ETHNO-LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF ANIMALS IN MALTA

By J. Cassar-Pullicino

This paper is an attempt to bring together some ideas of the average man in Malta about animals and to show their place in ancient and modern folk-life as reflected in (a) special terminology, and (b) animal folklore, i.e. animal tales and legends, proverbs, songs, nursery rhymes, superstitions, beliefs, folk-medicine, etc.

Man's acquaintance with animals in Malta dates from prehistoric times. Numerous representations in stone or clay of bulls and other animals, of birds and fish carvings and charred bones of sacrificed animals may be seen in various temples, notably in Tarxien - cattle of the humped type, sheep or goats, and a sow with piglets. Besides, there are representations of snakes and a lizard - these creatures probably having a symbolic significance. In the following passage Evans gives the results of archaeological attestations on the role of animals in the economic life of ancient Malta: 'The economy of the early Maltese society was based, we can be fairly sure, on farming. The temples and tombs furnish abundant evidence of stock-breeding, in the form of bones and representations of domestic animals. Cattle, sheep or goat, pig, are all, as we have seen, well attested. Curiously enough, there seems to be no evidence for the oldest domestic animal, the dog... That the diet was supplemented by fishing may also be assumed in view of the representation of fish at Bugibba and in the Hypogeum, and also perhaps by a little hunting and fowling. Representations of birds are found in the temples, and sometimes bird-bones are found there. Hunting is attested by finds of boars' tusks and deer antlers (a particularly fine antler was found quite recently when one of the carved altars from Tarxien was removed to the Museum). These could be imports, but it seems unlikely.'

Within historic times, apiculture early reached a high degree of development, as testified by Cicero in his oration against Verres. Classical authors, notably Strabo, make reference to the 'Maltese Dog', a domesticated lap-dog which has been allowed to decline and all but disappear. The use of draught animals for agriculture and farm work and as a means of transport, the evolution of a peculiar breed of the Maltese donkey, the importation and fattening of animals, the use of equines for defence purposes, the practice of falconry since medieval times, organised horse-

1 J. D. Evans, Malta. 1959, p. 157
racing, and the centuries-old use of netting devices for the trapping of birds and fish, all testify to the continuing and growing importance of animals in the social and economic life of the Maltese Islands.

Now all this must have helped in the process of formation, loans, changes and growth of the Maltese language. Indeed, the importance of the animal element in the language is reflected in the place-names and plant-names that have withstood the onslaught of later foreign lexical influences, surviving to this day in the fixed and immutable form established many centuries ago.

This long association with animals gave rise in the minds of the folk to the traditions, customs, sayings, beliefs and other manifestations of folk-life that are illustrated in the second part of this study.

Before proceeding further we must consider the main groups or classes in which animals are popularly classified. These are given by Annibale Preca in *Malta Cananaea* as follows:

**Bhejjem ta' Laham il-Fart** (Ovines). Exx. *gendus*, ox; *baqra*, cow; *barri*, bull; *gellux*, calf — recorded in the Maltese dictionaries but no longer used except as a nickname in the feminine gender *Ta' Gelluxa*; *gbogol*, calf; *erba* (pl. *erib*), heifer;

**Qabil ix-Xaghar** (Hairy Species). Exx. *ziemel*, horse; *debba*, mare; *mobor*, foal.

**Bhejjem ta' Laham il-Kelb** (Equines). Exx. *hmar*, ass, donkey; *jelu*, colt. [This nice distinction between *qabil ix-xaghar* and *laham il-kelb* is lost nowadays in everyday use, and *laham il-kelb* is commonly used to cover all equines.]

**Qabil l-Suf** (Fleecy, woolly species). Exx. *naghga*, sheep; *gbabura*, a young ewe about a year old; *baruq*, lamb; *munit*, ram; *qiem*, ram; *kibx*, ram; *wott*, ram; *gbieqqa*, a young goat that has not yet had its first offspring; *mobza*, goat; *bobod*, he-goat; *ghens*, he-goat; *gidi*, kid.

To these one may add the following popular classifications:

**Tjur u Fniek** (Fowls and Rabbits). Exx. *serduq*, cock; *tigieqa*, hen; *gbattuqa*, a young hen that has not yet laid eggs; *jellux*, chicken, pullet; *jenek*, rabbit, *żarmug*, a young cony or rabbit.

**Klieb u Qates** (Dogs and Cats). Exx. *kelb*, dog; *geru*, pup; *qattus*, cat; *ferb*, kitten.

**Ghasafar** (Birds). The following are examples of bird-names figuring in Maltese toponomy, proverbs and folk-literature: *bies*, falcon; *bidu*, hawk; *bamiensa*, dove; *summiensa*, quail; *ćawla*, rook; *ćief*, cinereous peregr; *farruq*, chicken; *gbarmuq*, crane; *gawwi*, sea-gull.

**Dud** (Insects, etc.). Exx. *hanex*, worm; *berghud*, flea; *susa*, woodlouse; *qamla*, louse.

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2 *A. Preca, Malta Cananaea*. 1904, pp. 159-160.
SPECIAL VOCABULARY.

In this section we give specimens of (a) common animal terms, (b) verbs denoting the cries of animals, (c) words used to call, stop, frighten or drive away animals, (d) adjectives denoting special qualities of animals, (e) miscellaneous terms connected with trades and callings, places where birds or animals are kept or trapped, (f) harness terms and (g) butcher's terms.

(a) COMMON ANIMAL TERMS

Under this heading we give some common terms used in the animal trade, together with their English equivalents and definitions as given by W.C. Miller and E.D.S. Robertson in Practical Animal Husbandry (1934, pp. 94-97): ziemel imsewu, gelding 'a castrated male horse of any age'; felu, colt, 'a young immature male horse usually over one year old'; felua, 'a young immature female horse usually over one year old'; debba, mare; debba ghar-razza, brood mare; debba tradda, mare with foal at foot; mohor, yearling; ziemel xib, also cikk, an aged horse; ziemel b'bajda wabda, rig, ridgling, 'a male horse of twelve months or over with one testicle retained in the abdomen'; ziemel bla bajd, double rig; bagbal bin id-debbba, mule, 'hybrid whose sire is a donkey and dam a mare'; bagbal bin il-hmara, jennet, gennet, genet or hinny, 'a hybrid whose sire is a stallion and dam a female donkey'; ghojol ragel, bull calf; ghojla, heifer calf; barri basi, bullock or steer, 'a castrated male ox'; evha, heifer, barrijet (barrin) ghas-simma, store cattle, 'young beasts of either sex which are to be fed for the butcher later on'; ghojla teumija ma' ghojol, free-martin, 'when twin calves of different sexes are born'; baqra dika, hemaphrodeite, 'a bisexual animal . . . animals in which the sexual organs are indefinite, or which possess organs simulating those of both sexes'; barri huli, castrated bull; jahal, uncastrated bull; majjal bil-bajd, boar, 'an uncastrated adult male pig'; majjala, sow, 'an adult female pig used for breeding'; darjina (also darjina) gilt, 'a young female pig to be kept for breeding' also 'a home bred pig'; majjali ghas-simma, store pigs; gidja hawlija, goatling, 'a she goat over one year but not exceeding two years'; bishbot, buckling, 'a male goat'; jenek ghar-razza, buck, 'a male rabbit capable of breeding'; brakk, a kind of short-tailed setting dog (Falzon).

(b) The following list gives the verbs which denote the cries of several of the lower creatures: il-baqa taqgar (the cow lows), iz-ziemel (id-debbba) jisber (the horse [mare] neighs), il-hamiet ibarqam (pigeons, doves coo), il-hmar jinbaq (the ass brays), il-hanizit iqaqaz (the pig squeals, grunts), il-kelb jinbah (the dog barks), il-moghza (naghga) tinbee (the
goat (sheep) bleats), l-ghasfur ippejjez (isaffar), (the bird sings, twitters), il-qattus inewwah (the cat mews), is-serp izeksok (the snake hisses), it-tigiegza tqaqi (the hen cackles), ix-xadina twerzaq (the monkey (ape) gibbers, chatters), iż-żering itaqtaq (the frog croaks), izżunżan izzanżan (bees hum), is-serduq jidden (the cock crowns), il-werżieg iwerzaq (the cricket chirps), il-papra twawwaq (the duck quacks).

(c) The following exclamations, mainly monosyllables, some of them still used, are used to call, stop or drive animals. De Soldanis in the 18th century recorded various sounds or words falling under this category in his Ms. dictionary Damma ta' Kliem Kartaginiz mscredel fel jomr tal Maltin, e.g.

Brejć Brejć – cosi chiamano i guardiani de' porci questi sozzi animali da un luogo all'altro, e vale: "Venire, accostatevi!" (f. 66)
Bsu – viene pronunciata da chi mena gli animali da soma e vale: "Fermaini, allontanati da questo luogo per un altro" (f. 68)
Hajż – voce che si dice ai porci per farli camminare (f. 246)
Hartl Artil – voce e parola che si preferisce al solo animale da soma, serve per invitarlo e sollecitarlo a camminarvi più presto (f. 250)
Qajš – si dice dai porcari adi soli porci e vale: "Va via" (f. 280)
Kirč – voce detta ai porci per chiamarli dove sono dal loro custode porcaro (f. 307)
Wardat – Quantunque questa parola viene da chi mena gli animali da soma per fare loro largo, e perché non venghino spinti e da loro urtati, tuttavia è da considerarsi antiquissima ... (f. 498)
Za – viene pronunciato dai pastori o siano custodi delle pecore allorché vogliono moverle e cacciarle da un luogo per portarle ad un altro (f. 505)
Zizzi – voce con cui chiamansi pollastri et altri simili polli (f. 512)

To these may be added other words given by G.B. Falzon in his Dizionario Maltese-Italiano-Inglese (1882), i.e.
Bejju – excl. used for calling bullocks; lit. 'corpulent, big bodied, muscular'.
Bsaqaf – 'hold!' an exclamation used for holding in a horse.
Čhaw – an exclamation used by drivers to stop their cattle.
Has – an exclamation used to hinder cattle from stumbling.
Haw-Haw – a word used to back cattle in ploughing.
Hess, hiss – an exclamation used by the ploughman to hinder the cattle from straying into the previous furrow.
Hajż – an exclamation used in driving away pigs.
Hask – a word used by shepherds to reprove their flock (sheep)
Kiss – to hiss cats.

¹ R.M.L. Ms. 143 A.
Kixx – an exclamation to frighten birds.
Mejx – a word used to call cats, puss.
Praw – a word used to call oxen to drink.
Pshaw – a word used to correct (i.e. chide) an ass.
Qajz – word used to call hogs.
Tira – a word used to turn out or frighten dogs.
Zal – an exclamation used by shepherds or goatherds in driving their flocks.

(d) Herdsmen and breeders employ a special crop of adjectives to denote colours, conditions or defects of the animals under their charge. Thus, one may refer to a sheep or goat as saxra, ruddy; gardo, without wool; midieila, long-haired; ghbaslija, mulatto; qandija, wattled; batra, short-tailed, also tail-less; xiklija, shackled, ”capra che cammina impacciata” (Caruana); imxattra, with unequal teats; belqa, brown, blackish, grey; nuqrama, horned; jartasa, without horns; mondija, short-eared; mejxa, having small ears; blimsielet, wattled; ghawra, squint-eyed.*

Nfuri is used to describe a shy, skittish horse or other animal. Of a runaway horse we say harab or sferral, while a startled horse jippina, i.e. rises on its haunches. Other terms denoting a horse in motion are: jsfrnok, to go lame, to limp; but-trott, at a trot; bit-lbit, at a racing speed.

The principal horse colour terms are given hereunder, together with the English equivalent of recognised colours of horses in Great Britain: tswet, black; barrubi, black-brown; abmar qollu, brown; bellumi, bay-brown; gantini, bay; isfar, chestnut; isfar gluti, cream; ixbeb, grey; surnell, roan; abjad u tswet, piebald; faqcol, white face.

(e) People employed in, or connected with animal trades have, or had in the past, distinctive names, such as bicier, butcher; bejjies, falconer, game-keeper; barndar, an ass-driver, a muleteer; buttare, cooper; sarrag, (also silar), saddler; feres, trooper, horseman; gerrej, jockey; selieb, bayer; staffier, groom, lackey, footman; rabbal, shepherd or herdsmen; raghaj, shepherd, further subdivided into raghaj il-mogboz, goat-herd, raghaj il-baqar, cow-herd; and raghaj il-bniezer, swine-herd; nagbal, farrier; kaleis air, driver of a caleche; kaleessar, caleche maker; kanozzier, coach man; kanozzar, coach maker; kuicier, coach man; postilju, postilion; gennien, one who buys old or diseased poultry from the homes (Tarxien).

The following words denote the places where birds or animals are kept or trapped; barumbara, pigeon house; bicierija, a slaughter house; celp-*Most of these terms occur in Temi Zammit’s delightful sketch in Maltese which appeared in Il-Malt (1928, p.109).
puna, paddock; dura, a circular wall or hut generally of rubble wall from which sportsmen watch the game; gagga, bird cage; guna tal-hamiem, a basket in which pigeons hatch or breed; gallinar, a roost, a hen coop; gorboq, a pig sty; korwil, place wherein some beasts of burden are committed to one’s care, generally for a short time; mansab, place in which anything is hung up; or nets or snares are spread, to catch rabbits, birds, etc.; also the instrument with which they are caught; qafas, a cage, an aviary, gabsala, bee hive, stalla, stable.

Under this heading may be grouped also (a) fodder and related terms, e.g. foraggh, forage, fodder; furrajna, fodder, hay, clover; gwieq, pulse, given to animals; granza, bran; grixa, fire bran; nubbala, bran; ghefen, the hay and straw that remains before any animals; and (b) various kinds of leather used in shoemaking, e.g. omlott, camlet; dant, tanned deer-skin; vitellin, neat’s leather; cow hides, a calf-dressed leather; kamoxoxa, chamois leather.

(f) Harness Terms

The main parts of the driving harness (Fig. 1) are usually grouped under three headings:4

Il-Buq (The Pad): l-imfietab, rein rings; iċ-ċinga, back band; il-kastanjoli, shaft tugs; iż-suttabanza, girth; il-bziem, belly band; il-kudiera, crupper; iż-salib, split cross strap; il-braga, web of breeching; ir-refgbat, breeching straps.

Il-Mahanqa (The Collar): il-bems, hames; il-mullatura, bearing rein; il-britja, driving bit; il-musmar (iż-ziemel) pedestal; iż-sottogula, under-band; ir-taranti, traces; il-kapsjet, capes.

Il-Testiera (The Bridle): in-nuċċali, blinkers; il-fruntiera, brow band; il-kukkri, rosettes; il-geddum, nose band; ir-riedni, driving rein; il-britja, driving bit; il-barbazzall, curb; il-marintan, martingale.

For beasts of burden the harness includes also: il-kappestru, halter; iż-sarretta, chain halter, iż-sidra, breast strap; il-berghba, pack saddle; iż-dajar, web of breeching, crupper; il-ganc, hook.

There are other harness, saddlery and grooming terms in use, of which the following are examples: il-faldrappa, saddle cloth; l-imxedd, a girth for a horse, undergirth, belly band; il-pannell, pack saddle; l-utajja,

4I am indebted to the late Mr. Saverin Mandra, a well-known personality in local horseracing circles, for the Maltese harness terms listed here. A special word of thanks is due to my brother, Mr. A.J. Cassar, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Principal Government Veterinary Surgeon, for his help with the English translation of these harness terms, of the words listed under A—Common Animal Terms, and of those given under C—Butchers’ Terms. His help was also invaluable in checking the Maltese equivalents of the recognised English colours of horses shown under D.
saddle cloth; *il-fardha*, a horse cloth; *is-sarg*, saddle; *sarrag*, to make saddles; *staffa*, stirrup; *striglia*, a horse comb.

**(g) Butchers’ Terms**

Fig. 2 shows the main parts of the animal carcass, with their Maltese and English nomenclature. The list given hereunder was collected by the writer during the last war, when he worked as Sanitary Inspector at the Valletta Market. With the exception of *ramp* (Eng. rump) *bokk* (Eng. hock) and *pastur* (Eng. pastern) it will be seen that the terms in common use among butchers and at the abattoir are either primitive Semitic ones, or Romance (Sicilian or Italian). In this respect it is interesting to reproduce the following note from Prof. Aquilina’s study *A Survey of the Constituent Elements of Malta* published in his ’Papers in Maltese Linguistics’ (1961, p. 12): ’Very often English borrows from French where Maltese borrows from Sicilian and, later, from Italian. One interesting instance occurs in the names for animals alive which in English, as in Maltese, are native as *cow, ox, pig, sheep*, etc. whereas the names for cooked meat are Norman French in English, and Sicilian or Italian in Maltese. Examples are: *ox* (common Teutonic); *beef* (R.), with which cp. S.M. *gandus* ‘ox’, and R.M. *canga* ‘beef’. Another example is common Teutonic *calf* — Romance *veal*, with which cp. S.M. *ghogha* or *erba*; R.M. *vitella* in *laham tal-vitella*. Though S.M. has *kibx, wott* and *tieni* for *ram*, the word actually used in R.M. is *muntun* for both the animal and his flesh. While the M. word for *pork* is *porku* in Valletta and amongst the better educated classes, the word *banzir* (‘pig’) is similarly used together with *majjal* in the villages where one hears both *laham tal-banzir* and *laham tal-porku* or, more commonly, *laham tal-majjal*.

The 15th Century *bandi* or proclamations recently published by E.R. Leopardi,\(^5\) besides throwing an interesting light on the control of meat prices in medieval Malta, have some bearing on the history of certain Maltese words. On the 11th September, 1472 the *Consiglio Popolare* prohibited the importation of cattle from Gozo and the exportation of same to that island. On the same day another *bando* prohibited the sale of meat in private dwelling houses and regulated its sale at the market places, against a fine of 15 *carlini*. A price list dated 12th September, 1472 refers to *mutton la carni di la muntuni*, veal and heifer, *la carni di la vitella*, *la carni di la ginza* (M. *gnizzu*), and to pork from *swine* that roamed semi-wild in search of food i.e. *la carni di lu porcu* (M. *porku*), *la xara* (M. *xaghra*). On the 4th September, 1473 the *Jurats* prohibited the sale of meat.

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by the quarter a quartu (M. bil-kwart), whether in a private dwelling or at the market, laying down that meat must be sold by the rotolo a rotolu (M. bir-ratal) at the price fixed by the Jurats.

The more common terms are: garretta, xikel, leg or shin; ghadma tal-mudullun, long bone; koxxa, round; tabrika, thick flank; l-ghalja, top side; il-baxxa, silver side; pexul, fore shin; ghadma tan-natka, aitch bone; faldia, thin flank skirt; flett ta' ġewwa, the tender part of the rump; ir-ramp rump; il-mixwi, sirloin, is-sidra, plate and brisket; kustilja l-maggura, 6-rib fore-rib; kustilja tal-pala, 3-rib middle rib; kustilja tan-nofs, back ribs; il-xawent tal-qasba, fore rib; robu ta' quddiem, fore quarter; robu ta' wara, hind quarter, l-ispalla, shoulder; il-xeretu, sartorius muscle; il-ponta tas-sidra, brisket; taqsira, part of plate and brisket; il-bokk, hock; l-iskannatura, sticking; ic-centupill, omosum; il-virga, penis; is-sawt, penis; il-mimli, part with bone i.e. full; il-mabsa, cod fat and goose skirt (inguinal region); id-dawwara, mesentery; il-bruxett, part of thin flank; il-boqxiex, oesophagus; il-qarqa, cartilage; l-animli, sweetbreads; il-fulet, glands; l-gballa, foetus; il-buzziegla, bladder; il-frixa, pancreas, il-xindil, omentum; l-arlugg, testicles; l-gbong, cloid and sticking; ix-xabam tal-kilwa, peri-renal fat; gerrkist, withers; il-pastur ta' saqajib, pastern; l-traf or il-traf, explained by Caruana as 'le estremità del corpo d'un animale, specialmente da macello'; ifda (pl. of fuied), fivers.

The following disease names are also in use among animal breeders: il-bamb, cysticercus; naqgha megilha, sheep in an oedematous condition; marda ta' l-iskorfin, swine erysipelas; il-lantun, (It. anticore) pyoplasmosis; marda tal-balq u d-dwiyefer, foot and mouth disease; pesta tal-heqar, Rinderpest, Cattle Plague; rimi, miscarriage.

The names of the more popular meat cuts may be gauged from the following list, taken from an official price list recently issued in the Government Gazette (No.1172 of the 24th November, 1964): tabrika taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox thick flanks; faldia taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox thin flanks; ghalja tal-koxxa u pexxn taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox topsides and silversides; labam taċ-xikel taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox knuckles; koxxa taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox rumps; flett taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox striploins; čanga taċ-xikel u ta' l-isppall bḷa ghadam, boneless ox chucks and blades; irbiegh ta' quddiem taċ-ċanga bḷa xikel u sidra bḷa ghadam, boneless ox crops; flett taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, boneless ox tenderloins and fillets; irbiegh ta' wara taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, ox hinds (bone in); koxxa shiba bil-garret-ta taċ-ċanga bḷa ghadam, ox butts (bone in) (shin on); fassatura ta' l-isppalla bḷa ghadam, boneless ox cloids; saqajn tal-vitella bḷa ghadam, boneless veal legs.
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<tr>
<th>ANIMAL</th>
<th>PLANT-NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baqra (Cow)</td>
<td>Beţţulet il-baqra [Cow's Udder] Sedum coc-culeum; Blue Stonecrop (Rep. 6);</td>
<td>Bubaqla [Cow's place] (Sh. IX); Djar il-Baqar [Cows' farm] (Sh. IX); Dejr il-Baqar [Cows' stall] (Ab. 296);</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Għaġn il-baqra [Cow's eye] Ruţhtalum marnitum et spinosum, Lin., Ox-eye (Rep. 25);</td>
<td>Għar Baqrat [Cows' Cave] (Ab. 251)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gendus (Ox)</td>
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<td>Habel Gendus [Ox's enclosure (land)] (Sh. X)</td>
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<td>(Donkey)</td>
<td>Bettieh il-Hmir [Donkey's Melons] or Faqquis il-Hmir Ecballium Elat., L.C. Reich., Squirtimg cucumber (Rep. 6, 18);</td>
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<tr>
<td>Žiemel (Horse)</td>
<td>Denb iż-Żiemel [Horse's tail] Equisetum fluviatile, Lin., Horse tail (Rep. 15) Naghniegb taz-żiemel [Horse's mint] Mentha hirsuta (B. 497)</td>
<td>Sqaq iż-Żiemel [Horse's alley] (Qormi, Sh. X)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Debba, pl. dwieb
(Mare)

Dib (Fox)  
*Gheneb id-Dib* [Fox’s Grapes] Solani species indigenae (Pent. Mono), Night Shade (Rep. 26)

Liebru (Hare)  
*Denb il-Liebru* [Hare’s tail] Polypogon Monspeliense, Desf, Rabbit’s tail (Rep. 15)

Kelb (dog)  
*Denb il-Kelb* [Dog’s tail] Cynosurus Cristatus Lin., Crested dog’s tail (Rep. 15);  
*Fiswet il-Kelb* [Dog’s fart] Scrophularia Peregrina Lin., Nettle-leaved figwort (Rep. 20);  
*Fula tad-Klieb* [Dogs’ Bean] Strychnos Nux Vomica, Nux vomica seeds (Rep. 21);  
*Lsiem il-Kelb* [Dog’s Tongue] Cynoglossum pictum Ait. H. Kew., Hound’s Tongue (Rep. 39)

Fenek (Rabbit)  
*Denb il-Fenek* [Rabbit’s tail] Lagurus ovatus, Lin., Hare’s tail (Rep. 15);  
*Widjet il-Fenek* [Rabbit’s Ear] Bupleurum protractum Link., Common Thorrow-wax or Hare’s Ear (Rep. 62)

Bagbal (Mule)  

Darid-Dwieb [Mares’ house] (Mosta, Sh. X);  
Bieb id-Dwieb [Mares’ door] (Mosta, Sh. X);  
*Ghar id-Dwieb* [Mares’ Cave] (Dingli, Sh. VI).

Tad-Dib [Of the Fox] (Mdina, Sh. X)

Ta’ Liebru [Of the Hare] (Gozo, Ag. 23)

Ghaq Klieb [Dogs’ Fountain] (Rabat, Ab. 266);  
*Toqbet il-Kelb* [Dog’s Hole] (Munxar, Gozo)

Tal-Fniek [Of the Rabbits] (B’Kara, Sh. 64);  
*Bejier il-Fenek* [Rabbit’s Lair] (Dingli, Sh. IX);  
*Ras il-Fenek* [Rabbit’s Head] (M’Xlokk, Sh. X)

Ta’ L-Ibgal [Of the Mules] (B’Kara, Sh. 64)
**Hanżir, pl. hnieżer (Pig)**

Habaq il-hnieżer [Pigs' basil] Theligionum Cynocrambe L. (S.663);

**Mogża (Goat) (m. botbot 'billy')
(gidi 'kid')**

Qam il-mogża [Goat's horn] also known as
Bżar twil and Bżar tal-grum, Capsicum Co-hicum, Wild.; Horny-pepper, Cockspur Pepper (Rep. 9, 34);
Lebjet il-botbot [Billy Goat's Beard] Trap-ogogon portifolium Lin., Salsify or Purple Goat's Beard (Rep. 38)

**Haruf (Lamb)**


**Qattus (Cat)**

Beżzulet il-qattusa [Cat's Udder] Briza, quaking Grass (Rep. 6);
Denb il-qattus [Cat's tail] Cervus Peruvia-nus di Tabern, Peruvian torch-thistle (Rep. 25);

**Denb il-Bagbal [Mule's Tail] (Qrendi, Sh. IX)**

Tal-Bagbal [Of the Mule] (Siggiewi, Sh. IX)

Ras Hanżir [Pig's Head] (Marsa, Ab. 80)

Tal-Hanżira [Of the Sow] (Ab. 244, 293, 294);
Ta' Hanżir [Of the pig] (Gozo, Ag. 22);
Il-Wied tal-Hanżira [Sow's valley] (Mel- lieha, Sh. III);
Gbar Hanżir [Pig's cave] Siggiewi, Sh.IX

Wied Hanżir [Pig's valley] (Siggiewi, Sh. IX)

Marqad il-Mogboż [Goat's sleeping place] (P'ola).

Kulanka tal-Gidien [Kids' inlet] (M'Xlokk, Sh. X)

**Tal-Qattus [Of the cat] (B'Kara, Siggiewi);**

**Tal-Qates [Of the cats] (Tarxien, Sh. VIII);**

**Ghajn Qattus [Cat's spring] (Mosta, Sh. X);**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mustaċċ il-qattus</td>
<td>Cat’s whiskers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenue Schrader</td>
<td>Cat’s tail grass (Rep. 43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far (Rat)</td>
<td>Xeuk il-far [Rat’s thorn] Carthamus Lanatus L. (Rep. 65; S. 424; B. 614); Žokret il-far [Rat’s navel] also Žokret il-għaġuża or ix-xibha, Cotyledon umbilicus Lin., Wall pennywort (Rep. 68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiġieġ (Hens)</td>
<td>Sqaq it-Tiġieġ [Hens’ alley] (B’Kara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>għattuq [pullet]</td>
<td>ix-Xagħra ta’ Għattuq [Hen’s Heath] (Bengemma, Sh. IX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jellus ‘chicken’</td>
<td>Wied it-Tiġieġ [Hen’s Valley] (Ab. 294); Tal-jellus [Of the Chicken] (Cingli, nr. Buskett); Tal-qroqq [Of the brood-hen] (B’Kara).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groqqa ‘brood-hen’</td>
<td>Ta’ Srejdaq [Of the young cock] (Imdina, Sh. X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serduq (Cock)</td>
<td>Buttini di gallu [Cock’s kidneys] It. Uva Galletta, Cock’s kidney grapes, (Rep. 8)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Għajn is-serduq [Cock’s eye] Adonis Cupaniana Guss., Pheasant’s eye (Rep. 25)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Għallet is-serduq [Cock’s Crest] same as Għajn is-serduq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghasfur (Bird)</td>
<td>L.sien l-ghasfur [Bird’s tongue] also Siq l-ghasfur [Bird’s foot] Silenes Sericea All.; Silky Catchfly (Rep. 39, 54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Għar Ghasfur [Bird’s Cave] (St. Paul’s Bay, Sh. X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hamiema (dove)  
beccun 'pigeon'  
Gbads il-Hamiem [Dove's wort] or  
Gilbienna vicia sativa Lin., Common vetch or 
tare (Rep. 24)  
Raqbet il-hamiema [Dove’s neck, back] also 
known as Steq il-hamiema [Dove’s foot]  
Fedia cornucopiae Vahl., purple-flowered 
corn salad (Rep. 48); Delphinium Longipes 
Moris, Wild Larkspur (Rep. 46)  

Summien (quail)  
Ras is-Summienna [quail’s head] Craniolaria 
annua Lin. (Rep. 49)  

Čawla (rook)  
Hara taċ-ċawla [Rook’s excrement] Coix lach-
ryma Lin., Job’s tears (Rep. 28)  

Haġret ċ-Cawl [Rook’s stone] (Gozo, Ab. 354);  
Għar taċ-Ċawla [Rook’s cave] (Gozo, Ag. 27);  
Taċ-Ċawla [Of the Rook] (Gudja, Luqa, 
Sh. X, VIII);  
Sqag taċ-Ċawla [Rook’s alley] (Mdina, 
Sh. X)  

Bies (falcon)  
Rdum il-Bies [Falcon’s cliffs] (M’Xlokk, 
Sh. X; also Ab. 249);  
Wilha l-Bies [Falcon’s plain] (M’Xlokk, 
Sh. X);  
Għar tal-Bies [Falcon’s cave] (Gozo, Ag. 27)  

Hida (hawk)  
Gboxx il-Hida [Hawk’s nest] (Mellieha, 
Sh. III, Gozo, Ag. 22)  
Ta’ Hida [Of the hawk] (Mqabba, Sh. IX)
<p>| <strong>Gemel (Camel)</strong> | Ġarġir il-ġemel [Camel’s Spanish Mustard] Capsella Bursa-Pastoris De Cand; Shepherd’s Purse (Rep. 24) |
| <strong>Ljun (Lion)</strong> | Denb il-Ljun [Lion’s Tail] Leonotis Leonurus; Rob. Brou, Lion’s Tail (Rep. 15) |
| <strong>Liġba (Viper)</strong> | Gami gexret il-liġba (serp) [Viper’s (snake’s) Arum], Arum Dracunculus Lin., Common Dragon (Rep. 22), Qexret il-Liġba [Viper’s Skin] Stapelia variegata Lin., Stapelia (Rep. 34) |
| <strong>Qanfud (hedge-hog)</strong> | Qanfuda [Hedge-hog] Cichorium Spinosum Lin., Prickly Succory (Rep. 33) |
| <strong>Lupu (Wolf)</strong> | |
| <strong>Pagun (Peacock)</strong> | Denb il-Pagun [Peacock’s Tail] Padina Pavonia, Adamson; Peacock’s tail (Rep. 15) |
| <strong>Alwett (skylark)</strong> | Pedidalwett [Skylark’s feet] Delphinium Ajacis Lin., Garden larkspur (Rep. 46) |
| <strong>Gawwi (Gull)</strong> | Tal-Gawwi [Of the Gull] (Dingli, Sh. VI) |
| <strong>Čief (Cinerous Petrel)</strong> | Xiżer iċ-Ċief [Petrel’s Edge] (Mdina, Sh. X); Ponta taċ-Ċief [Petrel’s Point] (Gozo, Ag. 28); Tat-Tellerit [Of the Bustard] (Imdina, Sh. X). |
| <strong>Tellerita (Bustard)</strong> | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farrug</strong> (Chicken)</td>
<td><em>Halib i-t-Tajr</em> [Fowl's Milk] Ornithogalum Arabicum <em>Lin.</em>, Star of Bethlehem (Rep. 28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gharnuq</strong> (Crane)</td>
<td><em>Ta' Gharnuq</em> [Of the Crane] (Qrendi, Sh. IX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tajr</strong> (Fowl)</td>
<td><em>Naghib i-night</em> [Bees' mint], also known as <em>Melissa, Melissa Officinalis</em> <em>Lin.</em>, Common Balm (Rep. 42, 43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nabla</strong> (Bee)</td>
<td><em>Djar i-night</em> [Bees' Houses] (Mdina, Sh. X).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bergbud</strong> (Flea)</td>
<td><em>Żerriegbet il-Brieged</em> [Fleas' Seeds] Plantago <em>Psyllium</em> <em>Lin.</em>, Flea-Wort (Rep. 67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qamla</strong> (Louse)</td>
<td><em>Żerriegbet il-Qamel</em> [Lice's Seeds] Delphinium <em>Staphysagria</em> <em>Lin.</em>, Savesacre (Rep. 68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hanex</strong> (Worm)</td>
<td><em>Żerriegbet il-Hniex</em> [Worms' seed] Musco di Corsica, Corsican Moss (Rep. 67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ġurat</strong> (Locust)</td>
<td><em>Ghar ta' Hanex</em> [Worm's Cave] (Gozo, Ag. 27).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bir Ġurat</em> [Locust's Well] (Tarxien, Sh. VIII)</td>
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</table>
PLANT NAMES AND PLACE- NAMES

In the above table we group, under each animal listed, the plant-names and place-names brought together from various sources. For plant-names our main source has been G. Gulia’s Repertorio Botanico Maltese (1855-56), supplemented by R. Vella Tomlin, ‘Additional Index to Flora Melitensis Nova’ (1915) by S. Sommier and A. Caruana Gatto, and Descriptive Flora of the Maltese Islands, (1927), by J. Borg, published in Melita Historica (1960). For Maltese place-names I have relied mostly on G.F. Abela’s Descrittione di Malta (1647) and on Rev. G. Farrugia’s translation of Agius De Soldanis’s history of Gozo Ghowdax bil-Grajja Tieghu (Vol. 1, 1936, Vol. 2, 1953). I have also referred to the Survey Sheets at the Public Works Department for several other place-names.

The following abbreviations are used in the table:

B. – J. Borg; Descriptive Flora of the Maltese Islands, 1927.
Ab. – G.F. Abela, Della Descrittione di Malta ... 1647
Sh. – Survey Sheets at the Public Works Department.

Analysing the plant-names given in the above list, one gets an insight into the mind of the folk at work creating the popular names of the plants and surroundings among which they moved and lived. The main criterion was comparison to some physical feature of the animal with which the people were familiar:

Ghajn (The Eye): exx. ghajn il-baqr, ghajn is-serduq
Ras (Head): exx. ras il-baqr, ras is-summiena.
Lsien (Tongue): exx. lsien il-fart, lsien il-kelb; lsien l-ghasfur.
Denb (Tail): denb iż-ziemel, denb il-liebru, denb il-kelb; denb il-fenek; denb il-baruf; denb il-qattus; denb il-ţurdi; denb il-pagun.
Bezzula (Udder): exx. bezzulet il-baqr; bezzulet il-qattusa.
Widna (Ear): exx. widnet il-fenek; widnet il-ţurdi.
Qam (Horns): exx. qam il-moghēa.
Lohja (Beard): ex. lejjet il-żbboq.
Mustačč (Whiskers): exx. mustačč il-qattus.
Żokra (Naval): ex. żokret il-far.
Halib (Milk): ex. halib i-tajar.

Another feature of these plant-names is the association of particular plants with animals in the Construct Case, examples being bassel il-hnieżer, ġarġir il-ġemel, nagħmiegh in-naħal, żerrigħet il-briegħed, żer-
righeb il-bniex.

The place-names are built round the more common physical features and toponymic classifications:

Dar, Djar, Dejr (House, Farm): exx. Djar (Dejr) il-baqrar; Djar in-Nabal;
Dar id-Duweb.

Ghar (Cave): exx. Ghar Baqrat; Ghar id-Duweb; Ghar Hanqir; Ghar ta’
Hanex.

Wied (Valley): exx. Wied tal-Hanzira; Wied Hanqir; Wied Qattus; Wied it-
Tigieq.


Ghajn (Spring): exx. Ghajn Qattus; Ghajn Klieb.

Sqaq (Alley): exx. Sqaq iz-Żiemel; Sqaqit-Tigieq.


Ras (Head): ex. Ras il-Fenek; Ras Hanqir.

Fomm (Mouth): ex. Fomm ta’ Luqa.

Marqad (Sleeping Place): ex. Marqad il-Moghoz.

Unusual grammatical forms, such as diminutives, and little known plural
formations occur in some of the place-names listed in the table. Examples
are: Ta’ L-tigieq, for more common plural form bghula; Ta’ Srejdaq, di-
minutive of serdaq; and Tal-Grejden, diminutive of ġurden.

NURSERY RHYMES

In the nursery the child’s imagination, powers of observation and sense
of adventure are quickened by repeated references to certain animals in
rhyme and doggerel. The range of animals thus falling within the child’s
perception is not extensive, being limited to the horse or mare, sheep and
goats, hens, cats and dogs, cows and pigs, and a few insects such as
lice, ladybirds, etc.

The following examples give an idea of the way in which animals
figure in Maltese nursery rhymes. Roman numerals in parenthesis after
each example refer to the texts of the rhymes as given in my ‘Ghna u
Gregory’s Day we go to the feast on Sidor’s mare (II); by mid-day the hen
is put on the fire (IX [ix]); when it rains the grass grows and the goat
gives us more milk (XVIII); I take out the sheep to graze and later make
a shirt of her fleece (XVIII); the cat scratched my tail (XXVII); chickens
are served at the wedding feast (XXVII); a white wig full of lice (XXVII);
my grandmother beating the sow and feeding the dog (XXX); hen can lay
eggs but wants bran (XXXVI); dog spying on a crab that is looking for
worms (XXXVI); the Sultan's cow (XXXVIII); ladybird goes to school (XLIII); a goat with a small tinkling bell (XLV); a dog called Babaw, i.e. Bogeyman (XLV); two sheep make one young ewe (XLVI); the sheep and the ram grazing in the meadow (XLVII [14]).

RIDDLES

The following animals form the subject of some Maltese riddles contained in my collection Haga Mohgaga u Tabbil il-Mobb lebor (1957-59): cow (No. 130); cat and mouse (No. 131); rook (No. 132); doves (No. 133); cock (No. 134); bat (No. 135); snail (No. 136); bug (No. 137); flea (No. 138); fly (No. 139); louse (No. 140); spider (No. 141); locust (No. 142); glowworm (No. 143); snake (No. 144); tortoise (No. 145); cockroach (No. 146).

Besides being the themes of riddles, animals sometimes provide the fundamental conception underlying the enigmatic comparison in which the object described is equated to something entirely different from itself. Analysing the material of Maltese riddles according to the classification used by Archer Taylor in his English Riddles from Oral Tradition (1951) we get the following grouping of Maltese comparisons:


COMPARISONS TO SEVERAL ANIMALS: 11. Cattle among straw on top of a tower. Head Lice. 131. Four feet on four feet waiting for four feet. Cat on chair waiting for mouse. 138 & 140. Five search for it; one is hidden; two catch it. Flea, louse.

FOLKSONGS

The Maltese folk-singer, himself often a lover of animals, draws his ideas from the world around him and we find references to horses, mules and donkeys, to birds, goats and other animals. The main animal motifs and ideas inspiring the singers may be grouped hereunder:

HORSES AND DONKEYS: horse-racing in general; the Imnjarja horse-races
on the 29th June; the races on St. Rocco's Day (16th August); the cost of a mare; how to test a mare's strength and endurance; no mare without a cart; animal fodder; lover's mind compared to wood full of animals.

**Pigeons, Hens and Cocks:** Comparison of lover to a white pigeon; maidens in moonlight compared to white and red pigeons in a pigeon-house; comparison to white dove spying lover's movements; pair of pigeons in pigeon-house compared to growing lads and lasses; mother should eat hen's head soon after childbirth.

**Birds:** Lover's tears compared to pools of blood drunk up by birds; caged birds long to get free; the country bird leads a freer life; comparison of maiden to bird flying freely and of lover to hawk lying in wait high up in the skies; maiden's heart compared to bird's nest; caged birds long for fresh lettuce; bird carries lover's letter on its wings; bird's voice compared to sweetmeats; maiden's voice compared to singing canary; lark lays its nest on *cumin* plants.

**Goats and Other Animals:** Purchased goat returned to owner if milk yield is found not up to standard; small mouse is harmless; snails reign on ruins of one-time splendour; lover compared to mosquito whose din keeps lady love awake all night.

The above analysis has been based on B. Ilg — H. Stumme's *Maltesische Volkslieder* (Leipzig, 1909), a collection of 400 stanzas with German translation, and on a further 200 *Maltese Folk-Songs* collected by Bertha Koessler-Ilg in 1909-1912 and edited, with English translation and introduction, by the present writer in *Maltese Folklore Review* (No. 1, 1962). Considering that the majority of improvised four-line stanzas are generally drawn from a rural milieu, the range of images and motifs relating to the animal world is rather small.

**Proverbs**

The 306 proverbs and proverbial sayings which are included in this section reflect the wit and wisdom of the 'folk' in so far as their observation and experience of the animal world around them are concerned.

I have taken the proverbs from Professor J. Aquilina's *Comparative Dictionary of Maltese Proverbs* which is now in the press and to which the reader is referred for comparative material drawn from North Africa, the lands of the Mediterranean, especially Sicily and Italy, and most other European countries. As the sayings are included in the Dictionary under various headings according to subject-matter based on usage, they have been re-grouped here under broad animal headings so as to present a
connected picture of the impact of animals on the popular mind.

An analysis of this material reveals various aspects of folk-psycho
logy. One notices, above all, a strictly utilitarian mentality. Though not exactly
indifferent to animals, man's actions and outlook are guided and condi-
tioned entirely by the profit motive. Once fattened, the bull is either sold
or slaughtered (Proverb No. 2); sheep are good only if they are good
milkers (139), and doves are nice in so far as they breed pigeons (No.
257). Certain kinds of fodder help to fatten the cattle (No. 3) or to help
them become more useful for ploughing (No. 4); and it is not profitable to
keep a bull that does not eat (Nos. 5, 6). A good cow or horse gets sold
in its own country (Nos. 12, 13); equines are useful as beasts of burden
(No. 20 [ii]) or for racing (No. 20 [i] - [ii]); ploughing by donkeys is not
as profitable as ploughing by cows, which fills the threshing floor with
sheaves of corn (Nos. 43, 44); a pig bred in Gozo is better than one from
Malta, but then one can get a better mule from Malta (No. 115).

Some animals serve as a symbol for, and typify, specific traits of human
character. The mare stands for swiftness (No. 29) or for the transitoriness
of time (No. 28); it also typifies good sense (No. 30), and in many respects
its attributes are applicable to those, both physical and moral, of a young
lady, e.g. stoutness (No. 31) and loose morals, e.g. debbja ġerrejjja (No.
33), debbja bla lqem (No. 34), duieb til-għmiemel (No. 35). Like a horse,
one's tongue has to be cubed (23). The ass or donkey stands for unre-
asonableness and folly (Nos. 50-54), or for ignorance (Nos. 56, 57, 60),
incompetence (Nos. 68, 69) and inability to appreciate wealth (No. 77); but
then fortune is also on its side (No. 67, 71) and people credit it with a
good dose of common sense (No. 81). Howling dogs create a feeling of
impending misfortune (No. 98); a barking dog does not bite, but one must
beware of the silent or sleeping dog (i.e. person) (Nos. 96, 99, 100).
The dog watching onions represents the dog-in-a-manger attitude (No.105)
while the scalded dog (il-kelb il-mismut), like the rat whose hair has been
plucked (il-far il-mintuż), becomes 'twice shy' (Nos. 107, 172). The pig is
equated with a miser (Nos. 118, 119), and is associated with ingratitude
(Nos. 120, 121), cheating (124) and envy (No. 122). Goats and sheep stand
for people who eke out a miserable existence (Nos. 126, 127, 134, 135,
137); bearded billygoats give an idea of false manhood (No. 129). Sheep,
however, also signify wealth, song and happiness (No. 140). Cats are
bullies (No. 148), shady or crafty old men (Nos. 149, 162), but at the same
time serve as a reminder of tragic haste (No. 152) and are practically
indestructible as 'a cat has seven souls' (No.160). Mice and rats may be
restless or indecisive (No.167) and crafty (No.170). The rat is man's
enemy par excellence (No. 174), and its presence in a house spells mis-
fortune (Nos.175, 176). The viper symbolises treachery and ingratitude
(No. 273); the ant typifies diligence and the bee stands for wisdom (No. 282). The crowing cock symbolises the father of the family (No. 224); like the wetted hen, a lazy man is unable to bring up a family (No. 230). Doves are equated with married people and wagtails to bachelors (No. 262). Black-feathered birds are associated with ill-luck (Nos. 268-269). Birds symbolise swiftness of action (No. 219).

Close observation of animals has given rise to weather and other sayings that are by no means obsolete, though their use is perhaps restricted to particular classes or circumstances. These weather sayings are generally placed at the beginning of each subheading in this study. The following are examples: The red sky in the morning foretells bad weather and warns you to keep your cows indoors (No. 1); but when the evening sky is red you can get your horses ready for the races (No. 20). Expect bad weather when dogs roll playfully on the ground (Nos. 94, 95). The January cold or rain shuts up, or drowns, the sheep in the cave (Nos. 131, 132, 133). The cat washes its face in the direction of the wind (No. 143); when it sneezes or rolls about expect bad weather (No. 144, 145), but the sun is bound to come out when you see a cat in a balcony (No. 146). October is the best time for ploughing to ensure a rich harvest (No. 194). Every fowl lays its eggs in March (No. 202), which is also the mating season for birds (No. 203) as well as the time when well-fed sheep, goats, cattle etc. yield a great quantity of milk (No. 197), as opposed to Autumn, when the price of milk becomes almost prohibitive (No. 196). The feast of Our Lady of Sorrows (observed in some places on 15th September) marks the departure of the lark and the return of the skylark (No. 244), while St. Catherine’s Day (25 November) marks the end of the song-bird catching season (No. 254). Other examples may be given, but these should be enough to help the reader to form an idea of his own about the subject.

Preceding the proverbs under each subheading of the following list are the various animal names used in the text of the proverbs.

**Mammalia**

**Bovines**

*il-baqr*, the cow; *il-baqar*, the cows; *il-fart*, the bull; *izaw*, pair of oxen

1. *Il-hmura ta' fishodu, aghlef il-baqar halli jooqghdu*, 'When the morning sky is red, feed the cows and let them remain', i.e. don't take them out, the weather will be foul.

2. *Il-fart li simen jebghu jew oqdu*, 'when the bull has grown fat, sell it or kill it'. Variant *Il-fart la jismen oqdu*, 'when the bull gets fat, kill it'.

23
3. Il-fart li jiekol il-widna jaghmel il-laham bil-wizma, 'cattle which feed on prickly caterpillar will put on flesh by the wizma', i.e. will soon grow fat. One wizma - five roton.

4. Meta l-fart jiekol ix-xmir u n-nifel
Il-mohriet urajh erhiltu jindifi
'We when the bull eats trefoil and lucern media, let the plough behind him bury itself deep.'

5. Fart mezmiež jew aqghu jew jajghek, 'if the bull does not enjoy its food, kill it or it will kill you', i.e. such animals do not grow fat and therefore will not leave you enough profit for your trouble.

6. Fart li jijemzmež ma jismenx, 'a bull which does not eat will not grow fat'.

7. Drabi s-sisija ahjar mill-hrit bizzegg il-Hemsija, 'sometimes begging is better (more profitable) than ploughing by a pair of oxen at Hemsija'. Hemsija is in the Rabat area.

8. Marzu, il-fart ithosu (ibos il-bard) l'qamu, 'in March the ox feels the cold in his horns'. Var. Meta Marzu jahqama il-baqa turina b'qamha, 'when March oppresses us (with cold) the cow points her horns at us', i.e. shakes her head with cold.

9. Il-qam xieraq l'irjus il-baqar, 'the horns fit well on cows' heads'. i.e. do not dress differently from your social condition.

10. La tghaddix mina quddiem il-fart imma minn urajh: ibża' minn qranu, 'Pass not in front of the bull, pass behind him: beware of his horns'.

11. Il-fart (barri) jinrabal minn qamha, u t-raqel minn kelmu, 'The ox is bound by his horns and the man by his word'.

12. Baqra tajba (il-bmar il-tajjeb) tinbiegh l'pajjiżha, 'a good cow (a good horse) gets sold in its own country'.

13. Ghalhekk il-baqa tinbiegh kolhha, ghax min irid minn rashu u min irid minn denbha, 'That is why all the cow sells; because some want (to buy meat) from the head and some from the tail'.

14. Meta taga' l-baqa jaghlu s-skirken (jaghlu ghaliha skelinha), 'when the cow falls, the knives fall down against her'. When misfortune befalls one who lost power, all those that dislike him or are envious speak against him freely.

15. Il-baqa ma thixx tiben, 'the cow does not sell straw', i.e. one does not give away to others what one needs very badly for oneself.

16. Meta l-baqa tilghaq tintha, il-qamar ikun kwinta, 'when the cow licks her behind, the moon is full'. Full moon excites sexual heat in cows.

17. Meta l-baqa tmejjelel widintha, il-qamar ikun kwinta, 'when the cow droops her ear, the moon is full', i.e. at the full moon the cow is on heat; it is the right time for mating her.
18. Sawt il-fart inehhi l-mard, 'bull's leather stripe takes away all evil'.
The remedy for corruption is strong punishment.
19. Il-bidi waf x'ighid?: 'Il-baqar bin baqartu u t-tfal ulied martu, 'do you know what the peasant says? 'The cows are the offspring of his cows, and his children of his wife'. Said to or by a disillusioned person that adopts or brings up other people's children as his own.

Equines

iz-ziemel, the horse; iz-zwiemel, the horses; id-debbba, the mare; id-dwieb, the mares; il-hbeijem, the horses, donkeys (lit. beasts) il-hmar, the donkey; il-hmir, the donkeys; il-hmara, the she-ass; il-baghal, the mule, il-baghla, the she-mule.

Il-hmura ta' ilghodou, gih zwiemlek minn gor-robu
'when the evening sky is red, get your horses ready for the race; when the morning sky is red, bring your horses from the field'. There are several variants of this proverb, i.e.,
(i) Il-hmura ta' ilghaxija, lestli d-debbga ghat-tigrjra
Il-hmura ta' ilghodou, halli l-beijjem jopghdu
'when the evening sky is red, get your mare ready for the race; when the morning sky is red, let the beasts remain (in the fold).
(ii) Hmura ta' ilghaxjia, lestli d-dwieb ghat-tigrjra,
Hmura ta' binhar, hu hwejgek u mur id-dar
'when the evening sky is red, get the mares ready for the race; when the sky is red during the day, take your clothes and get you home'.
(iii) Hmura ta' ilghaxjia, lestli l-beijjem ghat-taghibja,
'when the evening sky is red, prepare the beasts for loading'.
21. Min hemm x-ziemel li jimki wisq u ma sabx iehor li ghaddieh, 'there never was a fast running horse which was not outstripped by another'.
22. Min jirkeb iz-ziemel tar-rith bis-saqijn tax-xama', fix-xemx idub, 'he that rides the horse of wind, with legs of wax, melts away in the sun'.
23. Liggem ziemlek ghaliex jamak; u liggem ilsiemek ghaliex ighabbik (ighallik), 'curb your horse lest he throws you off; and curb your tongue lest it compromise you'.
24. Meta jkolok ziemel ma jkolokx furrajna, u meta jkolok il-furrajna ma jkolokx ziemel, 'when you have a horse you have no fodder, and when you have fodder you have no horse'. We can't do what we like, even when we have the means.
25. Jekk tqa'a ziemel, tharisx lejn ix-xedlaq, 'if you are given a horse as a gift don't look at its jaws', i.e. look not a gift horse in the mouth. Var. Hmar taglighu tikkifux snienu biex tara kemm snin ghandu, 'when
you have received a donkey as a present, don’t expose his teeth to see how old he is’.

26. Aħjar issaq erba’ ẓwiemel minn bmar, ‘it is better to drive four horses than one donkey’. It is better to deal with four intelligent people than with a fool.

27. Ħrejt daqs ẓwiemel u bqajt lura daqs bmar, ‘you have run as fast as a horse and lagged behind like an ass’. Said of a person who, no matter what he does, never prospers because he lacks the necessary ability.

28. Iż-zmiem jijri fuq id-debbha, ‘time runs on a mare’, i.e. time passes quickly.

29. Il mard jidhol riekeb fuq debba u johrub riekeb fuq nemla, ‘illness comes in riding on a mare’s back (i.e. quickly) and goes out on an ant’s back’.

30. L-għaqal sabih fuq id-debbha, aħseb u ara fuq iż-xebba, ‘good sense is appropriate to a mare, let alone to a maid’.

31. Is-simma sabih f’debbha, aħseb f’xebba, ‘stoutness becomes a mare, let alone a maid’.

32. Debbha ġerrejja tagħmel ‘l uliedha ġerrejja, ‘a mare that runs about brings up her young like her’.

33. Bint id-debbha l-ġerrejja, jekk ma tenux is-sena, tieħu il-ġejja, ‘the daughter of a running mare (a street walker), if she doesn’t win first prize this year, will do so next year’, i.e. sooner or later, the daughter of a street walker will acquire her mother’s habits.

34. Debbja bla ġiem fis tikser ghongha, ‘an unbridled mare soon breaks her neck’. Var. Debbja bla ġiem tisfira u diggaraf, ‘an unbridled mare breaks loose and falls down a precipice’. A young girl or a woman that resists control and self-restraint will come to grief.

35. Hemm dwieb tal-ġieniemel u bil-mantiet, ‘There are sluts (mares) that wear faldettas and others that wear mantillas’. There are girls of loose morals in every class of society.

36. Il-baghal idakkar id-debbha, ‘the mule impregnates the mare’. Said of useless unprofitable work, waste of time and energy.

37. Turi Ċ-debbba u tqabbeż il-bmara, you show the mare and then you present a she-ass instead’.

38. Pont fis-sahra jittma il-bmara, ‘overtime sewing feeds the she-donkey’. The woman who sews in the evening after her household work enables the family to earn some extra money.

39. Il-bmara tieghi u nirkibba meta rrid;
Insuqha fejn idoqqi mhlli;
Issa meli int mimmi xi rrid?
‘the she-ass is mine and I ride her when I want; I drive her where I want to, and now what do you want of me?’.

26
40. Dejjem tinbet is-silla, imma mhux dejjen il-hmar jirgha minnha, 'the silla always grows, but the ass does not always graze (eat of it)'. Var. Is-silla kibret, wil-hmar tieghi ma jsihx jirgha, 'the silla has grown but my donkey does not find any to graze'.

41. Il-hmar jingabar meta ġej it-temp, 'when the weather is going to get bad, the donkey returns to its stall'. This proverb shows the donkey's sensitiveness to atmospheric change.

42. Riħ is fel, meta tunigżej il-hmar kemn jiżfen!, 'when the wind blows from the South East, and you prick the donkey, how it will dance!', i.e. everybody feels bitter when the South East wind (ix-xlokk, scirocco) blows.

43. Hrit il-hmar ma jaghtix sandar,
Hrit il-baqr jilmà l-landar.
'ploughing by donkeys is profitless, ploughing by cows fills the threshing floor (with sheaves of corn)'.

44. Min jahrat bil-hmir ma jehux qoton, 'he who ploughs by donkeys will not have any cotton (harvest)'.

45. L-landar bil-ħalel kbur jaght ġin-nies u lill-hmar, 'the threshing-floor with its big stacks of corn sheaves provides sustenance (lit. gives) to men and the donkey', i.e. to men it gives threshed corn from which we get flour for our bread, to donkeys and other animals it gives threshed straw.

46. Il-bard ta’ Janmar iquxxar gild (dahar) ta’ hmar, 'the cold of January nips the skin (back) of the donkey'.

47. F’Janmar il-ġidra aghthia ‘l-hmar, ‘in January give the kohl-rabi (turnips) to the donkey’; i.e. by this time it is no longer good to cook.

48. Nhar San Giġor, il-kabobti tiha ‘l-hmar, ‘on St. Gregory’s Day (12th March) give cabbages to the donkey’.

49. Nhar San Tumas il-ġurnata titwal pass ta’ hmar qammas, ‘on St. Thomas’s Day (21st December) the day grows longer by the pace of a kicking donkey’.

50. Min jahsel ras il-hmar jitlef ir-raghwa wis-sapun, ‘he that washes the head of a donkey wastes the lather and the soap’.

51. Tahsel ras il-hmar bil-lissija u jdur ġalik bl-żwieq, ‘wash the donkey’s head with lye and he’ll kick you’.

52. Min jitwieled hmar, hmar jibqa, ‘he that is born an ass, an ass will remain’.

53. Il-hmar qatt ma sar żiemel, ‘never did an ass become a horse’.

54. Taf’xqal il-baruni? — Li mal-hmar m’hemmx raqni: ‘Do you know what the baron (learned) said: You can’t find reason with an ignorant or pig-headed person!’. You can’t argue with fools.
55. Mitt hmar, mitt kappestru, 'a hundred donkeys, a hundred halters'.
56. Il-hmar jekk ma taghmillux il-kappestru ma ssuqux, 'you can't drive a donkey unless you fasten a halter round its head'. Ignorant people must be led, not followed.
57. Il-hmar jekk taqtaghlu denbu jifrah, 'cut a donkey's tail and he will be happy'.
58. Il-hmar ighajjar 'il denbu, 'the ass chides its own tail'. Said of a person who reproaches others with faults of which he himself is guilty.
59. Kull hmar ihobb jisna' ilulu nnifsu jinharq, 'every ass enjoys hearing his own braying'.
60. Nahqa ta' hmar qatt ma telghet is-sema, 'never did the bray of an ass reach as far as heaven'. Unimportant or foolish persons are not taken seriously by anyone.
61. Mela hmar wiehed hawn? 'there is more than one ass?'
62. Twajjeb lu, imma hmar mhux, 'he is good (kind-hearted) but not an ass'.
63. Distritt il-gharef, jaf xinhu jaghem il-hmar, 'the wise man is absent-minded, but the ass knows what he is doing'. Sometimes the ignorant are more practical than the learned.
64. Kulhadd ibati b'tal-hmar, 'there is something of the ass in everyone', i.e. no one without a kink of some sort.
65. L-edna hmar m'hawn fartas, 'there has never been a bald ass'. Said to defend bald people against those who make fun of them.
66. Il-hmar haddmu ghal rasu biex kun taf x'jaf jaghemel, 'get a donkey to work on its own and you will know what it can do'.
67. Il-hmar xi daqqet jitta' l-arblu, 'sometimes the ass climbs up the pole'. Even fools sometimes achieve something unexpected of them.
68. Hmar gmannies jikser sinslet id-dahar, 'a kicking donkey breaks his backbone'. Restless people do themselves great harm.
69. Girja ta' hmar taga' sinslet id-dahar, 'a donkey's run dislocates the backbone'. The efforts of the incompetent are more expensive or time-wasting than useful.
70. Mitt xejn qatlu hmar, 'a hundred nothings killed the donkey', the last straw breaks the camel's back.
71. Il-fortuna mal-hmir u s-skaren, 'fortune is on the side of fools and drunkards'.
72. Il-hmar denbu urah, u tieghu hadd ma jarah, 'the ass has his tail behind him, and no one see his own tail (i.e. shortcomings)'.
73. Kieku l-hmar jara hotobtu, kieku jaq' u jmut zobtu, 'if the ass could see his own hump, he would fall down dead', i.e. we would be terribly ashamed of ourselves were we to realise how serious are our weaknesses.
74. Tghabbix il-hmar iktar milli jiflah, 'do not load the ass more than it can carry'.
75. Nafer bhala Nisran, ninsa bhal hmar, 'as a Christian I forgive, but I'll forget like a donkey'.
76. Taghlilha tal-hmar biex ma thallasx dwana, 'to play the fool in order to dodge the excise officer'. Said of a person who feigns ignorance to evade responsibility.
77. Il-hmar meta ghabbew il-flus, billi kien bil-hsieb illi hu mghobbdi d-demel, baqa' sejjer jijbed ghall-mizbla bhalma dari, 'the donkey, when it was loaded with money, thinking it was loaded with dung, went straight ahead to the dunghill as usual'. Fools are unable to appreciate the value of wealth.
78. Gallettini l'halq il-hmir, 'biscuits in the mouths of donkeys'. Said of good things or opportunities offered to persons who do not appreciate them.
79. Taghlilha ni-kbir, gris fil-hmir, 'the teaching of grown-ups is like pricking the side of donkeys'.
80. Il-hmar ix-xin, issa joghbos u issa joghdor, 'the old donkey sometimes limps and sometimes stumbles'. When one grows old one's health begins to fail.
81. Ghaadi deijem mnejn ighaddu l-hmir u ma jibdilekx, 'always pass where donkeys pass and you won't be sorry'. The donkey is not credited with courage but it is credited with common sense.
82. Ehmez (orbot) il-hmar fejn irid sidu, 'tie the donkey where his master tells you', i.e. obey superior orders unquestioningly.
83. Il-hmar tieghi, ma rixx niteb wara, 'the ass is mine, why should I ride behind?'.
84. Is-sinjur imutulu t-tfal, u l-fqir imutlu l-hmar, 'death takes away a rich man's sons and the poor man's ass'.
85. Tghaddix bi hmar 'il huk, ghax int l-aktar qaribu, 'say not your brother is an ass for you are the nearest of kin'. He that disgraces his kinsfolk disgraces himself.
86. Ma setax ghall-hmar, dar ghall-berdgha, 'because he could not overcome the donkey, he attacked the pack-saddle'. Said of a person who, unable to avenge himself on his enemy, torments a member or friend of his enemy's family.
87. Il-hmar il-maghlib illegheb, 'the lean ass froths at the mouth'. Var. Il-bghal il-maghlib itbelghen sikkwit, 'the lean mule often froths at the mouth'.
88. Il-hmar il-maghkur (maghkus) idur ghalih id-dubbien, 'flies attack the ulcerous donkey (the sore oppressed donkey)'. Misfortune falls to the lot
of those already sore oppressed. Var. Id-dubbien dejjem imur fuq il-hmar il-maghkur, 'flies always alight on the sore skinned donkey'.

89. Min irid jirkeb jahtiethu jnieghel, 'he that would ride must needs shoe his horse'.

90. Wiehed jnieghel u lehor jirkeb: mhux sewwa, 'one shoes the horse and the other rides it: that's not fair'.

91. Qambil il-baghal jaghi biz-zewg, 'the mule by nature kicks (you)'. Var. Il-baghal issemmu jtk bis-sieq, 'fatten a mule and he will kick you'.

92. Thieghed mill-gild ta' baghal meijet, ahseb u ara meta jkun haj, 'keep away from the hide of a dead mule, let alone from a living one!'. Avoid an ungrateful man, dead or alive.

93. Bnazzi tax-xitra, trott ta' baghla xha u kappell ta' migun qatt iżżomm maghbom, 'never trust fair weather in winter, an old trotting she-mule and a hat of a madman'.

THE DOG

Il-kelb, the dog; il-klieb, the dogs.

94. Meta jitlieghbu l-klieb ikun gej il-maltemp, 'when dogs roll playfully on the ground, expect bad weather'.

95. Meta l-kelb jitmieghel u l-hmar jimpah
Jew irwiefen ittena jew bix-xita ghank ek tillrah,
'when the dog rolls on the ground and the donkey runs about, expect either high winds (gales) or rain to gladden you'.

96. Kelb jinbah (nobbieb) ma jiqdimx, 'a barking dog does not bite'. Var. Kelb li jinbah wtsq la tibzax minnu, 'don't be afraid of a dog that barks too much'.

97. Il-kelb jinbah u inti turrh il-bastun?, 'the dog is barking and you show him the stick?'. One must not provoke trouble.

98. Il-kelb in-naghaj idejjaq qalb in-nies tad-dar u tal-gar, 'the howling dog saddens the heart of those living in the house and the neighbour'. Howling dogs create a feeling of pending misfortune.

99. Ibža' mill-kelb il-żniemed (mutu), 'beware of the silent dog'.

100. Kelb riqeq la tqajmuq, 'do not wake a sleeping dog'. Var. (i) tnebbahx kelb li hu riqeq, 'don't cause a sleeping dog to bark'; (ii) tmisx il-kelb li sieket, 'touch not the silent dog'.

101. Il-kelb qabel ma tinbux af sidu mi ni, 'before you tease a dog be sure you know his master', i.e. before you pick a quarrel with someone, be sure you know with whom you are quarrelling.

102. Min iħobb il-kelb iħobb 'il sidu, 'he that loves the dog loves his master'.

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103. L-ewwel ma trid taghmel habib mal-kelb, 'first make friends with the dog', i.e. bribe the servants (or subordinates) and then through them you can captivate the sympathy of their master.

104. Waddab il-hagra qabel il-kelb, 'throw the stone in front of the dog'. One should try to anticipate objections.

105. Il-kelb tal-basal la jiekol u la jhalli 'li min jiekol, 'the dog watching onions neither eats of them nor lets others eat'. Var. Dak bhall-kelb tal-basal, 'He has a dog-in-a-manger attitude'.

106. Il-kelb li jilghab bl-imied tafdalux dqieg, 'don't trust with flour the dog that plays with ashes'. If a man does one kind of wrong he is as likely to do another kind of wrong.

107. Il-kelb il-mismut kull ilma jahsbu mishun, 'the scalded dog mistakes all water for hot water'. Once bitten, twice shy.

108. Ghal kull ghadma hawn mitt kelb, 'there are a hundred dogs for every bone'. There are more workers than working opportunities.

109. Bhall-kelb tal-biecjerja: imcappas bid-demm u dejjem bil-igu, (u laham ma jekolx), 'like the dog at the slaughter-house: stained with blood and always hungry (and doesn't eat meat)'. Said of a person who works very hard or is well off but yet doesn't enjoy what he has got.

110. Il-fiqur sal-krieb taghiru u tinbah ghalih, ghax indunaw li hu miskin, 'even dogs recognise the poor man, and bark at him, aware how wretched he is'.

111. Ahjar jepluk il-krieb milli tiq bihm il-hbieb, 'it is better to be eaten by dogs than ever to need the help of friends'.

112. Min iraqqad mieghu il-krieb il-brieghed ma jiugx nieqsa, 'he that sleeps with dogs will have no lack of fleas'.

113. Min irabbi il-krieb ma jkunx tal-hbieb, 'he that rears dogs has no cares'. Dogs, unlike children, are not expensive to maintain.

114. Ras bla hsieb torqod mal-tigieg u tqum mal-krieb, 'a thoughtless head sleeps with the hens and gets up with the dogs'.

Swine

Il-hanżir, the pig; il-hanżira, the sow; il-qazguz, the pig

115. Hanżir Ghardxi, u bagħal Malti (Agius: Damma), 'a (good) pig from Gozo, and a (good) mule from Malta'.

116. Il-hanżir (qazguz) taqtaglhu ġenbu hanżir jibqa', 'cut off a pig's tail; it will always remain a pig'. Var. Il-hanżir taqtaglhu mejn taqtaglhu dejjem hanżir jibqa', 'a pig remains a pig wherever you cut off'.

117. Fis-sena kollha liema hu l-ghid l-aktar kbir? Meta missieri jidbah il-hanżir, 'Throughout the year which is the biggest feast? When my father
will kill the pig'. This proverb, given by Vassalli in his *Lexicon* (1796) illustrates the ritual importance attached to the slaughter of the pig by the head of the family. Rejoicings took place on that day; parents and friends were invited to the banquet, while pork chops were distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood. This meat offering was known as *middija*, and the recipient was bound to do likewise when his turn came to slaughter his pig. Unmarried men and heads of families who were known to be destitute were exempted from this obligation. In some families it was customary for the groom to kill a pig immediately on getting married.

118. *Mewt ix-xih bhal dbih il-hanzir: il-werrjeta ferhana se ttir*, 'when a miser dies the heirs feel as happy as when they kill the pig'.

119. *Il-ghani u l-hanzir jitwieżnu fid-debha*, 'the rich man and the pig are weighed when they are killed'. Many are not as rich as they are believed to be.

120. *Hanzir min trabb*, 'a pig is he that brings up children', i.e., an expression of disappointment at ingratitude of one’s own or of adopted children.

121. *Ahjar trabb hanzir minn tifel ta’ haddehor*, 'better to rear a pig than bring up somebody else’s child'.

122. *Mill-ghira tebbel il-hanzira*, 'jealousy makes the sow pregnant'. Envy engenders all sorts of malicious or wishful thinking.

123. *Hanzir dak li jistaham f’kull ghadira*, 'a pig is he that wallows in every pool'.

124. *Il-hanzir b’xahmu jinqel*, 'the pig is fried in his own fat'. A cheating business man is cheated by others.

**GOATS**

*il-moghza*, the goat; *il-moghōż*, the goats; *il-botbot*, the billygoat; *l-utut* (sing. *wott*), the billy-goats.

125. *Il-moghza li tirgha m’hi bil-guh qatt*, 'the grazing goat is never hungry'. The diligent man is never out of work because he always looks for work.

126. *Fejn tqr arr il-moghza jishet*, 'where the goat nibbles falls under a curse'.

127. *F’margad il-moghōż ma ssibx sbul*, 'you won’t find ears of corn where goats lie'. Needy people are not likely to leave anything.

128. *Ix-xitan jaheb bla moghza*, 'the devil draws milk without a goat'. This saying expresses the surprising ingenuity of the devil in the means he uses to make trouble.

129. *Jekk kull min ghandu l-lehja huwa raqel, kieklu l-botbot raqel ukoll*,
'if anyone wearing a beard were a man, the billy-goat would also be a gentleman'. Var. Kiék u-irqiél jitkéjlu mill-mustáchī, kiék u-botbot missierhom, 'if men were to be judged by their moustaches, the billygoat would be their father'.

130. Ir-raba’ ta’ l-ixtut bhall-lejja ta’ l-utut, 'fields situated near the seaside are comparable to the beards of billy-goats'. Var. Ir-xaghri wix-xtut lejjet l-utut, 'rocky and seaside soil are like the beard of billy-goats'.

**Sheep**

l-naghga, the sheep (sing.); l-naghg, the sheep (coll.); l-naghgiet, the ewes; l-ghabur, the ewes; l-ghanem, flocks of sheep; il-harufl, the lamb; il-brief, the lambs.

131. Qożżot, qożżot ghalik, Jannar, Ghaddej bil-bard bla xita U haliejet bin-l-naghg il-ghar

'Tie on you, tie on you, January! You passed with cold but no rain, leaving me with the sheep in the cave'.

132. Qożżot, qożżot ghalik, Jannar, Jien u n-naghgiet inqilu il-ghar

'Tie on you, tie on you, January, I and the ewes have to lie down in the cave'.

133. Jannar gharraq (ghalaq) l-naghg fil-ghar, 'January drowned (shut) the sheep in the cave'.

134. Naghga lī ma ddux ma tirghax, 'a sheep that does not wander about does not graze'. Said of a person who stays at home and so misses good opportunities.

135. Fejx tirgha l-naghga ma jikberx haxix, 'where the sheep grazes grass will not grow'. The poor and the hungry eat everything that comes their way.

136. Raba’ xaghri w niggīe mi lit weraq jibqaghlek ghall-ghabur, 'land full of rocks and dog-grass produces but little leaves for the ewes'.

137. Naghga lī ma taqax bi snienha ma tahlibx, 'a sheep that does not look for food on her own will not produce milk'.

138. Dik il-geżza ma tiqix minn dik il-mogha, 'That fleece does not come from that sheep'. This saying, given by De Soldanis (Damma, p.395v) seems to imply reference to unprofitable work.

139. Tajba n-naghga l-hallibija, 'good is the ewe that gives milk'. No work or undertaking is worth the trouble if it is not profitable.

140. Il-ghanem mal-ghanem, u l-ghanem iżib il-ghan, iżid ir-rahal,
'wealth from the flock of sheep, and from the sheep (comes) song'.

141. **Il-brief imatu qabel in-nghaq**, 'lambs may die before sheep'. Said of people who die young.

142. Žmien il-haruf l-īskora tal-patata tība ṭhuf, 'when lambs abound (i.e. about Easter) the potato sack grows less'. About Easter time more potatoes are consumed, because the favourite dish at this time is baked lamb with potatoes.

**CATS**

**il-Qattus**, the cat; **il-Qattusa**, the she-cat; **il-Qates**, the cats

143. **Il-qattus jahsel wiċċu lejn fejn ikun ġej ir-rih**, 'the cat washes its face in the direction of the wind'.

144. Ĝej il-maltemp jew mill-poppa jew mill-prua meta jisghol (jaghtas) il-qattus, 'when the cat coughs (sneezes) bad weather is coming either from the stem or from the prow', i.e. from the direction of its head or tail.

145. Meta qattus ikun jiżmeghek, mur ghall-kabozza ghax tkun ġejja xita khira, u huđha mieghek, 'when the cat rolls about go and fetch the cloak for it will be going to rain very heavily, and take it with you'.

146. Meta qattus tara f'xi gallerija, ghid li ġerġa x-xemx, 'when you see a cat in a balcony, expect the sun to come out'.

147. Meta l-qattus jorqod, il-grieden toħroġ, 'when the cat is asleep, the mice come out'.

148. **Il-qattus ahrax isib il-qattus dghajjef**, 'the fierce cat looks for (attacks) the weak cat'. Said of bullies who vent their anger on persons urable to stand up to them.

149. **Qattus xierf ġurđien tari jittex**, 'an old cat seeks a young mouse'. A crafty old man takes advantage of the inexperience of the young.

150. **Qattus xierf ghidlu kixx**, 'shoo away an old cat'. Do not encourage familiarity with a crafty old man.

151. **Il-qattus u l-far qatt ma hasbu ghalenija**, 'the cat and the rat never saw eye to eye with each other'.

152. **Il-qattusa ghaqgeliż taqmel frieh (qates) ghomja**, 'the hasty cat brings forth blind kits'.

153. **Min jibza’ ghall Ĭkel tal-qattusa jekluh il-grieden**, 'he that grudges the cat’s food will be eaten by rats'.

154. **Qattusa tal-gara tiţi ghall-hsara**, 'your neighbour’s cat comes to make mischief'. Don’t trust your neighbour for even her cat brings you mischief.

155. **Doqq, sieheb, doqq lill-qattusa, biex tiżfen il-ghanusa**, 'play, my friend, play to the cat, that the bride may dance'.

156. **Thallix ix-xaham f’halq il-qates**, 'Don’t leave lard in the mouth
157. Il-qattus jiltob (ibhbb) bil-ghama, u l-kelb jiltob bix-xaba’, ‘the cat prays for blindness, the dog for abundance’. Applied when a cat has run away with fish, meat, etc. in the kitchen, the meaning being that the blame is more of the person who should have been more careful than of the cat which obeys merely its instinct.

158. B’idek il-wahda aghgen, u bi-oha kecci l-qattusa, ‘knead with one hand and with the other scare the cat away’, i.e. when you do your work see that no one will ruin it for you.

159. Fitt laham isebbah qattus, ‘a little flesh makes the cat lovely’. This saying is applicable to persons.

160. Il-qattus ghandu sebat irwieg, ‘a cat has seven lives’.

161. Sinna ta’ ljun u lsien ta’ qattus ifejuq mignun, ‘the tooth of a lion and the tongue of a cat cure a madman’.


RATS, MICE

Il-Gurdien, the mouse; il-Grieden, the mice; il-Far, the rat; il-Firien, the rats.

163. Qattus xihi ifittex gurdien zghir, ‘an old cat looks for a young mouse’.

164. Fejn il-qates huma ghamja l-grieden jirrenjaw, ‘where the cats are blind, mice abound’.

165. Meixmu, grieden, la l-qates ghamja, ‘nibble away, mice, since the cats are blind’. Said of persons who connive at abuses.

166. Dur u dur madwar in-nassa, il-aahar il-gurdien fiha jingassa, ‘the mouse that keeps going round the trap shall at last get noosed by it’. They that court danger will fall into it.

167. Gurdien quli qatt far ma jisir, ‘a restless mouse will never grow into a rat’.

168. Il-Malti u l-far iddahhux id-dar, (turixh bieb id-dar), ‘let not into your house a Maltese or a rat’. This racial proverb seems to be of Arabic origin, and may go back to the time of a mixed Christian and Moslem community in Malta.

169. Il-far il-minuf issibu mixghul, ‘the rat whose hair has been plucked (pulled out) is chary’. Once bitten, twice shy.

170. Il-far fejn ma jlahhaq f’ilsieuq jilhqu b’denbu, ‘what the rat cannot reach with its tongue, it will reach with its tail’, i.e. a shrewd or crafty man will somehow always get what he wants.

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171. Id-dinja mxattra, il-għajnejn tibri,
    Din l-att hamra u l-f'rjen tigri
'this world is uneven, eyes are prying; this earth is red and the rats are scurrying about'. There is no sense of order in this world.
172. Ġurdiem xih ma jikolx ġobon, 'an old mouse does not eat cheese',
    i.e. experience makes us chary.
173. Bil-kelma t-tajba toħrog il-far mit-tqajba, 'with one little word we
    can lure that rat out of the hole'.
174. Meta s-sultan ifossa il-far jiffah in-nar, 'when the king feels the rat
    coming he opens fire'. In war shoot your enemy, never spare him.
175. Hu xi haga b-ewwel żjara li ġej, biex ma jidholikx il-far, 'take
    something on your first visit lest the rat enter the house'.
176. Kafe' fi-nar wisu' li li ġej, 'coffee in the fire, room for the rat'.
    Apparently the overflowing of coffee is a bad omen. The rat is the incarnation of the evil spirit.

RABBITS

il-Fenka, the doe-rabbit

177. Ma' fenka mghammra, lesti l-kenun bil-gamra, 'when you have an
    impregnated rabbit, get live coal in the fireplace' i.e. in a short time you
    will be able to eat rabbits as the pregnancy period is short.
178. Hobla u tradda' ghandek qawwi ssibha, ġhair jekk tkun fenka, 'you
    won't easily find her both pregnant and suckling unless she is a rabbit'.
    Of a man who expects too much from something or someone.

HEDGEHOGS

il-Qanfud, the hedge-hog

179. Il-qanfud, qanfud iehor missieru, 'the hedgehog is the son of another
    hedgehog', i.e. like father, like son.
180. Ilkoll ulied il-qanfud, 'we are all the children of the hedgehog'.

FOX, WOLF, BEAR, ELEPHANT

il-Volpi, the fox; il-Lupu, the wolf; il-Lup, the wolves; il-Lippijiet, the
    wolves; il-Lipp, the wolf; l-Ors, the bear; il-Ljunfant, the elephant.

181. Meta l-volpi ma labaq, qal: 'L-gheneb qares!', 'when the fox could
    not reach high enough, he said: 'the grapes are sour'. The motif behind
    this proverb is derived from the Aesopian fable.
182. Il-lupu jhiddel sufu imma le drewietu (ghamilu), 'the wolf changes
    his hair but not his habits'.

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183. Il-lejil maghmul ghal-lbup, 'night was made for wolves'. Var. (i) Il-lejil ghal-lippijiet, 'the night was made for the wolves', (ii) In-nhar ghal-blnejdem, u l-lejil ghal-lipp, 'the day was made for man and the night for the wolf'.

184. Nhar il-Gandora johrog l-ors: jekk isib l-ort imxarba, jew riqlej nhoghu niexfa, ighid: "In-xitwa gejja"; jekk isibha niexfa iqmii: "Ix-xitwa ghaddiet"; 'on Candlemas Day the bear comes out: if he finds the ground wet or his legs remain dry, he says: "Winter is coming"; if he finds it dry he says: "Winter is over".'

185. Tibla' ljunfent u tixraq l-nemusa, 'to swallow an elephant and choke with a gnat'. Some people make fuss about little things.

186. Bil-panzija ljunfent hexa nemla, 'with patience an elephant succeeded in having intercourse with an ant'. If one perseveres one achieves also what looks impossible.

**VARIA**

Il-Bhejjem, the beasts; il-Bhima tar-refgha, the stud horse or bull; il-Bhima, the beast; Qabil-il-Baghal, the equine species; Laham il-Kelb, the equine species.

187. Il-bhejjem ta' filghodu thom tibna ha joqghdu, 'give the animals straw in the morning and that will be enough (to keep them quiet)'.

188. Il-bhima tar-refgha hija nofs il-merhla, 'the stud bull (horse) is half the herd'.

189. Jekk tirad tirkeb, ixtri bhim, 'if you want to ride buy a beast'.

190. Tfal u bhejjem, ghali dejjem, 'he that has children and animals is always worried'. These are the peasant's main preoccupations in life – his family and his cattle.

191. Qabil il-baghal aharb minnu, ghaliex jew jidmeck jew jaghtik ix-xewka, 'keep away from the equine species for it will either bite you or sting you'.

192. In-nisa lahah il-kelb, 'women are of the equine species', i.e. ungrateful and hard-hearted.

193. Ir-raghfa fil-gbis ma jsemminx, 'grazing in fallow land does not fatten (the cattle)'.

194. La jidhol ix-xahar tar-Ruzjarju, aharb u tenni biex int u tahsad dejjem tghanni, 'when the month of the Rosary (i.e. October) begins, plough and plough again, so that when the time for reaping comes, you will always sing (i.e. be pleased with the harvest)'.

195. Mill-Kuncizioni sal-nilied erfa' l-mohriet minn halq il-wied, 'From the feast of the Immaculate Conception (8th December) till Christmas, take away the plough from the valley's mouth',

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196. Il-harifa tbiddel l-arja, u l-halib jiil'a fl-ajru, 'Autumn changes the air, and the (price of) milk soars in the air'.

197. Marzu r-rebbiegha tal-bihejim, 'March is the spring of beasts'. This is the time when the well-fed sheep, goats, cattle, etc. yield a great deal of milk.

198. Min irid jirkeb jehtieglu jnieghel, 'he that wants to ride must needs shoe the horse'.

199. Min ma jnieghelu bitt-ram, jnieghelu bid-deheb, 'he that uses not copper horse-shoes, will use gold ones', i.e. a stingy person may fall ill for want of nourishment and will then spend all his savings on medicines, etc.

200. Taghmelx bhall-biìcier li joqol kull ma jiit quddiemu, biex meta tittex kwart laham issibu, 'don't do as the butcher does who kills whatever comes his way, so that when you need a quarter of a rotolo of meat you'll find it'.

201. Silh id-demb l-aqhar u l-aqwa, 'the skinning of the tail is the worst and the hardest (job)'. Var. L-aqwa silh id-demb, 'the most difficult thing (or annoying part of the work) is its end'.

AVES
GENERAL

It-Tajar, the fowl, bird; It-Tajra, the fowl; L-Ghasfur, the bird; L-Ghasajfar, the little bird; It-Tjur, the domestic fowls; L-Ghasafar, the birds.

202. F'Marzu kull tajar ibid, 'In March every fowl lays its eggs'.

203. F'Marzu kull tajar (ghasfur) tittex (jinjarar ma'; jaqbad) 'il martu, 'in March every bird looks for (seeks, finds) his wife'. March is the mating season for birds.

204. L-ajru ikbar mit-tajra, 'the sky is bigger than the fowl', i.e. the hunter must aim well to hit the target.

205. Kull ghasfur(tajr) jifrah b'rixu, 'every bird is proud of its own feathers'.

206. Imsejiena dik it-tajra li titwieled post hazin ghas tiekol ghadamha u tmuefl fl-zmien qasir, 'alas for the bird that is born in an uncomfortable nest, for it will eat its bones away and die in a short time'. Var. Imsejien daik l-ghasajfar li trabba f-bejta hazina, 'alas for the little bird that was reared in an uncomfortable nest'.

207. Mara li trabbi l-tjur ghall-kexxun iddur, 'a woman that rears domestic fowls spends the money that she keeps in the drawer'. Fowls are reared at a loss.

208. Ja ghasfur, tbahbah u nfela,
    Waslet ghaliq ir-Rebbiegha
    La darba fl-art ix-xghir mela,
'O bird, wash and clean yourself; for you Spring has now arrived since
the corn ears in the field have filled out'.

209. Togtol żewg ghasafar b'gebla wahda, 'to kill two birds with one
stone'. Var. L-ahjar togtol żewg ghasafar bi skartoće wiehed, 'it pays to
kill two birds with one cartridge.'

210. Ahjar ghasfur fidejk minn mija 8-aaj, 'better a bird in the hand than
a hundred in the air'. Var. Ghasfur fi-ga6ga jiswa aktar minn mija 8-aaj,
'a bird in the cage is worth more than a hundred in the air'.

211. Rifiet shieh jaghmi ghasafar shieh, 'fine feathers make fine birds'.

212. Kull ghasfur ghandu l-bejta tieghu, 'every bird has got its own nest'.
Every one loves his own house and his own things better than he loves
those of other people.

213. İghor, ıghor, sa l-bajda ttorr, 'carry and carry (straws) till the nest
is built'. Man's projects take some time to materialise.

214. Ghasfur li dahal fix-xibka ghandu qawwi sa ma johroq, 'A bird that
gets caught in the net won't easily get out of it'.

215. Ghasfur li jhobb jiggerra, dur dur jehel fix-xibka, 'a bird that flutters
about, as it turns about gets caught in the net'.

216. Il-bbar bi li l-ghasfur tar, u l-ghoxx baqa' battal, 'the news is that
the bird flew away and the nest is empty'. It is no use asking for some-
thing when it is no longer obtainable.

217. Thallix l-ghasfur itir, 'don't let the bird fly away'.

218. Meta jtr l-ghasfur imbaghad kollu ghalsejn, 'when the bird has
flown away all is to no avail'.

219. L-ghasafar trid l-ghasafar, 'to catch) birds the bird trapper must
needs be as swift as the birds'.

HENS, CHICKENS, ETC

il-Flieses, the chickens; is-Serduq, the cock; il-Dundjan, the turkey;
is-Sriedeq, the cocks; l-Ghattuqa, the young hen; it-Tigieq, the hens;
it-Tzigieq, the hen.

220. Biex trabbi l-flieses trid it-flieses, 'to rear chickens you need sacks
(of fodder)'.

221. It-tal bhall-flieses: inaqro dejjem, 'children, like chickens, are
always pecking'. Children nibble food several times a day.

222. Tgodddx il-flieses qabel ifaqsu, 'do not count your chickens before
they are hatched'.

223. Fuq il-binnija jidden is-serduq, 'every cock crows on its nest'.

224. Fuq il-binnija tiden is-sriedeq: kullma taghmel turhx il uliedek,
'the cocks crow on their nest, never tell your children all that you do'.
The crowing cock symbolises the father of the family who will do well
not to reveal his secrets to his children.

225. Ta' serduq irid dundjan, 'he wants a turkey for a cock'.
226. Jisbah biż-serduq u jisbah bla serduq, 'it dawns with and without a
cock'. No one is really indispensable. Var. Il-gara tghid: "Minghajr ser-
duq jisbah", 'our neighbour says that it will dawn even without a cock'.
October) the wheat is tall enough to hide the young hen'.
228. Fi Frar it-tiġieg dejjem gôl-ghar, 'in February the hens are always
in the cave'.

229. Kelli elf, u kelli mija; u qatt ma wiq fjija:
Ilbierah kilt tiġiega, u llum bajda moklija,
'I had a thousand and I had a hundred, but it never made any difference to
me; yesterday I ate a chicken, and today a fried egg'. Somehow man
adapts himself to circumstances and keeps alive.
230. Tiġiega miblula mhix tajba ghal groqqa, 'a wetted hen is no good as
a breeding hen', i.e. a lazy man is not good to marry and if he does his
family will fall in misery'.
231. It-tiġieg tal-Fumarija, jekk ma tehilx filghodu tehel filghaxija,
'the hens of the Infirmary if they do not get killed in the morning will
certainly get killed in the evening'. The idea is that we are all doomed
to die, some soon, some late; none escapes. The reference here is to the
Holy Infirmary which the Knights of St. John maintained in Malta during
their rule.

232. Sieiq ta' tiġiega, geddum ta' hanżir, u lsten ta' mara: m'hawnx aghar
minnihom, 'there is nothing worse than a hen's foot, the snout of a pig
and the tongue of a woman'.
233. It-tiġiega tbid il-bajda fejnl tickol in-nuhhala, 'the hen lays the egg
where she eats the bran'.
234. Jaghti bajda biez jiehu tiġiega, 'he gives away an egg to get back
a hen'. Of a person who expects too much from you in return for the favour
he does you.
235. Bajda tas-sultan tithallas b'tiġiega (b'dundjan), 'the king's egg is
paid back by a hen (turkey)'.
236. Min seraq bajda jaf jisraq tiġiega, 'he that stole the egg knows how
to steal the hen'.
237. Tiġiega hawtiela bajjada, 'the active hen is a good layer'. Fig. an
active man produces results.
238. Min irid il-bajd frisk irid ibati biit-tlaqiq tat-tiġieg, 'he that wants
fresh eggs must put up with the cackling of hens'.
239. Min jithallat man-nuhhala, it-tiġieg tgerfi, 'he that gets himself
mixed up with bran shall be scratched by hens'. Those that associate
themselves with bad company or marry into bad families have to face the consequences of their bad choice.

240. **It-tiġiega hija u tixrob tiżzi hajr ‘l Allā, ‘the hen while drinking renders thanks to God’. If a fowl does so, how much more should man thank God for His favours!**

241. **Ras bla hsieb torqi mat-tiġieq u tqum mal-klieb, ‘a thoughtless person sleeps with the hens and gets up with the dogs’. The dog barks all night, and sleeps throughout the day.**

242. **Ma għieb ix-xemx torqi il-tiġieq, ‘at sunset the hens sleep’ i.e. go to roost. Said of someone who goes to bed early; also as a warning to children not to stay out too late in the evening.**

243. **Ir-raġel tiġieqa u l-mara serduq, id-dar tingaleb ta’ taht fuq, ‘when the husband is a hen and the wife is a cock the house is topsy-turvy.’**

244. **Mara ssaffar u tiġieqa tIDDEN iżżommuħom id-dar, ‘a whistling woman and a crowing hen, keep them not at home’. Both are associated with ill luck and misfortune.**

**V ARI OUS BIRDS**

**l-Alwetta, the skylark; l-Ajka, the eagle; il-Bilbla, the lark; il-Blibeb, the larks; il-Bufula, the warbler, wood-wren; il-Beċċun, the pigeon; il-Btieċem, the pigeons; ġĊ-Ċawla, the rook; il-Gallina, the woodcock; il-Grup, the crane; il-Hamieq, the doves; il-Hamiema, the dove; il-Huttaf, the swallows; il-Ispun, the chaffinch; il-Kokka, the owl; l-Ghorab, the crows, ravens; l-Ghamuq, the crane; il-Pluvieri, the plovers; is-Serq, the hawk; iz-Zakak, the wagtail.**

245. **Fid-Duluri tμnr il-bilbla u tiği l-alwetta, ‘on the day of Our Lady of Sorrows the lark goes away and the skylark returns’. This feast may fall in March (as early as the 13th March) or in April (as late as the 16th). In some parishes, however, the feast is observed on the 15th of September, to which date the proverb here recorded refers.**

246. **Kull fejn hemm il-qieqen hemm ukoll il-blibeb, ‘wherever there are churchbells one finds also larks’. Larks make their nests in the church belfries.**

247. **Bufula kiel nemusa, farfar ġwienhu u beda ighanni, ‘When the warbler ate a grub and was sated, it flapped its wings and began to sing’. Foolish people are easily pleased even when they have little reason for feeling so.**

248. **Il-bufula qalet: “skond m'ahna qmatama”, ‘said the warbler: “according to our station is our burden”.’**

249. **In-naspla saret, u ġ-ċawla taret, ‘the medlar tree is ripe and the rook flew away’.”**
250. Ćawla bajda qatt ma dehret, 'there never appeared a white rook'. Something impossible to happen.
251. Ćawl u ghorab, af illi jiekol, ma jitemax, 'mind you, rooks and ravens want to eat, they do not feed'; said of close-fisted persons who like to receive but not to give.
252. Jekk int ċawla, tippruvax tagmilha ta' seger, (ajkla), 'if you are a rook, do not ape the hawk (eagle)'.
253. Qasha mgelja tajba ghal cagtieqa biex taffar lċ-ċawl, 'a cracked reed is only good to scare rooks with'. Bad tools are more of a hindrance than of help.
254. lċ-ċawla ġl uliedha tara l-isbah, 'the rook sees none lovelier than her young ones'.
255. Santa Katarina tvara gallina, 'St. Catherine (25th November) sends out (lit. launches) a woodcock'. This is the time when migrating woodcocks fly through Malta — a good time for our kaccaturi. By St. Catherine’s Day the peak of song-bird catching is over — it is at its peak between All Saint’s Day (1st November) and the 25th. This is recorded in the proverb Santa Katarina lesti x-xbiek ghal gol-kantina, 'On St. Catherine’s Day put the net in the cellar'.
256. Meta l-gru jghadd fil-gholi jkun gej il-maltemp, 'when the crane flies high, expect bad weather.'
257. Sabith il-hamiem ghax jaghmel il-beċċun, 'Doves are nice because they make pigeons', i.e. nothing is worth while unless it yields material profit.
258. Il-beċċun isir hamiem, 'Pigeons become doves'. In time children will become men; fig. also small unproductive enterprises in time grow and become lucrative.
259. Il-beċċun qatt ma żaqq 'l ommu, 'the pigeon never fed its mother'. It is parents that have to work to maintain their children.
260. It-tfal meta jkunu żgħar jittimhuk il-bieječen, meta jikbru jittimhuk is-skieken, 'your children when they are still young make you eat pigeons, when they grow up they feed you on knives' i.e. they cause you trouble and heart-aches.
261. Kull hamiema li bla hjiena jtemmha s-seqer, 'every guileless dove is eaten up by the hawk', i.e. guileless persons are easily cheated and exploited.
262. Iz-zakak jaqbek u jiffarar, izda l-hamiem izqq u jgargar, 'the wagtail hops and flaps its wings; but the male dove feeds and coos'. Bachelors (wagtails) lead a carefree life, while married people (doves) are full of worries.
263. Il-hamiem li jafda is-seqer itemmu, 'the trusting pigeon is destroyed
by the hawk'. Simple-minded persons are easily cheated.

264. *Meta tara l-huttaf tkun gejja x-xita*, 'when you see swallows, expect rain'.

265. *Il-kokka 'l uliedha koliha tarahom sbieh*, 'the owl thinks all her children are beautiful'.

266. *Min jihza' mill-ghamuq ma ji'raz ful*, 'he that is afraid of the crane should not sow beans'. He that is afraid of trouble should not provide the cause of it himself.

267. *Ghorab ma jaqlax ghabe siehbu*, 'one crow does not pull out another's eye'. Two persons of the same rank or equally interested in the same thing are not likely to let down one another.

268. *Ghorab u caw mal jibhu ebda rizg*, 'crows and rooks bring no good luck'. Black feathered birds are associated with ill luck.

269. *Il-ghorab iswed: immela hajr ma thu*, 'crows are black: therefore crows bring no good luck'.

270. *Meta ji'gu l-pluvieri ji'gu l-maltemp*, 'when plovers come bad weather comes too'.

271. *Min ibakkar u jwa'har ji'hu l-pluvieri minghajr ma isaffar*, 'he that gets up (starts work) early in the morning and works till late in the evening catches plovers without having to whistle for them'.

272. *F' San Anard l-ispunsun ma jmiddx saqaq ma' l-art*, 'On St. Leonard's Day (6th November) the chaffinch does not rest its feet on the ground'. Bird migration and bird netting begin on October 16 (St. Theresa Day) and by the 6th November the chaffinch is very difficult to catch.

**REPTILIA**

*il-Lifgha*, the viper; *is-Serp*, the snake; *is-Sriep*, the snakes; *il-Gremxul*, the lizards.

273. *La ddahhalx il-lifgha f'kommotok*, 'don't let the viper into your sleeve'. Cfr. Ingratitude and treachery of snake in Aesop's fable. Var. *Min idahhal il-lifgha f'kommu ttemmu*, 'he that inserts a viper in his sleeve shall be destroyed by it.

274. *Meta l-klem jtwal isir serp*, 'when words grow long they become a snake'. Too many words may lead to quarrels.

275. *In-nies ta' l-art sriep ta' l-art*, 'land workers are land snakes'. This saying refers to the peasants who spend their life working in the fields, till they become part of them.

276. *Ghawdi zokrati, il-gremxul hasbu kavati*, 'the big-navelled Gozitan saw a lizard and thought it was a pancake.

277. *Ghandu l-faham miblul, kull skumvata jahsibha gremxul*, 'he has his
coal wetted and mistakes the fritters for lizards'.

INSECTA, ETC.

Ants

in-Nemla, the ant; in-Nemel, the ants

278. Dik li fis-sajf iggor in-nemla, fil-harifa ssarq l-haml, 'what the ant carries in summer, the valley water sweeps away in autumn'.
279. Meta johrog in-nemel tal-gwienah tkun gejja x-xita, 'when winged ants come out rain will be forthcoming'.
280. Mitt ziemel idahlu 'l geway, u nemla tohrog 'il barra, tlahhaq magh-hom, 'a hundred horses carrying things inside are matched by an ant that takes out what they bring in'. Said of a person that slowly but surely destroys capital reserves collected by the industry of others.
281. Ahjar ras ta' nemla minn deneb ta' ljun, 'it is better to be the head of an ant than the tail of a lion'.
282. In-nemla l-mara l-bieža u n-nahla t-raqel ghaql, 'the diligent woman is the ant and the wise man is the bee'.

Bees, etc

in-Nahla, the bee; in-Nahal, the bees; Ferh Nahal, a swarm of bees; iz-Zunžana, the wasp.

283. Meta n-nahal tarah fuq il-fjur, tahsir ma jkun hemmx zgur, 'when you see bees on the flowers, that is a sure sign that there will be no rot'.
284. Fejn hemm il-ghasel jersaq in-nahal, 'where there is honey, bees gather'.
285. Iddur kemm izzur, in-nahla lejm l-ghasel tmur, 'no matter how long a bee may go on flying around, it will at last alight on the honey', i.e. self interest always prevails.
286. Miet in-nahal u spiča l-ghasel, 'the bees died and there was no honey'. When the source of income or prosperity ends the benefits cease as well.
287. Alla jharek mimn ferh nahal u milt-tul tar-rahal, 'God protect you from a swarm of bees and from (a swarm of) village children'. Children can be as great a nuisance as a swarm of bees.
288. İz-zunžan ghamel žinn, u x-xitwa sejra 'l hin, 'the wasp has started buzzing and winter is going away. Var. Tigi x-dubbiena taghmel žinn, u s-shaba tmur lil hin, 'the flies come and buzz, and the cloud goes away'.
289. Ghall-Kandora stilli fora: iz-zunžana taghmel żinn, u b-temp tmur
'il hinn, ikun ȝeq id-dawli u t-ṭlieb. 'On Candlemas Day the 'star Days' are over: the wasp buzzes and the bad weather goes away; light and fair weather are coming'.

FLEAS

il-Berghuda, the flea (fem.); il-Brieghed, the fleas.

290. Žmien il-ful jibdew il-brieghed, 'beans begin with fleas'. March is the month when fleas begin to bite and beans to appear on the market.
291. Meta l-fula tañawar, il-berghuda tiḥda tañawar, 'when the broad beans begin to blossom, the fleas begin to abound'.
292. Meta d-mulieghe tiofah, il-berghuda tiḥda tolfoq, 'when the water-melon begins to fill out, the flea begins to sob'.
293. Mejju žmien il-għana u žmien id-dris, u fis-sodda tōss il-qris, 'May is singing time and threshing time, and in bed you will feel the bites (pricks of fleas)'. Var. Gunju xar tad-dris, fis-sodda tōss il-qris, 'June is the month for threshing, and the time when you begin to feel pricks in bed', i.e. when fleas begin to bite'.

FLIES

id-dubbien, the flies.

294. Fejn il-helu jingema’ d-dubbien, 'where there are sweets, the flies gather'.
295. Fejn ma jersaq id-dubbien ma jbejtux firien, 'where there are no flies, no rats breed', i.e. no action without self-interest.
296. B’qatra ghaseł taqbad izjed dubbiem milli b’mitt barnil hall, 'with one drop of honey you catch more flies than with a hundred barrels of vinegar'.
297. Duk ma jhallix dubbiem jomghod fuq immehru, 'he doesn't let flies rest on his nose'. Said of someone who is not easily caught or taken in.
298. Mart is-sajied b’idha wahda taqghen u bl-obra tkečči d-dubbien, 'a fisherman's wife kneads with one hand and scares flies away with the other'. Her husband earns so little that she hasn't much to cook.

LICE, ETC

il-Qamła, the louse; il-Qamel, the lice; is-Susa, the woodlouse; il-Kamła, the moth worm; il-Qardiniet, the dog ticks.

299. Għal habba jqaxxar qamla, 'for a grain (one twelfth of a penny) he will skin a louse'.

45
300. "Il-flus taghmel il-flus, u l-qaibel taghmel il-qaibel, 'money begets money, and lice beget lice'.
301. "Il-zmien jaghmel is-usa, 'time breeds woodlouse'. Time wears away everything.
302. "Kull ghuda ghandha susitha, 'every wood has got its worm-wood'.
303. "Kollox fl-bahhar jimentu bil-kamlu, 'at long last everything is consumed by moth worms'. Nothing endures for ever.
304. "Il-qardniet l'ghajnejn sidu jidru Gawriet, 'dog ticks look like jewels in his (dog’s) owner’s eyes'.

SPIDER, CRICKET

"Il-Brinba, the spider; il-Werżieg the grass hopper

305. "Trid taktol il-brinba biex tnejh l-ghanqbuta, 'kill the spider and you’ll destroy the cobweb', i.e. attack evil at its source.
306. "Meta tisma’ jghajjat il-werżieg, tista’ tmur ghall-gheneb u t-tiniet, 'when you hear the grasshopper chirping it is time to go and pluck grapes and figs'.

ANIMAL TALES

The material falling under this heading is rather scanty although the animal tale is one of the oldest types of popular fiction. According to Krappe" the animal tale in its most primitive form is essentially an etiological story, i.e. a tale purporting to explain a cause.... The animal tale is in reality quite short and the number of the motives constituting a type are generally few'. Stith Thompson says that 'some of the most interesting of animal tales are sometimes not told as simple stories but may have attached to them some explanation accounting for the form or present habits of the animal... Animals sometimes obtain another’s characteristic by failing to return things which they have borrowed'. The following Maltese stories illustrate the type.

I. EXPLANATION OF PLACE-_NAMES

L-Imriebel—(limits of Birkirkara). In times of heavy rainfall farmers found it difficult to sow seeds properly. Their flocks, however, helped by walking over the flooded fields and pressing the seeds with their feet. Hence the name of the locality L-Imriebel (The Flocks). (Birkirkara).

8 STITH THOMPSON, The Folklore. 1951, pp.227-228.
Ghar Hanżir — A man went into a cave looking for his pig. Entering from the Valletta side of Corradino Hill he came out at the Cospicua end, and thereafter the cave was called Pig's Cave.

Xagħra ta' l-Għażżenin — (Gozo). Originally this village was all waste land (M. Xagħra) where sheep were let out for pasture. Before turning out their flocks on this hill, the shepherds used to cry: 'Go, you lazy ones!'. This gave rise to the place name Xagħra ta' l-Għażżenin (The Lazy Ones' Waste).

(RML Ms 143a, p. 214)

II. HOW THE ASS RECEIVED ITS NAME

The ass had another name at creation, but it forgot what it was. It went back to Adam who had given animals their names, and asked him: 'What name did you give me?' Adam replied: 'Go away, you ass!' And this name has stuck to the ass ever since.

(Munxar, Gozo)

III. WHY THE BAT FLIES BY NIGHT

When Adam called the birds the bat did not answer, because it had no feathers. Nor did it turn up with the land animals because it could fly. As a punishment it has to remain hidden away during the day, and to come out only by night.

(RML Ms 143a, p. 156)

'Didn't you tell me that your young ones are the loveliest of them all? I have only killed the ugliest ones'.

The owl replied: 'That is true. But don't you know that every bird is proud of its own feathers?'

(V.M.B. Ms)

X. NOAH AND THE CAMEL

The Ark was ready. Noah was requested to bring into the Ark a male and a female of each animal species and to store enough food to last the occupants throughout the rains.

To keep their number constant Noah persuaded the male animals to deposit their genitals before entering the Ark and he put them up on a board to facilitate their reclaim later on.

After the Deluge the order came that the males may claim their tools back and go out. The animals rushed out, bull-dozed everything in their
way and made for the board. In the confusion that followed everyone grabbed an organ and left the Ark.

When the others had left a camel hobbled slowly towards Noah and claimed his organ. 'Well', said Noah, 'you can see there is nothing left so please go away now and leave me alone'. 'I will go', said the camel 'but to the Master to report you for exterminating the camel race'. At this Noah became furious and, happening to find a small, insignificant tool, he threw it at the camel as he was turning away to leave. It hit the camel at the back-part where it stuck. 'You will have it now, whether you like it or not, and you will have to work your way back to back, you fool'.

(Pawla, Malta).

IV. CREATION OF THE MONKEY

Originally the monkey was a woman. One day she sat down on a hot pancake (M. fitra) and was turned into a monkey.

(V.M.B. Mss)

V. THE DOLPHIN’S TAIL

The dolphin’s tail is straight and flat. Fishermen believe that at creation it was pointed like that of other fish. The Lord, however, had to change it because the dolphin used to go round the world more swiftly than the sun.

(St. Paul’s Bay and Imqarr, Gozo)

VI. WHY THE GOAT’S TAIL IS TURNED UPWARDS

When Christ was born several animals stood beside him in the manger. The sheep warmed him up with its wool, but the goat kept on bleating and so annoyed Baby Jesus that He pulled up its tail. Ever since goats have been born with their tail turned upwards.

(Valletta)

VII. THE CONSISTENCY OF GOAT’S MILK

The goat went along with other animals when Christ was born, but kept on bleating all the time. At last Baby Jesus shouted: 'A curse on you and on half your milk!' This explains the popular belief that water makes up 50% of goat’s milk.

(Birkirkara)

V MIFSSUD BONNICI (1871–1929), author of Maltese verse and prose, left some unpublished lexical notes and a few texts of popular tales. These are at present with the writer of this study.
VIII. The Donkey with the Cross

Some donkeys have a marking in the form of a cross running down their back and across their shoulders. It is believed that Our Lady rode such a donkey during the Flight into Egypt. Ever since this animal has been known as Ḥamr tas-Salib (The Donkey with the Cross)

(Rabat, Malta)

IX. Every Bird is Proud of Its Feathers

The owl met the falcon and asked: 'Where are you off to?'
'I am going out in search of prey', the hawk replied.
'See that you won't touch my young ones, is that clear?' said the owl.
'Which are they?'
The loveliest of the lot:'
The hawk went on its way and attacked the ugliest birds. They met again and the owl said: 'What have you done? You have killed my young ones!'

ANIMAL MOTIFS IN FOLK-LITERATURE

Maltese tales and other folk-literature contain various motifs relating to animals. As a motif-index of these folk-tales is not available, an attempt is here made to index motifs contained in the Maltese stories collected by Fr. E. Magri, S.J., which are the least accessible to non-Maltese scholars. The index could be considerably enlarged by analysing the tales and anecdotes included by H. Stumme in his Maltesische Märchen, Gedichte und Rätsel in Deutscher Übersetzung (Leipzig, 1904) and in B. Illg's Maltesische Märchen und Schwanke (2 vols., Leipzig, 1906).

The motifs indexed here are arranged according to the classification system used in Stith Thompson's Motif-Index of Folk-Literature (revised edition, 1955, 6 vols.). Whenever a Maltese motif could not be traced in an identical form in Thompson's Index, that motif has been given a separate notation and marked with an asterisk to show that it is a local variation of a motif already indexed there. The reference after each motif, given in upper case Roman numerals, is to the Maltese tales as enumerated by Magri himself, the variants being shown in parenthesis and in lower case type. The complete list of Fr. Magri's tales is given hereunder in English translation. No. 1 in his collection is a general introduction to the tales contained in Μητροβική Μουσειολογία. Nos. II-XV follow Magri's own enumeration, to which Nos. XVI-XXVII have been added to cover the tales which appeared in his other publications:
II. How the First Boat was made.
III. The Origin of the Maltese People.
IV. The Two Pillars between the Inner and Outer Seas.
V. The Many-Headed Serpent.
VI. Bufies (The Land of no Return)
VII. The Prowess of the Wise Woman's Son.
   (i) The Wise Woman's Son kills the 'Golfu'.
   (ii) The Wise Woman's Son brings the Singing Bird.
   (iii) The Wise Woman's Son brings the Tree of the Singing Bird.
   (iv) The Wise Woman's Son brings the Elephants' Bones with which the Sultan can build a Temple.
   (v) The Wise Woman's Son brings the Lady of Beauty.
VIII. A Girl brings the Singing Bird.

IX. The Man that loves his Mother, or, The Maltese Samson.
X. The Water Monster.
   (i) He that does good in the World frees a Maiden from the Water Monster. [variant]
   (ii) The Four Trades.
XI. The Eighth Son delivers the Sultan's Daughter from the Dragon.
XII. The Seven Inhabited Citrons. [variant].

XIII. The Land ship [3 variants].
XIV. Balmies.
XV. Our Fathers and the Giants.
   (i) The Thirteenth Child.

(ii) The Children of the Giantess, or the Origin of the people of Gozo and Malta.
(iii) The Woman that carried huge building stones in Malta and Gozo.
(iv) Il-Borg ta' l-Irramma (place-name in Gozo).
(v) The Crown of Giants (place-name in Gozo).
(vi) The Giants' Bastions (place-name in Gozo).
(vii) The Giants' Gathering (place-name in Gozo).

10 M.Z. = Mogħdiża taux-Żmien, a series of 150 books of popular reading on various subjects edited by A.M. Galea between 1899 and 1913.
(viii) The Giant and the Bird Hunter [+ variant].
(ix) The Giant Goliath.
(x) A Boy destroys nine Giants [+ variant].
(xi) A Girl destroys a Giantess [+ variant].
(xii) The Tree.
(xiii) The Jews' Cave.
(xiv) The Jews' City.
(xv) The Knight.
(xvi) Kanclau (place-name in Gozo).
(xvii) In-Najj (nickname).
(xviii) Ta' Seksek (The Gossip – nickname).

X'JGHID IL-MALTU FUQ ID-DINJA TA' TAMI U FUQ IR-RJiem – (What the Maltese say about the Nether World and the Winds) 1905 [M.Z. 44]

XVI. The Nether World [+ variant].
XVII. The Explanation of the Story of Balmies.
XVIII. The Winds [+ variants].

X'JGHID IL-MALTU JEW B'GERF MLA MXTIB TAL-MALTIN – (What the Maltese say, or The Unwritten Lore of the Maltese People) 1925.

XIX. A Chariot of Gold and Silk.
XX. Long March.
XXI. Rise Early and Work Overtime.
XXII. The Story of the Old Man buried in the Cave.
XXIII. The Red Doctor cures the Sultan's Daughter.
XXIV. The Tale of the Months [+ 2 variants].
XXV. The Sultan's Daughter answers 'No' to three Questions.
XXVI. The Baker's Son sets Three Riddles to the Sultan's Daughter.
XXVII. The Farmer that planned the (agricultural) year in the place of Blessed God.
XXVIII. Rainless January borrows two days from his Brother February.

Nos. II, III, IV, XV(ii)–(vii), (xiii)–(xiv), (xvi)–(xviii), XVII and XXVII, in the above list should more appropriately be considered as aetiological tales, purporting to explain a cause. The remaining stories fall neatly under the more specific heading of Fairy Tales. For the purpose of this study, however, all the texts published by Magri have been considered. The following animal motifs occur in Magri's tales:
A. MYTHOLOGICAL MOTIFS


*A2461.1.1. Lion (bird) with closed eyes is wide awake. VII(ii) 43; IX 8; XII 62.

A2520. Disposition of animals.

*A2521.2. Why bird is sad and stops singing. VII(iii) 46.

B. ANIMALS

B10. Mythical beasts and hybrids.

B11.4.1. Flying dragon. X(ii) 30.

B11.10. Sacrifice of human being to dragon. X(i) 23, (ii) 30.

B11.11.1. Dragon fight. Respite granted and dragon returns with renewed strength. V 28; XVI 22.

B11.12.1.2. Dragon dips wounded part in water trough, is healed immediately. XI 43; XVI 22.


B15.1.2.6.1. Seven-headed serpent. V 27; X(i) 23.

*B16.0.1.1. Beast (serpent) that steals fruit (apples, pears). V 27; XVI 7, 18.


B100. Treasure animals.

B102.5. Golden Calf. (XV(iv) 34.

B120. Wise Animals.


B170. Magic birds, fish, reptiles, etc.

B172.6. Magic birds lure hunters to certain places. XIV 33.


B180. Magic quadrupeds.

B184.1.12. Magic borse goes through fire. XII 69.

B210. Speaking animals.

B211.1.3. Speaking borse (mule) XI 35; XIV 35; XVI 9.

B211.3. Speaking bird. VII(ii) 43.

B240. King of Animals.

B241.2.1. King of Lions. XIV 39.
B242. King of birds. VII(v) 50.
B242.2.13. King of Eagles. XV(xii) 63, 65.
B243. King of fishes. VII(v) 50; XIV 37; XV(xii) 62, 68.
B246.1. King of ants. VII(v) 50; XIV 38; XV(xii) 62.

B290. Other animals with human traits.
*B292.4.1.2. Oxen plough for man by night and for king by day. XXII 27

B310. Acquisition of helpful animal.
*B319.3. Helpful animal (ant, eagle, lion) acquired as reward for food V 28; XII 55; XIV 39, 43.

B320. Reward of helpful animal.
B322.1. Hero feeds his own flesh to helpful eagle. XVI 25.

B390. Animals grateful for other kind acts.
B392.1. Animals grateful for being given appropriate food. Hero finds dog with hay and donkey with meat bones. He changes it about. XII 55.

B400. Helpful domestic beasts.
B401. Helpful horse. XIV 45; XV(xii) 62, 69; XVI 11, 14, 16.

B430. Helpful wild beasts.

B450. Helpful birds. VII(v) 52.
B455.3. Helpful eagle. XV(xii) 66; XVI 24.

B470. Helpful fish. VII(v) 52; XIV 50; XV(xii) 68.

B480. Helpful insects.
B481.1. Helpful ant. VII(v) 51; XIV 43; XV(xii) 67.

B500. Magic power from animals.
B501. Animal gives part of body as talisman for summoning its aid. XIV 38-39; XV(xii) 62-63; XVI 11.
*B501.4.1. Eagles give hero feather to burn when in need of help. XV (xii) 63.
*B501.5. Fish gives hero bone to burn if he is in difficulty. XV(xii)62; XIV 38.
*B501.5.1. Fish (bird, ant, lion) gives hero whistle for summoning when
in need of help. VII (v) 50-5.
*B501.6. Ants gives hero one wing to burn if he is in difficulty. XIV 38;
XV(xii) 62.
B501.7. Lion gives hero two hairs from tail for summoning him, XIV 39.

B510. Healing by animals.
*B516.1. Sight restored by deet's (bird’s) milk. XIV 47; XVI 17.

B520. Animal saves person’s life.
*B521.2.1.1. Eagle rescues hero from Underworld. XVI 24.

B540. Animal rescuer or retriever.
*B544.1.1. Magic (transformed) horse helps captive hero. XVI 10.
B548.2.1. Fish recovers ring from sea. VII(v) 52; XV(xii) 68.


B560. Animals advise men.
*B560.2. Grateful horse gives hero advice. XI 36; XIV 36; XV(xii) 62.

B570. Animals serve men.

B580. Animal helps men to wealth and greatness.
B582.2. Animals help hero win princess. XIV 44-49; XVI 15-16.

B600. Marriage of person to animal.
B605. Marriage to dragon. XI 35.

B640. Marriage to person in animal form.
*B640.1.1. Marriage to beast by night and man by day. XI 35.

B730. Fanciful colour, smell, etc. of animals.
*B739.2. Horse's sweat fire-proof. XV(xii) 69.

B750. Fanciful habits of animals.
*B765.7.2.1. Snake's head re-joins body after it has been severed.
V 28.

B800-B899. Miscellaneous animal motifs.
*B801.1. Elephants' bones used to build temple. VII(iv) 48.
B847. Lions placed in city-gate to prevent entrance. XIV 40.
*B848.3. Man sleeps on lion's tails - unharmed. XIV 41.
*B848.4. Captive princess removed from dragon's lion's embrace without being harmed. X(ii) 30.

D. MAGIC

D130. Transformation: man to domestic beast (mammal).

D150. Transformation: man to bird.
  *D154.1.1. Transformation of maiden to dove by sticking magic pin into head. XII 58.

D330. Transformation: domestic beast (mammal) to person.
  D332. Transformation: equine animal (domestic) to person. XI 43; XIV 51.

D350. Transformation: bird to person.
  D354.1. Transformation: dove to person. XII 59.

D620. Periodic transformation.
  D621.1.1. Man by day; animal (dragon) by night. XI 35.

F. MARVELS

F100. Visit to lower world - miscellaneous motifs.

G. OGRES

G300. Other ogres.
  G308.1. Fight with sea-(lake-) monster (serpent). X(i) 23.

H. TESTS

H100. Identification by matching parts of divided token.
  H105.1. Dragon-Tongue proof. Dragon slayer cuts out the tongues and
         uses them to prove his identity as slayer. X(i) 25.
  H105.1.1. False dragon-bead proof. Impostor cuts off dragon heads (after
           tongues have been removed) and attempts to use them as proof of slay-
           ing the dragon. X(i) 24.

H1050. Paradoxical tasks.
H1053.2. Task: coming neither on horse nor on foot. (Comes sitting on animal but with feet reaching the ground). XXII 30.

H1090. Tasks requiring miraculous speed.
   *H1091.1.1. Task: gathering needles scattered by maiden: performed by helper ants. VII(v) 51.

H1320. Quest for marvellous objects or animals.
   *H1331.1.3.3. Quest for golden chickens. XV(i) 62.

K. DECEPTIONS

K1910. Marital impostors.
   K1911.3.1. Substitution of false bride revealed by animal (bird). XII(i) 65

R. CAPTIVES AND FUGITIVES

R10. Abduction.
   *R13.2.4. Abduction of woman by horse. XV(xii) 64.

R110. Rescue of captive.
   R111.1.3. Rescue of princess (maiden) from dragon. X(i) 24; X(ii) 30.

S. UNNATURAL CRUELTY

S260. Sacrifices.
   *S262.2.2. Maiden (princess) as yearly tribute to monster (seven-beaded) serpent. X(i) 23.

Other motifs, not necessarily figuring in folk-narrative, may be noted from the wider field of Maltese Folk-Lore. In the following examples, where no publication can be quoted, the locality where a particular motif has been heard is given in bracket after each motif:

A1882. Creation of ass (See under Animal Tales, No. II)
A1895. Creation of bat (See under Animal Tales, No. III)
A2221.2.2. Blood from cross on robin redbreast (Tarxien).
A2221.3. Markings on animals (donkey) as recollection of Christ’s life (entrance into Jerusalem) (Luqa).
   *A2356.2.7. Why ass has cross on back (shoulders). See under Animal Tales, No. VIII).
A2378.2.2. How goats lost tails. (Luqa).
   *A2434.2.3.1. Why there are no poisonous snakes in Malta (general).
B155.1. Building site determined by halting of animal (Nadur, Gozo).
B184.2.1.1. Magic cow gives extraordinary milk (B’Kara).
B35.4. Wife demands magic parrot (bird, dove) who has accused her.
   (B’Kara).
B35.7. Helpful cow to be killed because of refusal to help step-daughter.
   (B’Kara).
B523. Spider-web over hole saves fugitive. (Mosta).
*B524.2.1.1. Helpful ants sting opposing army. (Gozo).
B582.1.1. Animal wins wife for his master. (Valletta).
C841. Tabu: killing certain animals (doves). (Tarxien).

BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Under each item we list here odd pieces of information relating to animals that reflect folk-customs or superstitious beliefs and often combine to produce popular medical cures and remedies. The material is presented under title headings alphabetically arranged, giving easy and quick reference to the reader.

Amulets – Some of the more common amulets either worn by persons or used as ornaments in decorating buildings, doors, buses, etc. are derived from or have a direct bearing on animals. The following deserve special mention:

(i) The horns of a bull which one can see on the outside of farmhouses or of meat-shops and in the decorations of other buildings. Ivory horns are also used as pendants in watch-chains to protect the wearer from the evil eye. Some people put the fore and little fingers of the hand in the form of a horn in the presence of persons suspected of 'wishing ill' (M. ibezzel) or having 'the evil eye'. Children at play likewise do this sign secretly to make the others lose the game, saying Cirbedbud idur ma’jdej! i.e. may bad luck twist itself round your hand. A horse-shoe sometimes takes the place of the horn (M. qam). It is commonly found nailed to doors, carts, buses and wedding cars, from which it is intended to ward off the evil eye.

(ii) Cowrie shells (M. bakhbush) hung round the neck of children have the effect of preserving them from the evil eye.

(iii) Maltese cart-drivers indulge in decking the horse or mule trappings with red and yellow galloons or with red tassels attached to the carriage pole or with a tuft of feathers which is the characteristic ornamental appendant to the head of a cabman’s horse.\(^{11}\)

(iv) Maltese cart or cab-drivers attach a small piece of softened wax can-

\[^{11}\text{A. Cremona, Some Myths and Beliefs in Maltese Folklore. In 'Melita', 1923, p. 119.}\]
dle blessed on Candlemas Day (Xemgħa tal-Kandlora) to the hairy inside of a horse’s ear as a defence against the evil eye. The same kind of wax candle is wrapped up in a cloth and put beneath the head-stall of cows.

Ants – Like the famous geese which saved Rome in classical times it is believed that during the French Blockade the ants proved of great help to the Maltese as their biting made the French soldiers fire amiss. For proverbs about ants see Nos. 278, 282 under Proverbs.

Beast of Burden – Animal dealers declaring a beast to be qaww u shib (lit. strong and whole) undertake to guarantee that the animal is in fact free from the following four diseases: pilzu (It. bolso, asthma [vet. term]); lanktur (It. anticore, chest tumour of a horse [vet. term]); formika (It. formica, animal foot disease [vet. term]) and ugiegh ta’ zagg, tummy ache.

Bird-pets – The owner of a bird which flies away from the cage can only reclaim it within a distance of seven streets.¹² This may lie at the bottom of the otherwise obscure expression sebda’ kantużer biqbod’tseven street corners away’.

Blessing of Animals – The following is Busuttil’s description¹³ of this ancient custom: ‘Among the popular Maltese customs in which animals play a leading part that of the blessing of the quadrupeds of the equine species, in Valletta, on St. Anthony’s Day, is the most familiar. On the morning of the 17th January (St. Anthony’s Day) a number of horses, mules, and donkeys, decked out in ribbons and tassels, are driven in procession in front of the Vittoria, a little church in Strada Mezzodi, at the back of the Royal Opera House, where a priest standing at the door of the little church sprinkles the animals with holy water as they pass by. The same ceremony takes place annually at Notabile, where the animals are blessed by an Augustinian friar, at the door of St. Augustine’s Church. Here the quadrupeds partake of some barley which is placed in a tray for them. In the time of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the ceremony of blessing the quadrupeds on St. Anthony’s day was more imposing than it is in our days. The first that took part in the procession were the horses drawing the Grand Master’s stately carriage, followed by every description of vehicle, from the gala coach of the dignitaries of the island to the peasant’s cart’. The scene has not changed much since this description was written in 1894. However, one should add that a similar ceremony takes place at

¹² For the information in this and the preceding entry cf. L. Bonelli, Saggi del Folklore dell’Isola di Malta. Palermo, 1895, pp. 30–31.
¹³ V. Busuttil, Holiday Customs in Malta... 1894, pp. 13–14.
Xagħra, in Gozo, and that other animals besides those of the equine species are nowadays taken to be blessed both at Valletta and at Notabile, e.g. piglets, bulls, cats, dogs, birds and other domestic pets.

**Bogey-Man – Busuttil**\(^{14}\) writes: 'The ancient Maltese thought, and insisted upon others believing, that the Bogey-man wanders about our streets during the winter nights. The Bogey-man is described as a hideous animal partaking of the nature of an ox, a ram and a donkey, going about until it comes to the first house which has been unfairly possessed, in order that with its hideous cries it might frighten the inmates. Parents and nurses are still in the habit of frightening the little ones with the Bogey-man in order to induce them to go to sleep'.

**Bull** – There is a persistent tradition in these islands that a Golden Bull lies buried somewhere, waiting to be unearthed by some lucky person. The strongest claim is made for the locality of Gelmus Hill, in Gozo, where a sensational find of a golden bull occurred in the 18th Century but the treasure was buried again and has not been found since. Recently, in the course of excavations at Tas-Silg, in the Marsaxlokk area, there was a strong rumour that the golden bull would likely be found there. According to another belief, the bull is said to turn into snail shells at the moment of finding. Margaret Murray writes of this belief in the Introduction to her *Excavations in Malta* (London, 1923, Part I, p. 3):

'The belief in bull worship in ancient times was very strong, and has been confirmed among the workmen by the finding of the sculptured bull at Tarkien... The story of the Golden Bull buried in the foundation of one of the ancient buildings is very firmly believed in. In this connection I heard interesting stories of buried treasure. There was, in the time of my informants' grandfather, a farmer who was one day ploughing his field, when he felt a tug from below at the plough. As there was another man with him, he said nothing but made a mental note of the place, and went out that night with a lantern to investigate. He found a flat stone which he raised, and then dug below it. He came upon the figure of a sheep all of solid gold "as big as that", said my informant holding his hands about two feet apart. Being afraid lest it should be taken from him he broke it to pieces, and disposed of the fragments to a goldsmith to such advantage that he became a rich man and never did a day's work after...'.

In connection with the church at San Pawl tat-Targa Count Ciantar mentions an old custom which was subsequently abolished. On St. Paul's Day

\(^{14}\) V. Busuttil, op. cit., p. 136.
(February 10) it was customary for the farmers of the vicinity to prepare a banquet. Each one gave some grain or its equivalent in money, and a beautiful bull was fattened for the feast. These banquets, however, gradually came to be a source of great disorders: the Bishop prohibited them and, together with the Apostolic Visitor, ordered that the money usually spent on the feast should, in future, go towards the saying of masses to be celebrated on feast days for the benefit of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood. 'And so it happened that, on the day of that Saint, a strong bull, tightly bound though it was, broke loose of the ropes that bound it, and set out at a run until, arriving before the door of the church, it paused for a while, then continued its headlong run to the shore and plunged into the sea. On account of this those simple farmers believed that it was a clear indication that the Apostle was displeased because the feast was no longer being celebrated in the original manner. And they went before the Bishop, pleading their case and asking permission to continue the custom of preparing the usual banquet; but the prudent prelate, following the orders of the Holy See, instructed them to abide by the decree and thus that custom came to an end.'

Cows—To guard cows against the evil eye a bell (M. nagusa) is hung round their neck. A Gozitan peasant told me that the bell is there just for pride (M. ghall-kourija) for the cow likes to feel important. For other beliefs enshrined in sayings see Proverbs Nos. 1-19.

Dog—The howling of a dog in a neighbourhood is held to presage the death of any people that are sick in it. The practice of staging dog-fights still exists in some localities. The tails of fighting dogs are cut off when they are still young. The dogs are smeared with the gall of an animal of the bovine species, the idea being that when the dogs try to bite one another, the bitter taste of the gall will prevent them from doing so.

Busuttil14 refers to a popular remedy against the effects of a fright. 'The cure of the ailments brought about in consequence of a fright is to kill a puppy, boil it, give the patient to drink the water in which it is boiled, then throw the whole boiled pup in the plate in such a way as to cause a fright to the patient'.

Dove (pigeon) — It is considered taboo to cut off the head of a dove as this bird symbolises the Holy Ghost. So one has either to twist its neck or think of some other way of killing it.

Fever—A popular remedy which is now going out of use was to cut open

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15 V. Busuttil, op. cit., p. 156.
a live rabbit and place it with the still warm entrails on the stomach of the patients. People believed that the fever thus passed on from the patient to the animal.

**Fumigation of Animals** – This practice is believed to ward off disease and the consequences of the evil eye. In 1575 Mgr. Duzina refers to the practice of women at Naxxar reciting some mysterious words over sick animals. He says: '...and there are some women who cut laurel leaves, throw them into the fire and then, as they go round fumigating the sick animals, they utter some words which I do not know'. Commenting on this practice,¹⁷ which has survived to the 20th century, Cremona writes: 'the smoking of cattle and swine with the fumes of herbs as was practised in medieval times by the Anglo-Saxons tribes and the blessing of herds and cattle pens by the sprinkling of holy water as is done nowadays by the priest in Sicily, find their parallel in the Maltese custom of calling the good old man of the village to perform the identical rite by smoking with the burning leaves of the blessed olive tree. The process is meant as a protection against the "evil eye" or a charm for good luck. The ashes of the burnt leaves are never dropped on the premises but are thrown away in a cross-way lest the evil eye should remain in the house'.

**Hawkmoth** – The appearance of a white hawkmoth (M. babrija) betokens the coming home of some one who is abroad. The appearance of a black hawkmoth, however, is the harbinger of sad news.¹⁸

**Hen** – The mother of a newly-born babe has to eat a hen's neck and head on the day following childbirth, for if she fails to do so the child will take more than three months to start keeping its head erect.

**Horseracing** – This has long been a favourite sport in the Maltese Islands. The Innarja races, which are the earliest on record, can be traced back to the 15th C. State encouragement under the Knights helped to establish horseracing as a favourite pastime, and some of the races instituted by the Grand Masters, especially by Verdala and Lascaris, have survived to this day. After the First World War, the revival of this sport in Malta was likewise due to the influential patronage extended to it by the late Lord Plumer, then Governor of Malta. This period also saw the introduction of trotting races, in which the late Mr. S. Manduca, a well-known figure in local racing circles, took a leading part.

Traditional horseraces take place on the road, not on the race track. Horse and mare races are held over a longer distance than those of don-

¹⁷ A. CREMONA, op. cit., p. 114.
¹⁸ V. BUSUTTIL, op. cit., p. 152.
keys and mules. In recent years mezzukavalli of fourteen hands and ponies of thirteen have been allowed to enter for the races.

Racing animals in Malta are still ridden barebacked, without bridle or trappings excepting the halter (M. kapsesru). This peculiarity so struck Brydone in 1770 that he wrote in his *Travels in Sicily and Malta*, (1848, p. 132): 'The horseraces of Malta are of a very uncommon kind. They are performed without either saddle or bridle, whip or spur; and yet the horses are said to run full speed, and to afford a great deal of diversion. They are accustomed to the ground for some weeks before and although it is entirely over rock and pavement there are very seldom any accidents. They have races of asses and mules, performed in the same manner, four times every year. The rider is only furnished with a machine like a shoemaker's awl, to prick on his courser when he is lazy'. After noting this 'very curious method of horseracing' Charles Mac Farlane in his *Popular Customs, Sports and Recollections of the South of Italy* (1846, p. 20-1) describes the races held on Innarja in Malta: 'The horses are generally barbs, imported from the neighbouring coast of Africa - small, good-tempered and certainly not swift. To these characteristics of the animals, which facilitate such a mode of equitation, we must add the important circumstance that where the run or the great effort is made they go up hill... but, notwithstanding this, the Maltese races certainly offer a novel and amusing scene to the stranger'.

Maltese jockeys are usually youngsters ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age, generally chosen because of their slight weight. They are accustomed to ride barebacked from a very early age and take great pride in being selected to run at one of the traditional Maltese races such as those held on Innarja Day. They are for the most part dressed in a white and red silk shirt and white trousers; but an old palju sometimes takes the place of the national colours. It is not uncommon for the same jockey (M. gerrej) to ride in all or most of the events, and some of them can be seen running breathlessly at the termination of one race to reach the starting point in time to take part in the succeeding one.

Severe punishment was meted out in the past to those who in any way obstructed the animals taking part in the races. A popular version of an old proclamation dating from the days of the Grand Masters and collected by Prof. L. Bonelli19 recalls this in the following lines:

Bandu kontra bandu!
Minn tas-Sultan minn taghna
Li nistmaw bhal Alla taghna:

Min jinbex xi bhima - b'xi siegla u b'xi kamxott
Nibaghruh fuq ix-xwieni ta' Malta - jiekol il-biskott xott!

(A proclamation by the Grand Master whom we honour as we honour God. Whoever obstructs an animal with a rope or with a shirt shall be sent to the Malta galleys to eat dry biscuits).

Such practices may be due to a perverted sense of parochialism. The horse's win was a village win as well. After the races the winning horse is still paraded through the village streets, the owner leading his horse with the jockey on its back and a trusted friend making a show of the palju or prize-flag behind. People on all sides gather around and shower congratulations on the horse's achievement.

The prize distributed at this race is called palju from the Latin pallium. It consists of a narrow strip of fine damask of various shades about seven feet in length and one and a half feet wide. It recalls the use of similar palji in the annual races held at Siena and Ferrara in Italy. In Malta it is customary to make a present of these palji to the parish church after the festivities come to an end.

In the past the most important races were those held on St. John's Day (June 24), l-Imlnarja (June 29) and St. Rocco's Day (August 16). On June 28, 1651 a Magisterial 'bando' decreed that entry to these three races was limited to those who were enrolled in the militia.29

The races on St. John's Day were instituted by Grand Master Lascaris by a decree dated May 29, 1638. We read that 'in order that the solemnity of the nativity of the glorious patron and protector St. John the Baptist may be celebrated with public rejoicing, and to perpetuate the custom but lately introduced, of holding various races for the palji on that day, it was ordered that the expenses of the said races would be defrayed by the Grand Crosses who had been promoted during the year elapsing from one feast to another', and in their default the Common Treasury itself had to supply the money, on condition that the races would be held in Strada Reale'.31 The starting point was near St. Elmo and the winning post near Porta Reale. The street used to be strewn with sand in order that the horses may have a surer foothold in their steep ascent from St. Elmo. This race is no longer held in Malta. In Gozo, however, horse racing takes place on this day at Xewkija, which has St. John the Baptist for its patron saint. The custom dates back to the 18th Century when they were first held 'in virtue of a new legacy left by one of the parish priests of that village'.32

29 R.M.L. Ms. 149, p. 132.
_L-Imnarja_ (June 29) is the most popular folk-festival of Malta. In the 15th Century the Universita provided funds for the palji and the races were already strongly established when the Order came to Malta. The races held at Rabat to this day are still a characteristic feature of the feast. A prize (M. palju) won at these races is greatly coveted and is deemed enough to win the good looks of the beloved. This old folk-song refers to the Imnarja races:

Waslet l-Imnarja, waslet,  
Ghandi żiemel ingerrih;  
Jekk jehodli l-ewwel, goja,  
Il-palju lilek naghrih!

(_L-Imnarja_ has come and I will enter my horse for the races; if I win the prize, my dear, I shall give the prize to you). The scene has not changed much since 1738, when Agius de Soldanis wrote: 'Then they return from the Boschetto and repair partly to the Cathedral Church and partly to the walls where the race is to be held; and I truly cannot say how they can stand the heat of the sun, remaining, especially the women, for four whole hours waiting to see the races'. Horses, mules, and mares and donkeys take part in these races. In Gozo horseraces are held at Nadur, several Maltese horse-owners entering their animals for the races. This custom can be traced back at least to the 18th Century.

St. Roque's Day (August 16) is specially noted for the horse races held in honour of this saint, _Santu Rokku tat-Tigrija_ (St. Roque for horseraces) is a common expression to this day, and there are various references to them in folk-songs. The races were introduced by Grand Master Verdala in 1592 after a great plague epidemic which had wrought havoc among the population for eighteen months. By a vow of the Università of Malta, the Church of St. Roque at Valletta was constructed and a confraternity in the said church set up in honour of the saint, 'while to commemorate the liberation from the plague, by a vow of the same Università, the races for the palji were instituted on the feast of the same saint'. The races were at first held in Valletta for Agius De Soldanis says: 'In the afternoon a great number of people repair to Valletta, under the roof of the Knights (i.e. Upper Barracca) and pass the time until vespers in dancing, singing and eating. In the evening the races are held and the city (although it is not a feast day) is no less crowded than on St. John's Day'.

Subsequently the races were transferred to Fierà where the spectacle

aroused great excitement every year. Mr. V. Busuttil gave the following description in 1894: 'Although the races do not commence before 6 p.m. yet, as early as 3 o'clock the Pietà Creek is all covered with hundreds of boats of every description laden with people; and all along the Pietà quay, from the bathing-house — the place from which the competing animals start — to the winning post at a little distance from Portes des Bombes is always lined with thousands of spectators in order to witness the sport. Some five minutes before 6 o'clock a gun is fired as a signal for the people to clear the way; a second report is then heard, and some ten or twelve donkeys are seen running at full speed, driven by jockeys, amidst great shouts and roars of laughter from the spectators caused sometimes by the stubbornness of some of the long-eared quadrupeds which, instead of running keep kicking right and left, not being in humour perhaps on that day of being tormented by the constant goading of their merciless rider. The donkey race is immediately followed by the horses first and then by that of the mares.'

When the streets at Pietà were asphalted the races began to be held at the Marsa, and since the War they have been transferred to Rabat. The money for these races was usually drawn from the rent of a large house at Floriana, left for the purpose by the Knights, which was blitzed during the War.

Of the other popular races, those held on July 16 on the occasion of the feast of Our Lady of Carmel go back to about a century ago, being first organised by the Carmelite friars themselves and the funds being collected every year by public subscription. Although the feast is celebrated in Valletta, the races used to be held at Gżira and the palji distributed at these races were usually taken from Kingagate to the playing of marches by the civic bands amidst the great enthusiasm of the people. The starting point was near the Sliema ferry and the winning post in the vicinity of the Police Station at Ta' Xbiex. Large crowds attended and it was not uncommon for people to pay some money to the residents along the streets through which the quadrupeds passed in order to get a good view of the races from the roofs. When the streets were asphalted, however, it became dangerous for the animals to go at breakneck speed over the asphalted roads and the races were transferred to Rabat.

On the feast of the Assumption of our Lady (August 15) many Maltese cross over to Gozo to witness the festivities at Victoria which are brought to a close by the races on the afternoon of the feast. As far back as 1738, according to Agius De Soldanis, 'In the evening the races were held for donkeys, mules, cart-horses and men, the horses being left for the feast of
Our Lady of Victory, giving beautiful *palji* as prizes’. These races have survived to this day.

On September 8, known as *Ii-Vitorja* in memory of the victory of the Maltese and Knights over the Turks in 1565, horseracing takes place at Xagħra in Gozo. In the 18th Century Count Ciantar refers to ‘a similar race held on the 8th of September, day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin known as ‘tal-Vitorja’, at the expense of the Università of Gozo’. Horses, mares, mules and donkeys take part in these races. Up to the early thirties of this century, similar horseraces at Sliema formed part of the popular rejoicings in commemoration of the victory of 1565. Large crowds attended and the same excitement as on St. Roque’s Day was witnessed. These races, which were comparatively of recent origin, have not been held since the last War.

Three other races held in Gozo may be considered as later innovations in this field: (i) at Victoria on St. Calogero’s Day (August 16), in which animals taken over to Gozo for the races on August 15 took part; (ii) at Sannat on St. Margaret’s Day (July 22), and (iii) since 1946, at Victoria on the occasion of the feast of St. George.

**Mare** – It has been shown in the Proverbs Section that a mare (*debbu*) in the popular mind is equated with a too lively maid (*xebbba*). A curious practice about which I was told by an informant from Lija illustrates this belief from another angle. Folk-memory there records that a certain Ganni nicknamed ‘Paxxi’, had a mare which girls intending to marry were allowed to ride to see if they were fit for marriage. If the girl slipped off the mare’s back she was not considered good for marriage; if the mare rode quietly with her, it was a sign that she was fit for marriage.

**Mouse** – It was believed that if a person paying a visit, for the first time, to a party was not treated to a sort of drink called *zambur*, made of aniseed, a mouse would enter the chest of drawers and gnaw all the petticoats of the mistress of the house.²⁸

**Newt** – When one kills a newt (*M. wizgha*) or a lizard (*M. gremxula*) and leaves its tail contorting or wagging on the floor that tail is said to be cursing the parents of its destroyer.²⁹ Bonelli adds that it is a bad omen to see a newt, and to avert bad luck one must exclaim: *Gimgha u Sibt*! (Friday and Saturday)! If one happens to see the contortions of a newt’s tail, one has to repeat this exorcism three times, at the same time making the horn-sign with two fingers of the right hand to undo the effects of

²⁸ V. Busuttil, op. cit., p. 148.
²⁹ L. Bonelli, *Saggi del Folklore dell’Isola di Malta*, Palermo, 1895, p. 29.
the tail's 'imprecations'.

**Octopus** — In stewing octopus or any other fish or meat that requires long cooking, a clean piece of cork is put into the stew. It is said to make the flesh tender. A fresh piece must be used each time.\(^{30}\)

**Pigs** — From the abattoir comes the belief that human beings have grown so callous because pigs had eaten up the plant of human conscience! At Qormi there is a rural chapel known as 'Ta' Qrejca'. People fattened a sow during the year and on the day of the feast they killed it, melted its fat and gave away the dumplings (M. ċieqeq) to the people present. Another custom which has gone out of use since the War was known by the name of All Souls' Pig (M. il-Hanzira ta' l-Erwieb). This pig roamed about the village, receiving food and delicate morsels from the villagers. On all Souls' Day (2nd November), however, the pig was killed, flayed and cooked; the poor of the village were called together and each received a good morsel of pig.

**Snakes** — According to tradition, St. Paul removed the poison from the snakes of Malta. Another cynical saying asserts that after removing the poison from the tongues of the serpents he put it into the tongues of the Maltese. Some of our people believe in a house ghost or guardian spirit which exists in the shape of an old black serpent and bestows riches and good luck on the children born in that house. It is held to be extremely unlucky to kill the old black serpent, as after its death great misfortunes will befall the members of the family.

**Tortoise** — Well-to-do families used to keep a tortoise at home for good luck. On special feast-days, e.g. St. John's Day, l-Imnarja, the 8th of September, etc., they used to apply oil to its back till it shone and then left it in the yard to be admired by visitors. Some people believe that the blood of a tortoise is an excellent remedy for jaundice caused by a fright. Male patients have to bleed a female tortoise, and female patients a male tortoise; after which they make the sign of the Cross with its blood on their arms and legs.

It is not irrelevant here to reproduce the following extract from an early 19th Century manuscript entitled *Descrizione di Malta* (Chap. 1, p. 22) in the possession of the late Sir Philip Pullicino. Speaking of tortoises which abound in the neighbourhood of Lampedusa and Linosa, the writer says 'La si porta a Malta ancor vivente, perché questi animali vivono per lungo tempo senza bere ne mangiare, e non muoiono se non quando

\(^{30}\text{M. Murray, Maltese Folk-Tales. 1932, p. 57.}\)
il loro grasso è del tutto consumato. La gente povera soltanto mangiava anticamente nell'isola la tartaruga marina, ma da che vi si trovano gli Inglesi che hanno introdotto il gusto della mock turtle soup, questo amfibio si è di molto nobilitato. La moda e la medicina trovano la sua carne delicata e salubre soprattutto per ristabilire la salute degli scorbutici e per far del suo brodo un rimedio depurativo calmante e ristorante alle persone attaccate da febbri etiche, o minacciate di consumazione.