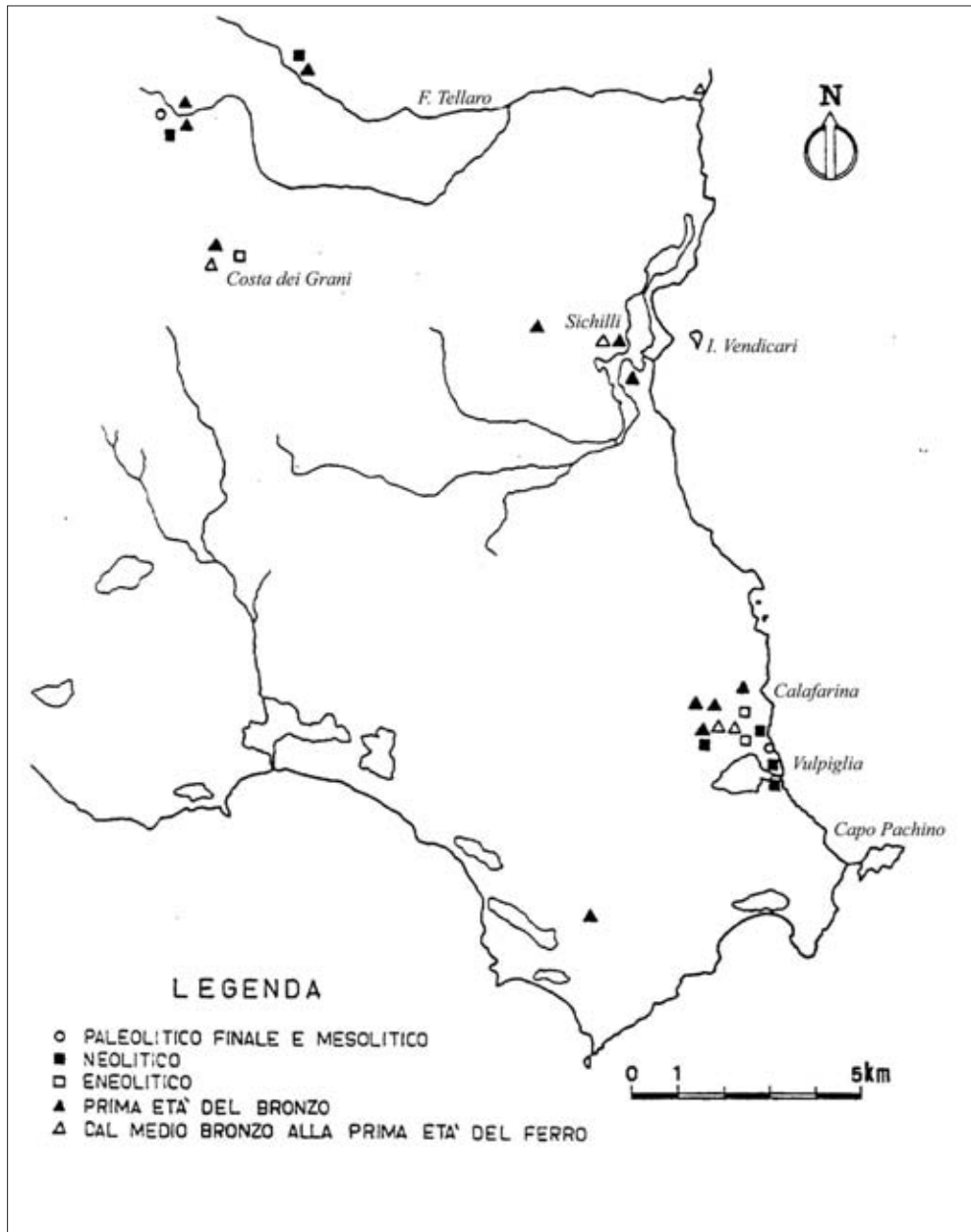


Fig. 2.6. Siti preistorici nella cuspide sud-orientale della Sicilia
(rielaborazione da GUZZARDI-BASILE 1996, p. 215)

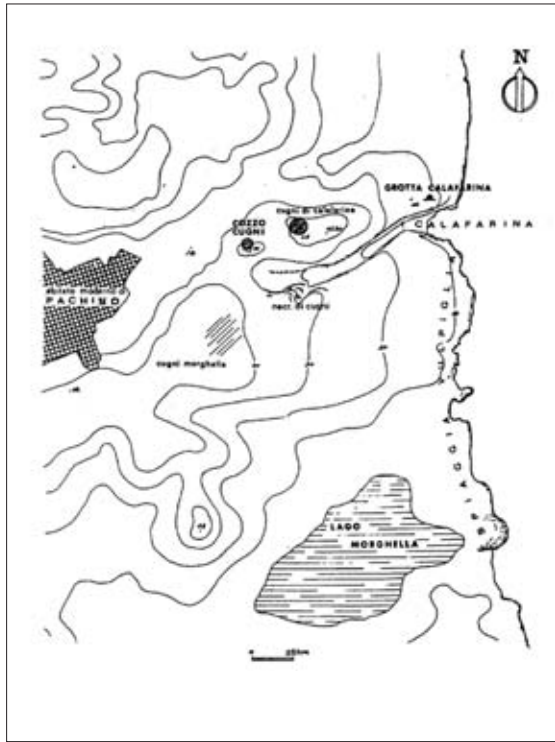


Fig. 2.7. Siti preistorici nella cuspidе sud-orientale della Sicilia (da GUZZARDI-BASILE 1996, p. 221)

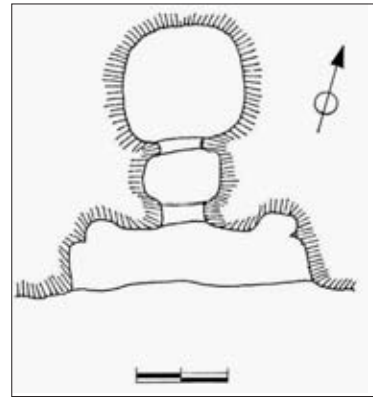


Fig. 2.8. Calicantone. Tomba n. 31 (da PICONE 2006, p. 97)

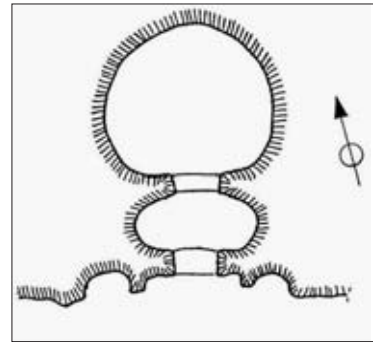


Fig. 2.9. Granati Vecchi. Tomba a grotticella artificiale (rielaborazione da TERRANOVA 2003, p. 19)

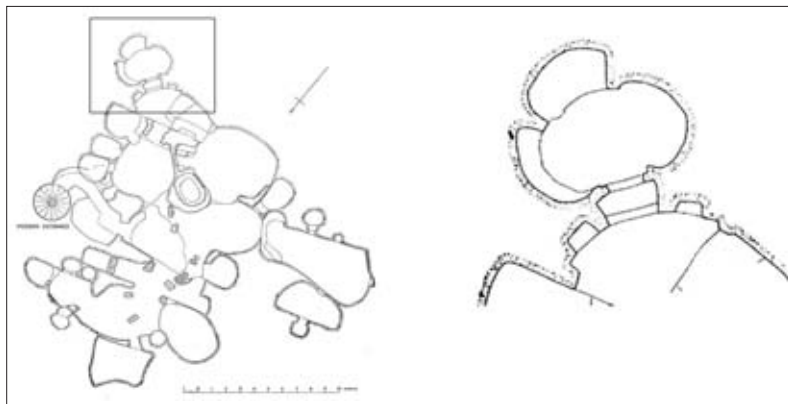


Fig. 2.10. L'ipogeo di Hal Saflieni e particolare del Sancta Sanctorum (rielaborazione da EVANS 1971, plan 14b)

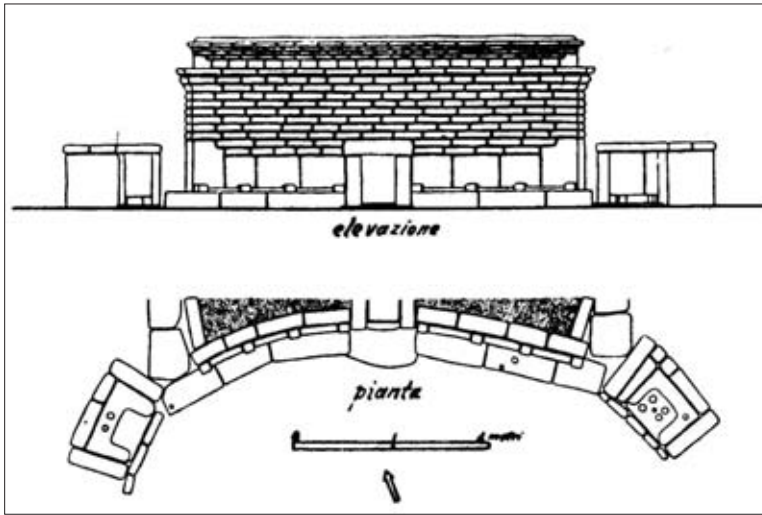


Fig. 2.11. Ricostruzione del grande tempio a Tarxien (da EVANS 1959, plan 20)

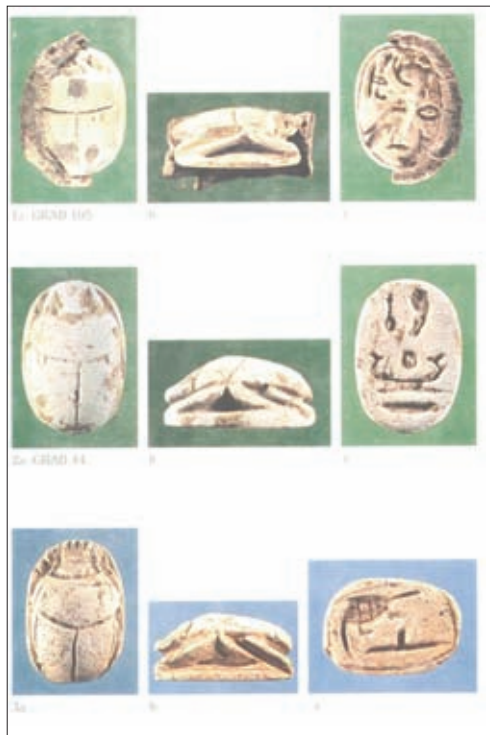


Fig. 2.12. Scarabei da Villasmundo (da Hölbl 1997, p. 74)

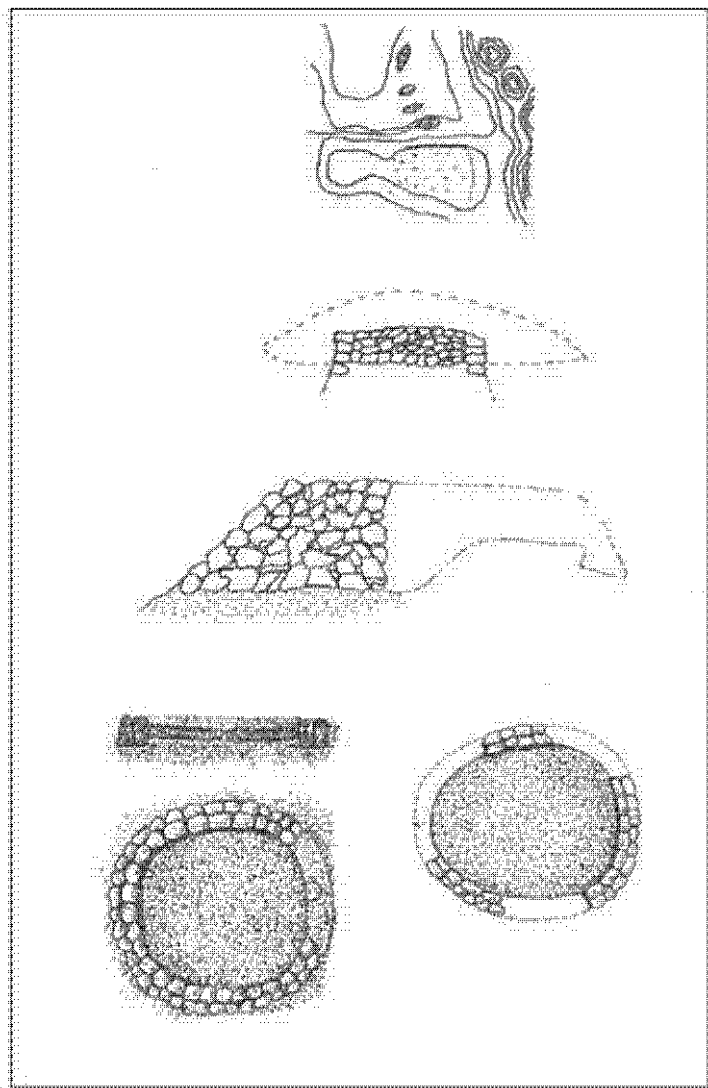


Fig. 3.3. Branco Grande. Topografia dell'abitato, sezione del muro di cinta e piante e sezione di due capanne (da Orsi)

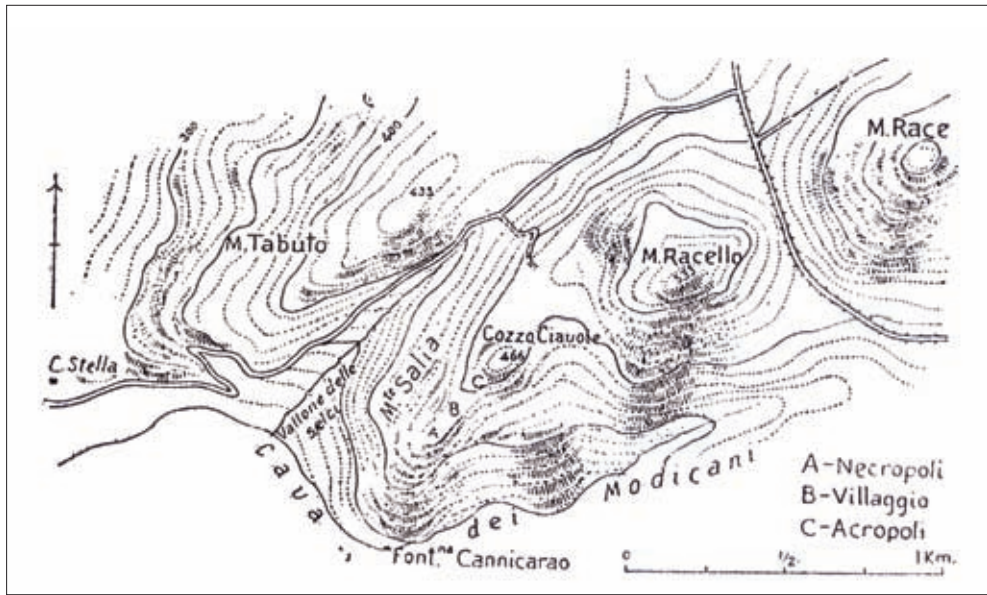


Fig. 3.4. Topografia del comprensorio castellucciano di monte Sallia, monte Tabuto e monte Racello (da ORSI 1897).

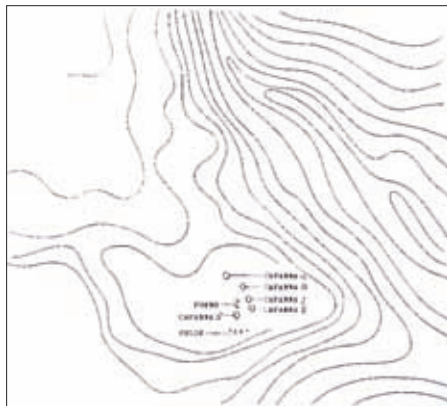


Fig. 3.5. Poggio Biddine – planimetria del villaggio (disegni di Gianni Giacchi)



Fig. 3.6. Poggio Biddini – capanna a sepolture parziali secondarie

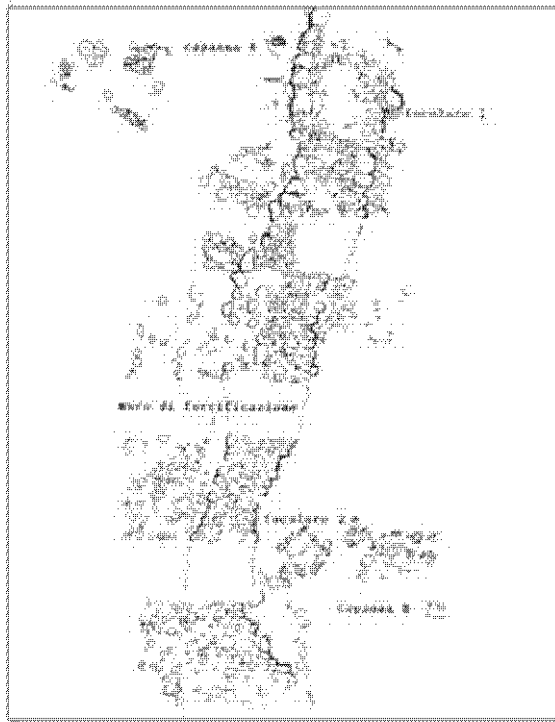


Fig. 3.7. Cava Ispica - Baravittala: planimetria del villaggio (dis. G. Giacchi)

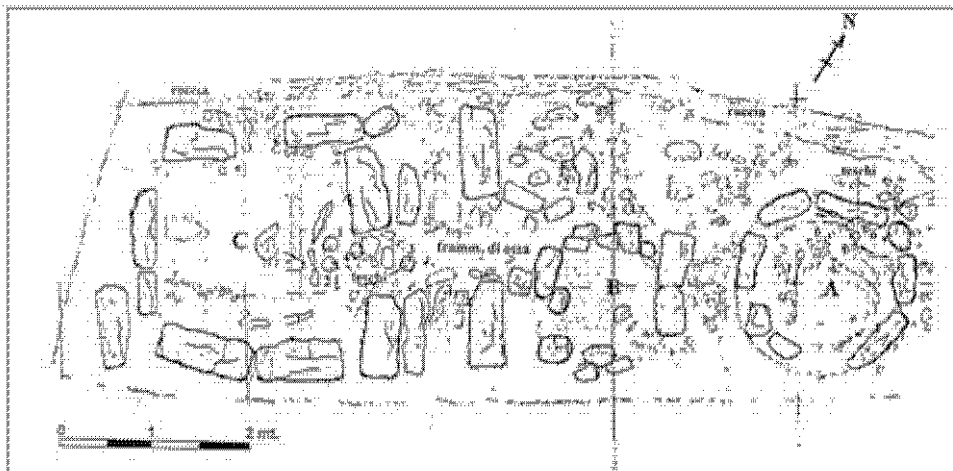


Fig. 3.8. Contrada Paolina (Ragusa). Planimetria delle tombe A, B, C a lastre litiche (scavo 1999) (dis. G. Giacchi)

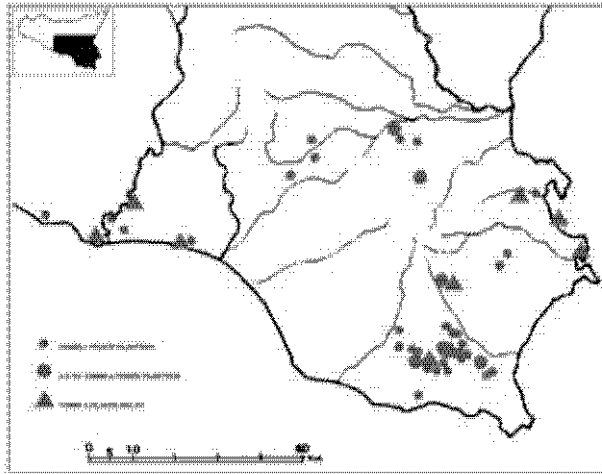


Fig. 4.1. Carta di distribuzione delle tombe a fronte pilastrata in Sicilia.

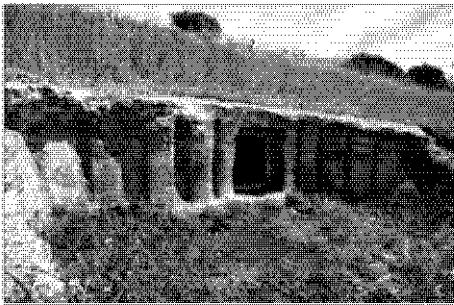


Fig. 4.2. Cava Ispica, Cava Baravittala (Modica). Tomba con prospetto a lesene (da Di STEFANO 1997).



Fig. 4.3. Castelluccio (Noto). Tomba con prospetto a pilastri isolati.

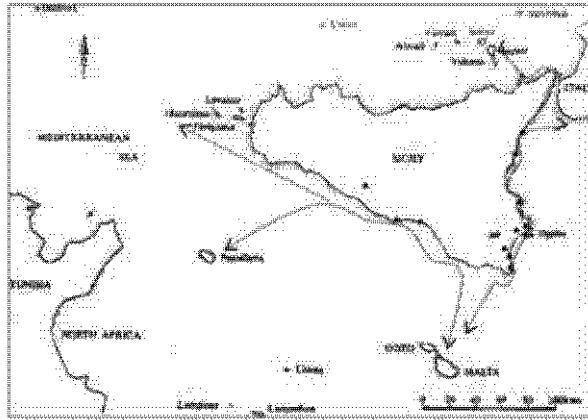


Fig.4.4. Sicilia e Malta nel quadro delle rotte mediterranee (con i triangoli sono indicati i rinvenimenti di ceramica maltese in Sicilia, con le stelle quelli della c.d. Thermi Grey Ware)

Years BC		MALTA	SICILY	AEGEAN ISLANDS	
3600	TYRRHENIAN PERIOD	Ggantija			COPPER AGE
3000		Saffignì	San Cosò/Piano Notaro/Conzo	Primo Conte	
2500		Tarxien	Serrafellicchio/Conca d'oro	Piano Quattrina	
2000	BRONZE AGE	Tarxien Cemetery	Malpasso/S. Ippolito		IRON AGE
1500			Castelluccio	Bealogs/Naro/Pantama	
1200				Thapsos	Capo Graziano
1000		Borg in-Nadur		Milozese	EARLY IRON AGE
			Pastalena North/Caltagirone	Assento 1-2	
		Dubrija	Castibelle/American 2		

Fig. 4.5. Tabella sinottica con la seriazione cronologica delle principali culture di Malta, Sicilia ed Isole Eolie.

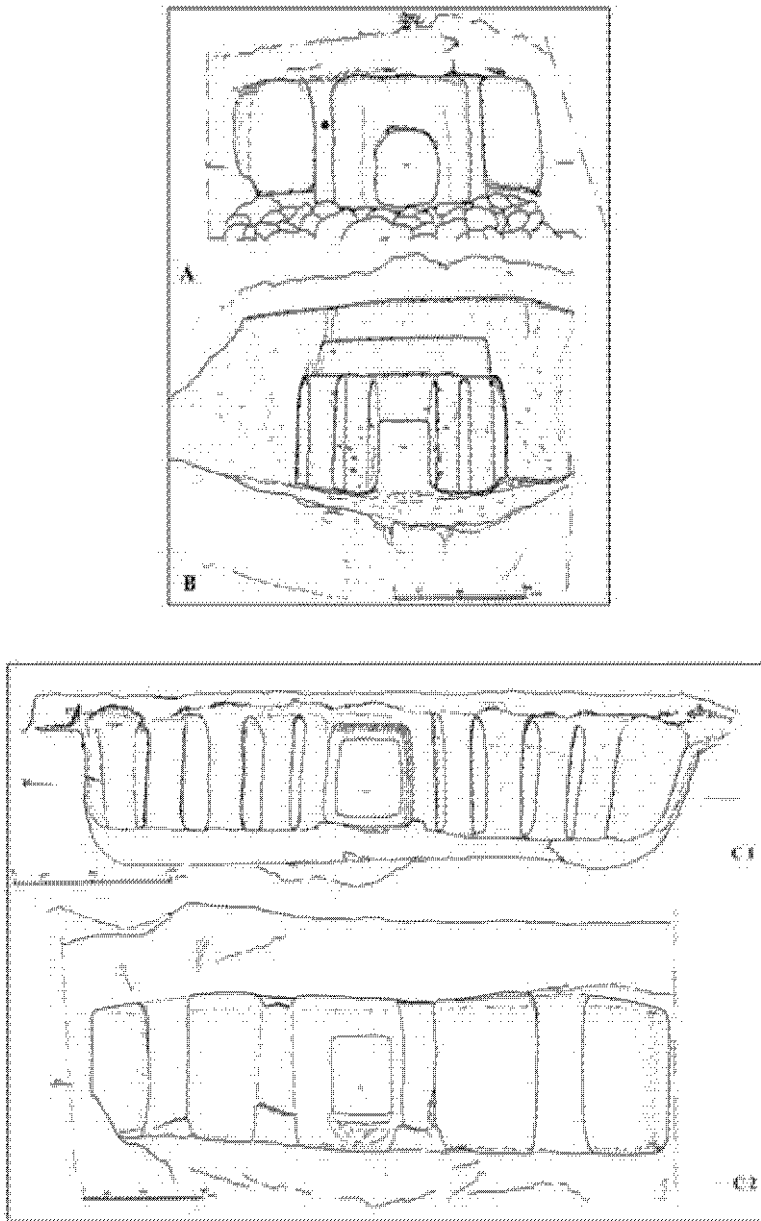
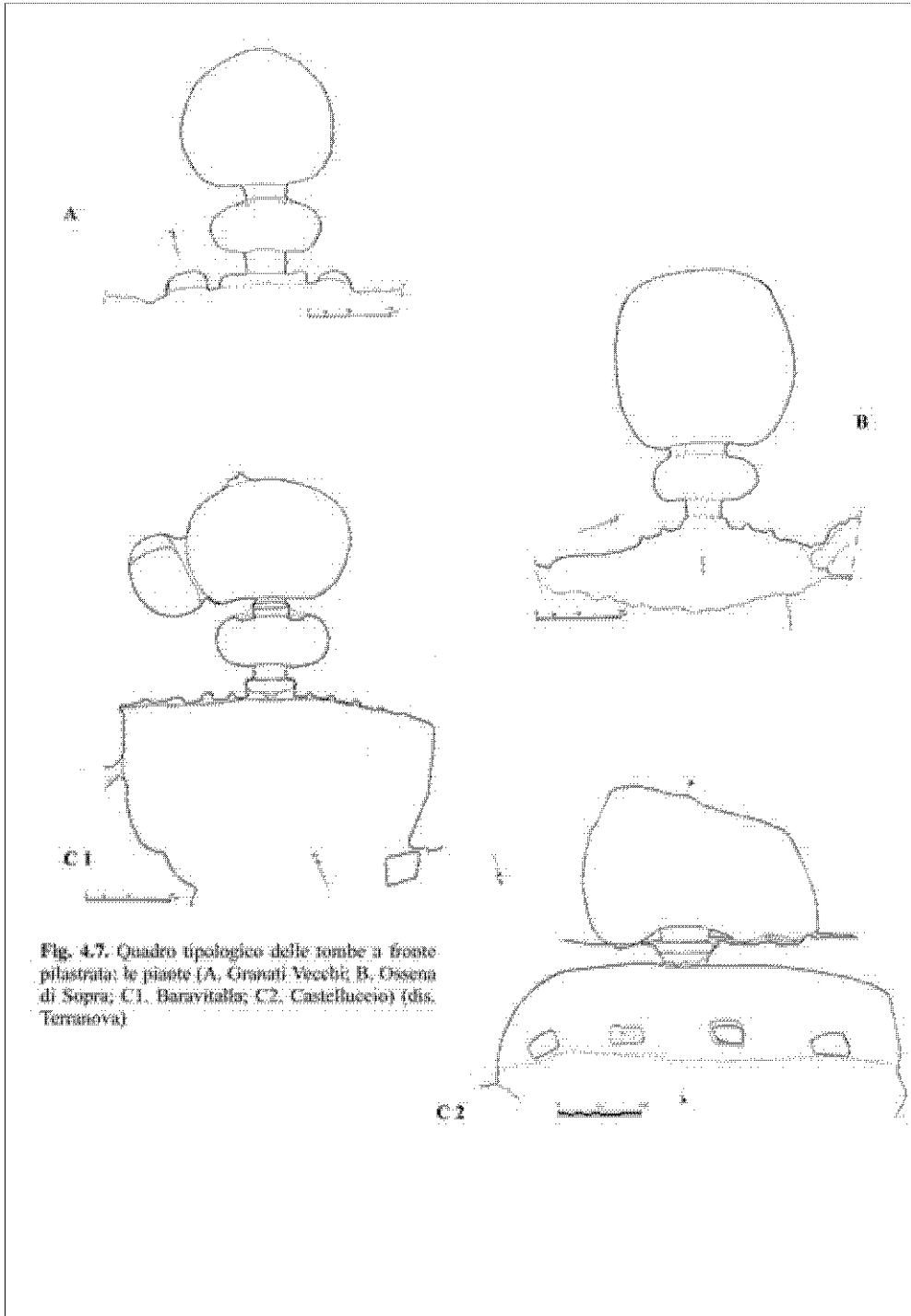


Fig. 4.6. Quadro tipologico dei prospetti pilastrati: A. Fronte con due semipilastrî (Granati Vecchi); B. Fronte con quattro semipilastrî (Ossena di Sopra); C1. Fronte con dieci lesene (Baravittala); C2. Fronte con quattro pilastrî isolati (Castelluccio) (dis. Terranova)



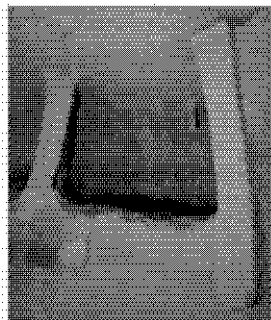


Fig. 4.17. Ipogeo di Hal Saffieni. Camera interna del Sancta Sanctorum: dettaglio dei semipilastrini (da TRUMP-CILIA 2002, p. 237).

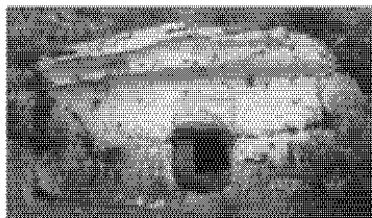
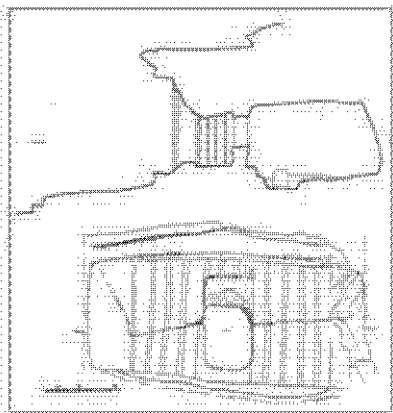


Fig. 4.18. S. Febronia (Palagonia). Tomba con prospetto a lesene: 1. Prospetto e sezione (rielaborazione da MANISCALCO 1993-94); 2. Vista del prospetto.

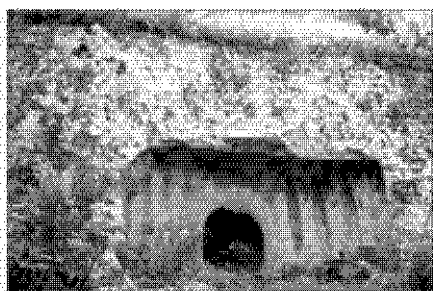
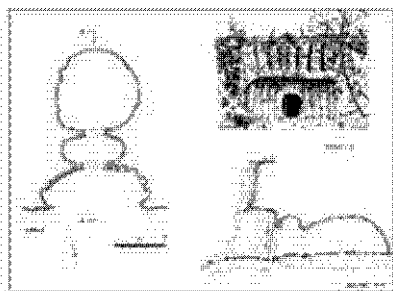
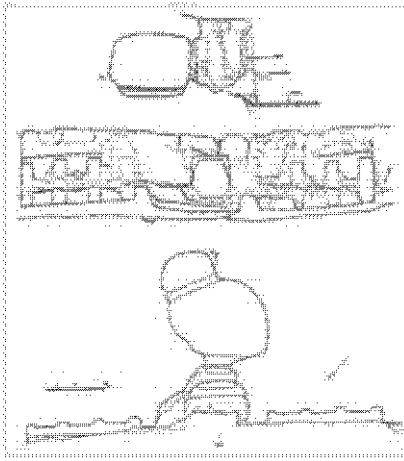
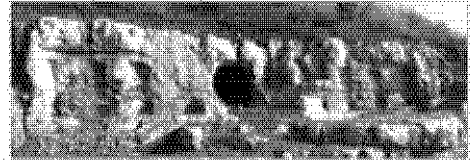


Fig. 4.19. Cava Lazzaro, c.da Pernicella. Tomba a doppia fronte pilastrata: 1. Pianta, sezione e prospetto (da LE TIMPE 2006, p. 131); 2. Prospetto.

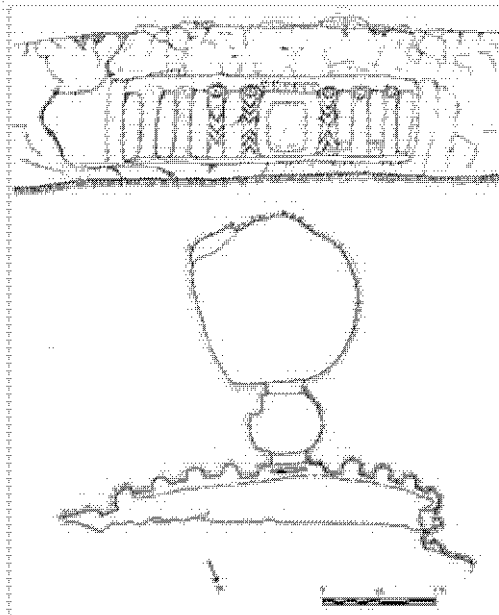


1.

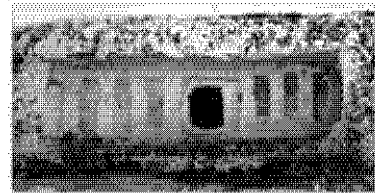


2.

Fig. 4.13. Castelluccio (Nota). Tomba a fronte pilastrata: 1. Pianta, sezione e prospetto (dis. Terranova); 2. Vista del prospetto.



1.

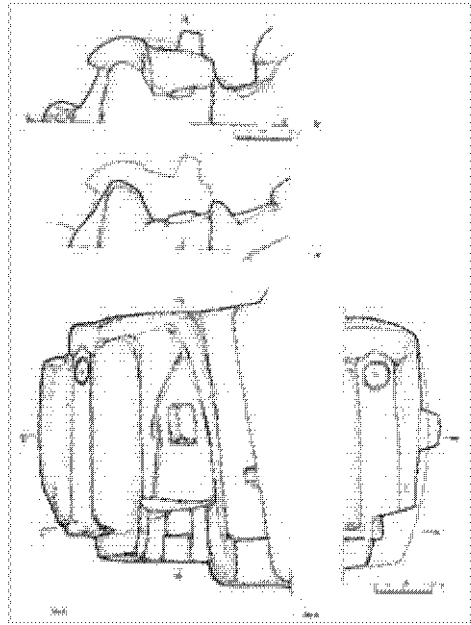


2.

Fig. 4.14. Cava Lazzaro (Rosolini). "Tomba del Principe": 1. Pianta e prospetto (dis. Terranova-Libra); 2. Vista del prospetto.

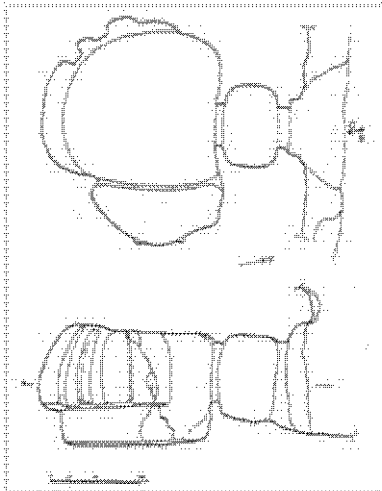


1.

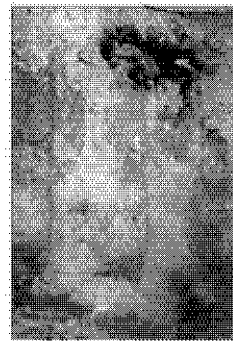


2.

Fig. 4.15. Cava Lazzaro (Rosolini). "Tomba del Principe": 1. Vista del recesso laterale (da TERRANOVA 2006, figg. 6-7); 2. Sezioni e prospetto dell'apprestamento culturale laterale (dis. Terranova)



1.



2.

Fig. 4.16. Cava Lazzaro (Rosolini). Tomba con due semipilastri all'interno della cella: 1. Pianta e sezione (dis. Terranova-Libra); 2. Dettaglio dei due semipilastri.

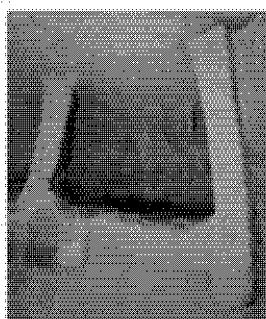
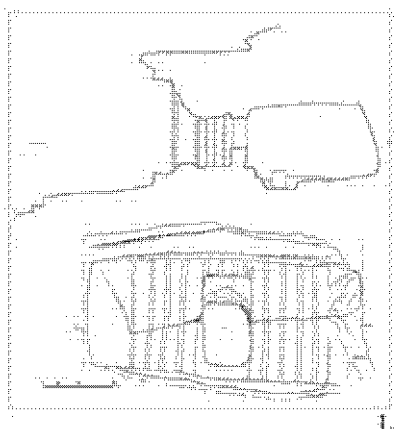
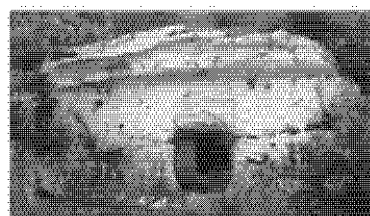


Fig. 4.17. Ipogeo di Had Saffioni. Camera interna del *Sancta Sanctorum*: dettaglio dei semipilastri (da TRUSSI-CALIA 2002, p. 237)

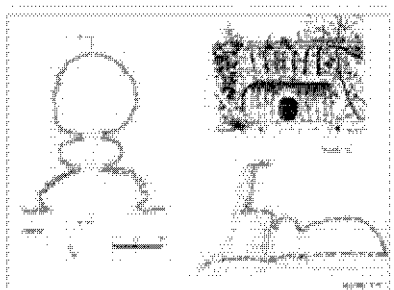


1.



2.

Fig. 4.18. S. Febronia (Palagonia). Tomba con prospetto a lesene: 1. Prospetto e sezione (rielaborazione da MANISCALCO 1993-1994); 2. Vista del prospetto



1.



2.

Fig. 4.19. Cava Lazzaro, e da Pernicella. Tomba a doppia fronte pilastriata: 1. Pianta, sezione e prospetto (da LEVI 2006, p. 131); 2. Vista del prospetto

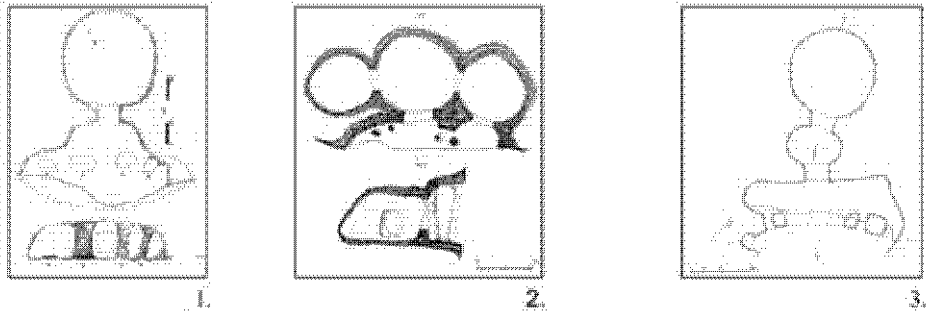


Fig. 4.20. Le tombe con fronte a pilastri isolati: 1. Timognosa di Melilli; 2. La Muculufa (Butera); 3. C.da Calicantone (Modica) (rielaborazione da RIZZONI-SAMMITO 2002)

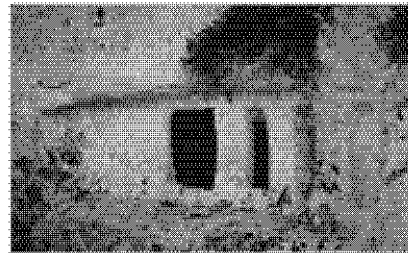
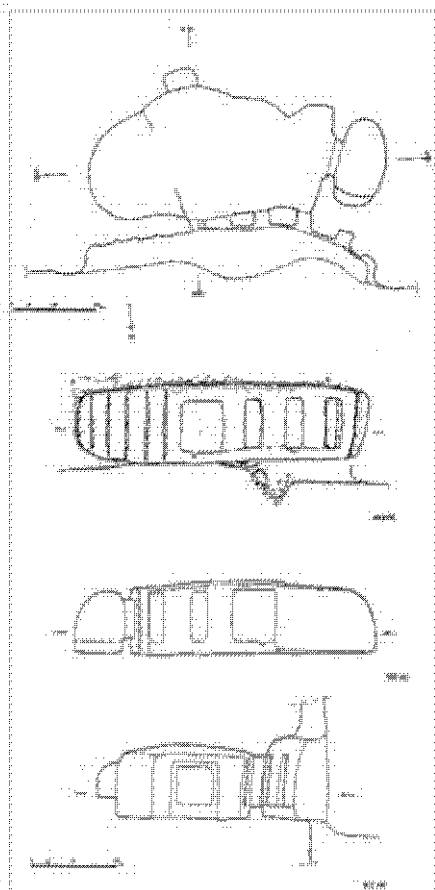
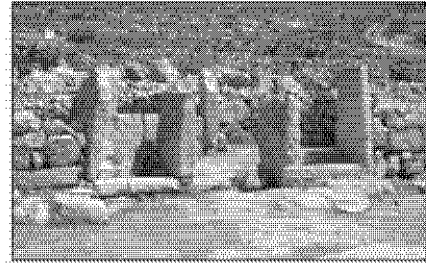


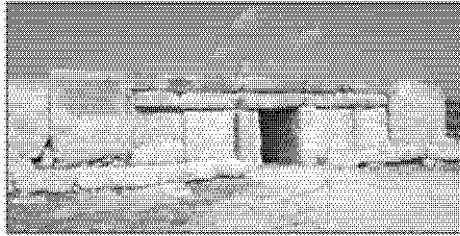
Fig. 4.21. Cava Lazzaro (Rosolini). Tomba con prospetto a lesene ed a pilastri isolati: 1. Pianta, sezioni e prospetto (dis. Terranova-Libra); 2. Vista del prospetto



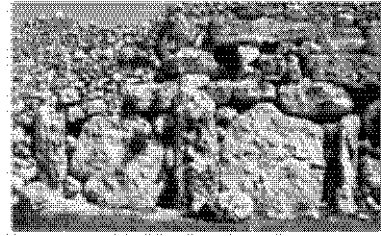
1.



2.



3.



4.

Fig. 4.22. Facciate dei templi megalitici maltesi: 1-2. Mnajdra; 3. Hagar Qim; 4. Ggantija



1.



2.



3.

Fig. 4.23. Passaggi intermedi tra i vani dei templi: 1. Tarxien; 2. Hagar Qim; 3. Mnajdra.



Fig. 4.24. Parete di fondo di un vano nel tempio di Ġgantija con altari



Fig. 4.25. Ipogeo di Hal Saflieni. Le due facciate della *Main Hall* e della *Inner Hall* (da CILIA 2004)

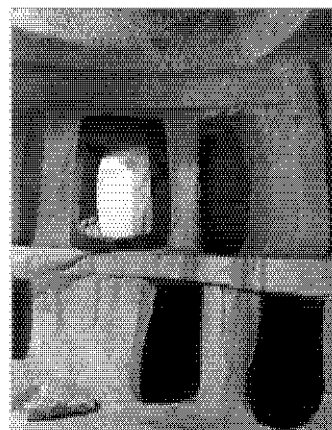


Fig. 4.26. Ipogeo di Hal Saflieni. Parete orientale della *Main Hall* (da TRUMP-CILIA 2002, p. 116)

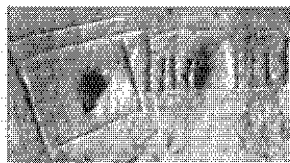


Fig. 4.27. Rappresentazioni di strutture megalitiche su un modellino di tempio (1. Mgarr) o su graffiti (2. Skorba; 3. Mnajdra)

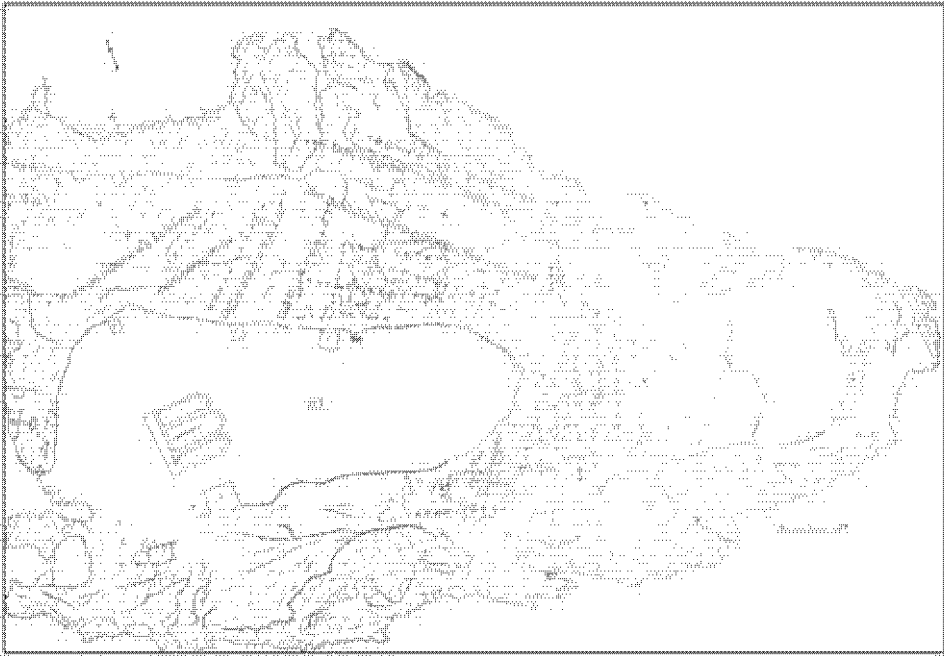


Fig. 5.1. Ognina. Mappa del sito (da BERNABÒ BREA 1966)

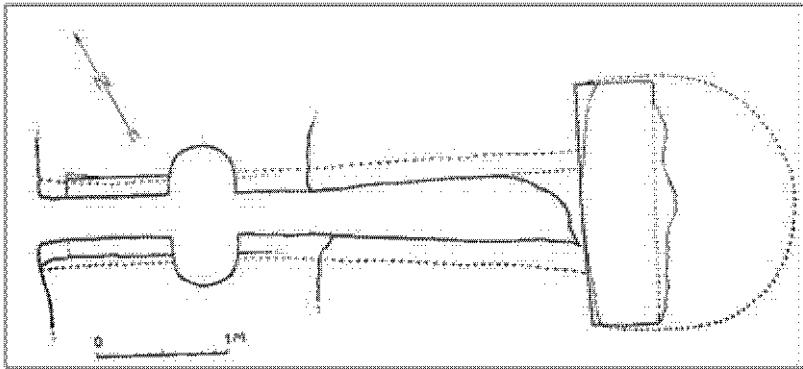


Fig. 5.2. Ognina. Tomba a camera. Pianta (da BERNABÒ BREA 1966)

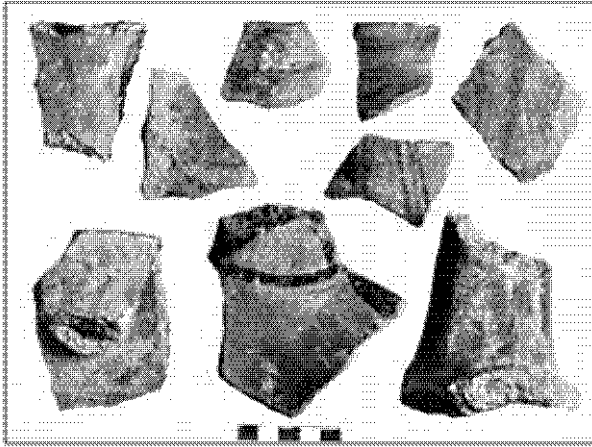


Fig. 5.3. Ognina. Ceramica castellucciana (da BERNABÒ BREA 1966)



Fig. 5.4. Ognina. Ceramica incisa (da BERNABÒ BREA 1966)

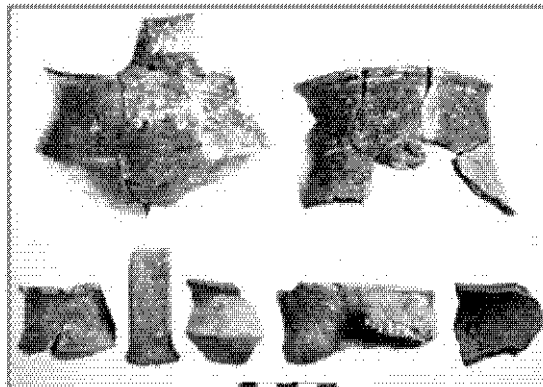


Fig. 5.5. Ognina. Ceramica grigia lucida (da BERNABÒ BREA 1966)

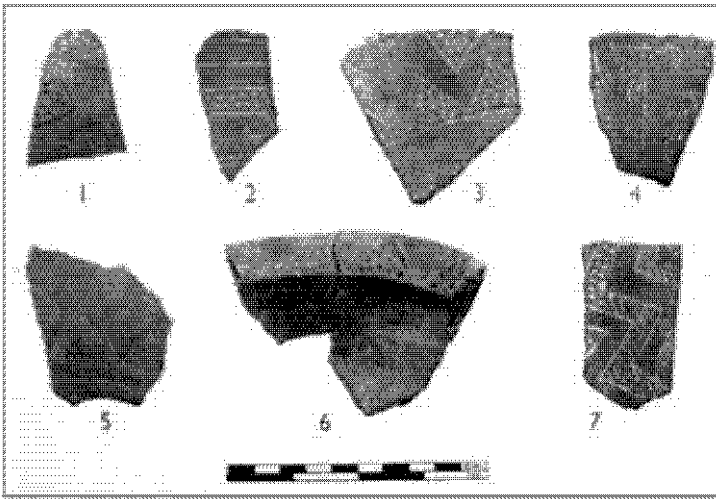


Fig. 5.6. Tarxien. Ceramica incisa (da EVANS 1951).

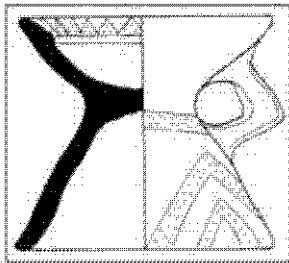


Fig. 5.7. Tarxien. Coppa su piede (da TRUMP 1976-1977).

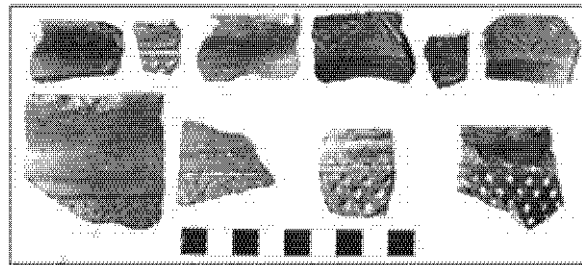


Fig. 5.8. Ceramica AE III da Lerna IV (da RUTTER 1982).

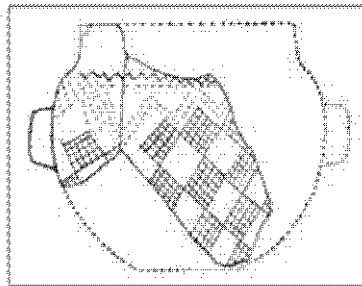


Fig. 5.9. Grotta della Chiusazza: Olla (da TINI 1965).

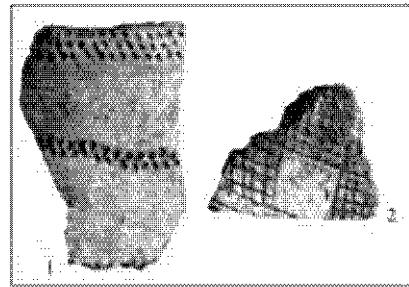


Fig. 5.10a. Ognina. Fl. di tazza (da BERNABO BREA 1966).

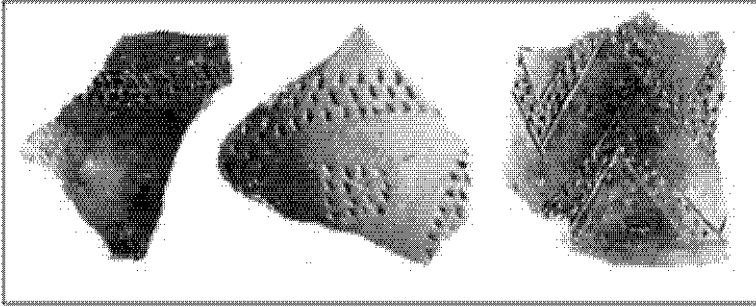


Fig. 5.10b. Necropoli di Laterza, tomba 8 (da BIANCOFIORÈ 1971).

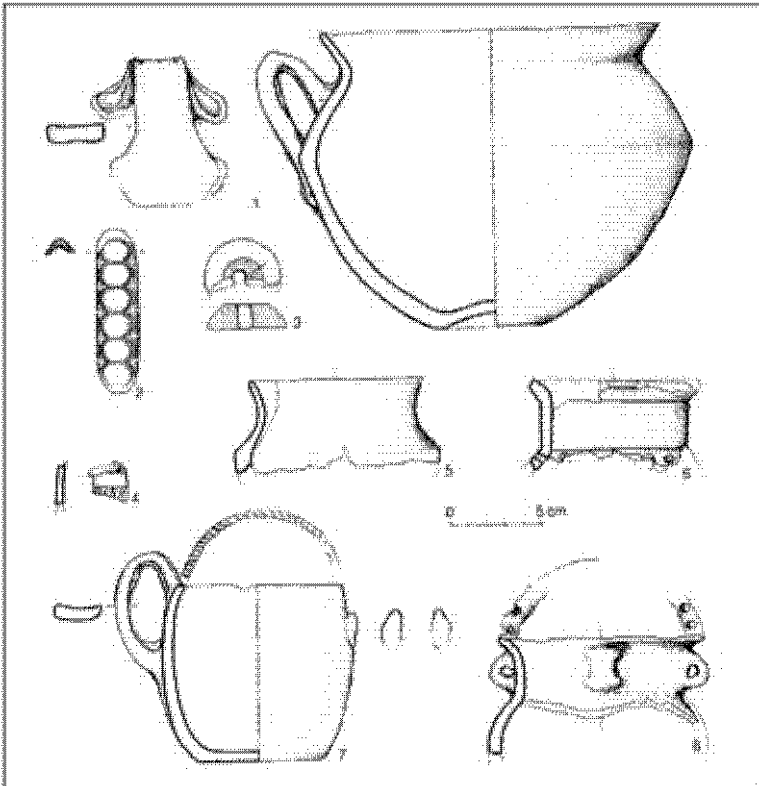


Fig. 5.11. Tomba di Casal Sabini, Altamura. Corredo (da CATALDI 1996)

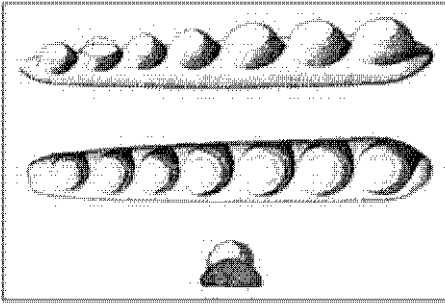


Fig. 5.12. Lerna. Osso a globuli (da Evans 1956b)

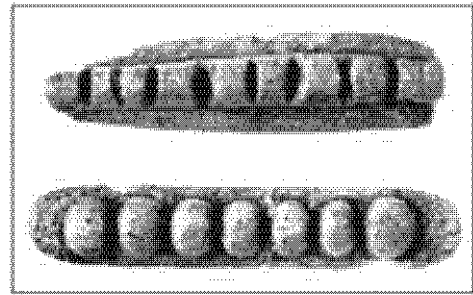


Fig. 5.13. Petrarò di Melilli. Osso a globuli (da Voza 1968)

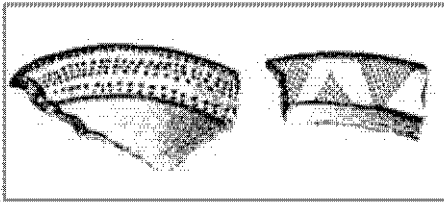


Fig. 5.14. Castelluccio. Frz. tipo Ognina dagli scariichi del villaggio (da Orsi 1893)

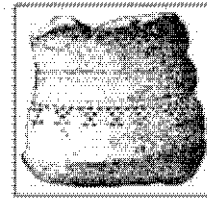


Fig. 5.15. Tazza: dalla Grotta Curci di Catania (da Orsi 1907)

Structure	Chert	Flint	Obsidian
<i>Ghar Dolon Wall:</i>			
GB	13	0	5
AB	7	2	2
SB	19	4	21
TB			
NB	26	5	10
FB			
CC	6	1	19
Total	71	12	57
<i>Grey Skorba Deposits:</i>			
OE			
PE	154	6	5
OE	296	2	0
Total	450	8	5

Fig. 6.1. Raw material quantities within grids excavated

Structure:	Chert	Flint	Obsidian
Red Skorba South Room:			
JE	2	0	2
HE	22	0	1
LD			
ID			
Total	24	0	3
Red Skorba Paved Space:			
NE	1	0	0
RD	0	1	0
WD	0	2	3
CF	3	2	8
DE			
EE	2	0	0
DF	15	1	0
FE			
Total	21	6	11
Red Skorba 'Shrine' Room:			
UE	1	0	0
WE			
RE	5	0	0
BF			
ND			
NC	3	0	0
PD	182	2	4
ME	0	0	1
TD	1	0	0
YD			
VD	0	0	3
Total	192	2	8

Fig. 6.2. Raw material quantities within grids excavated



Fig. 6.3. Distribution map showing the raw materials utilised in Maltese prehistory. The sources are respectively: Lipari obsidian (circle), Pantelleria obsidian (star), Sicilian flint (square) and Maltese chert (triangle)

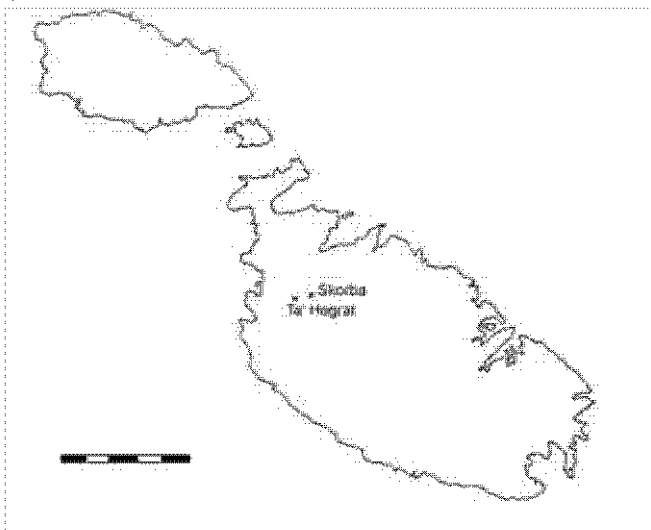


Fig. 6.4. Map of Malta indicating the site of Skorba and nearby Ta' Hagar

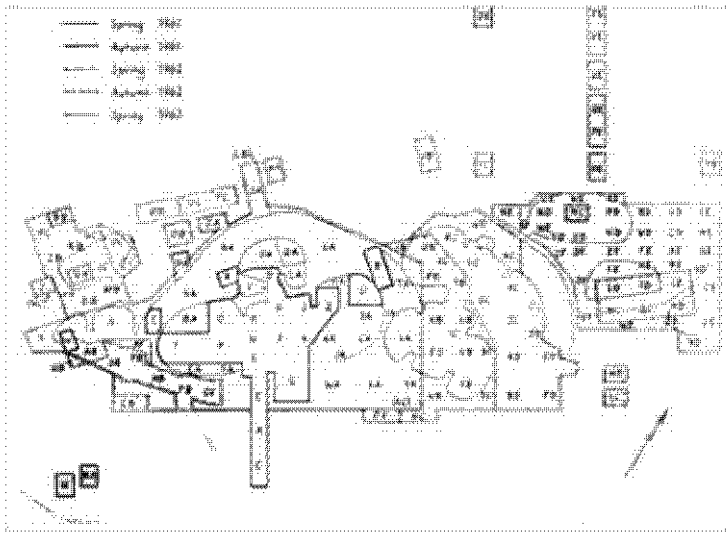


Fig. 6.5. Site plan of Skorba showing the trenches excavated. Areas marked in red are referred to in the text (after TUTIN 1966).

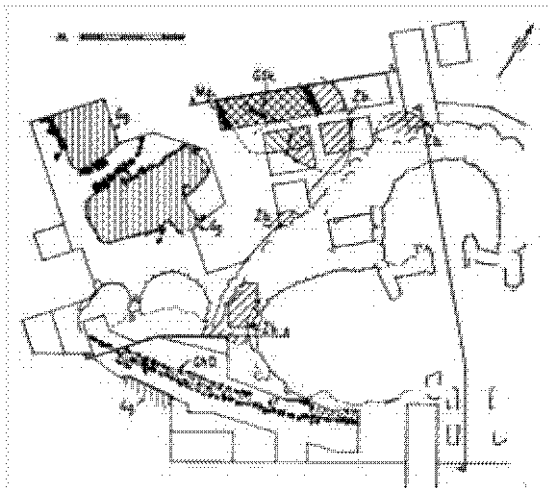


Fig. 6.6. Plan, showing the location of the Ghar Dafam wall at Skorba (after TRUMP 1966).

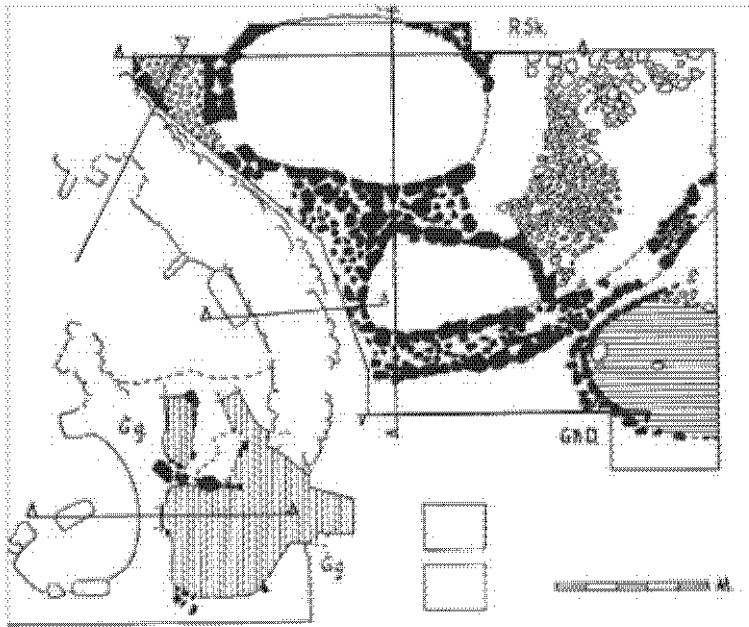


Fig. 6.7. Plan showing the location of Red Skorba 'shrine', courtyard and south room (after TRUMP 1966)

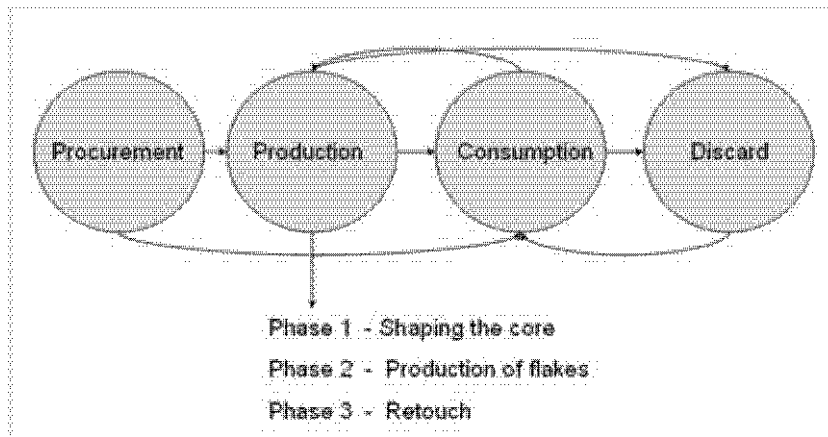


Fig. 6.8. A schematic representation of the chaîne opératoire model

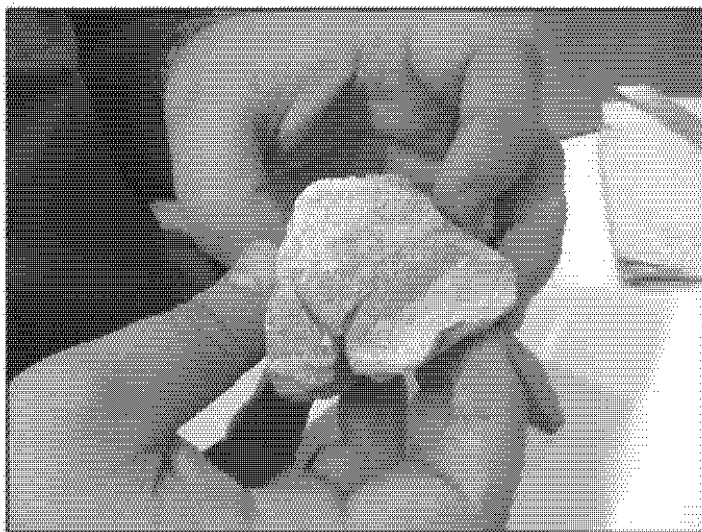


Fig. 6.9. An example of refitted chert pieces from grid ND in the Red Skorba 'shrine' room. On all three sides can still be observed the cortical skin

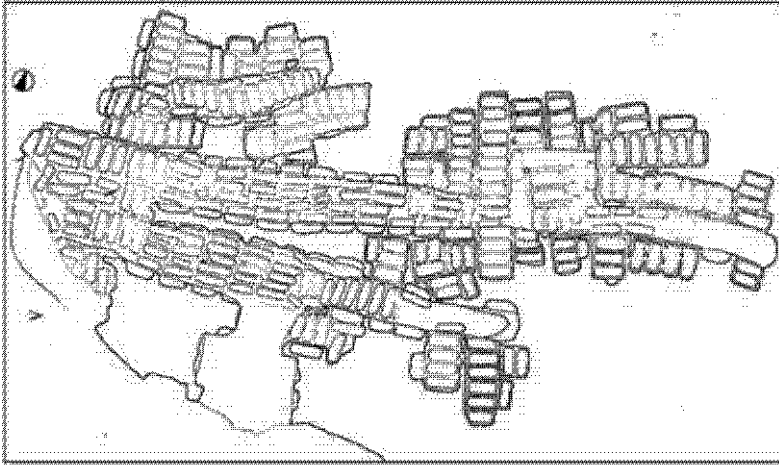


Fig. 7.1. Cava Ispica (Modica). Larderia (da DI STEFANO-BELGIORNO 1983)

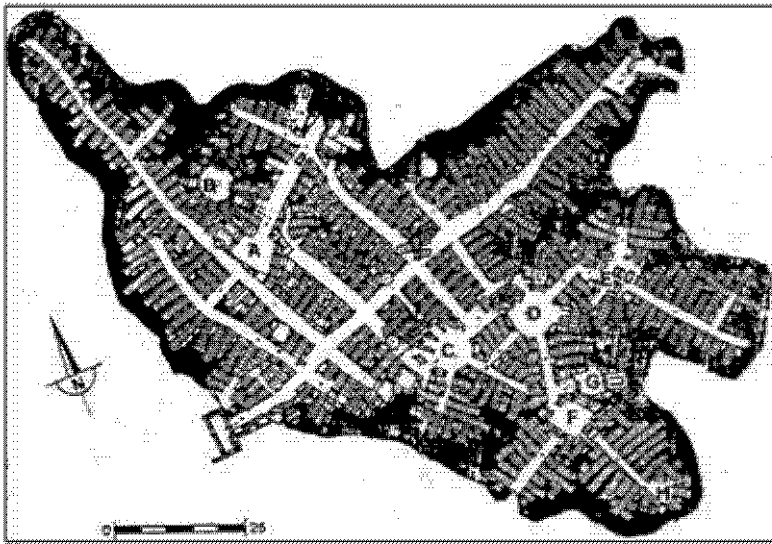


Fig. 7.2. Siracusa, San Giovanni (da GRIESHEIMER 1989)

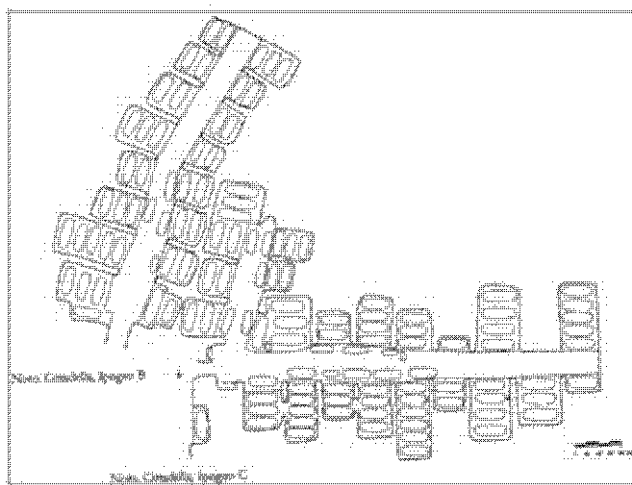


Fig. 7.3. Cittadella Maccari (Noto), ipogei B-C.

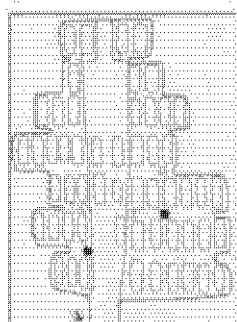


Fig. 7.4. Albaricari (Ispica), ipogeo H

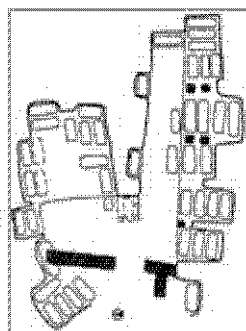


Fig. 7.5. Fasana (Modica), ipogeo A.

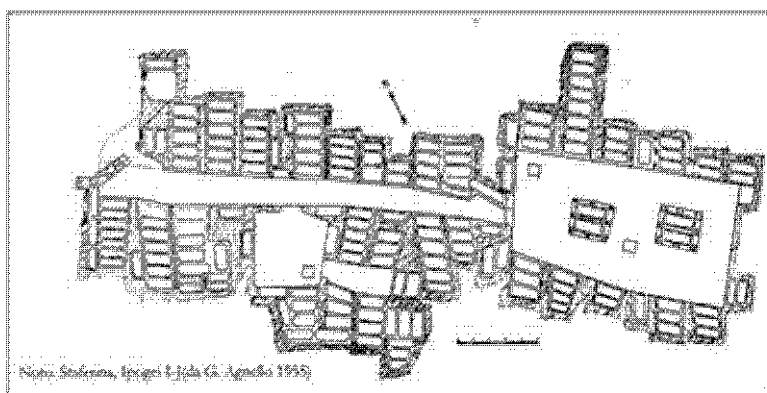


Fig. 7.6. Stafenna (Noto), ipogeo I

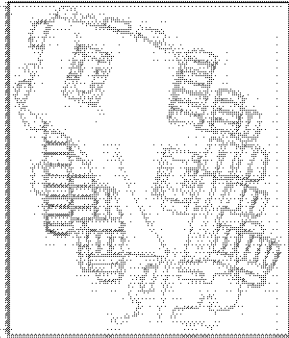


Fig. 7.7. Buttino (Ragusa), grotta delle Trabacche (da DI STEFANO 1985)

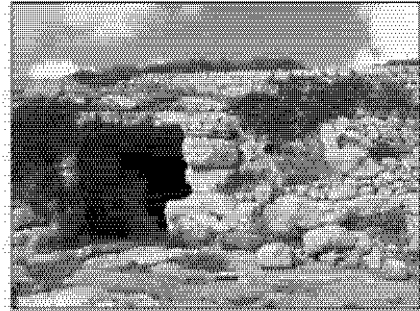


Fig. 7.7b. Buttino (Ragusa), ingresso alla grotta delle Trabacche



Fig. 7.7c. Buttino (Ragusa), grotta delle Trabacche. Vestibolo

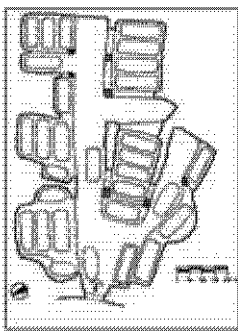


Fig. 7.9. Cava Ispica - Finocchiarà (Modica), ipogeo E

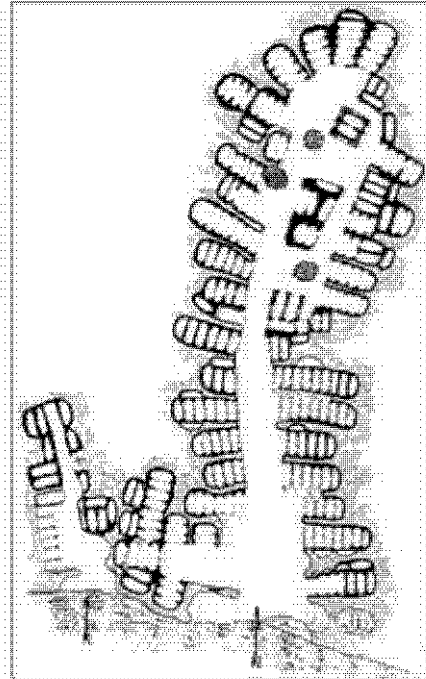


Fig. 7.8. San Marco (Ispica), ipogei A e B (da DI STEFANO)

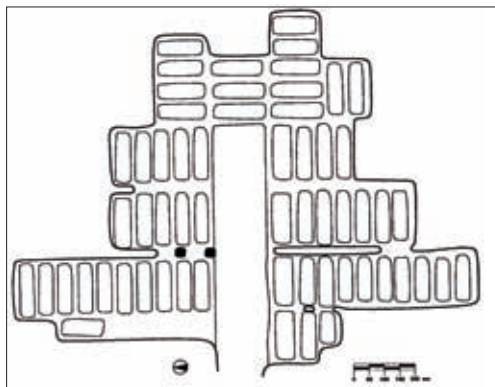


Fig. 7.10. Cava Ispica – Lavinaro (Modica), ipogeo H



Fig. 7.11. Stafenna (Noto), necropoli sub divo

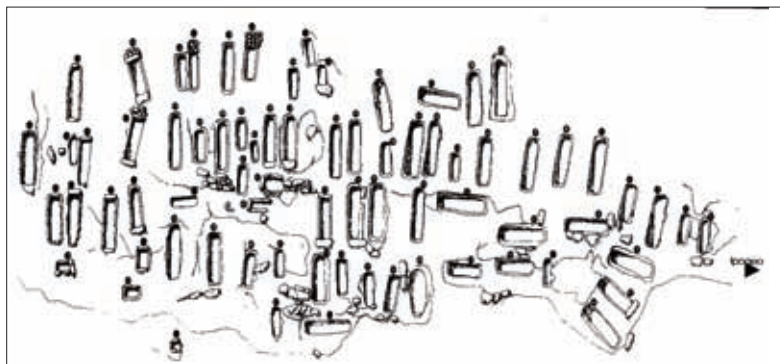


Fig. 7.12. Treppiedi (Modica), necropoli sub divo (da DI STEFANO)



Fig. 7.13. Cava Ispica- Finocchiara (Modica), ipogeo A

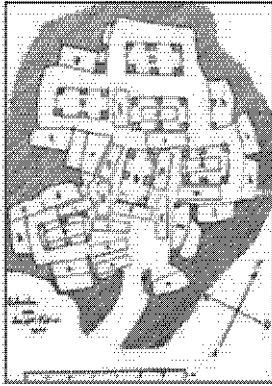


Fig. 7.14. San Martino (Feda), ipogeo di *Dionysios* (da FÖLCHER-SCHULTZE 1907)

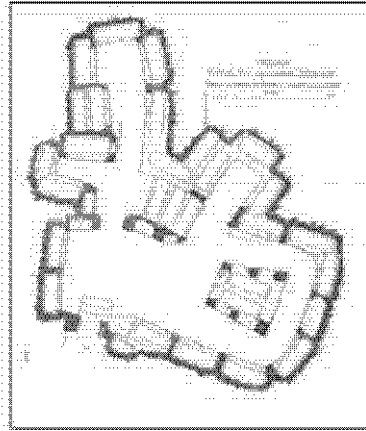


Fig. 7.15. Treppiedi (Modica), ipogeo di *Athales* (da ORSI 1915)



Fig. 7.16. Cittadella Maccari (Noto), ipogeo A

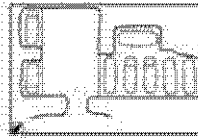


Fig. 7.17. Sulla (Ispica), ipogeo C

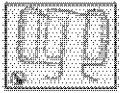


Fig. 7.18. Gesira (Modica), ipogeo B, ebraico



Fig. 7.19. Casa Lazzaro (Rosolini), ipogeo ebraico



Fig. 7.20. Siscunfomo (Ispica), ipogeo C



Fig. 7.18b. Gesira (Modica), ipogeo B, ebraico. Ingresso

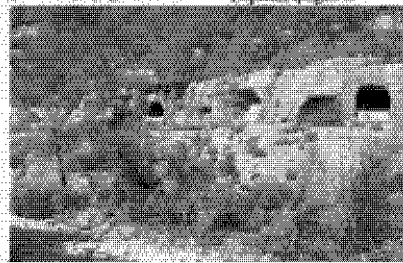


Fig. 7.21. Prainito – case Poidomani (Rosolini), Arcosoli all'aperto.

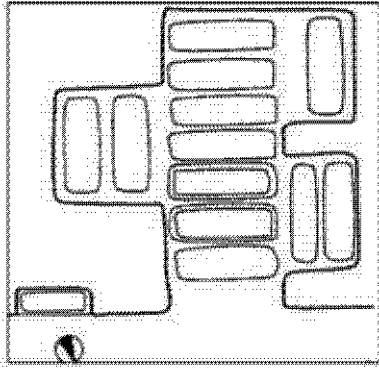


Fig. 7.22. Cava Ispica – Lavinaro (Modica), ipogeo J

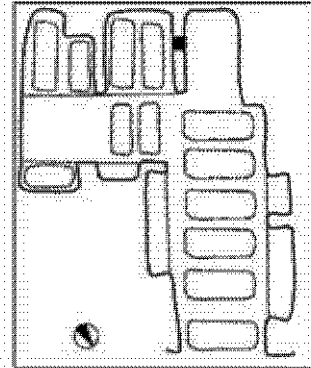


Fig. 7.23. Cava Ispica – Salnitro (Modica), ipogeo C

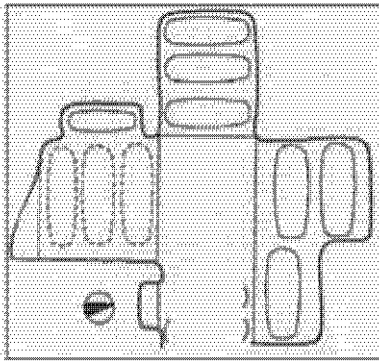


Fig. 7.24. Spaccaforno (Ispica), ipogeo I

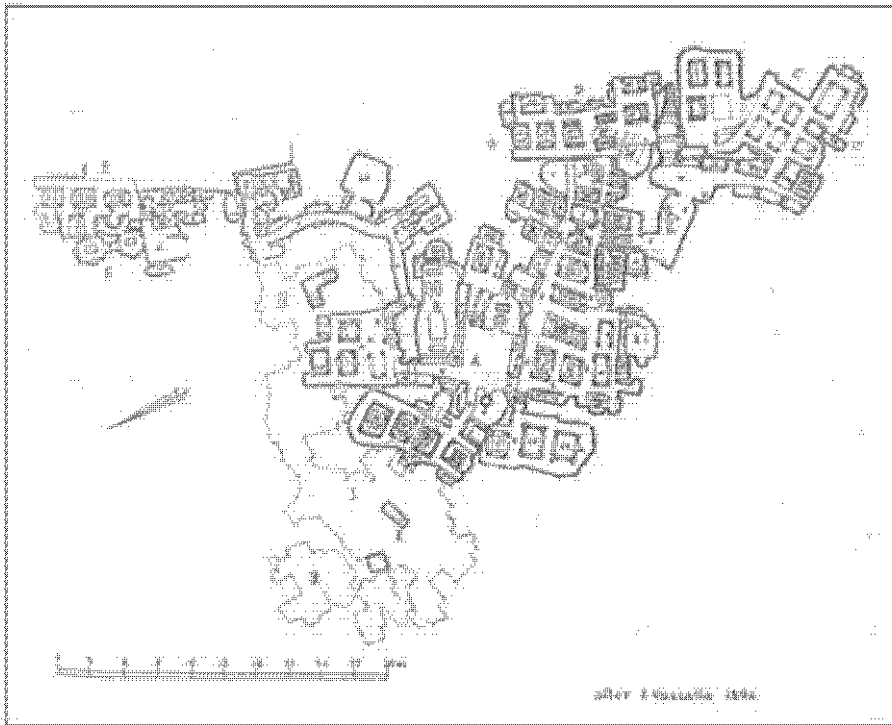


Fig. 8.1. Plan of the major catacomb of St. Paul, Rabat (redrawn after CARUANA 1898)

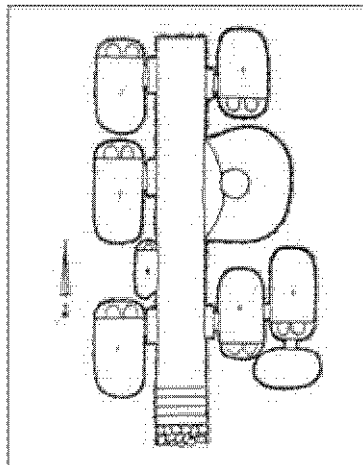


Fig. 8.2. Plan (not to scale) of the Ta' Marcell Field hypogeum (after a rough sketch by Themistocles Zammit)

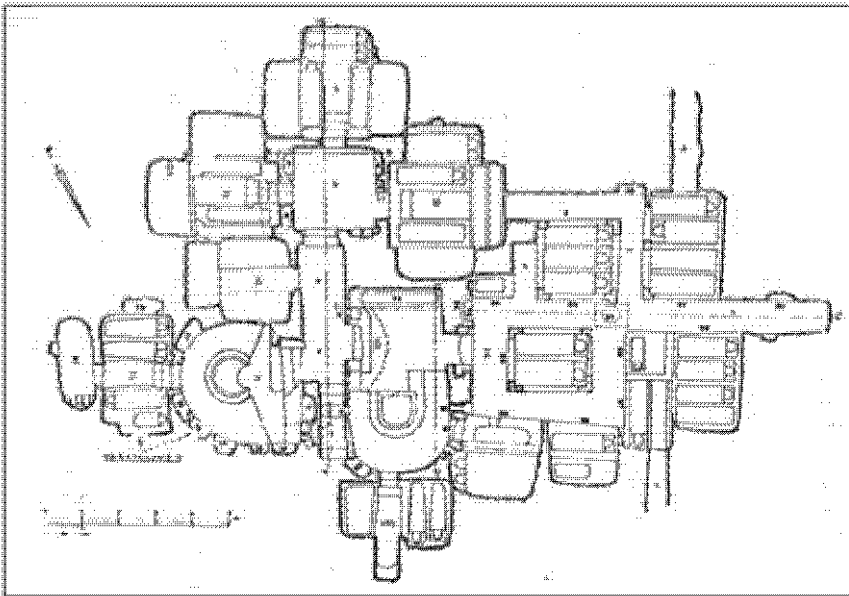


Fig. 8.3. Plan of Hypogeum 3 in the St Paul Group, Rabat (after CARDANA 1898).

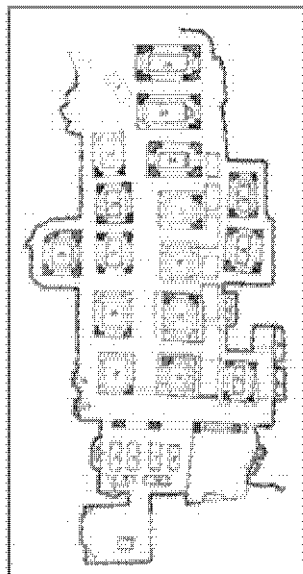


Fig. 8.4. Plan of the main catacomb at Abbatija tad-Dejr, Rabat (redrawn after CARDANA 1898).

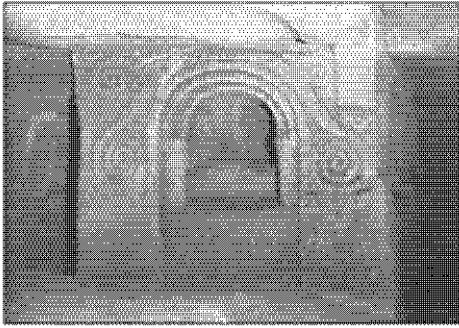


Fig. 8.5. An ornate canopied tomb, Salmi necropolis, St Paul's Bay.

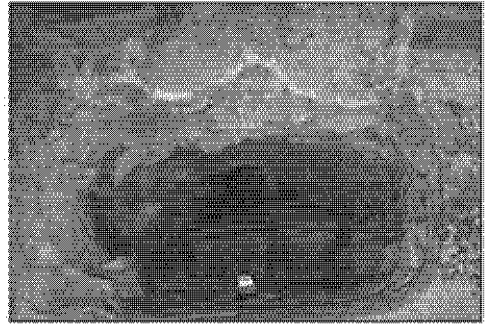


Fig. 8.6. Arcosolium with six trough tombs, St Paul Catacombs, Rabat.

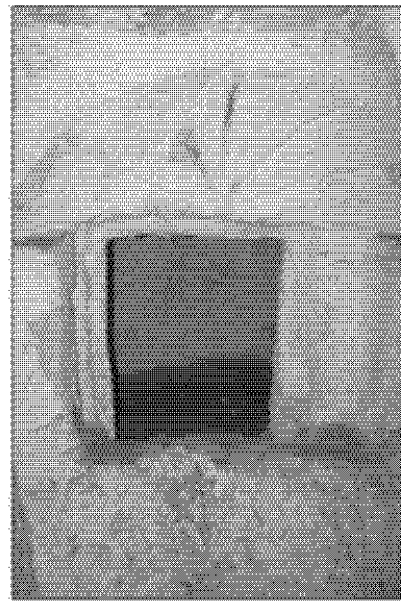
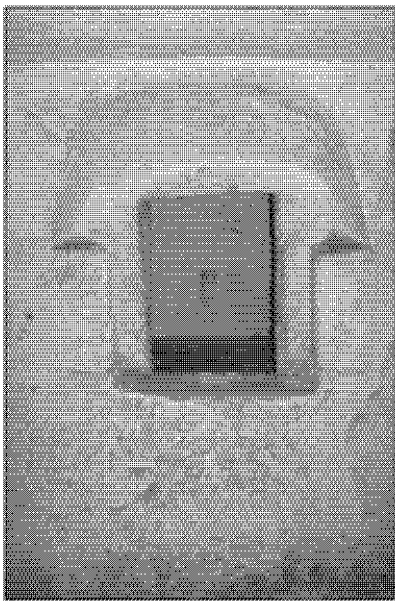


Fig. 8.7. Two window tombs in the SS Paul/Agatha Group of Catacombs, Rabat. Notice the scallop shell decoration testifying to the belief in life beyond the grave.

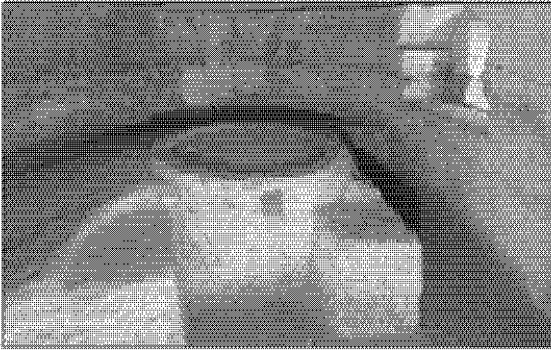


Fig. 8.8. Funerary table with two seats. Tal-Mintna Catacombs, Mqabba

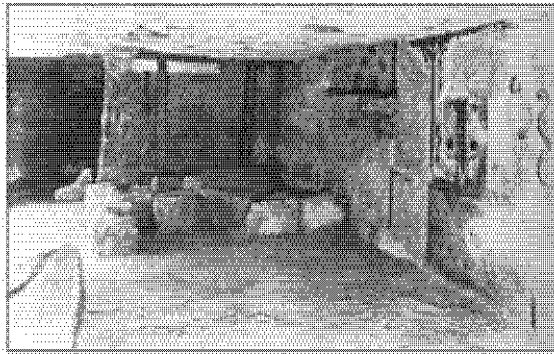


Fig. 8.9. Triclinium chamber of the Adam and Eve Catacomb at Gargaresc, Tripoli, Libya



Fig. 8.10. Painted seated figure and farewell message. St Paul Catacombs Rabat

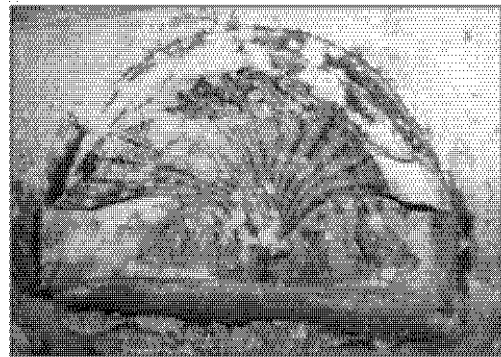


Fig. 8.11. Painted niche with a scallop-shell and two birds. St. Agatha Group of Catacombs, Rabat

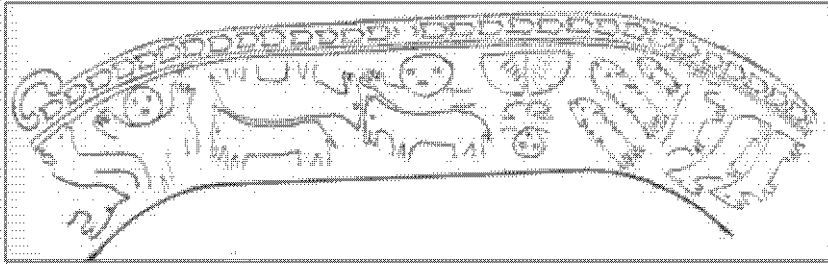


Fig. 8.12. Incised drawing of the heavenly paradise with orants. Hal Resqon Catacomb, Gudja

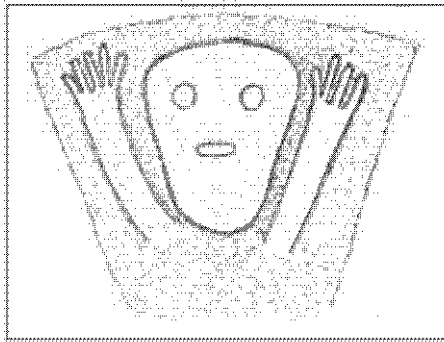


Fig. 8.13. Incised drawing of an orant emerging from a scallop shell. Detail. Xaghra ta' Santa Duminka Hypogeum, Kalkara

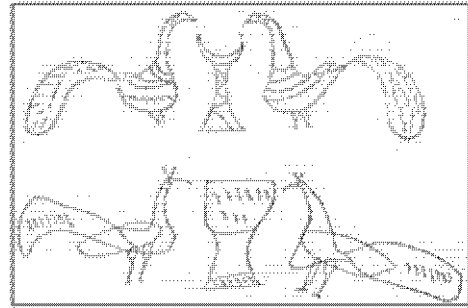


Fig. 8.14. Incised drawings of allegorical birds. Ghajn Zaira Cemetery, Tripoli, Libya: (after AURIGENNA 1932)

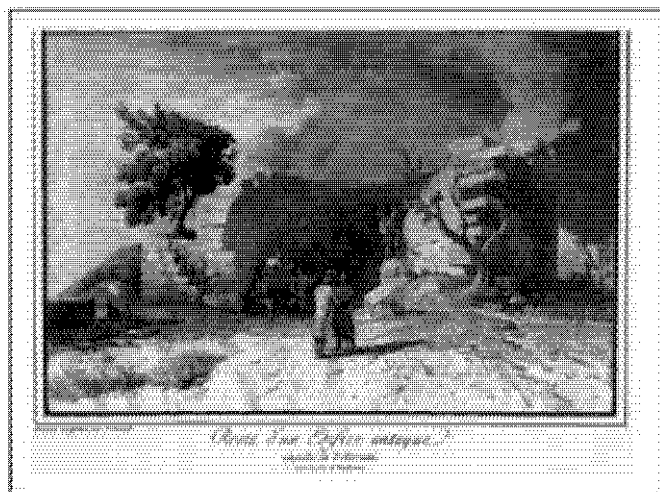


Fig. 9.1. La Favorita nella tavola di Houël (J.P. HOUEL, *Voyage pittoresque des Isles de Sicile, de Malte et de Lipari*, Paris 1785, III, p. 122, tav. CII b).



Fig. 9.2. La Favorita. L'edificio oggi, visto da Est

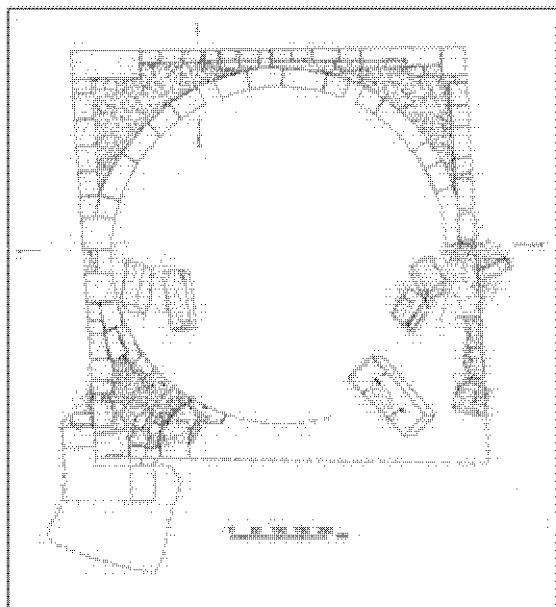


Fig. 9.3. La Favorita. Pianta

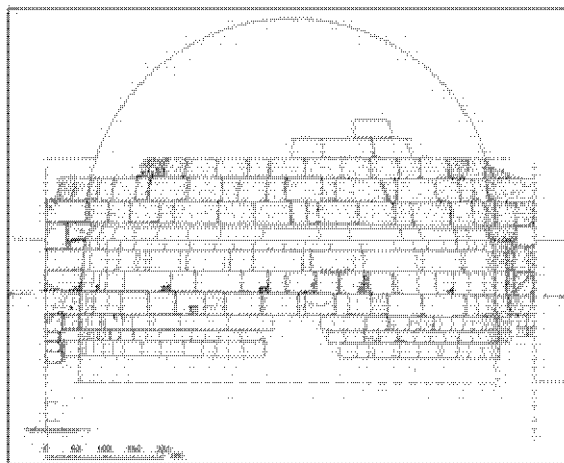


Fig. 9.4. La Favorita. Sezione trasversale da Est

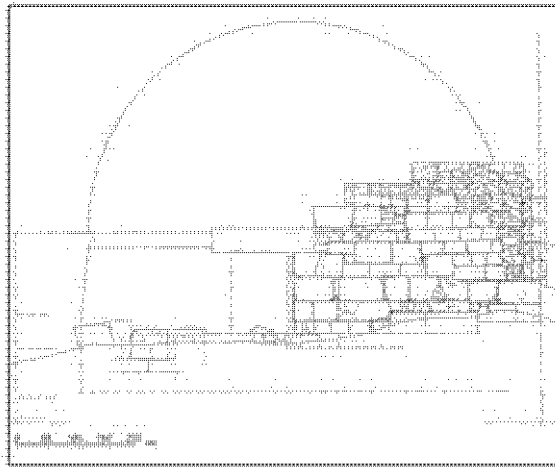


Fig. 9.5. La Favorita. Prospetto, da Nord

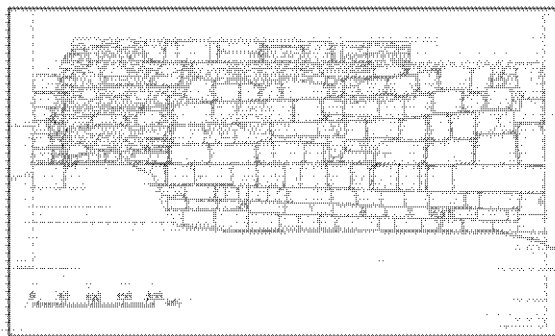


Fig. 9.6. La Favorita. Prospetto, da Ovest

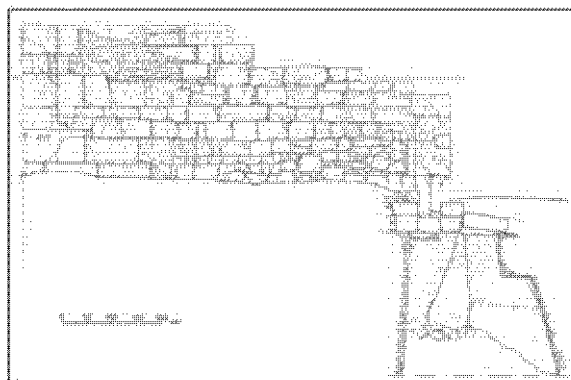


Fig. 9.7. La Favorita. Prospetto da Sud

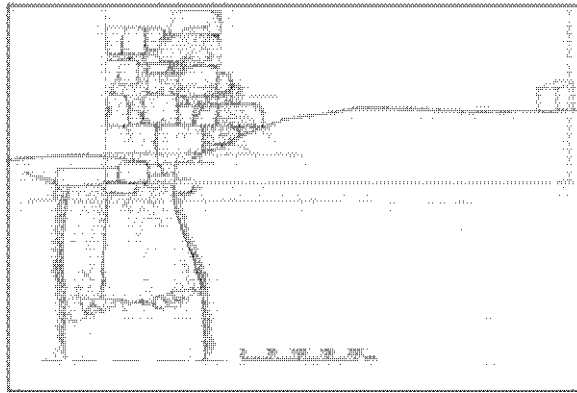


Fig. 9.8. La Favorita. Prospetto, da Est.

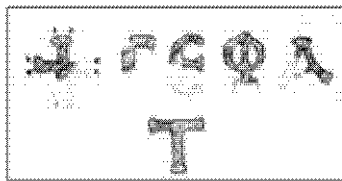


Fig. 9.9. La Favorita. Particolare dell'iscrizione (da G. AGNELLO, *L'architettura bizantina in Sicilia*, Firenze 1952, p. 143)

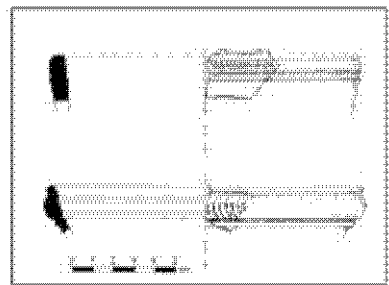
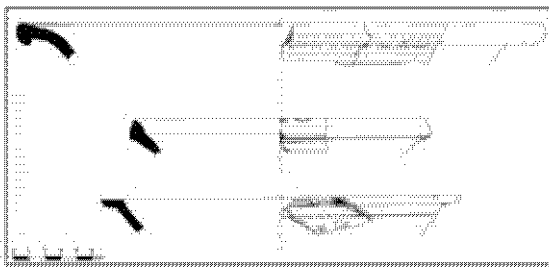


Fig. 9.10. Contrada Frammèduca. Frammenti ceramici provenienti dall'area attorno al monumento.



Fig. 9.11. Pianta dell'area in cui sorge la Favorita (2), con l'indicazione del tracciato dell'antica via Elorina e delle zone di distribuzione dei frammenti di ceramica

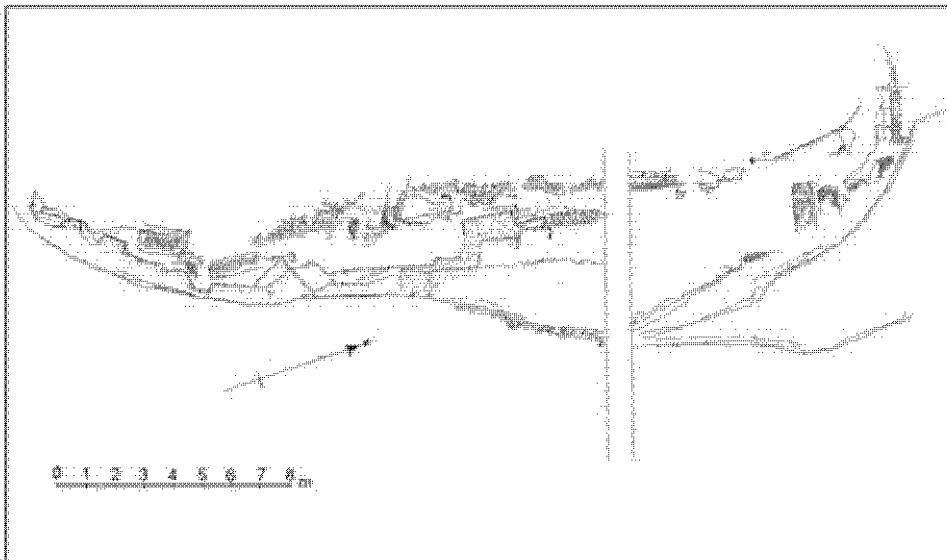


Fig. 9.12. Contrada Frammeduca. L'area della necropoli-cava

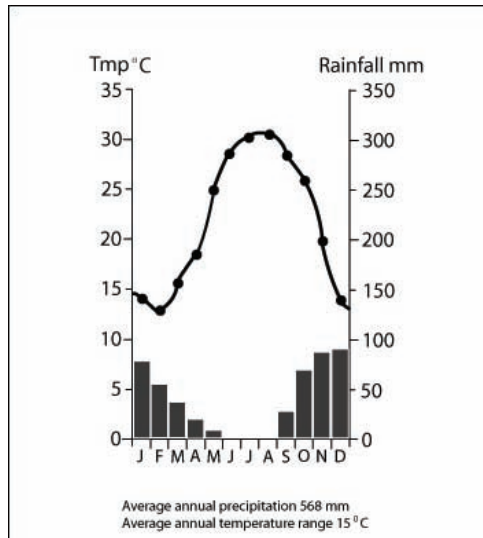


Fig. 10.3. Precipitation and temperature graph for the Maltese archipelago

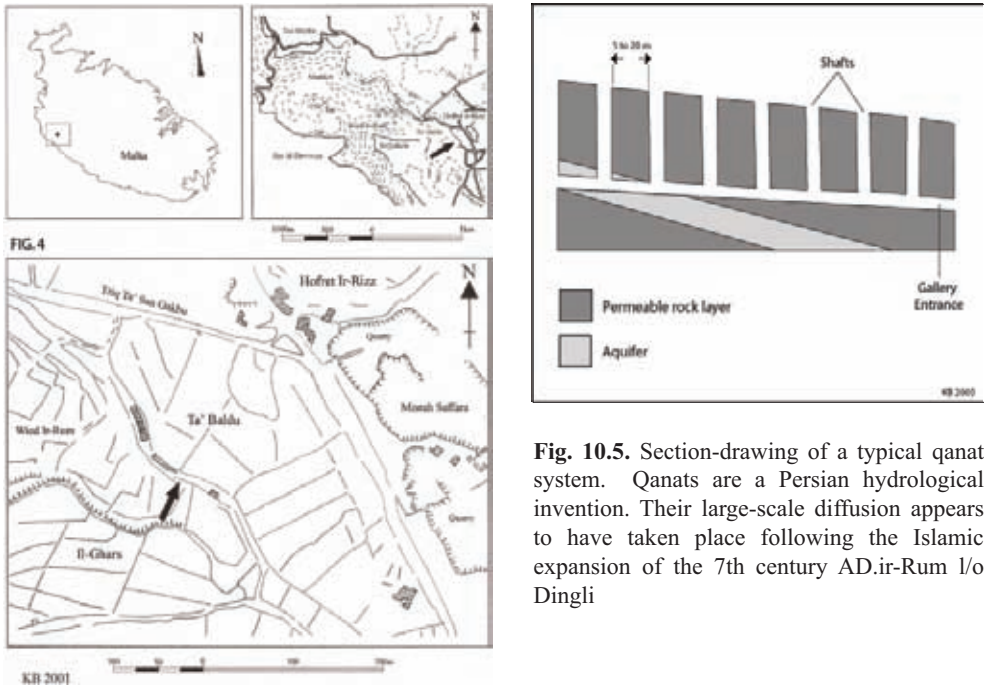


Fig. 10.4. Composite location plan of Wied ir-Rum l/o Dingli

Fig. 10.5. Section-drawing of a typical qanat system. Qanats are a Persian hydrological invention. Their large-scale diffusion appears to have taken place following the Islamic expansion of the 7th century AD.ir-Rum l/o Dingli

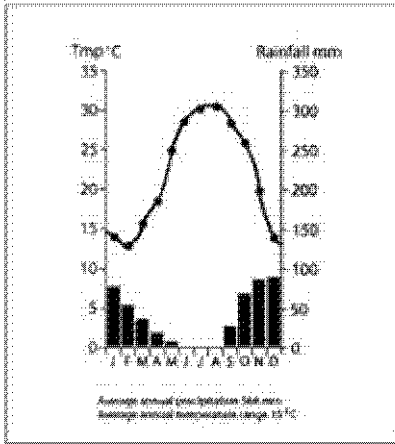


Fig. 10.3. Precipitation and temperature graph for the Maltese archipelago

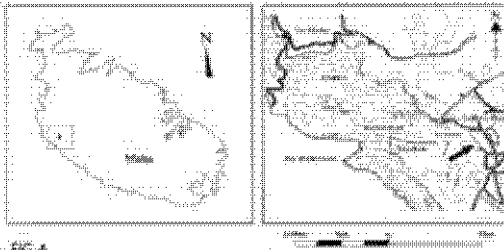
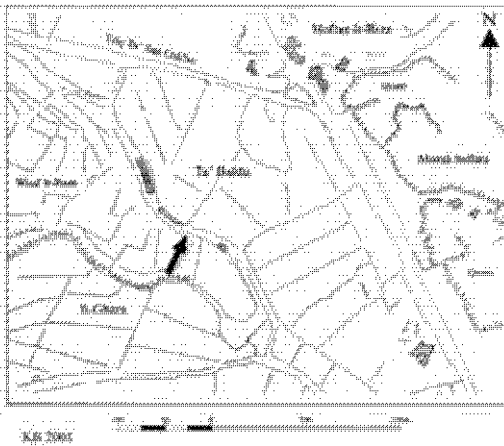


FIG. 4



KIR 2001

Fig. 10.4. Composite location plan of Wied ir-Rum / o Dingli

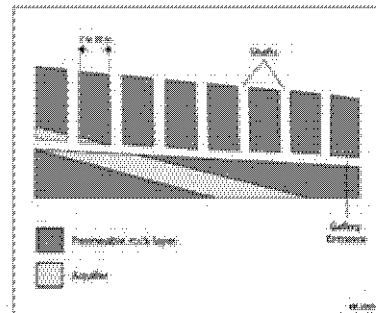


Fig. 10.5. Section-drawing of a typical qanat system. Qanats are a Persian hydrological invention. Their large-scale diffusion appears to have taken place following the Islamic expansion of the 7th century AD.



Fig. 10.6. View of the northwest section of Wied ir-Rum l/o Dingli. Visible in the background are the cave-settlements of Ghar Zerriegha and Ta' San Gakbu.



Fig. 10.7. Underground water reservoir fronting gallery entrance in Wied Liemu l/o Rabat.



Fig. 10.8. Canals are often carved into the floors of galleries in order to ease the water flow retrieved from the perched aquifer.



Fig. 10.9. Vertical shaft at Palazzo Falsone, Mdina, giving access to a probably underlying water gallery.



Fig. 10.10. General view of the subsidence structure at Ghar il-Kbir, l/o Dingli. Eight caves, all screened with dry-stone walls perimeter the sides of the crater-like depression.



Fig. 10.11. Interior view of the largest cave in the Ghar il-Kbir complex. Dry-stone walls partition the interior into two separate chambers and cave units.



Fig. 10.12. Rock-cut canal on the east side of Santa Maria Bay, Comino, which channels surface runoff rainwater into a series of water cisterns.