

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "KIRKOP"

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Hal-Kirkop (in the Italianate spelling *Hal Chircop*) is one of the south-eastern villages of Malta, situated about half-way between Żurrieq and Hal-Luqa. The same name, normally spelt *Chircop*, is a Maltese surname of medium frequency. Although the connection between the toponym and the family-name is evident, the origin of the word has long puzzled local scholars.¹

In his article "A Brief Survey of Maltese Place-names", Joseph Aquilina simply notes that "the etymology of this Maltese village is obscure",² an agnostic position which he repeated some time ago in his Sunday Times column *Linguistic Pot-Pourri* (-49, March 2, 1986) where he comments further: "As a word-pattern it is in a class of its own, an exception to the established models. It sounds very much like the English surname *Kirkop*, sheer coincidence but the similarity is striking."³ The surname *Chircop*, though not explained, is listed among Maltese names of Romance origin in Professor Aquilina's "A Comparative Study in Lexical Material relating to Nicknames and Surnames".⁴

Erin Serracino-Inglott tentatively relates the word to the Arabic root R-K-B (=Malt. *rikeb* 'he rode'), suggesting that it possibly refers to the relative altitude of the village; however the phonetic difficulties of such an etymology are evident.⁵ Also mentioned in the *Miklem* entry KIRKOP are Agius de Soldanis' association of the toponym with a Sicilian *richippa* 'piega dell'abito', and Caruana's spurious etymology with its equally fanciful explanation: "... significherebbe uno spazio, un piccolo recinto incluso, posto al di sopra della reticula aenea, fatto appositamente per intercettare ciò che cadesse dall'altare". The lexicographer finally reports Bellanti's view that "Possibly the name derives from a substantive. I am inclined to believe that its origin is Sicilian...". Serracino-Inglott supports this hypothesis by noting that those Maltese village-names which, like *Kirkop*, are preceded by the prefix *Hal-*, frequently perpetuated old Sicilian surnames (cf. *Hal-Balzan*, *Hal-Lija*, *H-Attard*).⁶

That *Kirkop/Chircop* is indeed an old Sicilian surname was later convincingly demonstrated by Godfrey Wettinger, who recognized it as a development of the Siculo-Greek *Procòpiu* (< Gk. *Prokopios*; Latin *Procopius*, Italian *Procopio*).⁷ Old maps of Malta give one or both of two basic variants of the village-name: *Percop* and *Corcop* (et sim.). Both lexical types appear as surnames in the two medieval civic registers from Notabile edited by Dr. Wettinger in the late 1960's.⁸ In the militia roll of 1419 there are seven entries of the name *Kercheppu*, five instances of *Percopu*, and one *Perkope*. The bearers of these names hail from several of the central and eastern villages of Malta, from Naxxar to Zabbar. One *Kercheppu* and one *Percopu* happen to be natives of a village given as *Percopu*, evidently the modern Hal-Kirkop. Mentioned in the work roster of the 1480's are one *Kercheppu* (apparently from *Percopu* village) and nine individuals named *Percop*, all from other districts.

Here the problem might seem to rest, since the co-existence of two markedly different variants of the one name is not problematical in itself. What is, however, remarkable is the extent of phonetic erosion of the original Sicilian *Procopiu*,

especially when one compares the dissimilar fate of other Sicilian anthroponyms in fifteenth-century Malta, e.g. *Attardu* > *Attardu*, *Atardu*, *Actard*; *Azzupardu* > *Azupardu*, *Azupardi*, *Azuparda*, *Aczupard*, *Zupard*; *Balzanu* > *Balzan*, *Balzam*; *Bartolu* > *Bartalu*, *Gattu* > *Gactu*, *Gat*. In all these examples we have (local apocope and learned spellings apart) variations on a single phonetic form; in the case of *Kirkop* one is clearly dealing with two distinct (if ultimately identical) base forms.

The phonetic progression from *Procopiu* to *Kirkop* can, of course, be reconstructed as follows:

<i>Procopiu</i>	>	* <i>Prokopu</i>	(<i>loss of yod</i>)
* <i>Prokopu</i>	>	* <i>Porkopu</i>	(<i>metathesis</i>)
* <i>Porkopu</i>	>	<i>Perkopu</i>	(<i>vocalic dissimilation</i>)
<i>Perkopu</i>	>	* <i>Kerkopu</i>	(<i>consonantal assimilation</i>)
* <i>Kerkopu</i>	>	<i>Kerkep(p)u</i>	(<i>vocalic assimilation</i>)
		> <i>Korkop</i>	(<i>vocalic assimilation; apocope</i>)
		> <i>Kirkop</i>	(<i>apocope</i>)

Nevertheless the unusual contemporaneity of two such forms (in the fifteenth century at least) gives rise to the suspicion that somewhere along the line the surname had been crossed with another quite distinct word bearing the consonantal sequence K-K-P, a form which eventually absorbed and displaced the original *Procopiu* and its variants. Such cases of contamination are particularly common in Italian surnames, for example *Pallavicini* (*pelavicini* ‘robber (lit. skinner) of neighbours’ x *palla* ‘ball’), *Vispo* (*visco* = *vesco*(*vo*) ‘bishop’ x *vespa* ‘wasp’), *Nuvolone* (*Nibelung* ‘Napoleon’ x *nuvola* ‘cloud’), *Occhipinti* (*occhipunti* ‘weak (lit. pierced) eyes’ x *pinti* ‘painted’). In some cases the formal assimilation is complete, as in *Gilli*, *Gillio* (*Ægidius* > *giglio* ‘lily’), *Salmone* (*Salomone* ‘Solomon’ > *salmone* ‘salmon’), *Cielo*, *Celo* ((*Mi*)*chele* > *cielo* ‘sky’), *Pellicano* (*pelacani* ‘dog-skinner; ruffian’ > *pellicano* ‘pelican’), Sicilian *Papa* (Greek *pappás* ‘priest’ > *papa* ‘pop’).⁹ It is important to note that the mechanics of lexical crossing require merely a phonetic similarity; semantic association is very much a secondary factor which may or may not be rationalized later through folk etymology (as in the case of *Occhipinti*, thought today to mean ‘painted eyes’¹⁰).

My own suspicion is that the Maltese forms of *Procopiu* were contaminated by, and practically assimilated to, two distinct variants of a Sicilian word meaning ‘apricot’.¹¹ Map 1276 of the *Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz* (AIS, Band VII) registers the following forms for the name of the stone-fruit:

- (1) type VRACCÒCU (FRACCÒCU), at Palermo and in most of central Sicily (point 803 Palermo: *vaykkwòkku* < **varkwòkku*, 824 Baucina: *vrakkòku*, 826 Mistretta: *varkòku*, 844 Villalba: *frakkòku*, 845 Calascibetta: *frakkòku*, 873 Naro: *vrakwòku*, 865 Aidone: *verikòk*);
- (2) type PIRCÒCU, in the west, south-west and sporadically in the north-east (821 Vita: *perkòku*, 851 San Biagio Platani: *pirkòku*, 817 San Fratello: *pròkàku*, 859 Mascalucia: *prikòku*);

- (3) type PRICÒPU, in the north-east, i.e. Val Demone (836 Sperlinga: *prðkopu*, 838 Bronte: *prekòp*^u, 818 Fantina/Novara di Sicilia: *prikòppu*);
- (4) type CHIRIC(U)ÒPU, in the east and south-east (875 San Michele di Ganzaria: *krikropu*, 846 Catenanuova: *kirikuòpu*, 896 Giarratana: *kirikwòpu*).

What emerges as significant here is the formal proximity of the north-eastern type PRICÒPU to the medieval Maltese *Percopu*, and, more particularly, the striking similarity of the south-eastern CHIRIC(U)OPU to Maltese *Kirkop* (medieval *Kercheppu*). It is surely no coincidence that CHIRIC(U)OPU occurs in the very area of the greater island from which the bulk of Maltese Sicilianisms originate: the Val di Noto. The north-eastern zone with its PRICOPU type is the next most important source of Sicilian loanwards in Maltese. Both words for 'apricot' could easily have found their way to Malta after 1224, whether as nicknames or as alternatives to the indigenous Arabic *berquq* in contemporary slang or in the hybrid jargon of the Sicilian settlers. In any case, the personal name *Percopiu/Pircopiu* was well and truly in a position to be crossed with the contemporary common nouns *pricopu*/**pircopu*/**percopu* and *chiricòpu*. This would also explain the premature loss of the yod element (intact in modern Sicily and Calabria: *Procopio*, *Procopi*¹²) even before apocope became widespread in Romance Maltese, thus

- **Percopiu* 'Procopius' x **percòpu* 'apricot' > *Percopu* (> *Percop*)
 **Percopiu* 'Procopius' x **kerkòpu*, *kirikòpu* 'apricot' > **Kerkoppu*
 (> *Kercheppu*) > *Kirkop*.

Of course there is no good reason to rule out the strong likelihood that the crossing of the personal name and the fruit-name first occurred in eastern Sicily, and that both types were imported as proper names into Malta, one destined to flourish, the other to disappear. This latter hypothesis would appear to be supported by the absence of any possible descendant of the Sicilianism *chiricòpu* 'apricot' in modern Maltese: clearly the position of the native *berquq* was never seriously challenged.

The Maltese *berquq* shares a common etymology with the west Sicilian type VRACCOCU (FRACCOCU), both forms coming directly from the Maghrebine Arabic *barqûq*.¹³ This same Arabic word with a concreted definite article (*al-barqûq*) is the source of most of the modern European names of the fruit: Spanish *albaricoque*, Portuguese *albricoque*, Catalan *albercoc* (> Sardinian *baracòcco*, *biricòcco*), French *abricot* (> English *apricot*, German *Aprikose*), Modern Greek *berýkokkon*. Arabic *barqûq* is a borrowing from the Byzantine Greek *praikók(k)ion*, in turn derived from the imperial Latin *præcoquum* (*prunum*) 'precocious (i.e. early-ripening) plum', a popular name for what was otherwise termed *armeni(ac)um prunum* 'Armenian plum'.¹⁴

Sicilian *pircòcu*, *pricòpu*, *chiric(u)òpu*, unlike *vraccòcu*, *fraccòcu*, were not taken from Arabic, but derive directly from the late Latin PRÆCOQUUM (classical PRÆCOX). However on the Italian mainland this word, where it occurs, usually has the different meanings of 'quince-plum' (It. *pesca cotogno*) and (in Calabria) 'large clingstone peach' (It. *pesca duràcina*), cf. the continental forms *percocu*, *pricocu*, *pircopu*, *pricopu*, *cricopu*, *chiricuopu*). The general South Italian term for

'apricot' is *eresòmmulu*, from an Italo-Greek *chrysómèlon* "golden apple" (cf. It. *pomodoro* in the different sense of 'tomato').¹⁵ (*Al-*)*barqûq* occurs only in parts of Apulia (*vermecòcca* - colourfully crossed with *verme* 'worm!') and Lucania (*verneccòcca*)¹⁶; otherwise it is at home in central and northern Italy (*albicocca* et sim.). It would seem, then, that the old Latin term meaning 'quince-plum' or 'clingstone peach', reintroduced into Sicily in Norman times, retained its continental forms while assuming the new Arabic meaning of 'apricot': *materia romanza*, *spirito semitico*. The subsequent attraction of the old Greek personal name *Prokopios* into its orbit could hardly have been an unusual occurrence in a linguistic atmosphere as fluid and confused as that of post-Saracen Sicily and Malta. However, it is not simply a question of the contamination of an established surname by a common noun. The two forms that interest us have both been recorded as South Italian surnames; *Chiricoppi* will be found today in the Palermo telephone directory, and the name *Percoco*, *Percuoco* also occurs in Sicily, though its South Italian epicentre is Campania. This latter form was already a common surname at Benevento in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and De Felice cites from a contemporary document the mention of a certain "Mabilia de Johanni Percuocu".¹⁷

1 I express thanks to Prof. Stanley Fiorini and Prof. Giuseppe Brincat for drawing my attention to various facts and possibilities related to this research.

2 In *Papers in Maltese Linguistics* (The Royal University of Malta, 1961, rpt. 1981), p. 215.

3 In the *Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* (1967), Basil Cottle explains the English surname *Kirkup* as meaning 'church valley' and embodying the Old Norse *kirka* and the Anglo-Saxon *hop* (cf. the surname *Hope*).

4 In *Maltese Linguistics Surveys* (The University of Malta, 1976), p. 198.

5 *Il-Miklem Malti* (Klabb Kotba Maltin, 1978), Vol. 5, p. 112.

6 *Ibid.*

7 G. Wettinger "Non Arabo-Berber influences on Malta's medieval nomenclature", *Proceedings of the First Congress of Mediterranean Studies of Arabo-Berber Influence* (Malta, 1973), p. 201, and n. 22. The same scholar elsewhere mentions the existence of a patronymic derivative of *Percopiu*: *Pirchipullu*, *Curchipullu* = Siculo-Greek *Prokopiopoulos* 'son of Procopius', also the name of a now extinct Maltese village ("The Lost Villages of Malta" in *Medieval Malta. Studies on Malta before the Knights*, ed. A. Luttrell (London, 1975), pp. 203, 209).

8 G. Wettinger, "The Distribution of Surnames in Malta and Gozo in 1419 and the 1480's", *Journal of Maltese Studies* V (1968), pp. 41, 43.

9 See Egidio De Felice, *Dizionario dei cognomi italiani*, (Milan, 1978), passim.

10 This is my own correction of the standard but unlikely explanation of the meaning of the name, uncritically repeated in De Felice's dictionary and elsewhere. The compound is certainly related to the Sardinian adjective *ocripunnu* "che ha gli occhi punti, ossia guasti" (Pittau).

11 The embryonic form of my hypothesis is mentioned in Professor Aquilina's recent *Maltese-English Dictionary* (Vol. 1), p. 654.

12 Forms registered in G. Rohlf's, *Dizionario dei cognomi e dei soprannomi in Calabria* (Ravenna, 1979), p. 215. According to Rohlf's, the modern form of the name in Greece is *Prokopis*.

13 In Classical and eastern Arabic the term means 'plum'; *mišmiš* being the normal word for 'apricot'.

14 The apricot, like the peach (Lat. *malum persicum* 'Persian apple') was an Asian fruit, coming to Europe from Armenia, whither it had arrived, via Central Asia, from China. *Prunum armeniacum* survives in Padania (Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna) in the forms (*ar*)*mognaga*, *armognà(n)*; the Venetian *armelin* continues the adjectival variant *ARMENINU.

15 For the southern Sicilian locality of Naro (point 873) the AIS records two terms for 'apricot': *vrakwòku* is the larger kind while the smaller variety is known as *krisònu*.

16 The Neapolitan hinterland uses the form *libbèrgia* 'apricot', a borrowing from Spanish (*albèrchiga* = the Mozarabic development of PERSICA), cf. also Calabrian *limbèrgia*, Sicilian *sbèrgia*, Abrutian *lembèrgene*.

17 De Felice, op. cit., pp. 192-193.

WHITE DIPPING SAILS

CHARLES BRIFFA

The following linguistic survey of sail terminology will reveal a heavy traditional romance influence that is being gradually replaced by the modern anglicised modification and innovation in local yachting. The purpose of this study is twofold: to record dying terms and to register new changes. English and Italian correspondents are given for comparison and further research.

The oldest sail known to man is the square sail (QALA' KWADRU; *vela quadra*); the fore-and-aft sail (QALA' FORENAFF; *vela aurica*)¹ is a relatively recent development.² At first ships had one mast and a single sail, and it was only towards the end of the Middle Ages that two- and three-masted ships, with one sail on each mast, started appearing.³ The development of the sail continued at the end of the 15th century with the appearance of the topsail (GABJA; *gabbia*) and eventually by the mid-16th century the Mediterranean had three-masted ships rigged with six sails:⁴

spritsail _____	(ŽIVATA; <i>civada</i>)
foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>)
fore topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT; <i>parrocchetto</i>)
mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>)
main topsail _____	(GABJA; <i>gabbia</i>)
mizzen _____	(MEZZANA; <i>mezzana</i>)

The mizzen was a triangular lateen sail (QALA' LATIN; *latino*) which was the first fore-and-aft sail and it is typically Mediterranean.⁵ Towards the beginning of the 17th century the larger ships rigged the topgallant sail (PAPPAFIK; *pappafico*). Afterwards rigging started being more functional since there could be more effective reefing and better bracing. At the beginning of the 18th century the square-rigger was already complicated.

We can get an idea of this complication from a treatise on navigation, dated 1729, found at the National Library at Valletta.⁶ This treatise contains a sectional view of a three-masted galley of the Knights. The sails marked and listed are as follows:⁷

A spritsail _____	(ŽIVATA; <i>civada</i>) 33
B top spritsail _____	(KONTRŌŽIVATA; <i>controciurada</i>) 28, 40
C foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>) u
D fore topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT; <i>parrocchetto</i>) Z
E fore topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT; <i>pappafico di trinchetto</i>) 26, 38, B

Table contd

F mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>) t
G main topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gabbia di maestra</i>) 23, y
H main topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>pappafico di maestra</i>) 25, 37, A
I mizzen _____	(MEZZANA; <i>mezzana</i>) 32, x
J mizzen topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANA; <i>gabbia di mezzana</i>) 36
K mizzen topgallant sail _____	(KONTROMEZZANA; <i>contromezzana</i>) 27, 39, D
L fore staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAT-TRINKETT; <i>vela di straglio di trinchetto</i>) E
M main staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>vela di straglio di maestra</i>) E
N mizzen staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-MEZZANA; <i>vela di straglio di mezzana</i>) E

Some of the sails' names are taken from the names of the yards which bend them. So the same name may apply to mast, yard or sail. Here I refer only to sails and I took masts' names to indicate sail position in Maltese and Italian. For instance, *pappafico di trinchetto* in the manuscript is the mast, here it is the sail. The following are some comments on the above sail terms.⁸

A—MS 33: *pennone di sivadiera*; although there is a great probability that the sail might have been called after the Knights' fashion SIVADIERA in Maltese, I found no evidence of this. In Maltese I found it written ŽIVATA or ZIVATA,⁹ and never SIVADA or CIVADA which could have been possible alternatives.¹⁰ And in Italian, although the manuscript writes *sivadiera* and Vella (1843) gives *sivada*, technical dictionaries give only *civada*.¹¹

B—MS 28, 40: *albero di contrasivadiera* and *pennone di contrasivadiera* respectively; the forms KONTROSIVADA, KONTROCIVADA and KONTROSIVADIERA might have been possible in Maltese. Here we select the one that seems to be most naturally derived from ŽIVATA. Nowhere in Maltese is the word found in any of its versions.

C—MS u: *vela di trinchetto imbrogliata*: the Maltese and the Italian versions may be modified by QALA' and *vela*: eg. QALA' TAT-TRINKETT, *vela di trinchetto*. Even in other cases.

D—MS Z: *vela di perrucchetto alla vela*.¹²

E—MS 26, 38, B: *pappafico di trinchetto, pennone di pappafico di trinchetto, vela di pappafico alla vela*. MS 26 refers to the mast, but the same name may also apply to the sail it carries. This is confirmed from MS 38 which is a yard bearing the name of the sail it bends.

F—MS t: *la maestra imbrogliata*.

G—MS 23, y: *albero di gabbia, vela di gabbia*

H—MS 25, 37, A: *pappafico di Maestra, pennone di pappafico di maestra, vela di pappafico alla vela*. See comments for E above.

I—MS 32, x: *antenna di mezzana, vela di mezzana imbrogliata*.

J—MS 36: *pennone di fuga*. The mizzen topsail could have had a nickname like *vela di fuga*, running parallel in concept to *civada*.

K—MS 27, 39, D: *albero di contromezzana, pennone di contromezzana, vela di contromezzana alla vela*. See comments for E above.

L—MS E: *vele di stragli serrate*. Normally, these staysails are named after the sails they accompany.

M—MS E: see L above.

N—MS E: see L above.

In the 19th century, the majestic clipper dominated the scene. In 1964, A. Cremona printed a diagram of a 19th century sailing ship¹³ and listed the corresponding sail terms in Maltese and Italian. The diagram is of a well-rigged clipper, in vogue during the last half of the 19th century. In all Cremona listed nineteen different sails which do not make it fully rigged. He left out at least seven other sails that this type of ship could carry. These are marked in Figure 2 by a, b, c, d, e, f, g.¹⁴ The list, with possibly more standardised terminology, will read as follows:¹⁵

29 flying jib _____	(KONTRAFLOKK; <i>controfiocco</i>)
30 outer jib _____	(FLOKK TA' BARRA; <i>falso fiocco</i>)
31 inner jib _____	(FLOKK; <i>fiocco</i>)
a fore topmast staysail _____	(PARRUKKETT TA' L-ISTRALL; <i>trinchettina</i>)
32 fore royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT; <i>controvelaccio di trinchetto</i>)
33 fore topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT; <i>velaccino</i>)
34 fore upper topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT TA' FUQ; <i>parrocchetto volante</i>)
35 fore lower topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT T'ISFEL; <i>basso parrocchetto</i>)

Table contd

36 foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>)
b main royal staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>contro gran pappafico di straglio</i>)
c. main topgallant staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran pappafico di straglio</i>)
d main topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>carbonera</i>)
37 main royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>contro gran velaccio</i>)
38 main topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran velaccio</i>)
39 main upper topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA TA' FUQ; <i>gabbia volante</i>)
40 main lower topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA T'ISFEL; <i>bassa gabbia</i>)
41 mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>)
e mizzen royal staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>controvelaccio di straglio di mezzana</i>)
f mizzen topgallant staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-PAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>velaccio di straglio di mezzana</i>)
g mizzen topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA TAL-MEZZANA; <i>gabbia di straglio di mezzana</i>)
42 mizzen royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>controbelvedere</i>)
43 mizzen topgallant sail _____	(KONTRAMEZZANA; <i>belvedere</i>)
44 mizzen upper topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANA TA' FUQ; <i>contromezzana volante</i>)
45 mizzen lower topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANA T'ISFEL; <i>bassa contromezzana</i>)
46 mizzen _____	(MEZZANA; <i>mezzana</i>)
47 spanker _____	(RANDA; <i>randa</i>)

However, a fully-rigged ship could also carry studding sails (KULTELLAZZI; *coltellacci*) which were used to increase the sail area generally on a run. In this case we could have a square-rigger similar to the one given in *Webster's Third*.¹⁶ It is a full-rigged ship under all plain sail set with skysails, staysails and studding sails. All the possible sails that such a ship could carry are:

flying jib _____	(KONTRAFLOKK; <i>controfiocco</i>)
outer jib _____	(FLOKK TA' BARRA; <i>falso fiocco</i>)
inner jib _____	(FLOKK; <i>fiocco</i>)
fore topmast staysail _____	(PARRUKKETT TA' L-ISTRALL; <i>trinchettina</i>)
foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>)
fore lower topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT T'ISFEL; <i>basso parrochetto</i>)
fore upper topsail _____	(PARRUKKETT TA' FUQ; <i>parrochetto volante</i>)
fore lower topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT T'ISFEL; <i>basso velaccino</i>)
fore upper topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT TA' FUQ; <i>velaccino volante</i>)
fore royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAT-TRINKETT; <i>controvelaccio di trinchetto</i>)
fore skysail _____	(PAPPAFIK TA' QUDDIEM; <i>pappafico di trinchetto</i>)
lower studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ T'ISFEL; <i>basso coltellaccio</i>)
fore topmast studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-PARRUKKETT; <i>coltellaccio di parrochetto</i>)
fore topgallant studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-PAPPAFIK; <i>coltellaccio di velaccino</i>)
fore royal studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-KONTRAPAPPAFIK; <i>coltellaccio di controvelaccio</i>)
main staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran vela di straglio</i>)
main upper topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA TA' FUQ TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>carbonera volante</i>)
main lower topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA T'ISFEL TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>bassa carbonera</i>)

Table contd

main topgallant staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran pappafico di straglio</i>)
main royal staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>contro gran pappafico di straglio</i>)
mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>)
main lower topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA T'ISFEL; <i>bassa gabbia</i>)
main upper topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA TA' FUQ; <i>gabbia volante</i>)
main lower topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA T'ISFEL; <i>gran basso velaccio</i>)
main upper topgallant sail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA TA' FUQ; <i>gran velaccio volante</i>)
main royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFICO TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>contro gran velaccio</i>)
main skysail _____	(PAPPAFIK MASTRU; <i>gran pappafico</i>)
main topmast studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>coltellaccio di gabbia</i>)
main topgallant studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>coltellaccio di gran pappafico</i>)
main royal studding sail _____	(KULTELLAZZ TAL-KONTRA- PAPPAFIK TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>coltellaccio di contro gran velaccio</i>)
mizzen staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-MEZZANA; <i>vela di straglio di mezzana</i>)
mizzen topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA TAL-MEZZANA; <i>gabbia di straglio di mezzana</i>)
mizzen topgallant staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-PAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>velaccio di straglio di mezzana</i>)
mizzen royal staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>controvelaccio di straglio di mezzana</i>)

Table contd

mizzen sail _____	(MEZZANA; <i>mezzana</i>)
mizzen lower topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANA T'ISFEL; <i>bassa contramezzana</i>)
mizzen upper topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANA TA' FUQ; <i>contromezzana volante</i>)
mizzen lower topgallant sail _____	(KONTRAMEZZANA TA' FUQ; <i>belvedere volante</i>)
mizzen royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>controbelvedere</i>)
mizzen skysail _____	(PAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANA; <i>pappafico di mezzana</i>)
spanker _____	(RANDA; <i>randa</i>)

This brings the total number of sails to 42. In addition to the above, on a full-rigged four-masted ship¹⁷ there would be, behind the mizzen just before the spanker, the following square sails on the fourth jiggermast:¹⁸

jigger lower topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANELLA T'ISFEL; <i>bassa mezzanella</i>)
jigger upper topsail _____	(GABJA TAL-MEZZANELLA TA' FUQ; <i>alta mezzanella</i>)
jigger topgallant sail _____	PAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANELLA; <i>pappafico di mezzanella</i>)
jigger royal _____	(KONTRAPAPPAFIK TAL-MEZZANELLA; <i>contropappafico di mezzanella</i>)

Turning now to fore-and-aft rigging, we could give a list of the sails on a fore-and-aft schooner as given by *Webster's Third*¹⁹ as follows:²⁰

flying jib _____	(KONTRAFLOKK; <i>controfiocco</i>)
jib _____	(FLOKK; <i>fiocco</i>)
fore staysail _____	(TRINKETTINA; <i>trinchettina</i>)
foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>)
fore gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAT-TRINKETT; <i>controranda di trinchetto</i>)
main topmast staysail _____	(QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>carbonera</i>)
mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>)
main gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran controranda</i>)

A four-masted fore-and-aft schooner would have the following:²¹

flying jib _____	(KONTRAFLOKK; <i>controfiocco</i>)
outer jib _____	(FLOKK TA' BARRA; <i>falso fiocco</i>)
inner jib _____	(FLOKK; <i>fiocco</i>)
fore staysail _____	(TRINKETTINA; <i>trinchettina</i>)
square foresail _____	(TRINKETT KWADRU; <i>trinchetto quadro</i>)
raffee _____	(RAFF; <i>parrocchetto triangolare</i>)
foresail _____	(TRINKETT; <i>trinchetto</i>)
fore gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAT-TRINKETT; <i>controranda di trinchetto</i>)
mainsail _____	(MAJJISTRA; <i>maestra</i>)
main gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAL-MAJJISTRA; <i>gran controranda</i>)
mizzen _____	(MEZZANA; <i>mezzana</i>)
mizzen gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAL-MEZZANA; <i>controranda di mezzana</i>)
jigger _____	(GIGER; <i>mezzanella</i>)
jigger gaff-topsail _____	(GAFTOPSIN TAL-GIGER; <i>controranda di mezzanella</i>)

The gaffsail (QALA' FORENAFF TAL-GAFF; *vela di picco*) became universally popular and at the beginning of the 20th century it was the rig widely used in yachting.²² Further development in the present century changed the gaffsail into a gaffless boom sail (QALA' TAL-BUM; *vela di boma*) better known as the Bermuda sail (QALA' BERMUDA; *vela Bermuda*).

A modern cruising yacht can have the following sail plan in accordance with international rules;²³

mainsail _____	(MEJNSEJL; <i>randa</i>)
jib No. 1 _____	(GIBB WIEHED; <i>fiocco uno</i>)
jib No. 2 _____	(GIBB TNEJN; <i>fiocco due</i>)
genoa No. 1 _____	(GENOA WIEHED; <i>genoa uno</i>)
genoa No. 2 _____	(GENOA TNEJN; <i>genoa due</i>)
storm staysail _____	(STORM STEJSEJL; <i>trinchetta di straḡ...)</i>)
storm trysail _____	(STORM TRAJSEL; <i>trinchetta di cappa</i>)

It can also take a spinnaker (SPINNAKER; *spinnaker*). Finally, a sailing dinghy today may be rigged with:

mainsail _____	(MEJNSEJL; <i>randa</i>)
jib _____	(GIBB; <i>fiocco</i>)
spinnaker _____	(SPINNAKER; <i>spinnaker</i>)

The latter is used mostly in racing.

1 In Maltese we could also have QALA' AWRIKA. FORENAFF is, however, more common in modern usage.

2 A.B. Nordbok ed. *The Lore of Ships* (Gothenberg, 1975) p. 96.

3 E.L. Cornell ed., *History of Ships: the Magnificent Saga of Man's Conquest of the Seas* (New English Library, 1973) pp. 1453–1457.

4 This coincides more or less with the coming of the Knights of Malta.

5 Nordbok, *op.cit.*, p. 97.

6 *Libro di Marina (1729)* MS (National Library) LIBR. 318.

7 The capital letters near the English terms refer to the accompanying illustration, Fig. 1, which is only an imitation of a Knights' galley. The numbers and letters after the brackets refer to the sails' position on the sectional view of the manuscript.

8 MS followed by a number of letter refers to the number or letter found in the manuscript.

9 F. Vella, *Dizionario Portatile Maltese-Inglese-Italiano* (Livorno, 1843), *sub*: BRAZZ; E. Serracino Inglott, *Il-Miklem Malti* (KKM, 1975–1989), *sub*.: BRAZZ, ŽIVATA; J. Aquilina, *Maltese–English Dictionary* (Malta–1987–1990), *sub*.: BRAZZ, ŽIVATA.

10 On later boats and ships the ŽIVATA was better known as TARKIJA.

11 Vella *op.cit.* also writes *civata*.

12 Even in MS 24, the word is written *perrucchetto*.

13 A. Cremona, "La Marina Maltese dal Medio Evo all'Epoca Moderna: Storia e Terminologia Marittima" in *Journal of Maltese Studies* (1964) pp. 177–197.

14 The numbers in Fig. 2 refer to the original given by Cremona. Fig. 2 is a reproduction of Cremona's diagram with the addition of the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g.

15 Sometimes *a* is also called TRINKETTINA in Maltese and 36 TARKETT.

16 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (G. & C. Merriam Co., 1966) *sub*: "sail".

17 Nordbok, *op.cit.*, p. 102 fig. D.

18 "Jigger" in Maltese has these alternatives: MEZZANELLA, GIGER, QALA' TA' FUQ IL-KWADRU TAL-POPPA; and in Italian *mezzanella* and *vela di contromezzana*. "Jiggermast" is then given as GIGGERMAST, ARBLU TAL-MEZZANA TA' FUQ IL-POPPA NETT: see E. Magro, *English and Maltese Dictionary* (Malta, Government Printing Office, 1906) *sub voce*; Aquilina, *op. cit.* includes GIGGERMAST.

19 See note 16 above.

20 GAFTOPSIN (see Mamo *op. cit.*, *sub* "gaff topsail" and Aquilina *op. cit.*, *sub* GAFF/GAFTOPSIN) was used because the introduction of the term coincided with the British period. I never found KONTRARANDA written anywhere. The Maltese corresponding term for "main topmast staysail" is not QALA' TA' L-ISTRALL TAL-GABJA TAL-MAJJISTRA on this craft since the fore-and-aft schooner did not have a GABJA.

21 Nordbok *op.cit.*, p. 102 fig. A.

22 D. Kemp, *A Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing* (London 1891), Bk. 1, Bk. 2.

23 Nordbok *op.cit.*, p. 198. Maltese terms in modern yachting are derived largely from English international terms. The traditional terms are never used—on the verge of being totally forgotten—in local yachting where communication is almost entirely in English or Anglicised Maltese. Even the term "sailing", officially known as IBBURDJAR, is commonly uttered SEJLING.