

# The Folklore of the Ladybird



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(Second draft 2015-02-08)  
(Chapter 3: Germany)

### Chapter 3. Germany: dialect research and the Atlas of Folklore

There are several methods to collect folklore. We have seen the method used by Boekenoogen of placing adds in newspapers. A more systematic approach is the written survey and the first one to use this for the ladybird was Robert Holsten, director of the gymnasium of Pyritz in Pomerania, who in the summer of 1912 sent to all the priests in Pomerania a simple postcard printed with the question: what is the dialect name for the stork, the earth-worm, the lizard, the ladybird (*Marienkäfer, Sonnenwürmchen*), the ant and the well. He received 375 answers, about half of the total amount of parish-priests. He added to the answers he received his own observations and recordings from his students, and published the results in 1913 and 1914, and again extended with some new information in 1928.<sup>1</sup> The denominations of the ladybird are not represented on a map by Holsten, only described in their distribution over Pomerania. The names taken up in the legend are: *Marienkäfer, Mariechenkäfer, Marienwurm, Mariechenwurm, Marienpferd, Sonnenkäfer, Sonnenscheiner, Sonnenwurm, Sonnenkind, -knicker, Grützwurm, Buchweizwurm, Buchwurm, Beikwurm, Hiesserpferd, -füllen, Rieterperdke, Gottespferd, Gotteskuh, Brakwurm* and *Kruschke*.

In 1931, in the larger frame of the Atlas of Folklore the same area was reinvestigated and analysed by Karl Kaiser in the *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* of 1936. Here question 59a was: ‘Which name does one use for the *Marienkäfer* (Coccinella) (for example: *Herrgottskäfer, Herrgottstierchen, Sonnenkäfer, Martisvogeli, Unser lieven Frauen Güegli*)?’ This time there came 671 answers from 654 different places of Pomerania (but now the area also contained the material from Neuvorpommern, which had been left out by Holsten). It should be remarked that in order to keep the map readable all singular names have been left out. These are:

*Buchweizkäfer, der liebe Gott, Gotteskäfer, Herrgottswürmchen, Herzkathrinchen, Himmelskäferchen, Himmelskuh, Himmelspferd, Horrburr, Kätelböter, Leuchtkäfer, Marieken, Pampanischke, Postbote, Punktkäfer*. Also left out are the denominations *Glückskäfer* (14x), *Glückswurm* (3), *Glühwurm* (4), *Gotteswurm* (2), *Herrgottskäfer* (20), *Herrgottskälbchen* (4), *Herrgottstierchen* (6), *Johanniskäfer* (7), *Johanniswürmchen* (2), *Junikäfer* (10), *Maikäfer* (3), *Siebenpunkt* (10), *Siebenpunktkäfer* (2).

Some names are brought together under one denominator. So the sign ‘Sonnenkind, -knicker’ contains also *Sünnenfleiger, Sünnenkau, Sünnenschieter*, the sign ‘Gottespferd’ *Gottesperd, Leiwgottscheperd, dem leiwen Gott sin Perd*, the sign ‘Gotteskuh’ *Herrgottskauh, uns leeuw Gott sien Koh*, and the sign ‘Kruschke’ *leywe Gott syn Kruschke*.

A comparison by Kaiser of the two maps resulted in:

1. The distribution of the denominations of the type ‘Sonnen-’ in Fore-Pomerania until the line Landgraben-Zarow, established by Holsten, is confirmed by the more recent investigation. The distribution of this type at the Further Pomeranian coast is lacking on the newer map and Kaiser sees in this an obvious disappearance of this type in this area.
2. Also the type ‘Grützwurm’ shows a decrease, this time at the western side, while the eastern border on both maps is similar.
3. The denomination ‘Buchweizwurm’ and its variants had received from Holsten only a small area in the north, but on the new map we see these also spread out in a broad band in the south (Districts Saatzig, Dramburg and Neustettin).

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<sup>1</sup> Kaiser, 89f. ‘Sprachgrenzen im pommerschen Plattdeutsch’ (1913); ‘Coccinella septempunctata im pommerschen Plattdeutsch’ (1914); *Sprachgrenzen im Pommerschen Plattdeutsch* (= *Form und Geist* 8).

4. Notably weaker represented on the new map is the denomination 'Marienperd'. But this appears exactly in the area around Pyritz, where the possibilities of observation were the greatest for Holsten, and Kaiser explains with the same reason the notable presence of names like 'Hiesserpferd, Hiesserfüllen, Rieterperdke' on Holsten's map. So whether these names have actually disappeared, cannot simply be affirmed on the basis of these data.
5. On the newer map there can be located within certain boundaries inside Middle Pomerania a distribution area of 'Mariechenkäfer'. On Holsten's map we don't have to expect this, because by his question for dialect names he consciously excluded this kind of names.
6. Also the denomination 'Mariekenworm' Holsten limited to this area of Mid-Pomerania. The new map shows a strong concentration of this name in this area too, but also further east this name is very frequent, thus making the eastern boundary proposed by Holsten not very likely.
7. Besides there is a large series of small differences between the two maps. So the name 'Brakwurm' appearing by Holsten in whole Pomerania though very spread out appears on the new map only in a very small area. In contrast the distinct clusters of the denomination 'Gotteskuh' appearing on the new map are absent on Holsten's map. Also the name 'Kruschke', quite frequent in the Northeast, appears rarely on Holsten's map (which may be the result of the thin-meshed frame of Holsten's investigation in this area).

Kaiser's conclusion is, that there is no substantial difference between the two maps. Those differences, that we have established, are for the most part the result of the difference of approach by Holsten and the Atlas of Folklore, while we also should not forget the real change of composition of the inhabitants during the past quarter century.

Joseph Müller researched in the 1920s the Rhineland and published his results in a joint publication with Hermann Aubin and Theodor Frings under the heading *Kulturströmungen und Kulturprovinzen in den Rheinlanden. Geschichte, Sprache, Volkskunde*, issued in 1926 by the Institut für geschichtliche Landeskunde at the University of Bonn. Müller covert the Volkskunde-part of the venture and started by stating that the field of the 'Gemeinschaftsdichtung' (folk poetry) is especially appropriate to delineate culture areas. Although the ten verse-types (with numerous subtypes) of the ladybird-rhyme are overlaid with a more modern culture layer with the type '*Herrgottsdierchen flieg, dein Vater ist im Krieg, dein Mutter ist im Pommerland, Pommerland ist abgebrannt*', dispersed by school and children's books, and so hinders a sharp delineation of certain traditional (*altheimische*) types, we can establish broadly operative areas (*Geltungsbereiche*) of certain types (that he indicates with key-words) that can be found exclusively in these areas. The type 'Herrgottsgarten' is pure Rhine-Frankish:

<i>Herrgottsdierchen flie,</i>	Ladybird fly,
<i>Flie in Herrgottsgarde,</i>	Fly into the Lord God's garden,
<i>Bring mir e Weck,</i>	Bring me a bun,
<i>Bring dir e Weck,</i>	Bring for yourself a bun,
<i>De annere kenne warde!</i>	The others can wait!

There, where this area in the West makes a curve in the territory of Trier, only the type 'Wiege' can be found:

<i>Herrgottsbibchen flieg eweg,</i>	Ladybird fly away,
<i>Dein Mutter dreht de Wieg eweg,</i>	Your mother turns the cradle away,
<i>Dein Vadder geht ins Wirthaus,</i>	Your father goes into the tavern,

<i>Trinkt die Gläser alle aus!</i>	Drinks the glasses all empty!
The whole of the Moselle-Frankish area from the lower Saar, the West-Eiffel, until the lower Moselle has the type ‘schießen’ that runs on in the north until the Ahr:	
<i>Himmelsdierchen flieg eweg,</i>	Ladybird fly away,
<i>Sos kommen de Juden (Trierer,</i>	Otherwise the Jews come (or those from
<i>Krieger, Franzosen)</i>	Trier, soldiers, the French)
<i>Un schiessen dich weg!</i>	And shoot you away!

But the recording from Thalhausen (district Neuwied):

<i>Gottesdierchen,</i>	
<i>Flammendierchen,</i>	
<i>Morgen kommen de Krieger,</i>	Tomorrow the soldiers will come,
<i>Schiessen dich badumm!</i>	Shoot you boom boom!

demonstrates that the whole of the Moselle-Frankish area once had this type and that the area of Maifeld and the lower Moselle with the type ‘Clouds’ broke the cohesion:

<i>Hätzeldierchen fleg fort,</i>	Ladybird fly away,
<i>Fleg en de Wolken,</i>	Fly into the clouds,
<i>De Köhcher sein noch net gemolken,</i>	The cows have not been milked yet,
<i>Siwe Gessen on en Koh,</i>	Seven goats and one cow,
<i>Sankt Pitter schloss den Himmel zo,</i>	Saint Peter has closed heaven
<i>Worf de Schlössel en de Rhein,</i>	Threw the key into the Rhine,
<i>Haut oder mor soll et got sein.</i>	Today or tomorrow it must be good.

Good here means of course ‘good weather’. This type enters into a contamination with the type ‘Schießen’, generally current in the Moselle-Frankish area, when it is said in Boos (district Mayen):

<i>Himmelsdierchen fleg on de Wolken,</i>	Ladybird fly into the clouds,
<i>De Koh wird gemolken,</i>	The cow is being milked,
<i>Der Jäger kit dich schessen,</i>	The hunter comes to shoot you,
<i>Bum, bum, bum, bum!</i>	Boom, boom, boom, boom!

Where the type ‘schießen’ north of the Ahr meets the Ripuarian type ‘Öl’, an enclave in the district Schleiden is formed with the type ‘Steinweg’:

<i>Falkenstenchen, fleg eweig,</i>	Ladybird, fly away,
<i>Op Hanspittersch Stenweg,</i>	On Hans-Peter’s Stone-way,
<i>Sos köt der Jäger</i>	Otherwise the hunter will come
<i>un schüß dich eweig!</i>	and shoot you away!

(This is actually a subtype of the type ‘schießen’.) The whole left-Rhine Ripuarium west of the Erftsperrre and next the left-Rhine lower-Frankish area between the Benrather and Ürdinger Linie shows the often appearing cultural unity, as a result of the Ripuarian offshoot to the north, in the type ‘Öl’:

<i>Herrgottsdierchen,</i>	Ladybird,
<i>wenn de mer kenen Ollich gis,</i>	when you don’t give me oil,
<i>dann schlagen ick dich musdut!</i>	Then I will beat you mouse-dead!

But in certain districts (Düsseldorf, Krefeld, etc.) of the lower-Frankish area the *Eigentyp* (local type) ‘Maria’ had maintained itself powerfully:

<i>Flimmflämmke fleg,</i>	Ladybird fly
<i>Fleg no der Hemmel,</i>	Fly to the heaven.
<i>Op Maria si Schötsche,</i>	On Mary’s little lap,
<i>Kriste e lecker Brötsche!</i>	You will get a tasty little bun!

North of the Ürdinger Linie and the Ruhr is exclusively the type ‘et Hüske brennt’ current:

<i>Liefhersmöske, gohn fliege,</i>	Ladybird, go fly,
<i>Din Hüske brand af,</i>	Your little house is burning down,
<i>Din Kinnekes schreie,</i>	Your children are crying,
<i>Liefhersmöske, gohn fliege!</i>	Ladybird, go fly!

East of the Erftsperrre, in the right-Riparian area, and in the area between Sieg und Wupper the most spread out type ‘Sonne-Wetter’ dominates:

<i>Sonnekickche, Sonnekickche,</i>	Ladybird (2x),
<i>flüg op de Rhing,</i>	fly on the Rhine,
<i>Morn git er Sonnesching!</i>	Tomorrow there will be sunshine!

Or:

<i>Sonneschermche fleg op,</i>	Ladybird fly up,
<i>Breng mer morn schön Wedder mot!</i>	Bring me tomorrow nice weather with!

But this type can also be found in Prüm. Finally there is left a small area in the Westbergian where the type ‘kriegen-Rock’ is current:

<i>Brutvüälche, flög fort,</i>	Ladybird, fly away,
<i>Breng mir en nöjen Rock mot!</i>	Bring me a new dress with!

And Müller ends with the remark that broadly speaking this design painted in broad strokes shows the same division of the cultural landscape as can be seen on the other maps (of the research of Aubin, Friggs, and Müller himself).<sup>2</sup>

Next Müller worked on his *Rheinisch Wörterbuch*, the third volume of which appeared in 1935. In this part the names of the ladybird are registered, of course as is usual in a dictionary in alphabetical order. The importance of a denomination cannot be seen from the word, but Müller makes mention of the places of appearance and adds a map of the ‘Himmelstierchen’ from 1923, with information from 3185 places. The legend mentions: 1. *Herrgottstierchen, -vögelchen* 1a. *Gottstierchen* 1b. *Herrgöttchen* 2. *Maitierchen* next to *Herrgottstierchen* 3. *Liebenherskükchen, -lämpchen, Liebenherchen* 4. *Flierekükchen* 5. *Liebelämpchen* 6. *Himmelstierchen* 7. *Frauen-, Freivögelchen* 8. *Brautvögelchen, -hänschen, -würmchen* 9. *Braunvögelchen* 10. *Buchweizenkäfer* 11. *Oligschläger, -vögelchen* 12. *Schmandvogel* 13. *Sonnenscheinchen, -schirmchen* 14. *Sommervögelchen* 15. *Schuhmacher* 16. *Flimmflämmchen* 17. *Gehansböbchen* 18. *Spillmännchen*. Without number: *Engel, Goldengel, Kristkindchen, Jesukindchen, Jetzentierchen, Hetztierchen, Ferenkükchen, Maitierchen, Junitierchen, Wecktierchen, Mühlen-, Müllertierchen, Marespferdchen, Fliegentierchen, -engelchen, Korntierchen, Himmhämmchen, Marien-, Muttergottstierchen*.<sup>3</sup>

The map already mentions the fact that it is a greatly simplified rendering of the reality and in the dictionary itself we meet other forms under certain keywords. The first one is ‘Herrgott’, where we find: *Herrgottdüpperche, -engelchen, -flitchen, -füllchen, -hühnchen, -hünkelchen, -käferchen, -kälbchen, -küken, -lämpchen, -limmchen, -maitierchen, -müschchen, -päckelchen, -pferd, -schäfchen, schühchen, -sönnchen, -stühlchen, -tierchen, -tränchen, -vögelchen, -würmchen*. Some of them are coupled with known and also lesser-known rhymes. Some examples:

1. *Leef Herrgottkuukske gott flege;*  
*ou Gatt, dat brennt!* (Gatt = small place or house?<sup>4</sup>)

<sup>2</sup> Müller 1926, 223-226.

<sup>3</sup> Müller 1935, 643-4 (Karte III.20).

<sup>4</sup> Or: it’s ass is on fire (already by Bruegel).

2. *Herrgottschäfchen, flieg eweg;  
dei Mutter dreht de Wieg weg;  
dei Vadder geht en't Werthaus  
on drinkt de Gläser al aus!*
3. *Herrgottschäfchen, flie,  
bring mer e Weck,  
den annern Leiden Dreck!*
4. *Herrgotttierchen, flie,  
flie in de Herrgottsgarden (Bäckersch-, Meijersch-, Paradies, etc.)  
brenge mer e Weck  
brenge der e Weck,  
de annern kinne warden bis de Sonntag Owend!  
(or: un annere Kinner Dreck!)*

Or it must fly up: *am Himmel steht dein Wieg, bring mir e Knochen und dir e Knochen* (near heaven stands your cradle, bring me a bone ... [maybe some pastry is meant]), or a *retzerut Kladche*, or a basket full of *Zuckerkrengel* (sugar-pretzels). Or it must flee, otherwise the hunters, farmers, *Hearchen*, *Franzusen*, those from Trier, the Jews, *de Leit mat den Spessen* (folk with spears or pikes) will come and shoot it away. Other lines are: *Flie en de weire, weire Wald!* Or: *flie of mich, da wachsen ich!* Or: *flie, de Modder leit am Kli; de Vadder es an Engeland, Engeland as ganz verbrannt!* Or: *wann de mer kenen Ollig ges, dan schlagen ech dech (muse-)dut!* At 'Herrgotttränchen' we encounter the verse:

<i>Herrgotttränchen, flieg of Treier</i>	(Trier)
<i>bring mer en Schobben Bier,</i>	bring me a load ( <i>Schub</i> ) of beer,
<i>sons kommen de Juden</i>	otherwise the Jews will come
<i>un stechen meich un deich dot!</i>	and stab me and you dead!

And 'Herrgottsvögelchen' has the rhyme:

*Herrgottvögelchen, flug fort  
flug op Pittersch Stenweg (op de gröne Stenweg);  
et Döppche kouch,  
et Kendche krisch,  
Motter well net komme!*

Other names are: *Herrküken*, *Herrvögelchen*, *Himmelsengelchen*, *Himmelsgotteskindchen* and *Himmelsgotttierchen*. Frequent are also the denominations starting with *Himmel-*, like: *Himmelkäfer*, *Himmelkerzchen*, *-kind*, *-lämpchen*, *-männchen*, *-mariännchen*, *-mäuschen*, *-müsche*, *-pferchen*, *-schäfchen*, *-tierchen*, *-vögelchen*, *-würmchen*. The *Himmelmännchen* is summoned to fly to heaven '*op Maria sin Schösske* (on Mary's little lap)', then it will get a '*Krentebrötsche*' (little currant-bread), or at the *Himmelmüsche* a '*Wech on Brüätsche*' (rhyming with *Schüätsche* = little lap, Dutch *broodje – schootje*). Already often we have met that it (*Himmelmariännchen*) has to bring '*mir en Weck un dir en Weck, anner Kenner Hundsdreck* (for me a bun and for you a bun, and for the other children dog-shit).' So also the *Himmelpferdchen* has to fly up to the *Himmelsgorde* (garden) and to bring me '*e Wek*' or '*Weckmelch*'. The *Himmelschäfchen* must fly away, because '*Vader on Mouders sin fort; se kunn met lange Stangen on wöllen dech erhangen!* (father and mother are away, they come with long poles and want to hang you!)' Of the *Himmeltierchen* it is said: *fleg; dei Vatter es am Kreg, de Motter as am Nederland* (or: *Polwerland, Owerland, Baierland, Hollerland, Pommerland*), *Nederland es afgebrannt (steht a Brand)*. Or: *deng Modder as a Bangen, dei Voder gef gefangen!* Or: *dei Motter leit an der Wie, de Vatter leit an Engelsland, Engelsland as ausgebrannt;* Or: *fleg en de*

*Kreg, Süppche kocht, Kindche schreit, husch! Or: fleg on de Wolken, de Koh wird gemolken, der Jäger kit dich schesse, bumm, bumm, bumm! Or: fleg in de luft, sonst kommt e Jäger un schess dich en de Lutt! Or: flieg eweg, breng mer more gut Wedder mot!*

A special name is *Himphämpchen*, that is linked in the verse with the name *Goddeslämpke*: *flug en den Hemmel, doə krigste Wader on Brütsche!* Other names are: *Kristkindchen*, *Philippinchen*, *Sommerflügelchen*, *Sommerkeidchen*, *Sommertierchen* and *Sommervögelchen*. The *Sommertierchen* has to fly away and bring back ‘eine Kled’ (a dress), or fly over the ‘Rhing’ (Rhine) and bring ‘e Schöppche Wing’ (a measure of wine). Also the *Sonnenkeidchen* has to fly ‘op de Rhing’ and bring ‘en gouden Reng’ (ring). Another name is *Sonnenkälbchen*. There also is *Sonnenscheinchen* (little Sunshine): *der Vatter es em Krieg, de Motte es em Pommerland*, etc. Or it has to fly to heaven, *wo Vatter on Motter es!* Or to get there a ‘neue Mantel’. Or it is saddled up with a second name: *Hawerkimchen, flüg in de Neustadt, kries de Botter un Eier satt!* Or it must fly over the ‘Rhing’, *wo de golden Blome stohn, wo di Vadder Korn haut, wo de Mudder Wengele* (windings) *wäscht, wo ding Schwester Wing* (wine) *zappt on di Broder Schoh lappt!* Or quite rude: *flüg op, hang diner Mutter et Tüg* (rig) *op!* Also *Sonnenschirmchen* (little sunscreen) has this crude rhyme: *flüg op, morn dann hangen ver et Tüg op!* But elsewhere it is just asked to bring *morn schön Wedder*. Also *Sonnentierchen* appears.<sup>5</sup>

Another dictionary project undertaken in those days was the *Schleswig-Holsteinisches Wörterbuch* by Otto Mensing, the second volume of which appeared in 1929. Here we find *Godskäfer(l)*, *-kind*, *-koh*, also *leef Gott sien Koh* as denominations of the ladybird, as well as – *kük*, *-perd*, *-segen*, also *Herrgottskoh*, *Sünnekind*. It is said: *Wenn du das Gottesperd doodsleist, sleist du Gott* (When you strike the ladybird dead, you strike God). Children take the ladybird on the hand and sing: ... *fleeg in ‘n Himmel, bring mi ‘n Sack vull Zuckerkringel* or *Gottesküüh, fleeg up, dien Huus brennt up, de Kinner staht bi ‘t Heck to schrien* (your house is burning down, the children are standing by the gate crying). And as a weather-prophet: as many dots so many marks costs the barley.<sup>6</sup>

In the third volume, issued in 1931, we find at *Maikatt*, also *-koh*, *-möm*, *-perd*, *Moikatt* (and synonyms *Bukoh*, *Fruenskoh*, *Marienperd*, *Marsperd*, *Sünnkalf*) = ladybird. It is considered a holy animal and it is forbidden to kill it; it brings luck, when it creeps on someone’s things. Children try to make it fly by throwing it in the air while they sing:

1. *Maikatt, flügg weg, stüff weg,  
bring mi morgen good Wedder mit.* (Elbm.)
2. *Maikatt, fleeg op, fleeg na ‘n hogen himmel,  
bring mi ‘n Sack vull Kringel,  
mi een, di een,  
Vadder un Moder ok een.* (Dtm)

Also it is used as oracular animal. The children ask: ‘... , *wo lang schall ik lēben*’ and count: ‘*een Jahr, twee, drie,*’ etc., until it flies away. Also the children take it in their hand and count till it flies away; that’s how old they will become.<sup>7</sup>

In the fourth volume, issued in 1933, we encounter the denominations *Sünnak*, *Sünnaken*, *Sönnaken*, *Sünneken*, with as synonyms *Sünnkalf*, *-katt*, *-kind*, *-perd*, *-wieser*, *Söbenstern*. The

<sup>5</sup> Müller 1935, 563, 641-650; 1938, 1533; 1944, 804; 1958-64, 204f, 208, 220-222.

<sup>6</sup> Mensing 1929, 446f; 765: the *Herrgottskoh* is also called *-kük* or *unsen Herrgott sien Perd*.

<sup>7</sup> Mensing 1931, 575f. The *Maisebber*, *-sēber*, *-sewwer*, *-sewer* is the Maybug, which is distinguished after its appearance: *Buur, König, Kaiser, Möller*; also *Suldat, König, Schosteenefeger*. It is considered a sacred animal and it is forbidden to kill it. As ‘song’: *M., fleeg op*.

children sing: *lewe Sünnak, fleeg na 'n Himmel, bring mi 'n Kringel, mi enen, di enen, alle annern ok enen*; or: *lewe Sünnak, fleeg op, na 'n Himmel herop*; or: *lewe Sünnak, fleeg weg, bring mi morgen good Wedder mit. And at Sünnkalf, -katt, -käfer, -kind we find: wenn du en S. dood sleist, haust du den Herrgott*; and the rhyme:

*Sünnekind, flüg in den Wind;  
flüg up, up, up, flüg na 'n hogen Himmel,  
bring mi 'n Schoot vull Kringel,  
mi een, di een,  
Vadder un Mudder ok een.*

Also the *Sünnwieser* (sun-dial) is asked to fly to heaven to bring a *Sack vull Kringel, mi een, di een, all de Minschen un Kinder een*.<sup>8</sup>

In *Teuthonista. Zeitschrift für deutsche Dialektforschung und Sprachgeschichte* of 1929-1930, Otto Kieser published his 'Laut- und Wortgeographische Studien in Obersachsen', in which he also deals with the ladybird (*Der Marienkäfer*). This little animal has many denominations in the German language and J. Grimm has given many examples in his *Deutsche Mythologie*. The distribution areas of separate names have only lately been recorded and Kieser points to the already discussed study of Holsten (1914) who established exact boundaries in Pomerania. Kieser himself has also established boundaries of the various denominations of the ladybird in the area between Dobrilugk and Riesa and he bases his investigation on the data received on question 26 of the first [folkloristic] survey by the Germanistischen Institut at Leipzig, amplified with his own observations. His findings are as follows: 1. *Himmelküchlichen* appears dispersed over the whole area. 2. *Himmelmötschen* appears in several smaller areas, as well as 3. *Himmelwürmchen*, 4. *Goldmötschen*, 5. *Goldhämmlichen*, and 6. *Goldgrißchen*. Locally appear 7. *Gott(s)würmchen*, 8. *Brotwürmchen*, 9. *Fliegewürmchen*, 10. *Goldwürmchen*, 11. *Maikäfer*, 12. *Buttigel*, 13. *Liebenglichen* or *das liebe Englichen* (little angel). This scheme is only an approximation of the reality which is much more complicated and detailed, as appears from the notes added by Kieser, who discusses the denomination *Himmel(s)kiechlichen* (= 1: heaven's little chick), that appears on the Dübener Heath as *Himmelkiewichen* or *-kiebchen*. Also a denomination like *Himmelkäwer* appears, as well as *Himmelschäfchen* and *-böckchen*, *Sonnenwürmchen* and *Flimmerwürmchen*. In the Spreewald they call the ladybird *Mariechen*, in Neugersdorf near Zittau *Herrgottsschäfchen*, in Stolpen in Saxon Swiss *Mondkalb*, the returnees from Ukraine say *Hermannspferdchen* and in Durlsdorf in the Zips it is called *Himmelrößchen*, in Hartha near Waldheim *Himmelmiezchen*.

Not only is there variety in the names, but also the dialect shows all kinds of variations, that sometimes appear over widely spread areas, but sometimes also very limited. Thus there appear in the whole area next to one another: *-kichlichen*, *-kilchen* and *-kikchen* (cf. the Dutch *kuiken(tje)*, German *küchlein*; English *chicken*). Kieser speculates about an origin from *Kügelchen*, because of the round form of the little beetle, but immediately takes exception, because also very close is *Küh-lein-chen*, to which can be added the form *-meetchchen*, as *Mötschen* is a small calf (and he points to names of other domestic animals). The denominations with the element 'gold' he explains from the golden colour of the beetle or a folk-etymological reinterpretation of 'Gott'. The name *-grißchen* (6) he explains by referral to the dots that are comparable with grit (German: *Griß*; Dutch: *gries*); the same explanation accounts for *Graupelmiezchen* (hail-stone pussy). For the name *Buttigel* (12) he points to the nursery-rhyme,

<sup>8</sup> Mensing 1933, 958, 963, 965.



wherein the children sing, while they let the ladybird climb along the finger: '*Butti, Butti, fliege!*' And so it is not a hedgehog, but a little *Butti* (whatever that may be).

As for the name *Liebenglichen* (13) Kieser contacted the Dutch linguist Dr. Kloeke who was living at Hamburg, and also Prof. Grootaers in Louvain. Kloeke wasn't aware of a 'Liefengeltje' in the Dutch dialects, while Grootaers sent him a list of names and a map of the distribution of those names. Those names looked very much like the German names, but something resembling 'liefengelke' was not among them.<sup>9</sup>

The original language in the area was Vedic (Wendisch). The hypothesis that the names are translations of old Vedic expressions cannot be squared with the present paucity of terms in the Vedic, where only the form *slonżko* 'little sun' is used. In contrast the multitude of names must be seen as a result of the many areas from where the German immigrants originated.

Universal is the Pommerland-song, to which sometimes is added the line '*Steht nur noch eine halbe Wand* (Only half a wall is left standing)' or '*Deine Brieder weinen, Sie werfen sich mit Steinen* (Your brothers are crying, They're throwing one another with stones)'. C. Müller has collected a similar rhyme from Friedersdorf near Pulsnitz:

<i>Summerkalbel, fleug aus,</i>	Ladybird, fly away
<i>Fleug in dein Haus aus,</i>	Fly into your house away,
<i>Dein Haus is weggebrannt,</i>	Your house has burned down,
<i>Deine Kinder ween'n.</i>	Your children are crying.

Kieser recorded himself in Gröden:

<i>Liebenglichen flieg aus!</i>	Ladybird, fly away!
<i>In dein Haus!</i>	Into your house!
<i>Bei dein Vater,</i>	Near your father,
<i>Bei dein Mutter,</i>	Near your mother,
<i>Denn es brennt!</i>	Because it is on fire!

C. Müller recorded the following extension of the maybug-Pommerland-song from Bautzen:

<i>Dein Kinder weinen,</i>	Your children are crying,
<i>Sitzen hinter Steinen,</i>	Sit behind stones,
<i>Haben keine Messer und Gabel,</i>	Have neither knife nor fork,
<i>Fressen alle mit dem Schnabel.</i>	All gorge with the beak.

At Bahnshof, north of Wahrenbrück, the following rhyme was recorded:

<i>Himmelkiechlichen fliege fort</i>	Ladybird, fly away
<i>In das ale Hertenhau,</i>	In the old shepherds-house
<i>Wu die ale Weiwer sitzen</i>	Were the old women are sitting
<i>Met die rote Zippelmitzen.</i>	With the red conical caps (night-caps).

And C. Müller has recorded a similar rhyme at Schönbach:

<i>Summerkalbel, flieg ack aus,</i>	Ladybird, fly also away,
<i>Flieg ack über Nobbersch Haus,</i>	Fly also over neighbour's house,
<i>Wu de aalen Männer sitzen</i>	Where the old men are sitting
<i>Mit 'n grußen Zippelmitzen.</i>	With the big conical caps.

Kieser has also collected some Vedic versions of the ladybird-song, that show great similarity.

From Schwarkollm he received the rhyme:

<i>Slonżko, lecż, lecż</i>	Little sun, fly, fly,
<i>Lecż do to żopwo kraja!</i>	Fly toward the hot land.
<i>Dzecz ty leza poleczisch,</i>	Whither you will fly this year,

<sup>9</sup> See the investigation of Kapteyn in the North of the Netherlands (ch. 6).

*Tam ja klatu pocžahnu.*

Thither I will go next year.

In the rhyme from Bergen (district Hoyerswerda) only the second line is different: The ladybird has to fly up to heaven (*njebes*), while in the rhyme recorded by Müller near Bautzen this line is absent, and it only deviates in the denomination of the ladybird which is *Bože slončko* (God's little sun). Kieser points to the fact that the ladybird is seen here as a diviner of the future. It also appears as a weather-prophet. The children repeat endlessly to that purpose: 'Sunshine, storm, rain, wind!' and the word at which it flies away indicates the type of weather you may expect.<sup>10</sup>

In 1930 at Marburg Walter Wenzel published his *Wortatlas des Kreises Wetzlar und der umliegenden Gebiete*, in which also a map devoted to the ladybird was included. Wenzel had over forty synonyms for his area at his disposal, which partly was explainable through the influence of the children's language. As we are dealing here with the favourite pet animal of the children, that also plays a part in saint's legends, the little animal is presented as God's pet little animal or that of the saints, and called for instance *Herrgottstierchen*, *Heiligtierchen*. It is also named after its form (*Erbsenkühchen* 'pea-little-cow') or after the time of year it can be seen most frequently (*Sommervögelchen*). A large part is played according to Wenzel by the fantasy of the children and their passion for games, which explains why a lot of the names are etymologically completely opaque. Strange but understandable he finds the use of personal names (*Hermannskühchen* and *Muhhänschen*; *muh* is the sound of the cow). The denominations in Kröffelbach and Wilsbach are possibly 'contaminations'. According to a map of the *HNWb* only Offenbach, Bechlingen and Leun have *Herrgottstierchen*, Wetzlar has *Herrgottstierchen*, next to *-käferchen*, Weilmünster *Herrgottstierchen* next to *Muhkälbchen*, Reiskirchen *Herrgottskühchen*, Nauborn just *Herzgetierchen*, Frankenbach *Muhkälbchen*, Oberndorf *Muhkälbchen* next to *Haretreutchen*, Niederweidbach *Muhkühchen*, Kl.-Linden *Hählämmchen*, Großlinden and Hausen just *Erbsenkälbchen*, Fronhausen *Sommerhänschen* next to *Johannisklette*, Krofdorf *Munzentierchen*, Bermoll and Niedershausen *Johannisfliege*, Langgöns *Johanniswürmchen*.

In the journal *Teuthonista* of 1933 an article appeared by Rudolf Blume about the word-geography of the Land Stargard, in which he remarks concerning the ladybird: 'Of old *zünšīnər*, m. (more and more supplanted by *zünkəvər*, recently even *mārīχənkəvər*) reaches into the north until the Trebel, in the east until Zaren (cf. Holsten, 30). *zünvorm*, m., in Glienke is also known in Schwer.-Vorpom. (see Holsten, 31). Ruppın and Fürstenberg say *marīkηkəvər*, the Uckerm. *mārīkηpērt*, n. (Fürstenhagen *mārīkηpīrt*).<sup>11</sup>

As *Beiheft* of *Teuthonista*, also in 1933, a study of Fritz Karg appeared concerning Flemish language traces in the Halle-Leipziger Bucht, in which also the ladybird figures. First of all Karg has to make excuses that the incredibly multifarious word-development connected with this little animal could not at all be made visible on the map with the scale he uses. He has at his disposal for the *Freistaat* Saxony as much as 370 different denominations, but shows on the map only those forms, that have the element *Mōtsche/Mütsche* and *Kalb* of *Kuh*. For the most part these are diminutives. The most important denominations are: *Mütschekīwichen*, *-kiebchen*, *-kuh(e)* (between Zeitz and Naumburg), *-kälbchen* / *kälwchen* (west and north of Halle), *-kälw(i)chen* (northwest of Halle), *-kalb*, *-kalf* (in the Elbbogen between Magdeburg and Wittenberg). On the upper Saale we find *Kuhmōtschel*, an inversion of the usual form; south of Leipzig there are a

<sup>10</sup> Kieser, 256-259, after C. Müller, 'Kinderreime aus Flur und Feld aus der Lausitz', in: *Unterhaltungs-beilage der Bautzener Nachrichten*, 1924 n°19.

<sup>11</sup> Rudolf Blume, 'Wortgeographie des Landes Stargard', in: *Teuthonista* 9 (1933) 20 n°33.

few incidents of *Giütschegiebchen*, *-gieweuchen*, clearly contaminations with those frequently appearing forms of which the first element is *Gott-*, as in *Gotteswürmchen*, *-käfer*, etc. Some similar sounding forms like *Mötschegäbchen*, *Mütschebäckchen*, *Erdgibchen*, were also counted, but are not separately indicated on the map; a *Mondkalb* between Wittenberg and Torgau has not been indicated. The *Mötschekalb* and *-kuh* forms appear together north of the line Berka-Blankenhain-Roda-Langenberg-Lucka-Naunhof-Trebsen. In the south of the *Mötschekalb/-kuh* area until about at the height of Leipzig-Merseburg-Nebra the forms with *-kuh* preponderate; in the north *-kalb* appears almost solely. East of this we find dispersed forms of this kind, namely north of Wurzen near Dahlen and in the triangle Mutzschen-Mügelin-Oschatz. Some separate cases can be found between Lucka and Regis, also between Weida and Berga as well as – the above mentioned *Kuhmötschel* – on the Saale above and below Rudolstadt; the most southern record is near Ziegenrück.<sup>12</sup>

In the second volume of Luise Berthold's *Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch* (1927-1943) it is said that the denominations *Marienkäfer*, *-kleber* appear dispersed over the whole area, but they are not really dialectical, which Berthold deduces from the fact that these names appear often together with much more clearly dialectical names like *Muhkälbchen* [Wichdf.-Pr], *Maikühchen* [Wernswig-Ho], *Herrgottstierchen* [Biebrich], etc. To this notion fits the fact that Wenzel in his *Wortatlas des Kreises Wetzlar* the terms only knows as 'Vordringling' (intruder) [Groß-Rechtenb.] or as city-like [Gießen]. The form *-klever* ('sticker') is possibly under influence of *Maikleber*, which is strongly represented in the area as name of the maybug. Other names are *Muhgäulchen*; *Muhhanschen*, ook *-hänschen*; *Muhkäfer*, *Muhkälbchen*:

<i>Muhkälbchen flieg!</i>	Ladybird, fly!
<i>Din Hus brennt!</i>	Your house is burning!
<i>Dinnen Frei krischt!</i>	Your wife screams!
<i>Dine Kinne krischen!</i>	Your children are screaming!
<i>Flieg wiet wiet wäg! [Wickersrd.-Wh]</i>	Fly far far away!

Also *Muhkühchen*,<sup>13</sup> *Sommerkelbche*,  
*Sommerkelbche, flieg,*  
*Dein Vatter is im Krieg,*  
*Dei Mutter is im Pommerland,*  
*Pommerland is abgebrannt,*  
*Sommerkelbche, flieg! [Usgn]*

<i>Sommerhanschen, -hänschen, -heinzchen,</i>	
<i>Sommerheinzi, flig fort!</i>	Ladybird, fly away!
<i>Dei Kenneachen schraije eewerlaut,</i>	Your little children are crying overloud,
<i>Leiche ean dr Oasche,</i>	Are laying in the ashes,
<i>Sei<sup>n</sup> noch net gewoasche. [Eschr.]</i>	Haven't yet been washed.

*Johannisklette, Sommerkälbchen, Sonnenkalb, -kälbchen, Sonnenwurm.*<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Fritz Karg, *Flämische Sprachspuren in der Halle-Leipziger Bucht*, Tübingen 1972 = Halle a/d Saale 1933 (Mitteldeutsche Studien, Arbeiten aus dem germanischen Seminar der Universität Leipzig unter Leitung von Theodor Frings und Fritz Karg, in: *Teuthonista – Zeitschrift für Deutsche Dialectforschung und Sprachgeschichte*, Beiheft 8), 12 (map 9, p. 11).

<sup>13</sup> Luise Berthold, *Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch*, II (1927-1943), 257, 384, 385.

<sup>14</sup> Berthold III (1947-1967) 618.

In 1936 *Kulturräume und Kulturströmungen im mitteldeutschen Osten* appeared, a study by W. Ebert, Th. Frings, K. Gleißner, R. Köttschke and G. Streitberg, in which the last one took the part 'Volkstum' under his wing. In this also the ladybird is mentioned, which is accompanied by a map (94), devoted to the songs to the ladybird. Streitberg remarks that the question posed was whether the song *Maikäfer flieg! Dein Vater ist im Krieg* was familiar and whether it was sung to the ladybird or to the maybug. The maybug-song is distributed over the whole of Saxony, but on the map only those instances are notated, where the song is addressed to the ladybird, and in which often a dialect form of the denomination of the ladybird has been taken up. As such the song appears in North and East Saxony and also in West Vogtland. The Southwest has its own song.

The songs are mainly addressed to the ladybird as bringer of gifts. Streitberg differentiates the following groups:

1. The song contains a request for food. The ladybird must bring: a. butter, b. cake, c. milk, or d. white bread (*Semmel*) and milk. The location from where these gifts have to be retrieved is presented variously. Either the ladybird is sent, depending on the requested item, to the *Butterhaus*, *Bäckerhaus*, *Milchhaus*, or it has to fly to the *Himmel* or the *Rathaus* (town hall); next to these are mentioned the *Sommerhaus*, *Wasserhaus*, *Herrenhaus*, *Taubenhaus*, *Zechenhaus* (miners' cabin). An example of a.:

<i>Sommerwürmel (Sommerschäfel, Sonnewirbel) flieg aus,</i>	
<i>flieg nein ins Butterhaus,</i>	fly into the butterhouse,
<i>bring mir ein Stückel Butter raus!</i>	bring me a piece of butter out of it!

This little song we encounter in Auerbach, Dittmannsdorf, Dörfel, Friedrichsgrün, Görzdorf, Gornsdorf, Herold, Hohendorf, Hohndorf, Klaffenbach, Krummhermersdorf, Neukirchen, Niederhermersdorf, Niederlauterstein, Niederwürschnitz, Oelsnitz, Plaue-Bernsdorf, Rödlitz, Rüsdorf, Schlettau, Schneeberg, Sehma, Steinbach, Tannenberg, Vielau, Wilkau, and Wüstenbrand. Some play-forms appear in Altenhain:

<i>Sommerwürmel flieg aus,</i>	Ladybird, fly away,
<i>flieg beim Bauern ins Butterhaus,</i>	fly at the farmers in the butter-house,
<i>bring mir ein Stückel Butter raus</i>	bring me a piece of butter out of it,
<i>und reiß aus!</i>	and go away!

The same we observe in Weißbach where they add to the basic form: *mir eins, dir eins, andern Kindern auch eins*. In Mühleithen the rhyme is:

<i>Sonnewirbel flieg aus,</i>	Ladybird, fly away,
<i>flieg hinüber ins Tannenhaus,</i>	fly over there in the fir-house,
<i>hol dir ein Stückel Brot</i>	get yourself a little piece of bread
<i>und ein Stückel Butter drauf,</i>	and a little piece of butter on it,
<i>nachher hast du satt.</i>	afterwards you will have enough.

An example of b. is:

*Sommerwürmel (Himmelmiezel) flieg aus,*  
*flieg nein ins Rathaus (Milchhaus),*  
*bring mir ein Stückel Kuchen raus!*

This form has been recorded in Auerswalde, Callenberg, Garnsdorf, Gersdorf, Großvoigtsberg, Heinrichsort, Lauterbach, Lenkersdorf, Leubsdorf, Meinsdorf; Mittweida, Mülsen St. Niklas, Oberlungwitz, Oberwiera, Pfaffenhain, Pretzschendorf and Taura. In Grüna and Hermsdorf the verse is changed to:

*Sommerwürmel flieg aus,*  
*flieg nein ins Milchhaus (Rathaus)*

*bring mir Stückel Kuchen raus!  
Ist der Kuchen nicht geraten,  
bringst mir Stückel Schweinebraten.*

In stead of lines 4 and 5 we find in Borstendorf, Marbach and Leubsdorf:

*Schwarzen oder weißen,  
kann ich schon derbeißen.*

An example of c. is:

*Sommerwürmel flieg aus,  
flieg nein ins Milchhaus  
sauf die ganze (ein Töppel voll) Milch aus.*

Here the ladybird is not requested to bring something, but to take it itself. We see this type mainly around Kirchberg and Hartenstein. It is recorded in Adorf, Affalter (with the addition *bring mir ein Stückel Butter raus*), Blumenau, Callenberg, Culitzsch, Eibenstock (where the *Sonnewirbel* has to fly into the *Siechenhaus*), Geyersdorf (here it is allowed to eat *Milch und Semmel*), Hartenstein, Kirchberg, Mildenau, Neuwiese, Niedercrinitz, Satzung, Thurm and Weißbach. Two play-forms we encounter in Grünhain and Jugel; in Grünhain the ladybird must not drink up all the milk:

*laß mir noch ein Tröppel drin,  
daß ich kann Kaffee kochen.*

leave for me just a little drop in it,  
so that I can make coffee.

In Jugel the rhyme goes like this:

*Sonnewirbel flieg aus,  
flieg übers Bachhaus,  
trink deine Schale Milch aus,  
morgen kommst du wieder,  
sing mir frische Lieder.*

Ladybird, fly away,  
fly over the brook-house,  
drink out your bowl of milk,  
tomorrow you'll come back,  
sing me fresh songs.

To this verse links up a side-form that appears in Auerbach, Breitenbrunn, Ellefeld, Grünbach, Kottengrün, Neustadt-Siebenhitz, Schönhaide and Tellerhäuser. The ladybird (*Himmelbätzel*, *Goldschäfel*, *Sonnewürmel*) should for itself *Semmel und Milch einbrocken* (i.e. crumble bread in the milk):

*Sonnewürmel flieg aus,  
fliege nüber ins Zechenhaus (Rathaus, Himmelshaus),  
brock dir Semmel und Milch ein.*

Tellerhäuser adds: *wirst du bald Gevatter sein*, Kottengrün makes the last line even more determined: *morgen früh mußst du Gevatter sein* (i.e. be godfather).

2. Next to the wish for things that enrich the daily living stands the wish for nice weather, which the ladybird is able to bring. It has to bring it from the *Himmel*, the *Wetterhaus*, the *Sommerhaus*, the *Korn-* or *Milchhaus*; also the *Rathaus*, the *Vaterhaus*, the *Wasser-* and the *Teichhaus* ('pond-house, lake-house') are mentioned as places of origin of nice weather.

*Sommerwürmel flieg aus,  
flieg ins Sommerhaus,  
bring gut Wetter raus.*

This type has its distribution area around Zwickau and Crimmentschau, Mittweida, Freiberg and around Sayda. The area around Sayda has the specialty that the place of origin is called *Taubenhaus* ('pigeon-house'). In Deutsch-Neudorf, Dittersbach, Dorfchemnitz, Dörnthal, Heidersdorf, Neuhausen, Pfaffroda and Seiffen they sing:

*Sommerwürmel flieg aus,*

*flieg ins Taubenhaus,  
bring gut Wetter raus.*

All by itself stands the southeast of Oberlausitz with the verse-line:

*Summerkalbl, fleug ock aus!*

Gerhart Streitberg continued his investigation of the ladybird for East Saxony and neighbouring North Bohemia in a *Beiheft* of the journal for dialect study *Teuthonista* in 1937.<sup>15</sup> He starts with an overview of the denominations: *Sommerwürmel, Sommerkalbel, -karbel, -kälbchen, Sommermiezel, -matzel, -mätzel und -mietschel, Herrgottsschäfchen, Himmelschäfchen, Sommerschäfchen, Himmelskichel, -kichelchen, Sommerkichen, Sommerkilchen, Brotwürmel, Himmelwürmel, Johanniswürmel, Maikäfer, Brotkäfer, Himmelskäferchen, Maiwürmchen, Himmelbuttler, Sommerbuttler, Himmelmiezchen, Sonnenschäfchen, Sonnenkäfer*. Then he discusses the separate components of the names at the hand of two maps. First comes the first element: *Himmel-, Sommer-, Herrgott-, Sonne-, Mai-, Brot-*.

In the northwest lies the area of the compounds with *Himmel-*. The boundary is formed by the Heath-zone and south of Dresden by the line Weissig – Schönfeld – Reitzendorf – Pillnitz – Heidenau – Sürßen – Mühlbach-Häselich – Hausdorf – Lunkwitz – Wendischcarsdorf – Höckendorf – Ruppendorf – Klingenberg. At the east and south of this line there is a small belt of compounds with *Herrgott-*, while south of Dresden the *Herrgotts-* forms intrude into the *Himmel-* area. In two places the *Herrgotts-* forms accumulate to a coherent area: around Pirna and between Königsbrück, Pulsnitz and Radeberg.

In the eastern Erzgebirge, in Saxon Swiss, in all of Oberlausitz, as well as in North Bohemia compounds with *Sommer-* dominate. From this extended area a few smaller coherent areas with other compounds take exception; in the Wendei (Vendic area) the ones with *Sonne-* (Upper Sorbian the ladybird is called *slonko* and *bože slončko*, see above), around *Schluckenau* the combination with *Brot-*, that on Saxon soil also includes Sebnitz, Schönbach, Kirschau, Krostau, Altlöbau and Ebersdorf, appears in North Bohemia on the other side of the Lausitzer Mountains in Bohemian Kamnitz and Henne, and finally a *Himmel(buttel)-* area in the area between Bensen, Sandau, Wernstadt and Nestomitz. This last area shows no cohesion; above has already been pointed out that for the major part it concurs with the small area Patenessen.

The second component includes: *-Kichen, -Kichel, -Kilchen, -Kichelchen, -Kichlichen, -Matzel, -Mätzel, -Miezel, -Miezchen, -Metschel, -Kalbel, -Kälbchen, -Schäfchen, -Würmel, -Käfer, -Buttler*. Three large areas stand out: 1. The *-Kichelchen* area in the northwest: it runs on till the heath-zone, but lies in the Elb-valley still north of Dresden. The eastern and southern boundary of the *-Kichelchen* compounds lies in Rohna – Krakau – Dobra – Radeburg – Eisenberg – Moritzburg – Boxdorf – Radebeul – Brabschütz – Unkersdorf – Freital – Rabenau – Tharandt – Grumbach – Deutschenbora. 2. The compounds with *-Würmel*: This contains the eastern Erzgebirge, Saxon Swiss, North Bohemia with the Rumburg – Warnsdorfer border-corner. In this border-corner there is an overlap with the forms of the third large area, that reach from eastern North Bohemia and southeast Upper-Lausitz until the Hohwald. 3. The compounds with *-Kalbel*: These run to the east until the language border Rumburg – Schönlinde – Teichstadt – Morgenthau – Zwickau – Sandau – Graber – Auscha. In Prussian Upper-Lausitz there is a rather large area with *-Miezel*. This can be surmised from two areas: the Friedlander Zipfel and a smaller area between Reichenbach, Weißenberg and Löbau. Between the first and second large area there is a mass of small areas. Around Dresden we see a small area with *-Schäfchen*, between Radeberg and

<sup>15</sup> Gerhart Streitberg, *Die wortgeographische Gliederung Ost Sachsens und des angrenzenden Nordböhmens*, Leipzig 1937 (repr. 1972) (*Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung Teuthonista*, Beiheft 14), 102-104 (maps 37a & b).

Pulsnitz a little group of compounds with *-Buttel* and north of Elstra – Lichtenau – Königsbrück until the border an area with *-Kälbchen*. In the region between Bischofswerda – Stolpen – Neustadt and Neukirch there is a group with *-Matzel* and *-Miezel*, with in the west around Stolpen a majority of the *-Miezel* forms, while east of Bischofswerda *-Matzel* as well as *-Mätzel* dominate. In Saxon Swiss we find *-Käfer* groups. In the Vendic area, where ‘God’s sun, sun, sun-beetle’ dominate, we find dispersed *Herrgottsschäfchen* and *Sommerwürmel*.

Walter Leinweber devoted also his attention to the ladybird in §104 and on map 61 of his *Wortgeographie der Kreise Frankenberg, Kirchhain, Marburg*, that appeared in 1936 as volume 10 of the series *Deutsche Dialektgeographie*.<sup>16</sup> This little beetle stands out by a remarkably rich synonymy which shows the respect the people have for it. It is especially the favourite pet animal of the children who are responsible for many a denomination. A part of the denominations show that the ladybird is seen as the favourite animal of God or Mary. Thus it is called:

*Herrgottshühnchen* (*hɛrgodshīnχə*, *hɛrjədsīnχə*, etc.), *Herrgottshüinkelchen* (*hɛrgodshīŋgəlšə*, *hɛrjədsīŋgəlχə*), *Herrgottsvögelchen* (*hɛrgodsfijəlχə*, *hɛrgodsfjəlšə*, *hɛrgodsfijəlχə*), *Herrgottskälbchen* (*hɛrgodskɛlbχə*), *Liebegottesvögelchen* (*līwəgɔdsfijəlχə*), *Liebegottshanschen* (*līwəgodhansjə*), *Gotteskäferchen* (*godəkɛfərχə*), *Marienkäfer*. From this comes possibly also *hardskadsinχə* etc. (cf. the neighbouring *Herrgottshühnchen*), although this also seems to lean towards *Herz-* (as in *Herzkäfer*). Also with *Herbsthühnchen*, *-hüinkelchen* one could think, as a result of their position, of a connection with *Herrgotts-*.

The following terms point to the time of the year in which the animal lives: *Sommervögelchen* (*somərfijəlχə*), *Sommerhänschen* (*somərhansjə*, *somərhaŋsje*, *somərhaensjə*, *somərheŋsje*, etc.), *Sommerkälbchen* (*somərkelbχə*); *Maivögelchen* (*mājəfijəlχə*), *Maihanschen* (*mājəhansjə*), *Maikälbchen* (*mējəkəlbjə*), *Maikäferchen* (*mājəkəfərχə*); *Johanniswürmchen* (*johanəswɛrmχə*), *Johannisgleimchen* (*gəhansglaimχə*); *Junikäfer* (*jjnikɛfər*), *Heuvögelchen* (*həfjəlχə*), *-vogel* it is called after the time of the hay harvest.

In the second part of the denominations we see beloved Christian names: *Liebegottshanschen*, *Sommerhänschen*, *Maihanschen*, *Muhänschen* (*mūhəŋsja*), *Goldhanschen* (*goldhəŋsja*); next to that we meet the names of domestic animals: *-hüinkelchen*, *-kälbchen*, as is also the whole name of the domestic animal transferred to the ladybird, see *Muhkalb*, *Muhkälbchen*.

The exterior of the little animal is marked by *Siebenpunkt* (*sewəpuŋd*), *Perlhühnchen* (*pərlhūnχə*), *Fettmannchen* (*fədməŋχə*), *Fettmännchen* (*fedmənχə*) it is called for the shiny-greasy appearance of its wings.<sup>17</sup> Many names are in fact incomprehensible and Leinweber gives them in phonetic form: *həgəndsīŋgəlχə*, *hɛrjəlsgrīsja*, *hərməs-hüinkelchen*, *hɛrləhīmχə*, *haijəlkindchen*. The play-form *Hüinkeltüpfchen* (*hīŋgəldībχə*) is recorded at Berghofen.

In 1937, there appeared in *Teuthonista*, also called the *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung*, an article by Helmut Hellberg about the ‘Word-geography in the Ruhrland’.<sup>18</sup> He visited about 200 places in the area, but had a preference for informants of sixty and older, whom he asked for a number of words, among them the ladybird, that showed a much bigger variation than the other words. A role was reserved for the folk-belief, because in the ‘evangelical’ (= protestant) areas the ladybird was connected with God, while in the catholic areas it was with the Mother of God,

<sup>16</sup> W. Leinweber, *Wortgeographie der Kreise Frankenberg, Kirchhain, Marburg*, Marburg 1936, 53f.

<sup>17</sup> The ‘grease’ can also be seen as another name for ‘oil’ as appears from the name *oliamannetje*: this leads to another explanation of the name!

<sup>18</sup> Helmut Hellberg, ‘Wortgeographie im Ruhrlande’ in: *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung (Teuthonista)* 13 (1937) 16-20 (m.n. 19f).

Mary. In the south there is a coherent area with *brūthenskən* ('little breeding hen'), which is opposed in catholic areas with *mūdaryodəsdirkən* 'Mother of God's little animal' (or *-kefərkən*). In the largely catholic areas in the west the ladybird is called *γotəsmānəkən* and *γotəsdirkən* ('God's little man/animal'). Typical for the east are the names *haiŋkən* 'little hen' and *kykskən* 'chick'. *haiŋkən* and *høγŋkən* interchange depending on the dialect. *laivərəshaiŋkən* is a contraction of *laivər* + *heryots* + *haiŋkən* 'dear Lord God's little hen'. This form with the prefixing of the adjective 'lief' (dear, lovely) is typical for Catholics, while the Protestant just says *γotəsmānəkən*. Therefore *laivərəshaiŋkən* is limited to the Catholic places (cf. in the north *lavaraskykskən*). Not mentioned, but present on the map, is the name *sunširmkən* 'little parasol', maybe deduced from the form, with next to it *heryotswoam* (Lord God's worm).

In 1938 Herman Braun's *Wortgeographie des historischen Egerlandes* appeared as dissertation at Leipzig, in which map 124 is devoted to the ladybird.<sup>19</sup> The ladybird is a little animal, for which in the German language area there exists an almost interminable synonymy. In Saxony hundreds of expressions have been recorded<sup>20</sup>, in the district Wetzlar around 40 and in the historical Egerland 18 denominations have been counted. Braun is of the opinion that such an affluence of denominations invites to ordering, viewing the fact that both in the radicals as in the destination word certain terms recur, in Egerland for instance 'chafer' ('mary-chafer', *mōRienkefə*: Eger; 'Lady's chafer', *fRauenkefv*: Tirschenreuth; 'may-chafer', *māikefv*: Hartessenreuth; 'John's chafer', *kōnvskefv*: Königsberg), 'little chafer' ('heaven's little chafer', *himʃskefv*: Klinghart; 'Ascension little chafer', *himʃfōadskefv*: Großbüchelberg), 'little horse' ('Lord God's little horse', *heRgotsbfāl*: Wildenau; 'heaven's little horse', *himʃbfāl*: Wernersreuth; 'high little horse', *heixəbfāl*: Fleißen; 'coachman's little horse', *kudšəbfāl*: Altmugl; 'Hedscher-little horse', *hedšəbfāl*: Steingrub; 'Pfidscher-little horse', *bfidšəbfāl*: Neuberg), 'little sheep' ('Lord God's little sheep', *heRgotsšəifvl*: Altenteich), 'little bird' ('John's little bird', *kōnəsvtəxəl*: Stein), 'little father' ('heaven-little father', *himʃvōdvl*: Bernstein), 'Bäzel' (little aunt?) ('heaven-bäzel', *himʃbetsʃ*: Bischofsgrün) and 'pearl' ('heaven-pearl', *himʃbeRle*: Kirchspiel Erlbach).

This abundance of names becomes understandable only when we realise that the ladybird has of old enjoyed a special devotion. Here Braun follows the trail of Mannhardt and presents *freya-fugl* as a term existing in Germanic times.<sup>21</sup> This divine protection was also afforded the little animal under Christianity, it is God's favourite animal, but specially Mary's, which can be deduced from the names *Marien-*, *Frauenkäfer*, *Himmel-*, *Himmelfahrtskäferl*, *Höh-*, *Himmel-*, *Herrgottspferdel*, *Himmelvaterl*, *Himmelbäzel* and *Himmelperle*, as the names 'Germanised' sound like. Not only in the legends but also in the folk-belief the ladybird plays a big role. It brings bad luck to whoever kills it, in contrast luck to on whom it flies. From this the children's favour for this little animal is for Braun explainable, who call to it with a mass of denominations, and he points to *Kutscherpferdel*, *Pfischerpferdel* and *Hedscherpferdel* (= little hobby-horse, from *hedšŋ* = to rock). Also they sing a whole bunch of songs, of which only a few are mentioned:

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | <i>Hedšəbfāl flēix am duRm,</i><br><i>īs dā<sup>(n)</sup> vōdv ū mudv dRūəm.</i> <sup>22</sup> | Ladybird, fly to the tower,<br>your father and mother are there. |
| 2 | <i>HēRχəbfāl flēix,</i>  | Ladybird, fly,   |

<sup>19</sup> Hermann Braun, *Wortgeographie des historischen Egerlandes*, Gräfenhainichen 1938, 150-152.

<sup>20</sup> Braun refers to a for me not accessible article of Gleißner in the *Mitt. Ver. Geogr.* 1936, 133.

<sup>21</sup> Braun 1938, 151 after Alfred Brehm, *Tierleben*, 1911-1918, II, 431.

<sup>22</sup> From Steingrub; see also Hermann Braun, *Nordbairisches Wörterbuch des Sechsamter-, Stift- und Egerlandes*, Giessen 2004: 254: Herrgottszfaa(d'l flöich am Turm / sitzt daa(n' Vätta-r-uu Mutta drua(b'm!



- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <i>dā<sup>(n)</sup> vɔdv īs in gRēiχ,</i>                | your father is in the war,              |
|   | <i>dā<sup>(n)</sup> mudv īs in bomvlɔnd</i>              | your mother is in Bommelland,           |
|   | <i>bomvlɔnd is ɔbgebRɔnd.</i>                            | Bommelland is burnt down. <sup>23</sup> |
| 3 | <i>HēRgotsbfāl flēiχ am būan (= Boden)</i>               | Ladybird, fly upon the attic,           |
|   | <i>īs dā<sup>(n)</sup> vɔdv ū mudv dRūam;</i>            | your father and mother are there;       |
|   | <i>dōun si sēmļ ū mlχ (= Milch) ā<sup>(n)</sup>bRogŋ</i> | busy crumbling white bread in milk      |
|   | <i>ɔfə gReiγsd du ā -R- ən bRogŋ.<sup>24</sup></i>       | or you will get other crumbs.           |
| 4 | <i>HēRgotsbfāl flēiχ in himļ,</i>                        | Ladybird, fly into the heaven,          |
|   | <i>bRiŋ mə šēi<sup>(n)</sup>s wēdā mīd.<sup>25</sup></i> | bring with nice weather for me.         |

As the ladybird is mainly seen in May and June (June 24 is St. John's Day), it has also received names like *Maikäfer*, *Johanniskäfer*, *Johannisvogerl*. As for the already mentioned denominations, there appear only *Herrgottspferdel* – including the old Fraais in the Eger and Schönbacher Land –, *Himmelpferdel* – in the Sechsämtern Hohenberg, Thierstein, in the Ascher area and Vogtland –, *Kutscherpferdel* – in the district Tirschenreuth –, *Himmelvaterl* – in the Sechsämtern Weißenstadt, Kirchenlamitz, Wunsiedel and Selb – and *Himmelbäzel* – in the district Waldsassen, around Redwitz and Wunsiedel – in a closed area, while *Marienkäfer* and *Himmelvaterl* in Schönwald, *Maikäfer* and *Herrgottspferdel* in Oed, *Maikäfer* and *Himmelbäzel* in Groschlattengrün, *Maikäfer* and *Himmelvaterl* in Schönwald, *Johanniskäfer* and *Herrgottspferdel* in Pirk, *Herrgottspferdel* and *Kutscherpferdel* in Ullrichsgrün, *Himmelpferdel*, and *Kutscherpferdel* in Mähding am Tillen, *Himmelpferdel* and *Himmelvaterl* in Reichenbach and Lauterbach, *Johannisvogerl* and *Kutscherpferdel* in Marchanei, *Himmelvaterl* and *Himmelpferdel* in Höchstadt and Thölau, *Himmelbäzel* and *Himmelvaterl* in Selb, *Himmelbäzel* and *Himmelpferdel* in Markneukirchen-Siebenbrunn, *Himmelbäzel* and *Herrgottspferdel* in Kirchberg and finally *Frauenkäfer* and *Kutscherpferdel* in Bärnau and Schönkirch appear next to one another.<sup>26</sup>

In the *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* of 1942 there appeared by Elli Siegel an overview of 'Fünfzig Jahre deutsche Wortkarte', wherein also an overview of the studies with maps of the ladybird.<sup>27</sup> I was not able to track down all the mentioned works. Thus, Fr. Maurer wrote in the *Hessische Blätter für Volkskunde* of 1929 an article about 'Sprachschranken, Sprachräume und Sprachbewegungen im Hessischen'. K. Kaiser published in 1936 his *Atlas der Pommerschen Volkskunde*. O. Kieser came in 1938 with his *Wortgrenzen in der Dübener Heide* and H. Rosenkranz with his *Mundart und Siedlung im Gebiet der oberen Saale und des nördlichen Frankenwaldes*. K. Haiding wrote in the *Zeitschrift für Volkskunde* in 1940 an article about 'Der Marienkäfer in der Volksüberlieferung von Niederdonau', and Maria Prexl published her *Wortgeographie des mittleren Böhmerwaldes*.

Already begun in 1942, but only completed in 1974, is part II of the *Badisches Wörterbuch* of Ernst Ochs and others.<sup>28</sup> In it we find the denomination *Frauenkühle*, also *Frauenschühle*

<sup>23</sup> From Seeberg.

<sup>24</sup> From Absrot.; Braun 2004: 254: Herrgottspfaa(d'l flöich am Bua(d'n / iis daa(n' Våtta-r-uu Mutta drua(b'm! / Toun se Semm'l uu M(u'Ich aa(n'brock'n, / äffa kröigst du a-r-an Brock'n!

<sup>25</sup> From Krugsreuth.; see Braun 2004: 254: Herrgottspfaa(d'l flöich im Himm'l, / Bring ma schäi(n's Weeda miit!

<sup>26</sup> Braun 2004 has a map (391, also 351, 256, 298, etc.), whereon 'Himmelpferdel' more or less agrees with Vogtland and neighbouring areas, 'Himmelvaterl' till 'Himmelbädsel' with Sechsämterland, 'Herrgottspferdel' with Egerland. Here also one more verse (637): *Sunnakäfa(r'l, flöich in-n Himm'l, / mäch a wärma Sunn!*

<sup>27</sup> Elli Siegel, 'Fünfzig Jahre deutsche Wortkarte' in: *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* 18 (1942) 23.

<sup>28</sup> Ernst Ochs (K.F. Müller, G. Baur), *Badisches Wörterbuch*, Lahr, II (1942-1974) 221, 644f.

(Oberglashütte). Another denomination is *Herrgotts-käferle* ‘Marienkäfer, Siebenpunkt, Sonnenkäfer, Coccinella septempunctata’; *hərgotškäferlə* (kurzes ä) Hettgn, also Ballenberg; *häəgodskefə* Mannhm, also Wiesloch, Rettighm; *-käfferle*; *hergodskefərlə* Schellbronn; *hergodskēfərlə* Pforzhm and Ellmendgn next to *Heilandsk-*; *hərgodskefərlə* Oberw. (Rast.); *hərgodskefərli* Appenw., Oberkirch, Ortenberg, Lahr, Wolfach), Broggingen; *Herrgotts-chäferli*; *həəgodskefər* Mühlgn. Cf. *Teufelskäferle*, *Frauenkühle*, *Frauenschuh*, *Frauentierle*, *Heilandskäferle*, *Herrgottskühle*, *-stäffele*, *-tierle*, *-vögele*, *Himmelstierle*, *Kathrinenkäferle*, *Maienkühle*, *Marienkäfer*, *Muttergotteskäferle*, *Sommerkäferle*, *Sonnenvögele*. – The little beetle is held in high esteem by the people and is specially beloved by the children; one is not allowed to kill it, it brings luck. Hettgn; Moos (Bühl), Broggingen. Nursery-rhymes:

1. *Herrgottškäferlə flieg, flieg nūf də hīməl,*  
*bring mir ən weck un dir ən weck*  
*un allə guti khin (children) ən weck.*
2. *Herrgotts-chäferli, flieg us,*  
*flieg über der Rhii (Rhine) nus,*  
*bring mym Maideli e Bluemestruß,*  
*bring mym Vadder e Faß voll Wii,*  
*daß er mag recht luschtig sii,*  
*un dem Müetterli,*  
*daß es nit dued zanke,*  
*en große, große, große Ballen Anke!*
3. *Herrgotts-chäferli flieg überä Rhi*  
*un bring im Vater e Schöppli Wi.<sup>29</sup>*

Other denominations are *Herrgotts-kühle*, *Herrgottsküele*, *Herrgotts-stäffele*, *Herrgotts-Stäffele*, *Herrgotts-tierle*, *hərgodsdārli* Einbach, Haufach (next to but rarely *hərgodskefrli*), Hofstetten, Schonach. *Herrgotts-vögele*, *hərgottsföyələ* Pülfrgn; *hərgotšfeyələ* Oberscheffl.; Fahrenbach; *həəkotsfegilə* Rapp.; *häəgodsfejələ* Mönchzell; *hərgodsfegələ* (next to *līwə hərgodsfegələ* and the younger *hərgodskefərlə*) Eberbach; *həəgodsfejələ* Handsch.; *h. fejələ* Urfenbach, Rippenweier, cf. Mörsch, Bodersweier, Altenhm; *hərgodsfēgili* Urloffen, Ottenhm, Hugsweier, Durbach, Gengenbach, Hofstetten, Schuttern, Friesenhm, Oberschopfhm, cf. Mahlberg, Elzach. Cf. *Herrgottskäferle*, *Liebeherrgottsvögele*, *Muttergotteskäfer*. – Folkbelief: The *Herrgottsvögele* may not be killed, one is not even allowed to shake it off. Rapp. (Nursery-rhymes: from Rappenau in *ZfhdMu.* 2, 276; from the Elsenzthal in *Alem.* 25, 230; from Oberschefflenz at G. Schläger 10.)

In volume III of this same *Badisches Wörterbuch* by Ernst Ochs and others, that appeared from 1975 to 1997, we find *Marienkäfer*, gen. *marîəkefərli* Urach, Waldau; *M.(-le)* Dornbg; Synonym: *Frauentierle*, *Herrgottskäferle*, (etc.), *Himmelstierle*, *Maienkühle*. – *Marienkühlein*, *marieküüli* (Markelfgn).<sup>30</sup>

The Pommerland-rhymes are registered under *Maienkäfer*:

1. *Maièkäfer flieg,*  
*dè Vadder ischt im Krieg,*  
*d’Moddèr ischt im Pommèrland,*  
*’s Pommèrland ischt abgebrannt!*
2. *M. flieg*  
*Dein Vatter ist im Krieg*

<sup>29</sup> 1. Hettgn hs; 2. Glock Breisg.; 3. Around Kandern.

<sup>30</sup> Ernst Ochs (K.F. Müller, G. Baur), *Badisches Wörterbuch*, Lahr, III (1975-1997) 560, 535-7.

- Dei Muetter ist im Baierland  
Baierland ist abgebrannt.*
3. *M. flīāj furd,  
dər fadər iſ im grīāj furd,  
d mudər iſ im ſwōwəland,  
s ſwōwəland iſ abgebrand.*
  4. *M. flīæg!  
din Fattr iſd im Krīæg,  
die Mottr iſd im Undrland,  
s Undrland iſd abgebrannt.*
  5. *M. flieg  
dei Vadder is im Krieg  
dei Modder is im Owwerland  
Sie kaaft neii Gießkant  
M. flieg.*
  6. *M. flyæk,  
dər Hegər<sup>31</sup> yſ ym gryæk.*
  7. *M., flieh,  
Dei Heisel brennt,  
Dei Kindl schreit,  
Dei Vadder kommt mit 'm Reche,  
Dei Mudder will di steche.<sup>32</sup>*

Other synonyms are: *Maieküele Schwäblishsn*, *Moiekieli* 1894 Frickgn; *Maienvögele* in the rhyme: *Maievögeli, flüg uf, flüg uber de Rhi...* 1895 Willargn. – *Maikäfer*:

1. *Maikäfer, fliesch,  
da Vadda isch im Kriesch,  
die Mudda iach im Pommerland,  
's Pommerland isch abgebrannt,  
Maikäfer fliesch.*
  2. *Maichäferti, flüg furt...*
- cf. *Maienvögele*:
3. *Maienvögele, flieg  
Der Vater ist ein Griech,  
Die Mutter ist im Pommerland,  
's Pommerland ist abgebrannt.*
  4. *Maienvögele, flieg,  
Dein Vada isch im Krieg,  
Deine Muda isch dot,  
Wer gibt der jetzt Brot?*
  5. *Maienvögele, flieg,  
Der Vater geht in Krieg,  
Muatter sitzt im Holderbusch  
Und kocht e gute Holdersupp.*
  6. *Maienvögele,*

<sup>31</sup> 1848-Revolutionär Hecker.

<sup>32</sup> 1. Radolfz; cf. Gengenb.; 2. XIX Konst.; 3. 1930 Altenhm; 4. 1972 Stockach; 5. Pfalz; 6. ±1900 Mahlb; 7. 1894 Bietighm.

*flieg über den Rhein,  
Bring mir ein Schöppl Wein,  
Mir eins und dir eins  
Und unserm lieben Herrgott eins.*<sup>33</sup>

Quite German-oriented is the *Luxemburger Wörterbuch*, published by P. Linden, the second volume of which appeared in 1962. In this we find *Hämel(s)-*, *Hemelsdierchen* (septem-, bi-, quinquepunctata); syn. *Himmel(s)dierchen*; rarely *Fléidierchen*, *Härgottkréchelchen*, *Maargréitchen*, etc. Often appearing in the nursery-rhymes is the name *Härgottsdierchen*:

*Härgottsdierchen, Fléi an d'Luucht,  
Déng Dëppercher kachen.  
Déng Kënnercher Kräischen,  
Däi Päerdche leeft iwwert de Som  
(Déng Päerdercher lafen an d'Waasser)*

The last line locally also: *fléi aus der Häll an den Himmel* (fly out of the hell to the heaven).

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | <i>Härgottsdierchen, fléi an d'Luucht.<br/>Däin Hais-che brennt ganz duerch,<br/>Déng Kënnercher Kräischen,<br/>Déng Maisercher päifen,<br/>Déng Dëppercher kachen,<br/>Déng Päerdercher sin an der Huewer,<br/>Wann de Préiter kënnt,<br/>Da gi si gepännt,<br/>Fléi du huerteg op,<br/>Zum (an den) Himmel op,<br/>An d'Luucht, an d'Luucht.</i> | Ladybird, fly into the air,<br>Your little house is totally burning down,<br>Your little children are crying,<br>Your little girls (?) are whistling,<br>Your little peas are boiling,<br>Your little horses are on the ... (hay?),<br>When the ... comes,<br>There they go ...<br>Fly quickly up, you,<br>Up to the heaven,<br>Into the air, into the air. |
|----|--|---|

When the ladybird flies, nice weather can be expected:

*Härgottsdierchen, fléi an d'Luucht,  
Maach, datt et muer schéi Wieder gët*

with local deviation, in stead of *an d'Luucht* or *an den Himmel* sometimes also: *fléi an Holland*, or also: *fléi op Tréier, da bréngs de mer eng Schappe Béier*.

*Hämelsdierchen, fléi an d'Luucht,  
däi Papp as dout,  
déng Mamm as dout,  
déng Kënnercher leien am Waasser.*<sup>34</sup>

Other synonyms are *Härgottskéichen*, *Himmelsdierchen*, *-kéichen*, *-krécher(chen)*, with the rhyme:

*Himmelsdierchen, fléi an d'Luucht,  
Déng Dëppercher kachen,  
Déng Kënnercher Kräischen,  
De Schlëssel läit vrun der Dir*    the key is lying in front of the door.

In volume III we encounter the already mentioned *Maargréit(chen)*, *Maargritt(chen)*, with the rhyme:

*Maargréitchen, Maargréitchen,*

<sup>33</sup> 1. Philippsburg; 2. 1895 Willargn hs; 3. 1895 Neusatz; 4. 1895 Obetsrot; 5. 1895 Ottenhöfen; 6. 1895 Ottenau (Rast.).

<sup>34</sup> 1. from Strassen; 2. Bonneweg.

*vu Laséierchen*

In volume V we find also *Himmelspäerdchen, Hinzekrécherchen*.<sup>35</sup>

On the internet (Wikipedia: Maikäfer flieg) mention is made of an old version of the Maybug song, from an 18th c. Luxembourg folksong collection:

<i>Kiéwerlénk fléi,</i>	Maybug fly,
<i>Deng Mamm déi ass am Klé[i],</i>	Your mother she is at the clover,
<i>Déi Papp as an der Frûcht,</i>	Your father is at the corn,
<i>Kiéwerlénk fléi an d'Lûcht.</i>	Maybug fly into the air.

We can find this in the *Luxemburger Wörterbuch* (II, 350f) under *Kiewerlek* (m), which is (1) the most usual designation in the whole of Luxembourg for the maybug (*Melolontha* vulg.). In the city they prefer the ending *-léng, -lénk*; occasionally, in East Gutland, they say *Kriewe(r)lek* (in which *Kiewelek, Kierwe(r)lek* have been influenced by the verb *kriwwelen*, scratch, itch; crawl). In the Mosel-valley from Wasserbillig to Machtum they use *Kiewerek*, on the southern Mosel *Mäkiewer* or the simplex *Kiewer*, from Stadtbredimus unto Contz (also *Kiefer, Kieber*), in Ehnen *Kieferlek, -léng*. To the west of this, in the rest of Kanton Remich and in the bordering villages the maybug is called *Wäisskiewer, -kiefer* locally until the Syr source, dispersed on the middle Syr (around Niederanven), then in the eastern Kanton Capellen (Kehlen until Hollenfels), here mixed with *Schäisskiewer*; another play-form to *Wäisskiewer* is *Wäissgierwer* reported from Olingen. Outdated locally West-Luxembourg variants are *Kiewernéckel* (Steinbrücken), *Kierplek* (Gœtzingen), *Kierb(e)lek* (Strassen, Kœrich) and the feminine *Kierbelchen* (Schouweiler; this also as neuter, for instance in Simmern); here and there *Mäkiewerlek* is used and in Befort *Kieweker*. In the west on the Belgian border, from Bondorf over Martelingen (*Guewerlek, Guewelek*) to the south into the Belgian-Luxembourg area around Arlon lies a closed area with *Giewelek, Gewelik* (most eastern recording in Niederpallen – folk-etymological explanation in Bondorf: *well se laascht d’Giewele fléien*: because they fly along the façade) – from Arlon to the south dominates *Kiewelek*. East from this most western area of Luxembourg, from the Prutzer valley unto Kleinbettingen, dominates *Kues(s)en-, Kuesten-, Kuesch(t)endéier*, dispersed *Kiewerdéier* (Kehlen); the same radical *Déier* (animal), the most common collective name for ‘insects’, appears also in the denomination *Mädéier* (especially in the Kanton Wiltz, in the Echternach area as *Maidéier*). The rest of Ösling shows from south to north *Laf-, Looffréisser, -frësser, -frisser, -déir* [Dutch *loofvretter* = foliage devourer] (locally also next to *Mähdéier* in the Kantons Wiltz and Redingen). Especially in the extreme north of Ösling only the denomination *Maikäfer, -kefer* is recorded [...]; singular are the North-Ösling denominations *Maigisschen, Mä-, Maischësser* and *Maifrisser* (Weiswampach). In the centre of the country, along the border of Gutland and Ösling dominates *Ake(r)schësser* (of *Aker* ‘Eichelmast’ [+ shitter]). Besides in this denomination and in *Kuessendéier* the oak appears as name-giving motif in the compounds *Äähebës(el)er, -bëserer* [-biter], *Äächefresser* (Reisdorf), *Ääche(l)kiewer, -déier, -krécher* and the in Fels recorded *Äächekiepchen*, which means elsewhere also ‘little squirrel’, the wood in general in the denomination *Heckendéier*. Humorous forms or play forms of the children’s language are *Knuewelek* (Lenningen, Canach), *Mollermal* (Differdingen, sometimes also *Mëllerdicks* and *Milord*, cf. the frequent denominations of the butterfly as *Mëllermoler, Millemoler, Millermaler*) [but see the Dutch maybug denominations with ‘miller’]. According to size and colour of the shield the children differentiate: *Schouster* ([shoemaker] black), *Mëller* ([miller] white), *Schneider* ([tailor] grey), *Kinne* ([king] red), *Käser* ([Emperor] golden); another

<sup>35</sup> *Luxemburger Wörterbuch*, [ed. P. Linden] Luxembourg II (1962) 133, 137, 161; III (1970) 77; V (1977, *Nachtrag*) 103.

differentiation is between *Bock*, *Hengscht* (the male, *de Männchen*) and *Källefchen*, *Kéichen*, *Kinnegin* (the female, *d'Fräichen*). [...] The children and the maybug: *d'Kanner spären d'Kiewerlécken an eng Fixfeiesch-* (match-), *Schong-* (shoe-), *Zigarekëscht* (cigar-box), *an da loossen se se an der Schoul fléien – Maikäfer flieg, Dein Vater ist im Krieg, Deine Mutter schläft in Pommerland, Pommerland ist abgebrannt, Maikäfer flieg!* – Echternach: *Maidéier fléig, Dein Mouders as am Kréig, Däi Voader as an Engelland, Wann e këmmt, dann as e krank – K. komm, schlo déng Tromm, Schlo déng siwe Wi wa romm* (or: *schlo se iwwer Wi wa romm/womm*), or *Far mer dat Meedchen im Garten heromm, Flig, flig, o Mannike, Drei Jungfernblut In irem Stut*, or: *Schloo dat Meedchen iwer déng Romm, Flig, o flig, o Maneken, Drei Jungfernblut, In ihrem Schutz – K. fléi, Déng Mamm as am Kléi, Däi Papp as an der Fruucht, K. fléi an d'Luucht*. [See above.] – *K. komm, fléi dem Bäcker an d'Haus, Huel mir e Kierfche mat Kuch do eraus, Huel mir een, dir awer keen, K. maach dech op d'Been!* (Mersch, *Lux. Kinderreime*, 92f; Ed. de la Fontaine, *Die lux. Volkslieder älterer Zeit*, 12, where also the melody).

In 1936 the first volume of the *Schlesischer Wörterbuch* by Walther Mitzka appeared.<sup>36</sup> In it we find, accompanied by a map, the denominations *Brotkäfer*, *-kaferla* and *Brotwürmel*, next to *Brotkälbchen* (1), *Fliegalb*, *Fliehkäbl*; *Glückskäfer*, *-kälbel*, *-würmel*, *glikswurml* (2); *Glühwürmel* (map); *Goldwürmlein*, *Guldwürmel*, *Güldwermla* (southern Adlergebirge), *Gotteskäfer* (3), *-käferle* (4).<sup>37</sup>

In the second volume from 1964 we find names as *Maienkälble* (1), *Maikalb*, *-kälblein* and *Maimiezel*, together on one map, just like *Mariechenkäfer* and *Marienkäfer*, the herald of spring (2), with the synonyms: *Fliehkälble*, *Goldkäfer*, *Gotteskäfer*, *-würmel*, *Herrgotts-käferla*, *Himmelskäfer*, *-schäfle*, *Johanniskäfer(le)*, *Johannistagskäfer*, *Junikäfer(le)*, *-würmel*, *-würmle*, *-kalble*, *-miezel*, *Leuchtkäferle*, *Marienkälbl*, *-kärbla*, *-schäfle*, *-vögerle*, *-würmel*, *Meikäfer(le)*, *Mutschekälbl*, *Muttergotteskäfer*, *-schäfchen*, *Punktkäfer*, *Rotkatzel*, *Rotkehlchen*, *Siebenpunkt(le)*, *Sommerkäfer(le)*, *-kalb(le)*, *-körbla*, *-miezel*, *Sonnenkäfer(le)*, *-kälbchen*, *-miezel*, *Bluthienla*, *Butt...*, *Freiafugle*. Further *Marienkälb* (3), *Marienschäflein*, *-schäfle*, *-schäfel*, *Marienvogel*, *Marieavöglein*, *Maria-Vöcklan*, *Mariawürmel*, *-lein*.<sup>38</sup> Also we find *Punktprinzel*, *Rotkäferlein* (*Rutkäferla*), *Rotkalle*, *Rotkatel*, *Rotkehllein* (*Rutkalla*).<sup>39</sup> In volume III at 'Siebenpunkt' we find: *Prinz Siebenpunkt* (1), *Siebenpünkel*, with the synonyms *Hirsewürmchen* and once: *das Liebelammang*; *Fliegenkäber*, *Butterkäber*, *-würmla*; *Katzwürmchen*; *Kühbetschel*; *Johannstichkäfer*; *Hoppawürmchen*; *Fliegen-kalbla*, *-gerle*; *Kiebetaschel*; *Schornsteinfeger*; *die Petrunlenka* (from the Polish part). Next to this we find at 'Sommerkäfer', *Summerkafer*; *das Summerkaferla*, *Sommerkaerfla*; *Sommerkaberla*, *-kärwla*, *-kalbang* also *Gotteskühlein*, *Sommertierlein*, *Sommerwürmchen*, *-würmel*, *Sonnenkäfer*, *Sommerkälbel*, *-würmel*.<sup>40</sup>

A project of very long duration (and never finished) was the *Wörterbuch der Deutschen Tiernamen*, published by Wilhelm Wissemann and revised by Wolfgang Pfeifer, of which the first volume about insects appeared from 1963-1968.<sup>41</sup> An opening sentence should explain why

<sup>36</sup> Walther Mitzka, *Schlesischer Wörterbuch*, I, Berlin 1963, 161f, 324, 432, 437, 439.

<sup>37</sup> 1. x 60; 2. D 65, 4; S 67, 1; U 66, 8; 3. F 73, 4; H 62, 2; 69, 4; J 68, 5; K 69, 2; M 61, 6; 4. K 70, 2; 70, 3.

<sup>38</sup> Mitzka, *o.c.*, II (1964) 838f; 1. T 65, 14; 2. T 65, 12; 3. dispersed from C 60, 1 until V 67, 5.

<sup>39</sup> ID, 1047, 1139f.

<sup>40</sup> ID., III, 1283, 1289f; 1, J 66, 6; 71, 8; L 64, 5; M 69, 1.

<sup>41</sup> Wilhelm Wissemann (Hgg.), *Wörterbuch der Deutschen Tiernamen*, I: Insekten (1963-1968), Berlin 1964, bearbeitet von Wolfgang Pfeifer, 178-219.

there are so many names: “*Die Mundart kann sich in der Namengebung gar nicht genug tun, wenn das zu Bezeichnende dem Muntartsprecher irgendwie gefülmäßig nahesteht.*” But if this is really the explanation?

Most denominations bring the ladybird in connection with divine, holy or heavenly beings (God, Christ, specially Mary, angels, or the sun). In many a rhyme the ladybird is viewed as mediator to the divinity and the heavenly powers and is prayed to for luck, for good gifts, money, cloths, bread, good weather amongst others. This idea is common among the European peoples; there must – according to Pfeiffer – have lain a pagan mythical representation at the basis, even when from the names no convincing proof can be obtained for that idea. That with the names that have ‘God’ or ‘Mary’ as attribute we are dealing with Christianised forms of former pagan names of gods, is very likely; but the ever again repeated appeal to an Old-Norse *Freyjuhæna* does not hold, as this name has no documentary evidence, but was only surmised by J. Grimm. To see in the one time recorded *Friekehlichen* (1) a pagan survival (*Frie-* < *Freya*), as Kieser (supra) does, is unfounded.<sup>42</sup>

The denominations are valid for all Coccinellidæ (not only for the *Coccinella septempunctata*), to which amongst others the widely distributed thought speaks, that the number of dots represents the age of the ladybird. Varieties with a black background colour and yellow dots (or yellow background colour and black dots) are sometimes implied.

#### 1. Belonging to the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God:

The usual name in the German written language, that also overgrows most of the names of the dialects, is *Marienkäfer* (1), *Marienkäwer* (2), *Marienkleber*, *Mareenkäwer* (3), *Mariechenkäfer* (4), *Mariekenkäfer* (5), *Mirzenkäfer* (6); *Marienkäferchen*, *Marienkäferlein* (7), *Marienkäferl* (8), *Marienkäferle* (9), *Marienchäferli* (10), *Marienkäferle* (11), *Mariakawerle* (12).<sup>43</sup>

*Marien-Würmlein*, *Marienwürmchen*, *Marienwürmken* (1), *Mareienworm* (1), *Marienworm* (1), *Mareienwürmekin*, *Mariechnworm* (2), *Marikenworm* (1), *Marikkenwürmken* (1), *Marienwürmel* (3), *Marijenwürming* (4), *Mierzewermchen* (5).<sup>44</sup>

*Mariendirken* (1), *Marientierli* (2); *Marienkrauel* (1), *Maria* (3), *Marieken* (4), *Marika* (5), *Mariechen* (6), *Märchen* (7), *Mariedl-Mareidl* (3), *Marein* (3), *Mareinl* (3), *Marundl* (7), *Maringgele* (8), *Mierzken* (9).<sup>45</sup>

*Muttergotteskäfer* (1), *Muetergotteskäfer* (2), *Mutterjoddeskevver* (3), *Muttergotteskäferlein* (4), *Muttergotteskäferl* (5), *Muttergotteskäferle* (6), *Muetergottes-Chäferli* (7), *Mutterjoddeskevvertje* (3).<sup>46</sup>

*Muttergotteswürmchen* (1), *Moddergotteswürmken* (2); *Mueter-Gottes-Güegli* (3), *Muttergottestierchen* (1, 4), *Muttergottesdeerchen* (5), *Mudergodesdirken* (6), *Muetergottestierle* (7), *Muetergottes-Tierli* (3); *Mutterkäfer(chen)* (4), *Mutterkäferlein* (8), *Mueter-Chäferli* (3), *Muttertier* (1); *Heilige Mutter Gottes* (4), *Himmelsmutter* (8).<sup>47</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Kieser, in: *Teuthonista* 6, 256; 1. Krina near Düben. The names *Friggahühnchen* and *Freia-Vöglein* are late forms, under influence of Grimm. For literature he refers to Mannhardt, Aebi, Ernst, Pauwels, and HDA, for foreign names to Aebi, Thurnherr and Grootaers-Pauwels.

<sup>43</sup> 1. Hess.-Nass.; 2. Teltow; 3. Wibbese; 4. Stargard; 5. Ruppın; 6. Lower Danube; 7. Sudeten; 8. Austria; Bavaria; 9. Alsace; 10. Swiss; 11. NW-Bohemia; 12. Gottschee.

<sup>44</sup> 1. Teltow; 2. Prignitz; 3. Sudeten; 4. Sassen, 5. Transylvanian Saxony.

<sup>45</sup> 1 Rhineland; 2. Swiss. 3. Lower Danube; 4. Pomerania; 5. Spreewald; 6. Thüringen; 7. Sudeten; 8. Tyrol; 9. Transylvanian Saxony.

<sup>46</sup> 1. Vorarlberg, Lower Danube, Swabia, Hess.-Nass., Helmstedt; 2. Alsace; 3. Cologne; 4. Sudeten; 5. Lower Austria, Steir.; 6. Vorarlberg; 7. Swiss.

<sup>47</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Berg. Land; 3. Swiss; 4. Hess.-Nass.; 5. Lux.; 6. Ruhr; 7. Alsace; 8. Sudeten.

*Vnser Frawen käferle* (1586), *Unser-lieben-Frauen-Güegli* (1), *Äuser-Liebfrauwen-Tierli* (1); *Unsere liebe Frau* (2), *Liebe Frau* (2), *Himmelfrau* (1); *Liebfrauenkäfer*, *Liabe-Frau-Käfer* (3), *Liebfrauenkäferl* (4), *Liebe-Frau-Käferl* (3), *Liebfrauenkäferl* (3), *Liabe-Frau-Käferl* (3), *Lieabfrauenkäferl* (3), *Liamfraukäferl* (3), *Liabs Frauenkäferl* (3), *Liebfrauen-Chäferli* (1), *Käferl der lieben Frau* (2), *Würmfraukäferl* (4); *Liebfrauen-Güegli* (1).<sup>48</sup>  
*Frauenkäfer* (1796) (1, 2), *Froakäfer* (3), *Frauenkäferlein* (4), *Fraunkäferl* (3, 4, 5, 6), *Fraunköfarl* (4), *Fraunkeferle* (7), *Frauenkäferle* (8), *Frauenchäferli* (9); *Frauentierchen* (10), *Frauentierle* (11, 2), *Frouedirli* (12).<sup>49</sup>  
*Jungfernkäfer* (1796), *Jungfraukäfer* (1), *Jungfernkäferlein* (2), *Jungfraukäferl* (1), *Jungfankefal* (1), *Jungfernkäferchen*; *Jungfrau* (1), *Pampanischke* (3); *Jungfrau Marias Schlüsseltrager* (4), *Himmelsschlüssel* (5).<sup>50</sup>

## 2. Denominations with Lord God, God, etc.

*Herrgottskäfer* (1805) (1-6), *Herrgottskäwwer* (7), *Haargoudskaafr* (8), *Herrgottskäferchen* (2, 9), *Hergotkäferl* (10), *Hargodskaferle* (11), *Herrgottskäferle* (4), *Hergotkskhaaferl* (12), *Herrgottskäferl* (13), *Herrgotts-Chäferli* (14), *Herrgotte-Chäferli* (15).<sup>51</sup>  
*Herrgottstier(chen)* (1, 2), *Herrgottsdierchen* (3), *Herrjottsdiesche* (4), *Harrgottsdirche* (5), *Härgottsdeierchen* (6), *Herrgottsthierlein* (1727), *Herrgotts-Tierele* (7), *Hergottierli* (8), *Hergettierli* (8), *Hergotte-Tierli* (9), *Herzengottstierchen* (3), *Hatzgottsdierche* (5), *Herzgetierchen* (10).<sup>52</sup>  
*Herrgottsworm* (1), *Herrgottswürmchen* (2-4), *Herrgottswörmkn* (5), *Herrgottswörmeken* (6), *Herrgottswärbel*, -wirbel (= -little worm) (4); *Hergodbēstje* (7); *Herrgotts-Güegi*, -Güegli (8); *Herrgottsböb* (3), *Herrgottsböbel* (9), *Herrgottsbepche* (10), *Herrgottsbibchen* (11), *Herrgottweibl* (4).<sup>53</sup>  
*Unsa Herrgottn Brouikla* (1: Czech *brouk* ‘chafer’); *Herrgottsschickel* (2), *Herrgotte-Mugerli* (3), *Härrgottskrecher* (4, -creeper), *Härgottskrechelchen* (4).<sup>54</sup>  
*Gotteskäfer* (1-5), *Gottskäfr* (6), *Abgottkäfer* (7); *Gottestierchen* (4, 8), *Gotesdirken* (9), *Gottesdirche* (10), *Gottes-Tierli* (11) and *Golzentierchen* (4).<sup>55</sup>  
*Gotteswurm* (1), *Gotteswürmchen* (2), *Gotteswürmke* (3), *Götewürmal* (4), *Kettebiemal* (4), *Ketebielain* (4), *Etebiemelein* (4); *Himmelsgot-Tierchen* (2), *Himblataischkawerle* (5; *Himbl-Ate* = heaven-father).<sup>56</sup>  
*Liebeherrgottskäferchen* (1), *Liebe-Herrgottskäferle* (2), *Lieweherrgottskäfer* (3), *Lieber-Herrgotts-Chäferli* (4); *Lieb-Herrgottstierche* (5), *Lieweherrgottstierli* (3).<sup>57</sup>

<sup>48</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Sudeten; 3. Lower Danube; 4. Egerland.

<sup>49</sup> 1. Vorarlberg; 2. Lower Danube; 3. Bavaria; 4. Austria; 5. South Mahren; 6. Vienna; 7. Kärnten; 8. Swabia; 9. Swiss; 10. Rhineland; 11. Baden; 12. Konstanz.

<sup>50</sup> 1. Lower Danube; 2. Austria; 3. Pomerania (from *pánevečka* = little damsel?); 4. Bavaria; 5. Sudeten.

<sup>51</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Calbe/Zerbst; 3. Swabia; 4. Alsace; 5. Vorarlberg; 6. Lower Danube; 7. Mainz; 8. North Mähren; 9. Rhineland; 10. Sudeten; 11. Lower Franconia; 12. Ochsenfurt; 13. Lower Austria; 14. Schaffhausen; 15. Swiss.

<sup>52</sup> 1. Nassau; 2. Egerland; 3. Rhineland; 4. Rhineland/Westphalia; 5. Siegerland; 6. Luxembourg; 7. Alsace; 8. Bündner; 9. Swiss; 10. Wetzlar.

<sup>53</sup> 1. Mecklenburg; 2. Pomerania; 3. Rhineland; 4. Sudeten; 5. Altmark; 6. Braunschweig; 7. East Frisian; 8. Swiss; 9. Alsace; 10. Lorraine; 11. Trier.

<sup>54</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Lorraine; 3. Swiss; 4. Luxembourg.

<sup>55</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holstein; 2. Pomerania; 3. Calbe/Zerbst; 4. Rhineland; 5. Hess.-Nassau; 6. Lüneburg; 7. Swabia; 8. Nassau; 9. Ruhr; 10. Siegerland; 11. Swiss.

<sup>56</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Rhineland; 3. Berg. Land; 4. Sudeten; 5. Gottschee.

<sup>57</sup> 1. Hess.-Nass.; 2. Baden; 3. Alsace; 4. Swiss; 5. Siegen.



*Des lieben Gottes Käfer* (1), *Liebergotteskäfer* (2), *Liebegottskäfer* (3), *Lieb(e)gotteskäferchen* (4), *Liebgott(s)-Chäferli* (5); *Līwergodesdīrken* (6), *Liebenherrswürmchen* (6); *Gutrherrkafra* (7); *Gotesmaneken* (8, -little man).<sup>58</sup>

*Leew Gott* (1), *Leiw Gottke* (2), *Liebenherchen* (3), *Liebherr* (3), *Liefherike* (3), *Herrgöttsche* (3), *Liebs Herrgottle* (4), *Leiharcherl* (5), *Herrgottsvaterl* (5), *Himmelvaterl* (6), *Himmeltater(lein)* (5, Czech. *táta* = father), *Argötki* (7), *Reigottchen* (7).<sup>59</sup>

### 3. Conceptualised as child of God or of Maria and therefore connected with Christ:

*Gotteskind* (1, 2), *Gotzenkind* (2), *Gotteskindchen* (2), *Herrgottsäönkn* (3, -little son), *Herrgoddsäänken* (4), *Herrgottssöönken* (5).<sup>60</sup>

*Marienkind* (1), *Marienkindken* (2), *Merīnkind* (3); *Muttergotteskindchen* (4); *Himmelskind* (4), *Himmelskindchen* (5), *Himmelskindken* (6), *Himmelsgotteskindchen* (4); *Jesuskindchen* (4), *Jetzenkindchen* (4), *Jötzenkindchen* (4), *Jeaskindken* (7), *Kristkindchen* (4), *Kinkenjees* (8), *Kienjees* (8), *Kindjees* (9: 'Child Jesus').<sup>61</sup>

*Jesus-Chäferli* (1), *Jesustierchen* (2, as well as the secondary forms *Jetzentierchen*, *Hätzeltierchen*, *Hetze(l)tierchen*, *Jitzentierchen*, *Jötzentierchen*), *Jesus-Tierli* (3); *Heilands-Chäferli* (3), *Heilandstierli* (1), *Heilandsworm* (4); *Christkindli-Gueg* (3); *Kinnekengeist* (5), with the motivation that 'the ladybird brings according to the folk belief the soul of the child out of heaven', (6); *Heiligengeisterl* (7).<sup>62</sup>

### 4. Messenger to the saints

*Heiligenkäfer* (1), *Heiligentierchen* (2).<sup>63</sup>

*Johanniskäfer* (1-3), *Johanniswürmel* (4), *Khonaswirml*, -wärmel, *Ganswürmlein* (5); *Johannestierchen* (3), *Hanstierchen* (6); *Ghans-*, *Ghansböbel* (7), *Gehansbeebche* (8), *Hansböp* (9), *Hansbepchen*, -bebele (10; *Bobe*, *Beebche* = beetle); *Johannisklette* (11), *Gehans-*, *Hanspēder(che)*, -pidche (3; -little Peter); *Johannes-*, *Hansbäckelche* (3), *Gehans-*, *Hansbībche*, -bībelche (3; -bübchen = little boy), *Gehansdebche* (3), *Gehansfilebche* (3; -little Philip), *Hansgefīdche* (3), *Hansnegelchen* (3), *Hanspībelche* (3; -pipelchen), *Gehans-*, *Hanspebche* (3; -little puppet), *Gehanisquäkelchen* (3), *Hanstäppche* (3), *Gehansweibche* (3); *Sommerhanschen*, -hānschen, -heinzchen, -heinzi (11).<sup>64</sup>

In nursery-rhymes the ladybird is summoned to fly to Saint Katherine and to inquire about the weather; from this come names like *Katerīnli*, *Katrīnli*, *Katerīnli* (1), *Katerineli* (2), *Katrīli* (3), *Kätterli*, *Kättri* (1), *Chäterinle* (4); *Katarīnenchäfer*, *Chäferkatrīnli*, *Chäfertrīnli* (1), *Chäferindli* (3), *Chäferdrinle* (5); *Frauetrīnli*, -trīndli, -trīmli (3), *Trouetrīnli* (3); *Trummetrīli*, *Chranzstrīli*, *Muggetrīli* (3); in nursery-rhymes *Sunne-Sunne-Katharine*, therefore *Sunnekathrine* (6);

<sup>58</sup> 1. Anhalt; 2. Calbe/Zerbst; 3. Thüring.-Vogtland; 4. Hess.-Nass.; 5. Swiss; 6. Rhineland; 7. Sudeten; 8. Ruhr.

<sup>59</sup> 1. Mecklenburg; 2. Pomerania; 3. Rhineland; 4. Swabia; 5. Sudeten; 6. Egerland; 7. Lüchow.

<sup>60</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holstein; 2. Rhineland; 3. Altmark; 4. Sassen; 5. Magdeburg.

<sup>61</sup> 1. Hannover; 2. Ravensberg; 3. Lüneburg; 4. Rhineland; 5. Anhalt; 6. Westphalia; 7. Ülzen; 8. Stade; 9. Schleswig-H.

<sup>62</sup> 1. Schaffhausen; 2. Rhineland; 3. Swiss; 4. Magdeburg; 5. Fallersleben; 6. Lüneburg; 7. Sudeten.

<sup>63</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Wetzlar.

<sup>64</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Calbe/Zerbst; 3. Rhineland; 4. East Saxony; 5. Sudeten; 6. Wetzlar; 7. Alsace; 8. Saarbrücken; 9. Saar; 10. Lorraine; 11. Hess.-Nass.;

*Herzkathrinchen* (7, 8); *Annekadrinele* (9), *Anketrineli* (9), cf. *Anketierli*, *Ankechäferli* (1); *Treina-Babeli* (10, -Barbara); *Trien-Geesch* (11, -Gesä).<sup>65</sup>  
*Anne-Bäbeli* (1: Anna-Barbara), *Annegüegli* (1), *Anneli* (2); *Barbusch*, *Barbuschke*, *Barbutt*, *Barbuttkäfer* (also *Bor-*, *Bur-*) (3), *Barbuttkäfer*, *Buttkäfer* (3), *Barbuttkefrau*, *Barbuttvogel*, *-vögelke* (3, Lit. *Barbe* ‘Barbara’, dim. *Barbutte*); *Maidalenka* (4); *Kirchväterchen* (5), *Weihnachtsmann* (6), *Pater* (7), *Großvater* (after Wirth), *Barbarka* (8, after Slovakian *bab(ar)ka* = grandmother).<sup>66</sup>

#### 5. Messenger from heaven

*Himmelkäfer* (1-3), *Himmelskäfer* (4-5), *Himmelskäferchen* (6, 1), *Himmelskäferl* (7), *Himmels-Chäferli* (8), *Himmelskawerle* (9), *Himmelskäferl* (10).<sup>67</sup>  
*Himmelwurm* (1), *Himmelwurm* (2), *Himmelwurm* (3), *Himmelwürmchen* (1, 4), *Himmelwürmchen* (5-6), *Himmelwürmel* (7), *Himelwärml* (4).<sup>68</sup>  
*Himmeltier* (1), *Himmelstierchen* (1, 2), *Himmelsdierch* (3), *Himmelsderche* (2), *Himmelsdeierchen* (4), *Himmelsdärken* (5), *Himmltierl* (6), *Himmelstierli* (7); *Himmel(s)-Güegi/Güegli* (7); *Himmelskrecher(chen)* (4), *Himmelsmännchen* (2), *Himmelsbäbala* (8, from Czech *bába* ‘grandmother’); *Himmelfahrtskäferl* (9).<sup>69</sup>

#### 6. Belonging to the angels

*Engelchen* (1), *Liebenglichen* (2), *Lēf-Engelke* (3), *Schutzenglein* (4), *Schutzengelke* (5), *Engelke*, *Tengelke* (6); *Engeltierchen* (1), *Engelböbchen* (1); *Gottesengelchen* (1), *Herrgottsengelchen* (1), *Lewe Herrgotts Engelken* (7), *Himmelsengelchen* (1); *Engelsquartierchen* (1), *Ängelsgwadärche*.<sup>70</sup>

#### 7. The ladybird is counted as a good-weather prophet or has to bring sunshine or is seen as looking like the sun with its round shape and red colour.

*Sonnenkäfer* (1767, 1774, 1780; 1-3), *Sünnkäfer* (4), *Sünnenkäwer* (5), *Sonnenkäwer* (6), *Sünnkäfer* (7), *Sonnenkäferlein* (1837), *Sünnkäferl* (8), *Sünnkäferl*, *Sünnenkäferl* (7, 9).<sup>71</sup>  
*Sünnentier* (1), *Sünnentier* (2-4), *Sünnentierchen* (5-6), *Sünnentier-Wünnentier* (7); *Sonnenwurm* (8), *Sünnenwurm* (9-10), *Sonnenwürmchen* (11), *Sonnenwürmel* (12), *Sunnawärbel*, *-wärwel* (6), *Sünnenwürming* (9); *Sunnding* (3, 13), *Sünnenmilv* (14; -mite), *Sunntiek* (15).<sup>72</sup>

<sup>65</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Aargau; 3. Schaffhausen; 4. Baden; 5. Waldshut (Baden); 6. Oldenburg; 7. Pomerania; 8. Waldeck; 9. Alsace; Swiss; 10. Zürich; 11. Dithmarsch.

<sup>66</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Bärndütsch; 3. Prussia.; 4. Lower Austria; 5. Anhalt; 6. Stade; 7. Jeverland; 8. Sudeten.

<sup>67</sup> 1. Calbe/Zerbst; 2. Sudeten; 3. Steir; 4. Rhineland; 5. Anhalt; 6. Pomerania; 7. Egerland; 8. Swiss; 9. Gottschee; 10. Lower Danube.

<sup>68</sup> 1. Calbe/Zerbst; 2. Mecklenburg; 3. Krs. Isenhagen; 4. Sudeten; 5. Rhineland; 6. Anhalt; 7. East Saxony.

<sup>69</sup> 1. Calbe/Zerbst; 2. Rhineland; 3. Siegerland; 4. Luxembourg; 5. Berg. Land; 6. Tyrol; 7. Swiss; 8. Sudeten; 9. Egerland.

<sup>70</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Prov. Sachsen; 3. East Frisian; 4. Sudeten; 5. Strücklingen; 6. Emden; 7. Oldenburg; 8. Siegerland.

<sup>71</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Nassau; 3. Bavaria; 4. Schleswig-Holst.; 5. Mecklenburg; 6. Magdeburg; 7. Lower Danube; 8. Steir; 9. Böhmerwald.

<sup>72</sup> 1. Odisheim; 2. Baden-Verden; 3. Stade; 4. Lüneburg; 5. Rhineland; 6. Sudeten; 7. Hadeln; 8. Hess.-Nass.; 9. Pomerania; 10. Mecklenburg; 11. Lausitz; 12. Saxony; 13. Hannover; 14. Brunsbüttel; 15. East Frisian.

*Sünnak, Sünnaken, Sönnaken, Sünneken* (1), *Sünntje* (2), Sorbian: *slyncko, slynjaško* (3), *Leeve Sünnacken* (4), *Leiw Sünnig* (5); *Herrgottssönnchen* (6); *Sonnenkind* (5, 7-8), *Sünnkind* (1), *Sünkin* (9), *Sünnenkind* (10-12), *Sunnenkuint* (13), *Sonnenkindchen* (14), *Sunnenkindchen* (15), *Sunnenkinken* (16), *Sunnkinken* (13), *Sünnkinting, Sünnskinting* (5), *Sünnenkinning, Sünskinning* (11), *Sin leiw Sünnkind* (17).<sup>73</sup>

*Sonnenscheinchen, -schīnchen, -schīnken* (1), *Sonnschingche* (2), *Sünnenschien* (3), *Sünnenschīnken* (4), *Sünn-, Sünnenschining* (5), in rhymes *Sunnenschīneken – Reägenschīneken* (4), *Sonneschīnchen – Hawerkimchen* (1), *Sonnenscheinere* (3), *Sünnenschiner* (5), *Sunnenschīnker* (4); *Sonnenschirmchen* (1), *Sonneschermke* (1), *Sunnschirmken* (4), *Sonneschermken* (6), *Sünnenknicker* (3).<sup>74</sup>

In common with the glowworm is the name *Sonnwendkäfer* (as well as also *Johanniskäfer, Leuchtkäfer, Sonnenwendkäfer* (1810), *Sunnwendkäfer* (1), *Suwendkäfer* (2), *Sonnenwendkäferlein* (1833), *Sunnewendkäferl* (3; 1793), *Sonnenwendkäferl* (4), *Sunnwendkäferl, Sunawetskefal* (5), *Sunnwendkäferl* (6), *Shummittkawerle* (7).<sup>75</sup>

*Sunneflüsken* (1; -little flake), *Sunnekäppchen* (2), *Sünnenschierter* (3), *Sünnwieser* (4; sun-dial), *Sünnewüppken* (5); *Sunerle-baberle* (6; Cz. *bàba*); *Ahnl, Sunnahnl, Summ-Einl, Himmelahnl, Ahnahnlliesl* (7; *Ahn(e)* = ‘grandmother’).<sup>76</sup>

*Mandtier* (1; moon-), *Mohnkäfer* (2; moon-), *Mån-Kind* (3), in rhymes often in a double formula *Sunkind – Mondkind* (4), *Sunnekind – Manekind* (5), *Sünnenkihnd un Mäanekihnd* (6), *Sünnentier – Monentier* (7), *Sünnkatt – Mankatt* (8; moon-cat), *Sunneküken – Moneküken, Sonnenkalv – Mandkalv, Süntik – Mōntik* (9).<sup>77</sup>

#### 8. The time of appearance (not literally; just the time for nice weather)

*Sommerkäfer* (1793; 1810; 1), *Summrkäfr* (2), *Summerchäferli* (3), *Summakäferla* (4), *Summrkäfrla* (2); *Sommertier* (5), *Sommertierchen* (6-7), *Sommertierlein* (4); *Sommerwürmchen* (6, 1), *Sommerwürmel* (8), *Summrwermla* (2), *Sumewerml* (4); *Sommerkind* (1793; 1825), *Sommerkindchen* (1907); *Simmerl* (4; ‘little summer’?), *Sommerflyelchen* (6; -little wing), *Sammerflüelgen* (9), *Sommerlädchen, -lädje, -lödche* (1; -little shoot = -sprout<sup>78</sup>), *Sömmertieke* (10); *Summerbjäba(la)* (4; Cz. *Bàba*).<sup>79</sup>

*Maikäfer* (1-3), *Maikewver* (4), *Maikēwer* (5), *Maikävverche, -kävvelche* (6), *Maikäferl* (2, 3), *Maiechäferli* (7), *Klennar Meakafar* (8; little M.); *Maibēbche* (9); *Maitierchen* (10), *Maidīrsche* (11), *Maidīrch* (12), *Herrgottsmaitierchen* (6), *Maiwürmchen* (13, 10), *Maibieml* (3; -little worm); *Maikind* (14), *Maimöm* (15), *Mairämpchen* (6).<sup>80</sup>

<sup>73</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; Oldendorp; 3. Spreewald; 4. Fehmarn; 5. Pomerania; 6. Rhineland; 7. Swabia; 8. Bärndütsch; 9. Altengamme near Hamburg; 10. Lübeck; 11. Mecklenburg; 12. slang; 13 Ravensberg; 14. Rohden; 15. Schaumburg-Lippe; 16. Westphalia; 17. Lüneburg.

<sup>74</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Berg. Land; 3. Pomerania; 4. Westphalia; 5. Mecklenburg; 6. Cronenberg.

<sup>75</sup> 1. Steiermark; 2. Lower Bavaria; 3. Pinzgau; 4. Tyrol. 5. Lower Danube; 6. South Mähren; 7. Gottschee.

<sup>76</sup> 1. Iburg; 2. Schaumburg-Lippe; 3. Pomerania; 4. Schleswig-Holst.; 5. Bersenbrück; 6. Sudeten; 7. Lower Danube (*Sunn-Ahnl* is also the denomination for the sun in Burgenland).

<sup>77</sup> 1. Hadeln, Lower Elbe; 2. Kehdingen; 3. Lüneburg; 4. Lower German; 5. Lower Saxon; 6. Ravensberg; 7. Brunsbüttel; 8. Lehe; 9. without location after Ernst, *Anrufe*, 18. *-tik* = Dutch ‘tiek, teek’ = ‘tick, little animal’.

<sup>78</sup> Cf. Lexers’ *MHD* (1986:217): *sumerlate, -latte* = ‘diesjähriger, in einem sommer gewachsener schössling’. Pfeifer refers to the OHD *sumarlota*, that possibly was/is unexplained.

<sup>79</sup> 1. Hess.-Nass.; 2. North Bohemia; 3. Schaffhausen; 4. Sudeten; 5. Bergian; 6. Rhineland; 7. Leipzig; 8. East Saxony; 9. Westphalia; 10. Aurich.

<sup>80</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Lower Danube; 3. Sudeten; 4. Cologne; 5. Upper Saxony; 6. Rhineland; 7. Swiss; 8. North Bohemia; 9. Saar; 10. Hess.-Nass.; 11. Berg. Land; 12. Siegerland; 13. East Saxony; 14. Transylvania; 15.

*Junikäfer* (1), *Junikäferl* (2), *Julikäfer* (3).<sup>81</sup>

9. Sometimes the ladybird, as one of the best-known beetles, is just referred to with the names for beetles in general

*Käferl* (1), *Cheferli* (2), *Kleener Käwer* (3); *Käfemaier* (4); *Seweken* (5), *Lütte Sebbeln* (6; *Sewer, Sebber* = chafer); *Backel* (7); *Güegi* (2), *Guoge* (8); *Krabbel* (9), *Trätwärwele* (10; little thread-worm).<sup>82</sup>

10. The naming after familiar domestic animals with preference for diminutives

In the first place there are the cow and calf (German *Muh* is English *boo* as the sound of the cow; Dutch *boe*): *Kühchen* (1), *Küwichen* (2), *Kihlela* (3), *Kuisal, Kuserl* (4); *Kualkäferl* (4), *Kühehans-chen* (5); *Kälblein* (6; 1780), *Kalvle* (3), *Klēnes Kälbchen* (7), *Kälberkälbchen* (8); *Maischen* (8; = *Mäuschen* = little calf), *Kruschke, Kreschken* (9), *Abbakreschka* (9).<sup>83</sup> *Bukoh, Buköken* (1), *Mukuh* (2), *Muhkauh* (3), *Muhküchen* (4), *Mohkühchen* (5), *Muköche* (6), *Mukaiwechen, Mukewechen* (7; -little cow), *Muhkibbchen, Muhkiebchen, Muhkübchen* (8), *Muhkiewichen* (9), *Mukäuseken* (10), *Muhkuserl, -kuiserl, -kuhsal, -kuhsel* (11), *Muhkälbchen* (8, 12), *Muhkaiberl* (11), *Mähkábchen* (8), *Mähkaiberl* (11). Rhymes with cow-ladybird names: *Mukuh von Halberstadt, Mukau von H., Muhkiewichen von H., Musekäuzchen von H., Muhkälbchen von H., Motschekuh von H., Buko von H., rarely M. von Halle* (5, 9).<sup>84</sup> *Muhkäfer* (1-2), *Muhkäferl* (3), *Muhkhēval* (4), *Muhtierchen* (5), *Muhhans-chen* (2), *Muhhänschen, Mühoands-che* (5).<sup>85</sup> *Motschekuh* (1), *Mutschekühchen* (2), *Motschekühchen* (3), *Motschekiewichen* (3), *Mötschekiwichen, -giwichen* (4), *Mutschekiebchen* (5), *Mutschelkübchen* (6) and also *Mockelkiebchen* (5), *Mufferkübchen* (7); *Motschekalb* (8), *Mootschekalf* (9), *Motschekälbchen, Molekälbchen* (8), *Mötschekälwechen* (10), *Mödschegelbchen* (11), *Mutschekälbchen, Munzekälbchen* (12), *Mutschkälblein, Motschkaibl, Muschnichkaibl* (13), *Muschikalbl* (13), *Mezekälblein* (13); *Motschekäfer* (3), *Meisenkälbchen* (12; *Meise, Meis-chen* = female calf).<sup>86</sup> *Vnser frauwen küle* (1556), *Unser frouwen kule* (1567), *Vnser Frawen küle* (1586), *Vnser frawen kühlin* (1592), *Unser Frauen Kühle* (1), *Unser lieben Frau Kuel* (2; 1793; 3), *Liebe Frau Kuh, Liebe Frau Kual* (4), *Liabfrauenkuahl* (4), *Liawi Fraukul* (5), *Lieb(es) Frauenkühlein* (6), *Liamfraukusal* (4); *Fruenskoh* (7), *Fraue-Chue* (8), *Frauenkühlein* (9), *Frauenkuehl* (9), *Frauenkuelen* (10), *Fraunküele* (11), *Fraukual, Fraunkual* (4), *Fraue-Chüeli* (12), *Fraueküle* (1), *Frauekheisl* (9), *Frau Kiasal, Frau Kuiserl* (4); *Frauelobeli* (12), *Frauenkaiberl* (4), *Liebe Frau Kaiberl* (6), *Fraumeischen* (13); *Jungfraukühlein* (1691), *Jungfrau-Kuhl* (4), *Jungfernkühlein* (6), *Jungfraukaiberl* (4).<sup>87</sup>

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Schleswig-Holst.

<sup>81</sup> 1. Pomerania, Hof; 2. Sudeten; 3. Hannover, Göttingen.

<sup>82</sup> 1. Vienna; 2. Swiss; 3. Anhalt; 4. Swabia; 5. Lüchow; 6. Bremervörde; 7. Bündn.; 8. Rhineland; 9. Sudeten.

<sup>83</sup> 1. Upper Saxony; 2. Leipzig; 3. Sudeten; 4. Lower Danube; 5. Wetzlar; 6. Silesia; 7. Calbe/Zerbst; 8. Thüringen; 9. Pomerania.

<sup>84</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. North Thür.; 3. Duderstadt; 4. Wetzlar; 5. Anhalt; 6. Rhineland; 7. Thüringen; 8. Hess.-Nass.; 9. Calbe/Zerbst; 10. Magdeburg; 11. Lower Danube; 12. Ilfeld;

<sup>85</sup> 1. Ilfeld; 2. Hess.-Nass.; 3. Lower Danube; 4. Sudeten; 5. Wetzlar.

<sup>86</sup> 1. Meißenisch; 2. Thüringen; 3. Calbe/Zerbst; 4. Eisleben; 5. Weimar; 6. Rudolstadt; 7. Finsterbergen, Thür.; 8. Anhalt; 9. Magdeburg; 10. Mansfeld; 11. Fuhnegebirge; 12. Hess.-Nass.; 13. Sudeten.

*Marienuh* (1825), *Marienkühlein* (1), *Marie-Chüeli* (2), *Marienkälb* (3-4), *Märekälb* (5), *Marienkälbchen* (6-8), *Marienkälblein* (1833), *Marienkälbel* (9), *Mirzenkaiberl* (10); *Muttergotteskuh* (4), *Muttergotteskühchen* (1924), *Muttergottesküle* (5; 1852), *Muottergottesküele* (11), *Mutterkalbl* (4), *Mutterkerwla* (4), *Muttermäuschen* (12; -*meischen*).<sup>88</sup> *Gotteskuh* (1793; 1), *Gotteskoh* (2), *Gotteskühlein* (1691; 1722), *Gotteskühgen* (1775), *Gotteskühichen* (1784), *Gotteskuhchen* (1), *Gotteskühchen*, *Gottesgiwichen*, *Gutschegiwichen* (3), *Gottesgiewchen* (4-5), *Gotteskiebchen* (6), *Gotteskübigen* (1774), *Buscekrewka* (7; Pom. *b<sup>o</sup>žo* ‘God’, *krówka* ‘little cow’; cf. *krávka* = ladybird), *Gottes-Kälberchen* (1738), *Gotteskälbchen* (1805), *Gotteskalb* (J. Grimm, *Myth*).<sup>89</sup> *Herrgottskühe* (1805), *Herrgottskoh* (1), *Herrgottskauh* (2), *Herrgottskuh* (3), *Herrgottskühlein* (1663; 1780; 1880), *Herrgottskühle* (4), *Herrgottskhiele* (5), *Herrgotts-*, *Herrgets-*, *Herrgote-Chüeli* (6), *Herrgottskejl(e)* (3), *Herrgottnkheisl* (3), *Herrgottskuiserl*, *Heagodkuiserl*, *Herrgottskuisal*, *Herrgodlkuisal* (7), *Herrgottskuhchen* (8), *Herrgottskühchen* (9), *Härgottskeichen* (Lux. Wb), *Hagoldskoiche* (10), *Herrgottskohke* (8).<sup>90</sup> *Härrgodīsken* (1; -little ox); *Herrgotsöchlein* (2); *Herr-Gotts-Kälber* (1753), *Herrgottskalb* (3; 1780), *Herrgottskälbchen* (1796; 4-7), *Herrgottskalbl* (8), *Herrgottskaiberl* (2), *Herrgotkhaiberl*, *Herrgottskaibel*, *Gehergatskelba* (9), *Herr-Gote-Lobeli* (10), *Herrgottsmäuschen* (11), *Herrgottsmeischen* (12), *Herrgottsmoggela* (13), *Herrgottsmockerl* (14; *Mokkel* = ‘cow’), *Herrgottskruschke* (7), *Herbstkühchen* (15), *Herbstmitschel* (16).<sup>91</sup> *Herre-Chüeli* (1), *Herrenkuiserl* (2; -little cow), *Herrenkalbl* (3), *Herrnmutschala* (4), *Herrelobeli* (5), *Gutrhernskhuila* (3), *Lieb-Gote-Chüeli* (5), *Lieb-Gotte-Chälbeli* (5), *Lieber-*, *Liebesgottesmeis-chen* (6); *Usen Herrgott sine Kauh* (7), *Unsan Herrgottn sei Keia* (3), *D’s lieb Hergotsch Chueli* (5), *Leef Gott sien Koh* (8), *Uns leew Gott sien Koh* (9), *Den leiw Gott sin bunt Kauh* (10), *Des lieben Gotts Chueli* (5), *Himmelvaters seine Kuh* (11), *Dem leiw Gott sin Kalw* (9), *Den lēm God sin Mais-chen* (12), *Leiw Gottke sin Kruschke*, *De leywe Gott syn Kruschke* (9); *Hermannskühchen*, *Herwaldskoiche*, *Helekoiche*, *Hermannskälbchen*, *Helmandskelbche*, *Helmedskelbche* (13).<sup>92</sup> *Johanniskühelein* (1833), *Johanniskoulein* (1), *Kanneskühle* (2), *Johanniskälblein* (1), *Hanskälbchen* (3), *Chaterēnechüeli* (4), *Hefakilei* (1; little Eve-cow), *Laurentiuskühlein* (5).<sup>93</sup> *Himmelskuh* (1-2), *Himmelskiehchen*, -*kielchen*, -*kiekchen*, -*kügelchen*, -*kietchen*, -*kießchen*, -*kühlchen* (3), *Himmelkichl*, -*küchl* (4), *Himmelskichel(chen)* (5), *Himmelskēichen* (6), *Himmelskühlichen* (7), *Himmelkiechlichen* (8), *Himelgīwichen*, *Himelgīlichen*, -*gēlichen* (9),

<sup>87</sup> 1. Swabia; 2. Zillertal; 3. Inntal; 4. Lower Danube; 5. Neder-Oostenr.; 6. Sudeten; 7. Schleswig-Holst.; 8. Graubünden; 9. Oostenrijk; 10. Tirol; 11. Kärnten; 12. Swiss; 13. Rhön-Eichsfeld.

<sup>88</sup> 1. Upper Saale; 2. Swiss; 3. Sassen; 4. Sudeten; 5. Calbe/Zerbst; 6. Thüringen; 7. Göttingen; 8. Anhalt; 9. Posen; 10. Lower Danube; 11. Kärnten; 12. Hess.-Nass.

<sup>89</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Schleswig-Holst.; 3. Leipzig; 4. Zwenkau near Leipzig; 5. Upper Saxony; 6. Weimar, Saxony; 7. Pomerania.

<sup>90</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Mecklenburg; 3. Sudeten; 4. Henneberg, Meiningen, Swabia-Augsburg; 5. Swabia; 6. Swiss; 7. Lower Danube; 8. Preuß.; 9. Leipzig, Thüringen; 10. Wetzlar.

<sup>91</sup> 1. Transylvanian Saxony; 2. Lower Danube; 3. Saxony; 4. Upper Saxony; 5. Wetzlar; 6. Rhineland; 7. Pomerania; 8. Lower Austria; 9. Sudeten; 10. Swiss; 11. Thüringen; 12. North Thür.; 13. Middle Franconia; 14. Bavaria; 15. Lower Hess.; 16. Thüring.-vogtland (*Herbst-* as reinterpretation of *Herrgotts-*).

<sup>92</sup> 1. Appenzell (Swiss); 2. Lower Danube; 3. Sudeten; 4. North Bohemia; 5. Swiss; 6. Hess.-Nass.; 7. Duderstadt; 8. Schleswig-Holst.; 9. Pomerania; 10. Mecklenb.; 11. Karpathen; 12. Thüringen; 13. Wetzlar.

<sup>93</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Franconia; 3. Wetzlar; 4. Schaffhausen; 5. Upper Saale.

*Himmelskühele* (10), *Himblküele* (11), *Himmels-chüeli* (12), *Himmelkuiserl* (13), *Himmelskuiserl* (14), *Himmelköisl* (2).<sup>94</sup>

*Himmelmutsche*, *Himmelmötsch(chen)* (1), *Himmelmetschen* (2), *Himmelsmutschchen* (1), *Himmelmotschel* (3), *Himmelmūzala* (4), *Himmelmiezchen*, *-miezel* (1), *Himmelmeischen* (5), *Himmelslobeli* (6), *Himmelskälbchen* (1), *Himmelkaiberl* (7), *Himmelsmümmele* (8; *Mummel*: ‘ox’), *Himmelskruschke* (9).<sup>95</sup>

*Sonnenkuh* (1), *Sünnenkauh* (2), *Sunnechüeli* (3), *Sonnenkalb* (1793; 4), *Sunnenkalf* (5-6), *Sünnenkalf* (7, 2), *Sünnkalf* (7), *Sonnenkälbchen* (8, 4; 1833, etc.), *Sonnenkelefche* (9), *Sonnenkälblein* (10), *Sonnenkalbel* (11).<sup>96</sup>

*Mondkalb* (1), *Mandkalf* (2), *Mondkälbchen* (3). More often in the double form: *Sunnenkalf*, *Mānakalf* (supra).<sup>97</sup>

*Sommerkichen*, *-kilchen* (1), *Sommerchüeli* (2), *Sommerkalb* (3-4), *Sommerkälbchen* (1793; 5, 1), *Sommerkelbche* (4), *Sommerkälblein* (6, 1780), *Sommerkalbel* (1), *Summerkalwla* (7), *Sumakalbl(a)* (8), *Sommerkälbel* (3), *Sommerkarbel* (1), *Summerkerwla*, *-karwla* (7), *Sommermiezel*, *-matzel*, *-mätzel*, *-mietschel* (1), *Summamêzl* (8), *Summermêzel* (7).<sup>98</sup>

*Osterkälblin* (1603), *Osterkälblein* (1780), *Osterkälbchen* (1793).

*Maikoh* (1), *Maikühchen*, *Maikibchen* (2), *Maiköken* (3), *Maieküle* (4), *Maie-Chüeli* (5), *Maikuiserl* (6), *Maiköisl* (7), *Maikalb* (6), *Maien-*, *Maikälbchen* (2), *Maikälblein* (7), *Maikalbla* (8), *Maikreschka* (9).<sup>99</sup>

*Blindekoh*, *Blinnekoh* (1), *Blindes Kuhchen*, *Blindkuhchen*, *Bling Kuhchen*, *Blingkuhche* (2), *Blind-Muschchen* (2).<sup>100</sup>

*Buschkalb* (1), *Hasenkühlein* (2), *Kirchkälblein* (1), *Lürechüeli*, *Meierchüeli* (3), *Mükkenkühchen* (4); *Mure-Chüeli* (5, little wall-cow), *Mauekheisl* (1, as before); *Schnitzekälbchen* (4), *Schnitzekälbche* (6).<sup>101</sup>

#### 11. In the second place comes the horse:

*Hotzperd* (1), *Höttjerperd* (2), *Huttjeeperdken* (3; *hutt!* or *hott!* is ‘gee-up’ as incitement and in nursery-rhymes); *Riterperd* (1), *Rieterperdke* (1), *Reiterspäl* (4; -little horse), *Porritterperd* (1); *Pferdewürmchen* (5), *Riterwürmke* (1); *Hisser-*, *Hießerperd* (1), *Hiesserfüllen* (1; *hissern*, *hießern* ‘neigh’, cf. also ‘incite’, deduced from the call-note for horses<sup>102</sup>); *Muhgäulchen* (6).<sup>103</sup> *Marienperd* (1), *Mariekenperd* (2), *Marikenpērt*, *-pīrt* (3), *Marriekenpērdken* (2), *Māres-*, *Mōes-*, *Mātesperdchen* (4); *Frauenpērtche* (4), *Inser Frauen Ressel* (5; -little steed).<sup>104</sup>

<sup>94</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Sudeten; 3. Anhalt (cf. also Calbe/Zerbst); 4. no location mentioned (after Lucas, *Pflanzen- und Tiernamen*, 36f); 5. East Saxony; 6. Luxembourg; 7. Weißenfels; 8. Upper Saxony; 9. Fuhnegebirge; 10. Vogtland; 11. Kärnten; 12. Swiss; 13. Lower Danube; 14. Egerland.

<sup>95</sup> 1. Upper Saxony.; 2. Muldegebirge; 3. East Middle German; 4. Sudeten; 5. Rhön-Eichsfeld; 6. Swiss; 7. Lower Danube; 8. Baden; 9. Pomerania.

<sup>96</sup> 1. Franconia; 2. Mecklenburg; 3. Schaffhausen; 4. Hess.-Nass.; 4. Slang; 6. Göttingen; 7. Schleswig-Holst.; 8. Pomerania; 9. Rhineland; 10. Sudeten; 11. Austria (after J. Grimm, *Myth.*).

<sup>97</sup> 1. Upper Saxony; 2. Lüneburg; 3. Calbe/Zerbst. Formula after Simrock, *Kinderbuch*, 856 n°602.

<sup>98</sup> 1. East Saxony; 2. Schaffhausen; 3. Upper lausitz; 4. Hess.-Nass.; 5. Wetzlar; 6. Silesia; 7. North Bohemia; 8. Sudeten.

<sup>99</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Hess.-Nass.; 3. Dannenberg; 4. Schwäb.; 5. Swiss; 6. Lower Danube; 7. Sudeten; 8. Silesia; 9. Pomerania.

<sup>100</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Prussia.

<sup>101</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Henneberg; 3. Schaffhausen; 4. Hess.-Nass.; 5. Swiss; 6. Wetzlar.

<sup>102</sup> See for instance J. de Vries, *Ned.Etym. Wb.*, Leiden 1971, 259 (for Dutch *hinneken* and *hitsen*).

<sup>103</sup> 1. Pomerania; 2. Schleswig-Holst.; 3. Holstein; 4. Sudeten; 5. Upper Saxony; 6. Hess.-Nass.

<sup>104</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Pomerania; 3. Uckermark, Fürstehagen; 4. Rhineland; 5. Tyrol.

*Godsperd, Gaasperd* (1), *Gottspierd* (2), *Gottesperd* (3); *Herrgottspferdchen* (3), *Herrgottspierd*, *-pierdken* (2), *Hergodsperreken* (4), *Herrgottspēatche* (5), *Herrgottspfāl*, *Harchatspfāl* (6; -little horse), *Herchatspfāl* (7), *Herrgottsgäulchen* (8), *Herrgottsressal* (6; -little steed), *Herrgottsfüllchen* (5); *Leiwgotscheperd* (3), *Uns Herrgott sîn best Pērt* (7), *Herrgott sin Perd* (3), *Dem leiwen Gott sin Perd* (8), *Insar Höarn Rössl* (9; Our Lord's little steed); *Hermannspferdchen* (10), *Markespfāl* (6; Mark's little horse, corruption of *Harchespfāl* = Lord God's little horse), *Johannisperdlein*, *Johannesressal* (6).<sup>105</sup>

## 12. Goat

*Herrgottsgeis(i)* (1), *Herrgottegeissi* (1), *Herrgottsgiißeli* (2), *Himmelgoißeberl* (3).<sup>106</sup>

## 13. Sheep

*Schäfchen*, *Schäflein* (1810); *Muhschäfchen* (1), *Müschäpken* (2), *Mählamm* (3), *Mählämmchen* (4), *Mählamperl* (5), *Bälämmeken* (6), *Lürelürelämmken* (7); *Bätzela* (8), also *Bäz*, *Bätzela* (actually *Bätz*, *Bätzlein* 'little sheep', from the sound, *bä*, *bäh*); *Marienschäfchen* (9), *Marienschäfel* (10), *Muttergottesschäflein* (11), *Muttergottesschäfel* (12), *Muttergotteslämmchen* (13).<sup>107</sup>

*Gottes-Schäflein* (1722), *Gottesschäflein* (1793), *Gottesschäfchen* (1), *Gotteslämmchen* (1796; 1813; 2), *Godeslemken* (3), *Jodeslämke* (4), *Gotteslämmlein* (1793; 5); *Herrgottsschöf* (6), *Herrgottsschäfchen* (7-8), *Herrgottschäferl* (9), *Herrgottsschäifel* (6), *Herrgottsschäfel* (10), *Herrgotte-*, *Herrgotts-Schäfli* (11), *Herrgottslimmchen* (8), *Herrgottpätzerl* (6); *Harnschäfl* (9), *Liebegottesschäflein* (12), *Liebgottschäfli* (13), *Lewe Herrschöpken* (14), *Himovoters-Schäfela* (6; heaven-father little sheep), *Onsliewherlämmke* (8).<sup>108</sup>

*Johannisschäflein* (1); *Engelbätzeli* (2), *Himmelsschäfchen* (2-3), *Himmelsschäflein* (4), *Himmelschäferl*, *-schäfala* (1), *Himmels-Schöfli* (5), *Himmelböckchen* (6), *Himmelslämmlein* (1), *Himmelbätzl* (7), *Himelbätzerl* (1); *Sonnenschäfchen* (8), *Sunneschäfele* (9), *Sonnenlämmchen* (10); *Sommerschäfchen* (8), *Sommerschäfel* (9), *Sommerlämmlein* (1); *Maischäfel* (11); *Handschäflein* (1).<sup>109</sup>

## 14. Cat

*Maudirche* (1); *Bunte Katt* (2); *Sünnkatt* (3); *Maankatt* (3), *Mohnekatt* (3), also in the compounds *Sünnkatt*, *Maankatt* (3; supra); *Maikatt* (3-4), *Moi-*, *Moign-*, *Moiskatt* (3); *Reiwinzele* (5; Winz cat-call-note).<sup>110</sup>

## 15. Chicken, hen, little hen

*Putthuhn* (1), *Püthōn* (2), *Putthaun* (3; *Putt* = chicken), *Putthinnechen*, *Puttheuneken* (1), *Putthöönken* (4), *Putthühnlein* (5), *Butterhuhn*, *Butterhienel* (6), *Butthünl* (7); in rhymes: *Put Put Put min Häuneken* (8), cf. *Puttmeinhinnichen* (1), *Pütworm* (2), *Putterwjemla* (5); *Tithühnchen*

<sup>105</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Mecklenburg; 3. Westphalia; 4. Rhineland; 5. Sudeten; 6. Egerland; 7. Wetzlar; 8. Pomerania; 9. Tyrol; 10. from remigrants from Cherson in the Ukraine.

<sup>106</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Bärndütsch; 3. Lower Danube.

<sup>107</sup> 1. Upper Harz.; 2. Braunschweig; 3. Hess.-Nass.; 4. Wetzlar; 5. Lower Danube; 6. Teltow; 7. Halberstadt; 8. Vogtland; 9. Achendorf; 10. Silesia; 11. Sudeten; 12. Alsace; 13. after Mannhardt.

<sup>108</sup> 1. Hannover; 2. Nassau; 3. Göttingen; 4. Krefeld; 5. Austria; 6. Sudeten; 7. Upper Saxony; 8. Rhineland; 9. North Bohemia; 10. Bautzen, Zwickau; 11. Swiss; 12. Upper Saale; 13. Arosa; 14. Osnabrück

<sup>109</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Rhineland; 3. Leipzig; 4. Upper Saale; 5. Swiss; 6. Prov. Saxony; 7. North Bohemia; 8. East -Saxony; 9. Vogtland; 10. Hannover; 11. Thür.-Vogtland.

<sup>110</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Kehdingen; 3. Schleswig-Holst.; 4. Lübeck; 5. Upper Saale.

(9), *Tickhaun* (10); *Hainken* (11), *Liebes Hühnlein* (5), *Leew Hohn* (12), *Leiw Huhn* (12), *Leew Höhnigen* (12).<sup>111</sup>

*Küksken* (1), *Pierekükske* (2; *Pier* ‘worm’); *Rephuhn* (1777), *Rebhuhn* (1809: ‘partridge’); *Marien-Huhn* (1777), *Marhönken* (3), *Marienhähnchen* (1808); *Marienküchlein* (4), *Mariküchen* (5), *Marienkükske* (2), *Marleküken*, *Marlerkeuker* (6); *Frauechüchi* (7); *Gottshauhn* (8), *Güodenshärn* (9: -hen), *Gottshaniken* (10), *Gotteshünelchen* (2), *Gottesküek* (6), *Goddesküken* (11); *Herrgottshühnchen* (12; 1780; 2), *Hērgottshönche* (13), *Hergazhienchen* (14), *Hērgodshoiche* (15), *Hergodshäunken* (16), *Hiärguottshaineken* (17), *Hiärchoddshäunken* (11), *Herrgottshäunken* (18-19), *Herrgottshünelchen* (2, 20), *Herrgotts Tickhöhner* (21), *Herrgottsküken* (22, 8), *Hērkükske* (2).<sup>112</sup>

*Unsers Herren Huhn* (1777), *Uns Herrgott sien Hen* (1), *Leiw Gotts Huhn* (2), *Lewer Gots Henk* (3), *Leiw Gott sin Huhn* (2), *Lieben Gott sein Hühnichen* (4), *Leiben Got sein Hähneken* (5), *Leiwe Gott sin Tithäuneken* (6), *Leiwe Got sien Kuiken* (5), *Leiw-Härs-Höhnken* (6), *Līw Hērkükske* (7), *Fērkükske* (7), *Laivereshainken* (8), *Leiw Herrgottsküken* (2), *Lēf Herrgotkükske* (7); *Liew-Here-Klückske* (7).<sup>113</sup>

*Himmelshauhn*, *Himmelhauhn* (1), *Himmelshühnchen* (2), *Himmelbuttel* (3), *Himmelbuttl*, *-puttel*, *-bietel*, *-blütel* (4), *Levhemmelsküken* (5); *Sunnehäuneken* (6), *Sünnehäunken* (7), *Sunnekieken* (8), *Sünneküken* (9), *Sünnerküken* (9), *Sonnekickche* (10), *Sonnenküchlein* (1821); *Sommerbuttel* (3), *Sommerküken* (11); *Maikükske* (12); *Kruphenneken* (6; creep-).<sup>114</sup>

#### 16. Denomination of the ladybird as a (little) bird

*Vögli* (1), *Vögele* (2), *Veigāl* (3), *Flaterfüelche* (4; flutter-birdie); *Marienvögelein* (5, 2, 3), *Marienvögelchen* (4); *Frauenfüelche* (4), *Liebe-Frau-Vogel* (6); *Muttagotteswägala* (3), *Muttergottesvögelchen* (4).<sup>115</sup>

*Got-*, *Jotsvögelchen* (1), *Hergotsvogel* (2, 1554), *Herrgottsvogel* (3), *Herrgottsvogelchen* (4), *Herrgottsvögelchen* (5-6, 1), *Herchotsfējelke* (7), *Hergodsvüegelken* (8), *Herrjottsvöleken* (9), *Herrgottsvögelein* (10, 1780), *Herrgottsvögele* (11-12), *Heakotsfegile* (13), *Herrgottsvöigela* (14), *Herrgottsvügerl* (15); *Herrevögele* (11); *Liewherrgöttsvöjele* (12), *Leewherrgottsvöegel* (16), *Liebegottesvogel* (5), *Lieb- Liebegottesvögelchen* (17), *Līwehēresvögelchen* (1), *Leiwehärsvüegelken* (18), *Levemanssvögelke* (19), *Himmelvatersvöglein* (15).<sup>116</sup>

*Jitsfüelche* (1; Jesus-), *Heilandsvögele* (2); *Johannis-Vögelchen* (1796), *Johannesvögelchen* (1, 3), *Johannesvögele* (4, 1780), *Ghonnswegal* (5); *Sünthe-Mērts-Vuegelken* (6), *Martis-Vögeli* (7), *Marti-Vögeli* (7); *Kathrinevögele* (8), *Cathrinevögele* (9); *Hermanssvögelke* (10); *Himmelsvogel* (11), *Himmelsvögelchen* (1), *Himmelviacherl* (6), *Paradiesvogel* (8); *Sünnenvogel* (12), *Sünnvüegel* (13), *Sünnvüelken*, *Sünnvüelgen* (6), *Sünnenvögele* (2), *Sünnenvögerl* (14);

<sup>111</sup> 1. Anhalt; 2. Altmark; 3. Quedlinburg; 4. Magdeburg; 5. Sudeten; 6. Schlesia; 7. North Bohemia; 8. Helmstedt; 9. Harz; 10. Burgdorf/Hannover; 11. Ruhr; 12. Mecklenburg.

<sup>112</sup> 1. Ruhr; 2. Rhineland 3. Altmark; 4. after Mannhardt; 5. Thüringen; 6. Schleswig-Holst.; 7. Swiss; 8. Mecklenburg; 9. North Frisian; 10. Friesoythe; 11. Sassen; 12. Eichsfeld; 13. Siegerland; 14. Waldeck; 15. Nassau; 16. Westphalia; 17. Soest; 18. Braunschweig; 19. Magdeburg; 20. Wetzlar; 21. Dannenberg; 22. Osnabrück.

<sup>113</sup> 1. Schleswig-Holst.; 2. Mecklenburg; 3. Sylt; 4. Wolfenbüttel; 4. Peine; 5. Braunschweig; 6. Münsterland; 7. Rhineland; 8. Ruhr.

<sup>114</sup> 1. Mecklenburg; 2. Gifhorn; 3. East Saxony; 4. Sudeten; 5. Wittmund; 6. Braunschweig; 7. Ravensberg; 8. Grimm, *Myth.*; 9. East -Frisian; 10. Rhine; 11. Bentheim; 12. Rhineland.

<sup>115</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Swab.; 3. Sudeten; 4. Rhineland; 5. Grimm, *Myth.*; 6. Altbayr-Upper Pfalz.

<sup>116</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Alsace-Loth.; 3. Mecklenburg; 4. Prussia; 5. Thür.-Vogtl.; 6. Wetzlar; 7. East Prussia; 8. Westphalia; 9. Teltow; 10. Pfalz; 11. Swabia; 12. Alsace; 13. Rappenau (Baden); 14. Lower Franconia; 15. Sudeten; 16. Wossidlo, *Tiere*; 17. Hess.-Nass.; 18. Recklinghausen; 19. East Frisian.



*Sommervogel* (15), *Sommervögelchen* (3, 1), *Suomervüögelschen* (16), *Summervügelken* (17), *Sommerfüelgen* (18), *Summervögele* (15); *Maivogel* (3, 19), *Maivögelchen* (3), *Maivüegelschen* (20); *Trugevöglein* (6); the Rhineland *Möschke* ‘little sparrow, bird’ we see in: *Muttergottesmöschke*, *Herrgottsmöschke*, *Liefhersmöschke*, *Himmelmöschke* (1) and *Himelsmöschke* (20).<sup>117</sup>

17. In the rhymes the ladybird is often summoned to fly up, from where names come as: *Flüg-up* (1), *Flüg-uf-tierli* (2), *Fliegenlein* (3), *Fliegekäfer* (4), *Flejpēpl* (5; *Fliegböbel*), *Flījebēbche* (6; *Fliegenböbchen*), *Fleideierchen* (7), *Fliegewürmchen* (8), *Flüghenneken* (9), *Fleihingelchen* (6), *Fliechkükske* (6); *Pelodoffke* (10; Pom. \*p<sup>u</sup>oletówka, \*p<sup>u</sup>olôtówka ‘little fly’); *Marienflötche* (6), *Maiflötche* (6; *Flute* ‘wing’), *Herrgottsfliegl* (4), *Johannisfliege* (11), *Gehansflī*, *-flei* (6), *Herrgottsflitchen* (6); *Sünnenfleiger* (12), *Handfliegchen* (6); *Fliegengelchen* (13; ‘little fly angel’), *Flejengelche* (14, 6), *Fliegentlein* (4), *Flitschengelchen* (6; *Flitsch(e)* ‘wing’).<sup>118</sup>

*Flīmarīkn* (1), *Flēenbengelchen* (2<sup>119</sup>), *Flēadibchen* (2; *-düppchen*), *Flīchflemke* (2), *Fliegengänschen* (3), *Flēhänschen* (2), *Flīchelempke* (2; *-little lamp*), *Flējerpebchen* (2; *-little puppet*), *Flīföliche* (2), *Flīmöske* (2; *supra*), *Flījewäppchen*, *Flīweibche* (2); *Fliegmutschelein* (4), *Flieggalb*, *Flieggalbl* (5), *Fligokela* (6; ‘little wing-cow’), *Fligoschwämela* (6; *-little fungus*); *Flider* (2), *Flīreflemke*, *Flīrelempke*, *Flīrekükske* (2), *Flīrmüske* (2; *little bat*).<sup>120</sup>

*Herrgottsmücke* (1774), *Herrgottsmückel* (1810), *Marienmücklein* (1), *Burrnick* (2); *Spanisch Mugge* (3); *Liebe Hemken* (4), *Hemkenflügel* (4), *Sünnrütje* (5); *Flaugtierchen*, *Flauerdērchen* (6; *butterfly-*), *Kätelböter* (7; Dutch: *ketelboeter* = *tinker*), *Flörhantje* (8), *Flörkaantje* (8); *Tillenbienchen* (6); *Waus* (7).<sup>121</sup>

#### 18. Form and outward appearance

*Runde Kefer*, *Runde Blat-Kefer* (1722), *Runde Blattkäferchen* (1761); *Schildkäfer*, *Runder Schildkäfer* (1793); *Halb-Kugel-Förmige* (1749), *Halbkugelkäferchen* (1, 1775), *Halbkügelkäfer* (1784), *Kugelkäfer* (1844, 2-3), *Sonnenkugelkäfer* (4), *Kugel* (5), *Sonnenküglein* (6), *Himmelskügelchen* (7), *Himmelperle* (8), *Perlhühnchen* (9-10); *Galinka* (4; Tj. *kalinka* ‘snowball-berry’).<sup>122</sup>

*Körnerkäferchen* (1776), *Kornkäferchen* (1), *Korntskäferchen* (2), *Kornbēbchen* (2), *Korndebchen* (2), *Kornpäckelchen* (2), *Kornküüla* (3); *Sünnenkorn* (4), *Sünnskürnken* (5), *Sonnenkikchen* (2; *-Keidchen* ‘little grain’), *Sommerkeidchen* (2); *Erbsenkörnchen*, *Erbsenkäferchen*, *Erbsentierchen*, *Erbsenkühchen*, *Erbsenkälbchen*, *Erbsengäulchen* (6).<sup>123</sup> *Siebenpunkt* (1-3), *Siewenponkt* (4), *Sibenpüunktli* (5), *Siebenpunktkäfer* (3), *Söbenstern* (6), *Siebenschläfer* (2); *Punktkäfer* (7), *Punktworm* (3), *Gehannespingleinchen* (8; *little John’s dot*); *Creutzkäfer* (1663), *Brakworm* (3; *crumb-*), *Fleckenstēnchen* (8), *Kriepkendräger* (3),

<sup>117</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Swab.; 3. Hess.-Nass.; 4. Würzburg; 5. Sudeten; 6. Westphalia; 7. Swiss; 8. Alsace; 9. Baden; 10. Gumbinnen; 11. Old Bavarian Upper Pfalz; 12. Mecklenburg; 13. Ravensberg; 14. Hungarian; 15. Upper Saxony; 16. Bergian; 17. Dortmund; 18. Rhine-Franconian.; 19. Lower Danube; 20. Berg. Land.

<sup>118</sup> 1. Iburg/Stade; 2. Swiss; 3. Silesia; 4. Sudeten; 5. Alsace; 6. Rhineland 7. Luxembourg; 8. Upper Saxony; 9. Isenhagen; 10. Pomerania; 11. Wetzlar; 12. Usedom (Pom.); 13. Rhön-Eichsfeld; 14. Eiffel.

<sup>119</sup> A ‘bengel’ is ‘folk etymological’ the opposite of ‘engel’ (= angel), it is a ‘bad’ boy.

<sup>120</sup> 1. Fürstenwalde; 2. Rhineland; 3. Wetzlar; 4. Upper Saale; 5. Silesia; 6. Sudeten.

<sup>121</sup> 1. Upper Saale; 2. Virchow; 3. Swiss; 4. Oldenburg; 5. Wittmund; 6. Rhineland; 7. Pomerania; 8. Reiderland.

<sup>122</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Brehm 9 (1880) 192; 3. Reiter, *Fauna*; 4. Sudeten; 5. Lower Danube; 6. Lingen; 7. Braunsch.; 8. Egerland; 9. Wolfbüttel; 10. Hess.-Nass.

<sup>123</sup> 1. Henneberg; 2. Rhineland; 3. Sonneberg; 4. Varel; 5. Rügen; 6. Wetzlar.

*Pockendērke* (8; pock-); *Graupelmiezchen* (9), *Goldgrieffchen* (9), *Grüttworm* (3), *Grüttwörmke* (10); *Krepmonsche* (3, Pom. *Krēpôčka močka* = ladybird, from *krēpa* ‘groats’, *močka* ‘meal, flour’).<sup>124</sup>

*Buketkēwer*, *Bokeskēwerke* (1; buckwheat-), *Boketērke* (1), *Bokesköfke* (1; -little calf), *Bokets-*, *Bokesvüjelke* (1), *Buket*, *Boket*, *Bokes* (1), *Buchweizenworm* (2), *Baukweitzworm* (3), *Baukwēt-wörmke* (4), *Beikworm*, *Baukworm* (3), *Beikwermke* (4), *Baukwittkernke* (3); *Hēntschschöfchen*, *Hēntschdīrche* (2; *Hēntsch* ‘buckwheat’); *Pannettofke* (3; Pom. *Pañi lätävka* ‘ladybird’ = woman buckwheat).<sup>125</sup>

## 19. Colour

*Roter Käfer* (1592), *Rotes Käferlin* (1603), *Rütkäferla* (1), *Rotwurm* (2); *Rothes Herrgottskälbggen* (1778), *Rotkalb* (1), *Rotkälchen* (3), *Rotkehlchen* (4); *Rotkätthlein* (1), *Rütkatla* (5), *Rütkala* (1; or ‘little red-throat’?); *Bluthienla* (6), *Blutsdrippen* (7), *Bluatströpfle* (8). In nursery-rhymes the ladybird is as *Türkenmännchen* and *Türkenweibchen* warned for danger. Pfeifer refers to Mannhardt, who sees in the Turks ‘none other than the most horrible enemy of the world, i.e., according to old pagan representation the demons’. But it is unclear, why the ladybird, warned for them, bears their names. Is the name perhaps in reference to the red head-gear of the Turks? At Rochholz we find the following maxim for the maybug: ‘*Türkenmännchen, flieg hinweg, die Weiber mit den Stangen wollen dich empfangen...*’ (9).<sup>126</sup>

*Gehanstreibeche* (1; John’s little grape); *Brünfüelsche* (1); *Goldkäfer* (1727; 2), *Goldkäwer* (3), *Goldkēwert* (1), *Goldkäferl* (4), *Goldchäferli* (5); *Goldwermchen* (6), *Goldwärwel*, -wärmel (7); *Golddierchen* (1), *Goldviecherl* (7), *Goldgüegli* (5), *Martigoldegüegi* (5); *Goldküle*, *Golderküle* (8), *Goldmötschchen* (6); *Goldvogel* (9), *Goldvöglein* (10), *Goldfiacherl* (7); *Goldhähnchen* (11); *Goldschäfchen* (1), *Goldschäflein* (12), *Goldschäfl*, -schäfl (7), *Goldpetzl* (7); *Goldhämmlichen* (6; -little wether), *Goldfärbl* (7; -little colour), *Goldfläicherl* (7; -little fleet), *Goldmücklein* (12; -little mosquito), *Golebībche*, *Golerbīnche*, *Bolebībche* (1; little gold-boy), *Joldestämmke* (1; little gold-trunk), *Goldengelchen* (1), *Goldkönig* (1), *Goldschiser* (13); *Goldschmied* (12), *Goldschmiedche* (2).<sup>127</sup>

*Harngelal* (1; lords-little-yellow), *Hälinggallerl* (1; saints-little-yellow), *Gelbmännchen*, *Gelbhänschen* (2), *Schölttsche* (3; from Pom. \**žôlčka* from *žôlti* ‘yellow’?); *Bottervoegel* (4), *Butterwibelchen*, *Butterwilhelmchen* (5); *Milchkäfer* (6), *Milikäferl* (7), *Milchböbchen* (8), *Milikuiserl* (7; little milk-cow), *Melekükske* (2; milk-chicken); *Mehlchüeli* (9; little meal-cow); *Falkenvögelchen*, *Falkensteinchen* (2; *Falke* ‘dun [cow]’); *Schönkäferchen* (1776), *Buntkuche* (10), *Postvögelchen* (11), *Postbode* (3; mailman).<sup>128</sup>

The dots: *Sprinzel*, *Spranzl*, *Sprinzel-Spranzl* (1), *Sprinzerl* (2), *Sprinzerl-Spranzlerl* (3), *Schprenzarle* (4), *Sprinkäferl* (2), *Schprenzarkawerle* (4), *Himmelssprinzerl* (2, 1), *Spreanzale-Meanzale* (5), *Stanzerle-Wanzerle* (5; rhyming with *kriagst a scheans Kranzele* ‘receives a

<sup>124</sup> 1. Hess.-Nass.; 2. Anhalt; 3. Pomerania; 4. Berg.; 5. Swiss; 6. Schleswig-Holst.; 7. Lüchow; 8. Rhineland; 9. Upper Saxony; 10. Wossidlo, *Tiere*.

<sup>125</sup> Rhineland; 2. Pruisen; 3. Pomerania; 4. Wossidlo, *Tiere*.

<sup>126</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. *Mitt. d. Volkskunde-Komm.* I, 58; 3. Hess.-Nass.; 4. Rhön-Eichsfeld; 5. North Bohemia; 6. Silesia; 7. Hannover; 8. Bavaria; 9. Rochholz, *Alem. Kinderlied*, 1857, 465; he refers to the may-procession and ban-round with freshly peeled staves. As banning of the maybug-plague?

<sup>127</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. distributed according to Ernst, *Anrufe*, 25; 3. Tangermünde; 4. Lower Danube; 5. Swiss; 6. Upper Saxony; 7. Sudeten; 8. Meiningen; 9. Mannhardt; 10. Thür.-Vogtl.; 11. Wossidlo, *Tiere*; 12. Upper Saale; 13. Rhön-Eichsfeld.

<sup>128</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Rhineland; 3. Pomerania; 4. Oldenburg; 5. Hessen; 6. Calbe/Zerbst; 7. Lower Danube; 8. Saar; 9. Schaffhausen; 10. Prussia; 11. Hess.-Nass.

beautiful little garland'), *Frinzel-Franzel* (1); *Ägerstetierli* (6; little magpie-animal), *Spechterl* (1), *Stieglitz* (3; 'gold-finch', in the rhyme: 'S., *steig auf meine Fingerspitz*'); *Leuchtkäfer* (7-8), *Leichtkäfer* (1), *Leichkaiwer* (1), *Leuchtworm* (9); *Glühkäferchen* (10), *Glühwürmchen* (11), *Glühwürmlein* (1), *Glühworm* (12); *Flinserl* (3, 1), *Himmelflinslerl* (3; *flinseln* 'flicker'), *Zwenzerkawerle* (4); *Flimmerwürmchen* (13), *Flimmkükske* (7); *Brinslerl* (1), *Brinslerl* (3), *Maibrinslerl* (3), *Priminzl* (1; *brinzeln* 'smell like burning' from *brinnen* 'burn, glow, radiate'), *Prinzlmaisl* (3; supra *Meis-chen*), *Blinslmaisl* (3); *Brennkäferlein* (1), *Brenner-Küeli* (6), *Br̄haisla* (1; 'burn-little-house', think of the verse 'your little house is burning'), *Sommerbrei(n)dl* (1; -little fire).<sup>129</sup>

*Feuerkäfer* (1), *Feuerböbchen* (2), *Fürworm* (3), *Feuerwürmchen* (2), *Fürfreter* (4), *Feierherchl* (5; little fire-lord-God); *Flammendierchen* (2), *Līwenhērsflemke* (2), *Flimmflämmchen* (2), *Flimflämke*, *Fliegeflämmke* (6), *Flīflämmche*, *Flūflämmche*, *Blimbemche*, *Klimklempeche*, *Glimmklämmche* (2), *Fliere Flämke* (7); *Gehansfunk* (2); *Gotteslempke*, *Līwenhērslempke*, *Līwereslempke*, *Līwerlempke*, *Līlempke*, *Limlempke*, *Ivelempke*, *Himmelslämpke* (2), *Sonnenlämpchen* (8), *Feuerlempke*, *Flimmlempche*, *Flimmerlempke* (2), *Türlämpke* (2); *Himmelskerzchen* (2).<sup>130</sup>

## 20. Eater of lice

*Leußfresser* (1586), *Blattlauskäfer* (1766; 1807; 1885), *Blattlausfresser* (1823; 1836), *Blattlauslöwen* (1836; 1885); *Jarmelküken* (1); the lice are on the leaves of hop: *Huppawerml* (2), *Huppewarm* (3), *Brandscheisser* (4); *Meldeschisser* (5), *Mēlekoiche* (6; -little cow); *Heckendīrche* (7), *Ginstertierchen*, *Gippsdēr* (7); *Weide(n)käferlein* (3), *Weidevögele* (4).<sup>131</sup>

## 21. Remaining denominations

Oracular animal, bringer of luck, to whomever it lands on the cloths; bad luck for who kills it. As many dots, so many years of fortune (1). *Glückskäfer* (2-4), *Glickskäwwer* (5), *Glückskäferchen* (6-7), *Glückskäferle* (1), *Glückschäferli* (8), *Glückswurm* (2), *Glückswürmel*, *Glückskälbel* (9), *Glückstierli* (10); Bride's luck: *Brütvöelchen*, *Brockföjelchen* (11; bride's little bird), *Brütwürmke*, *Brüthänken* (11), *Brüthensken* (12), *Brauttierchen* (6), *Brautmaneke*, *Brautfolger* (6), *Schatzkäfer* (13), *Heiratskuiserl* (13); bringer of bread: *Brotkäfer* (14), *Brotkäferlein* (4), *Brotwürmchen* (15), *Brotwermchen* (16), *Brotwürmel* (14, 9), *Brötwürmel*, *Brütwerml* (4), *Brotkaiberl* (13; -little calf); pot-carrier: *Häfnträgerle* (17), *Häfnträgerkäferl* (13).<sup>132</sup>

*Schneider* (1; tailor); *Schuhmacher* (1), *Schuehmacher(li)* (2); *Frauenschühle* (3-4), *Fraueschühli*, (*Üse*)-*Liebe-Fraue-Schühli*, *Muettergottesschühli* (2), *Jungfrauschüehli* (5), *Gottesscheihnchen* (6; -little shoe), *Herrgottsschühchen* (6), *Lieber-Herrgottsschühli*, *Johannesschühli*, *Maieschüeli* (2).<sup>133</sup>

*Teufelskäferle* (1), *Lebenskäfer* (2), *Lebenstier* (3), *Kukukleverk* (4; '... , *wie lange schall ik lēwen?*), *Einjörke* (5; little one-year); well-dweller: *Brunnenkäfer* (6), *Brunnechäfer* (7),

<sup>129</sup> 1. Sudeten; 2. Lower Austria; 3. Lower Danube; 4. Gottschee; 5. Kärnten; 6. Swiss; 7. Rhineland; 8. Oldenburg; 9. Gandersheim; 10. Calbe/Zerbst; 11. Harz; 12. Pomerania; 13. Dobrilugk.

<sup>130</sup> 1. Calbe/Zerbst; 2. Rhineland; 3. Pomerania; 4. Schleswig-Holst.; 5. Sudeten; 6. Berg.; 7. Lower Rhine; 8. Hannover.

<sup>131</sup> 1. Iburg; 2. North Bohemia; 3. Sudeten; 4. Swabia; 5. Alsace; 6. Hess.-Nass.; 7. Rhineland

<sup>132</sup> 1. Baden; 2. Pomerania; 3. Calbe/Zerbst; 4. Sudeten; 5. Mainz; 6. Rhineland; 7. Anhalt; 8. Swiss; 9. Silesia; 10. Vorarlberg; 11. Berg.; 12. Ruhr; 13. Lower Danube; 14. East Saxony; 15. Neumark; 16. Upper Saxony; 17. Bavaria.

<sup>133</sup> 1. Hess.-Nass.; 2. Swiss; 3. Swabia; 4. Baden; 5. Sudeten; 6. Rhineland

*Brunnkäferl, Weihbrunnkäferl* (8), *Brunnechüeli* (7); *Erdmantje* (9); as play-animal: *Spieltierchen, Spielmännchen* (5).<sup>134</sup>

As sound-maker: *Giger, Gīgetierli* (1), *Herngeicherl, Himölgaicherl* (2; Lord's-, heaven's little violin), *Pīpsdērchen* (3), *Horrburr* (4), *Hahnkrätchen* (3); as giver of oil, with rhymes: 'Dubbe, dubbe, dupp, schlag Öl!' and 'Olichskēver, wenns du mech kene Olig ges, da schlohn ech dech musduet' (3). *Olichskēver, Olichlāmpke, Olichsmännche, Olesmösche* (-little measure), *Olesmötsche* (-little can), *Olesmüllerche* (-little miller), *Olinksmöschke* (-little sparrow), *Olichspērtche, Olichschlējerke* (-little oil-miller<sup>135</sup>), *Olechs-, Molichdirche, Olichsvöjelche, Oleswörmche* (3); *Schmalzkēverke, -vöjelke* (3); *Mühlengkükske* (3), *Möhlperd* (5), *Mühlenspērdche* (3), *Mühlenschißer, Mühlendīrche* (3), *Müllerdēarche* (3).<sup>136</sup>

Unclear: *Bilebībche, Haubibche* (1; *Beepche* 'little beetle'); *Buberuze* (2; of Rumanian *buburuz* 'something small', 'ladybird'), *Buterbutchen* (3), *Buttichel* (4; with the verse 'Butti, butti, fliege!'); *Faunienchen* (5), *Firwitz, Fiawitz* (with rhyme: 'steig auf meine Fingerspitz'), *Fiawitzkäferl* (6), *Flinkflankflüssche* (1); *Frauenfützchen* (1), *Frau Buhserl, Frau Huasal, Frau Mudl, Frau Röserl, Frau Schiacherl, Frau Woiserl, Rewoiserl* (6; all in rhyme); *Freudendīrche, Freudenvögelchen* (1), *Freievöjelche* (1); *Gnadevögele* (7), *Gottesegen* (8), *Herrgottsöjelche* (1; -äugelchen 'little eye'), *Herrgottsheidl* (9), *Hergottemüderli* (10), *Herrgottspäckelchen* (1), *Hargottssoitn* (11), *Herrgottstränchen* (1), *Herrgottswerwei* (12); *Hädenmäden, Hädenmät* (13), *Haretreutchen* (14), *Heijabaus* (1), *Himphämpke* (1; rhyming with *Gotteslāmpke*); *Hērebībche* (1), *Heidenkräutchen* (14).<sup>137</sup>

*Herzchäber* (1), *Herzkäferl* (2), *Herzchäferli* (3), *Himmelmeische* (4), *Hogedērche* (4; *Hockentierchen*), *Hockakaiberl, -kaibel* (5); *Kiraspialei* (6; hamlet), *Kritzekrebs* (1924); *Marienblömer* (7), *Mutterblömche* (4; -little flower), *Muckestülle* (8; rhyming with *Muttergotteskühle*), *Muggastühla* (2), *Herrgottsstühlchen* (4; Pfeifer points to rhymes as *Flieg in den hohen Himmel rein, setz mir ein goldenes Stühlchen drein* (9).

*Mulfertierle* (10), *Mutzertierle* (11), *Orzenkindchen* (4), *Palinerl* (6), *Pīpō, Pītō, Pīt'hō* (12); *Portedierchen, Podetierchen* (13), *Rýrepīf* (4; = reed-pipe); *Schlauchdierche* (4; *slauchen* 'gorge, gulp'), *Schwiegerwürmel* (6), *Sēwörmke* (4), *Sēflīg* (14), *Tauworm* (15).<sup>138</sup>

In the *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* of 1963/64, Erich Strassner's contributions to a word-geography of East Franconia appeared, in which also a contribution to the ladybird was taken up, based on the questionnaire of 1934. The map of the ladybird shows a confusing quantity of synonyms and to show some measure of overview the radical and destination words areas were placed on separate maps. This creates an incomplete picture, because a multitude of combinations between radicals and destination words stay out of the picture, which is why Strassner gives an overview of combinations appearing in East Franconia at the end of his article. Starting point for

<sup>134</sup> 1. Baden; 2. Vahlde; 3. Leeste; 4. Ardorf; 5. Rhineland; 6. Lower Danube; 7. Schaffhausen; 8. Sudeten.

<sup>135</sup> Also in Dutch: *olieslager*, 2. (not general) name of a certain insect; connected with maybugs, so probably ladybirds in: *wat zullen daar* (in a hedge that has not been trimmed a long time) *een mulders en olieslagers ingezet en hebben in de meimaand.* (van Dale 1984, 1856b)

<sup>136</sup> 1. Swiss; 2. Sudeten; 3. Rhineland; 4. Pomerania; 5. Schleswig-Holst.

<sup>137</sup> 1. Rhineland; 2. Transylvanian Saxony; 3. Pruisen; 4. Upper Saxony; 5. Magdeburg; 6. Lower Danube; 7. Alsace; 8. Schleswig-Holst.; 9. Sudeten; 10. Swiss; 11. Dannenberg; 12. Ernst, *Anrufe*, 21; 13. Mecklenburg; 14. Wetzlar.

<sup>138</sup> 1. Aargau; 2. Bavaria; 3. Swiss; 4. Rhineland; 5. Lower Danube; 6. Sudeten; 7. Mecklenburg; 8. Swabia; 9. Sauerland (Heinzerling, *Naturwiss. Irrtümer*, 1907, 65); 10. Vorarlberg; 11. Alsace; 12. Malmedy; 13. Hess.-Nass.; 14. Duisburg; 15. Pomerania.

the viewing of the synonymy are the radicals, because here it is possible, in opposition to the map of the destination words, to establish several coherent areas.

Most spread is the radical *-mockelein* (little calf), that is distributed in an area of the Franconian Rezat over Nuremberg and Bamberg unto Kronach. It is connected with 29 destination words, of which *Herrgottsmockelein* has the largest distribution. *Herrgotts-* often shrinks to *Hergets-*, *Herchets-*, *Heches-*, *Haiches-*, *Heigets-*, but often there is behind these phonetic forms another destination word, as in *Heichermockelein* (1), whereby one could think of *Heuet*, *Heuget* ‘hay harvest’, which is connected with the time of appearance of the ladybird, as in the denomination *Heumockelein* (2). *Johannis-* and *Khannesmockelein* we see frequent in a area running from west to east from Ebern to Kronach and Kulmbach. It is not clear whether we should perceive this as a dedication to Saint John or as a time-indication. This last is certainly the case with names as *Maien-* (3), *Brach-* (4; *Brachmonat* = June), *Sommer-* (5), *Kirchweih-* (6) and *Herbstmockelein* (7). The denomination *Kirchenmockelein* (8) can be traced to the housing of the ladybird, who hibernates in wall-cracks, from which also names as *Häuser-*, *Zimmermockelein*. Also *Palm-* (9; *Palm* blossoming willow-branch) and *Hopfenmockelein* (10) are counted in this group by Strassner. To the ability to fly or creep names like *Flieg-* and *Kriechmockelein* refer, to the appearance *Goldmockelein*, and *Glücksmockelein* to the meaning as bringer of fortune. *Herzenmockelein* is a pet-name. *Grißmockelein* has parallels in the Pomerian *Grüttworm* and Upper Saxonian *Goldgrißchen*, whereby the dots on the ladybird are compared with grit and groats. *Achetsmockelein* (12) is tricky (infra).<sup>139</sup> Crosses are *Kühmockelein*, *Betzenmockelein* and *Bämockelein*.

The dialect forms *-moggela*, *-moggerla*, *-möggele* are registered under *-mockelein*, *-mückela*, *-migala*, *-michala* under *-mückelein* (little fly, mosquito), but a problem arises with *-muckala*, that appears in the East Franconian North Bavarian area around Nuremberg. The compounds with *-mückelein* are similar as those with *-mockelein*, but they form no coherent area. New are the forms *Heiligesmückelein* (1), *Heilesmückelein* (2), *Engelsmückelein* (3) and *Stiefmückelein* (4).<sup>140</sup> The *-kühlein* area can be found around Hersbruck and northward of in the west Schweinfurt over the Grabfeld towards Coburg, going on into Thüringen. Just *Kühlein* appears 7 times, right in the middle of the *-kühlein* area. With *-kühlein* are connected 15 destination words, most of which we have already seen. Notably is here *Achetskühlein*, which we see around Hersbruck and Pegnitz. The meaning is unclear; the variant series comprises *Achets-*, *Aggerts-*, *Ächets-*, *Ächaz-*, *Auchats-*, *Echats-*, *Echerts-*. The most probable meaning is ‘eye-like’ (*âuget*, *agget*, Dutch ‘ogig’), cf. *s’ Auchatskölla* (1; little eye-cow). Also unclear is *Awaskühlein* (2). In *Lorenzenkühlein* (3) is possibly Saint Lorenz, whose Name-Day is on 10 August. The radical *-kälbchen* belongs here, but appears only in a small area around Alzenau together with *Herrgotts-*, *Mai-* and *Sommer-*. North of the Hersbrucker *-kühlein* area an area where *-betzelein* dominates stretches itself out from Ebermannstadt over Kulmbach almost to Helmbrechts (4) and in the east unto the border with Upper Pfalz. This word comes from *Batzen* ‘lump, thick piece’ and concerns a calf and appears in the variants *-petzele*, *-bätsele*, *-betzerl*, *-bäzl*, *-pätzala*, etc. Most frequent is the compound *Himmelsbetzelein*, which fills almost the whole of the *-betzelein* area, while next to that appear another 12 compounds, for the most part only once.

<sup>139</sup> Strassner, 197f; 1. Neustadt/Aisch; 2. Fürth and Schwabach; 3. near Bamberg; 4. Bamberg, Kronach; 5. Ebermannstadt, Stadtsteinach; 6. Bamberg, Haßfurt, Hofheim, Höchstadt/Aisch; 7. Ebern, Hofheim; 8. in the wide surrounding of Nuremberg; 9. Stadtsteinach; 10. the hop-area Spalt, south of Nuremberg; 11. Lichtenfels; 12. Ebermannstadt.

<sup>140</sup> 1. Fürth; 2. Neustadt/Aisch; 3. Hersbruck; 4. Forchheim.

The radical *-schäflein*, which connects in East Franconia with *Gold-*, *Himmels-* and *Mai-*, reaches from Thüringen unto the area around Hof, where it dominates. Links with Vogt- and Egerland (cf. the study of Braun) possesses the northeast of Wunsiedel situated *-pferdlein* area. There is confusion with *-vaterlein*, because the dialect for little horse is *pfā'l*. Next to one another we see *Himmelpfadl* and *Himmelvatl*, besides clearer forms as *Himmelpfārl*, *Himmelvatela*. The singular *Himmelsstarl* (5) is maybe a switch for the dialect *pfarl*. *Dem lieben Gott sein pferdlein* (6) is seen by Strassner as a syntactic construction at the moment of speaking.

The three smaller areas in the west of East Franconia, in Spessart and Rhön, with the radical *-gäulchen/lein*, are influenced by forms out of Hessen. It is connected with 9 destination words, of which *Heide-* and *Roß-* stand out. *Heide* is not just 'heath', but 'buckwheat', as in the Pomeranian forms *Bauwweitzworm*, *Baukworm* (cf. Holsten). In *Roßgäulchen* (7) there may be confusion with *Roßkäfer* (dung-beetle).<sup>141</sup>

The radical *-vögelein/chen* dominates along the western border of Lower and Middle Franconia. It is connected with 14 destination words, that we have all seen. The denominations with *-käferlein* progress according to Strassner under the influence of the written language. The radical dominates in an area, stretching from Eichstätt towards the north. On the map the word *Marienkäfer* is excluded; it is distributed quite regularly over the whole area and clearly does not represent a dialect form. In contrast, *Frauen-* and *Muttergotteskäfer(lein)* form coherent areas in southern Middle Franconia; the other 24 compounds with the radical *-käfer(lein)* appear dispersed over the whole area. Here also we see the same destination words and Strassner discusses only the suspect cases. So 10 times *Leuchtkäfer(lein)* is mentioned and both once *Feuer-* and *Glühkäfer*, which are according to Strassner denominations of the glowworm, just like *Glühwürmlein(chen)*, *Leuchtwürmlein* and *Khannesfünkelein*. But it is also possible that it is named thus for the radiant red colour of the ladybird. (We have already seen in Pfeiffer's material that these names appear more often.)

Besides these radicals that form a coherent area there are also numerous ones, that appear only dispersed. In five combinations the radical *-kügelein* appears, a name deduced from the round form. With *Erbsenkügelein* (1) it is unclear whether the name is deduced from the form 'a little ball like a pea' or from the dots. *Sonnenkügelein* (2) might be connected with *Sonnenküchlein* (-little chick), to which can be added five cases of *Herrgottshühnlein* (3). In Lower Franconia we see frequently the radical *-schühlein* (*-schökelein*) in combination with *Herrgotts-* and *Heichel-*. This last one belongs either to *Heicher-* (supra) or to *heikel* 'inclined to pardon, careful', which is related by Strassner to the idea, that the ladybird must be spared. As compounds with *-mütterlein* we meet *Herrgotts-* (4) and *Flieg-* (5). *Fliegengelein* appears 11 times (6). *Junibummerl* (7) is counted by Strassner with the series of cow-names, because *bummerl* is an east-Franconian name for young animals. The denomination *Herrgottsbraut* (2) Strassner wants to see in connection with the old folk-belief, whereby one puts the ladybird on the hand, and the direction in which it flies is the direction from where the bridegroom will come, and he points to the Bergian names *brutvöelchen*, *brutwörmke*, *bruthänken*. Whether also *Sommerkalli* (8; Rotwelsch [i.e. thieves' slang] *Kalle* 'bride, fiancé') has to be counted to this, is uncertain. Behind the name *Kammerwagen* (1) Strassner surmises the ladybird as bringer of gifts. The bridal dowry is being transported on a *wagen* (cart) to the house of the groom. The name *Fliegauf* Strassner connects with a rhyme, spread in Franconia:

<i>Herrgottsmoggela flieg auf,</i>	Ladybird, fly up,
<i>flieg mir in den himmel nauf,</i>	fly up for me to the heaven,

<sup>141</sup> 1. Pommelsbrunn in Hersbruck; 2. Hilpoltstein; 3. Kronach; 4. Münchberg; 5. Rehau; 6. Lichtenfels; 7. Alzenau.

*bring a goldis schüssela runder  
und a goldis wickelkindla drunder.*

bring a little golden saucer down  
and underneath it a golden diaper-child.

The twice mentioned *Herrgottskittlein* (10) may be connected with Dutch *kieltje* (little blouse). Unclear are the once mentioned *Gollnbätscher* (1), *Reihenwingelein* (9: *räjawingela*) and *Schnatterer* (9). As for the multiple attested *Siebenpunkt* we are not dealing with dialect forms.<sup>142</sup> Although at the beginning it was said that the radicals form more coherent areas, still on the map of the destination words several geographical units can be established. Dominating is clearly *Herrgotts-*, of which the area contains besides numerous dispersed forms only two small islands with *Kirchen-*. Around Alzenau in the northwest a *Sommer-* area intrudes into the *Herrgotts-* area, and in the southwest around Gunzenhausen a *Himmels-* area. A second, more western, larger *Himmels-* area corresponds with the radical area of *-betzelein*, *-vaterlein* and *-pferdlein*. West of this dominates *Johannes-*, that around Coburg has become *Khannes-*. Between this and the big *Herrgotts-* area there is a small area with *Juni-*. The destination word *Achets-* we see in the east on the border with Upper Pfalz and corresponds more or less with the radical *-kühlein*. The extreme south of Middle Franconia shows two small areas with *Herrgotts-* and *Frauen-*, and it should be remarked that these destination words accumulate in the Catholic areas around Eichstätt, Bamberg and Würzburg.

Summarizing the research into the denomination motives it turns out that the radicals and destination words are equivalent, because often the first as well as the second has the meaning function. The most remarkable thing is that the ladybird receives names that are directly transferred from the most common domestic animals (*-mockelein*, *-kühlein*, *-kälbchen*, *-bummerl*, *-betzelein*, *-schäflein*, *pferdlein*, *-gäulchen/lein*). The diminutive form characterizes the esteem in which the animal is held. Further the ladybird can be perceived according to its ability to fly as a 'little bird' (*-vögelein*, *-mückelein*, *-starl*, *-hühnlein*, *-kittlein*), according to its creeping as 'worm' (*-würmlein*), and according to the current zoological division as 'beetle' (*-käfer(lein)*). Other reasons for denomination are residing in the appearance, in its colour (*Rot-*, *Gold-*, *Feuer-*, *Glüh-*, *Leucht-*), its shape (*-kügelein*) or distinctive characteristics (*Grieß-*, *Brot-*, *Erbsen-*, *Siebenpunkt*). The propulsion we see in the destination words *Krieg-* and *Flieg-*. According to its place of residence it is indicated with *Häuser-*, *Zimmer-*, *Kirchen*, *Heu-*, *Heuwagen-*, *Hopfen*, *Palm-*, according to the time of appearance with *August-*, *Brach-*, *Herbst-*, *Himmelfahrts-*, *Johannis-* (*Khannis-*), *Juni-*, *Kirchweih-*, *Lorenzen-*, *Mai-*, *Sommer-*. The religious-mythical terrain, which comes strongly to the fore, we see in *Gottes-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Helfgotts-*, *Himmelvater-*, *Liebegotts-*, *Frauen-*, *Marien-*, *Muttergottes-*, *Engels-*, *Himmels-*, etc. The strong affection felt for the ladybird is reflected in the destination words *Glücks-* and *Herzen-*, in pet-names like *Herzerbetzelein*, *Himmelputzelein*, *Gollnbätscher* and in the denominations from the children's language *Bä-* and *Muh*, whereby the call-note of the animals has been transferred to themselves. The list of the combinations of destination words and radicals appearing in East Franconia is as follows:

*Achetskühlein*, *Achetsmockelein*, *Augustkäfer*, *Awaskühlein*, *Bämockelein*, *Bertkäfer*, *Betzenmockelein*, *Betzmockel*, *Brachkäfer*, *Brachmockel/-lein*, *Brotkäfer/-lein*, *Brotsbröckelein*, *Engelsbetzelein*, *Engelskäferlein*, *Engeleinsmücklein*, *Erbsenkügelein*, *Feuerkäfer*, *Fliegbetzelein*, *Fliegengelchen/-lein*, *Fliegmockelein*, *Fliegmückelein*, *Fliegmütterlein*, *Frauenkäfer/-lein*, *Frauenkühlein*, *Gehansvögelchen*, *Glückskäfer/-lein*, *Glücksmockelein*, *Glückswurm*, *Glühkäfer*, *Glühwürmchen/-lein*, *Goldbetzelein*, *Goldgäulchen*, *Goldkäferchen/-lein*,

<sup>142</sup> 1. Forchheim; 2. cf. Mannhardt; 3. Gerolzhofen, Kitzingen, Schweinfurt; 4. Fürth; 5. Hofheim; 6. Alzenau, Bamberg, Ebermannstadt, Fürth, Gemünden, Gerolzhofen and Kronach; 7. Wunsiedel; 8. Bad Brückenau; 9. Naila; 10. Aschaffenburg.

Goldmockelein/-lich, Goldmücklein, Goldschäflein, Goldvögelchen, Gollevögelchen, Gollnbätscher, Gottesgäullein, Gotteskühlein, Gießmuckelein, Hanskäfer, Hansdervögelchen, Hansekühlich, Hansenliebchen, Hansvögelein, Häusermuckelein, Heichelsschühlein, Heichermuckelein, Heichermückelein, Heichermuckelein, Heidegälchen, Heilesmückelein, Heiligegäullein, Heiligekäferlich, Heiligeskühlein, Heiligesmuckelein, Helfgottsmuckelein, Herbstmuckelich, Hergottsbä, Herrgottsbetzelein, Hergottsbockelein, Hergottsbraut, Herrgottsgälchen, Herrgottshühlein, Herrgottskäfer/-lein, Herrgottskälb, Herrgottskittelein, Herrgottskügelein, Herrgottskühlein, Herrgottsmuckelein, Herrgottsmück(e)lein, Herrgottsmuckelein, Herrgottsmütterlein, Herrgottsschökelein, Herrgottsschühlein, Herrgottsvögelein, Herzenkügelein, Herzenkühlein, Herzenmuckelein, Herzerbetzelein, Herzvögelein, Heumockelein, Heuwagenkäferchen, Himmelfahrtsbetzelein, Himmelmockelein, Himmelpferdlein, Himmelputzelein, Himmel(s)betzelein, Himmelsgälchen, Himmelskäferlein, Himmelskühlein, Himmel(s)schäflein Himmel(s)vögelein, Himmelvaterkäferlein, Himmelvaterlein, Hopfenmuckelein, Johannisgälchen/-lein, Johanniskäfer/-lein, Johanniskühlein, Johannismuckelein, Johannisvögelein/-chen, Junibummerl, Junikäfer/-lein, Juni(s)käferlein, Kammäschmuckelein, Khannesbetzelein, Khannesfüнкеlein, Khanneskäferlein, Khanneskühlein, Khannesmuckelein, Khannesmück(e)lein, Khannesvögelein/-chen, Khanzavögelein, Kindervögelchen, Kirchenbetzelein, Kirchenmuckelein, Kirchenmückelein, Kirchenvögelein, Kirchweihmuckelein, Kriechmuckelein, Kühleinbetzelein, Kühmuckelein, Leuchtkäfer/-lein, Leuchtwürmlein, Liebegottlein, das Liebegottskäferlein, Lorenzenkühlein, Mai(en)kühlein, Maienmuckelein, Maikäfer/-lein, Maikälbchen, Maikügelich, Maischäflein, Maivögelein, Marienbetzelein, Marienkäfer/-lein, Marienmuckel, Muhbetzelein, Muttergiebchen, Muttergotteskäferlein, Muttergotteskühlein, Muttergottesvögelein, Palmmuckelein, Rehleinbetzelein, Reihenwingelein, Roßgälchen, Rotkäferlein, Siebetzgevögelein, Sommergälchen, Sommerkäferlein, Sommerkälbchen, Sommerkalli, Sommerkühlein, Sommermuckelein, Sommervögelein/-chen, Sonnenkügelein, Stiefmückelein, Zimmermuckelein.

In 1964 in the Berlin based *Zeitschrift für Slawistik* an article by F. Hinze appeared about the ‘Pomorische Bezeichnungen des Marienkäfers im hinterpommerschen Plattdeutsch’. He bases himself on the denominations presented by Holsten (1914, 1928) and the article of Kaiser (supra). He starts with the remark that opposed to the relatively small number of Slavic loan-words in the German language a large series of survivals with the same meaning can be found in a small area of Further Pomerania. It concerns denominations of the ladybird. In the district Lauenburg (Lębork) these are: *Krepmunschke*, *Krepmonsckke*, *Kruschke*, *Schöllschke*, *Pelodoffjke*, in the district Schlawe (Slawno) *Loferin* and in the district Stolp (Slupsk) *Buscekrewwka*, *Pannetoffjke*, *Kreschken*, *Maikreschka*, *Abbakreschka*. These words come from the Pomeranian language; they are Slovinzian and Kashubian survivals in the German language.

1. *Krepmunschke* and *Krepmonsckke* are originated from a twofold Pomeranian term as \**krěpwo močka* ‘ladybird’, which does not appear in Pomeranian, but *krěpwočka močka* ‘ladybird’ does in the Pomeranian village Pretoschin (Przetoczyno) as well as *krěpnička močnička* in Linde (Linia). These names the ladybird has thanks to the dots on its wings: *krěpa* ‘groats’, *močka* ‘meal’.
2. *Kruschke* is from the Pomeranian *krůška* ‘ladybird’, that has only been recorded with the meaning ‘cow’; derived are the names *Kreschken*, *Abbakreschka* and *Maikreschka* (a contamination with *Maikäfer*).
3. *Schöltschke* Hinze reduces to the Pomeranian *žw<sup>l</sup>tī* ‘yellow’, an indication based on the colour (gold) also appearing elsewhere in Germany.



4. For *Pelodofjke* Hinze has two possible derivations: a. from the Pomeranian *pətlōwka* ‘LHB’ (*pətäl* ‘bolter in the mill’, Polish *pytel*; cf. *pətlovac* ‘bolt, sieving the meal’, Polish *pytlować*; again named after the dots); b. from a surmised Pomeranian \**p<sup>u</sup>oletōwka*, \**p<sup>u</sup>olotōwka*, Pomeranian *lecec*, *latac* ‘to fly’, cf. Pomeranian *pōdlecuszka*, *podlécōwka* ‘ladybird’.
5. *Loferin* is unclear (cf. Pom. *Cēfrin* ‘maybug’).
6. *Buscekrewwka* is the Pomeranian (Slovinz.) *būžōkrävka* ‘ladybird’. The second part can be seen as a. derived from Pomeranian *krova* ‘cow’, dim. *krōwka*, from where *b<sup>u</sup>ożō krōwka* ‘ladybird’, just like the Polish *boża krōwka*; b. more likely from Slovinz. *krävka* ‘ladybird’, dim. from *krə*, *kräv* ‘blood’, which is related to the colour of the ladybird.
7. *Pannetofjke* Hinze sees as built from *panna* ‘maiden’, like in the Pomeranian *panevečka* ‘ladybird (= little maiden)’, contaminated with *p<sup>u</sup>oletōwka* (see 4b), but it can also be a direct continuation of the Pomeranian expression *pañi lätävka* (Pom. *lätävka* ‘buckwheat’, because of the small dots).
8. *Pampanischke* is also unclear. It can continue *panevečka* (see 7) or *p<sup>u</sup>ópel* (from Pom. *p<sup>u</sup>opól* ‘ashes’; *p<sup>u</sup>opelečka* is a rhyme-word from a nursery-rhyme on *panevečka*), maybe also *p<sup>u</sup>opelñička* (lit. ‘jail-breaker’).

In 1965 the second volume of the *Schlesischer Sprachatlas* appeared, published by Ludwig Erich Schmitt, a *Wortatlas* compiled by Günther Bellmann.<sup>143</sup> In this map 17 is devoted to the *Marienkäfer*. The legend contains the following names: *Marienkäfer*, *Maria-*, *Mariechen-*, *Glücks-*, *Johannis-*, *Gehonns-*, *Sommer-*, *Juni-*, *Brot-*, *Maikäferla*, *Sommerkärbel*, *-kärwla*, *Marienwürmchen*, *-würmel*, *Johanniswürmla*, *Sommer-*, *Sonnen-*, *Brot-*, *Hirsewürmel*, *Marienkälbl*, *-kalbla*, *Sommer-*, *Juni-*, *Mai-*, *Brot-*, *Sommermiezel*, *Mai-*, *Rutkatel*, *-katla*. The map shows a notable division of this elements (maybe as a result of the choice of symbols) on the one hand along the borders of the area and on the other hand in the middle. In the northern border area we see a marked group *Brotwürmla* with to the east a group with *Brotwürmel*. The *-miezel* forms are concentrated at the western border. Also *Sommerkärbel*, *-kärwla* can be found at the border, in the northeast and in the southwest, where we also find a small group of *Sommerwürmla*. Also the *Sommerekälbel*, *-bla* we find in these border areas. The middle area is thus filled with the other forms. Next to these frequently appearing forms there is also taken up a list of incidental names: *Marienschäfchen*, *Brutmoschan*, *Muttergotteskäfer*, *Liebelammang*, *Fliegenkalbchen*, *-kälbchen*, *Butterkaber*, *Junikaber*, *Brautwürmel*, *Katzwürmchen*, *Kiebetschel*, *Marienkäfer*, *Siebenpünkel*, *Siebenpunkt*, *Glückskäfer*, *-käfer*, *Sommermiezel*, *-kalbel*, *Punktprinzel*, *Junikäfer*, *Sonne(n)-*, *Sonn-*, *Sommormiezl*, *Miezekalbl*, *Gotteswürmel*, *Johanniskäfer*, *Glühwürmel*, *Herrgottskäfer*, *Sommrmiezl*, *-kerbl*, *Gehonskäfer*, *Gliehwürmla*, *Mäakalbla*, *Summr-*, *Rutkafala*, *Maikerfla*, *Mejkerwla*, *Mariakaafü*, *Johonne-*, *Junikäfer*, *Sommer-*, *Muttergotteskawer*, *Schornsteinfeger*, *Johonnstichkaäfer*, *Panienka*, *Summerwürmla*, *-käferla*, *-kalbla*, *Mariakafala*, *Marienkafale*, *Maikalble*, *Butterwürmla*, *Fliehkallw*, *Mutter-Gottes-Schäfchen*, *Petrunlenka*, *'s Sommerkäfale*, *'s Sommakalbla*, *Marienkaw'r*, *Fliechengerle*.

From 1966 till 1973 the fourth volume of the *Thüringer Wörterbuch* by K. Spangenberg appeared.<sup>144</sup> Here we find at *Siebenpunkt* that this name appears dispersed, but is accompanied by numerous dialect variants of which only the major types have been notated on the map. One of the folk customs is to let the ladybird creep up along the finger and to summon it with a rhyme to

<sup>143</sup> *Schlesischer Sprachatlas*, hgg. Ludwig Erich Schmitt, BD. II. *Wortatlas* von Günter Bellmann, Marburg 1965.

<sup>144</sup> K. Spangenberg, *Thüringisches Wörterbuch*, IV, Berlin 1966-1973, 502-505.

fly. Often this rhyme is the ‘maybug rhyme’ (i.e. the Pommerland rhyme) with locally customary name of the ladybird, like:

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | <i>Fliegmeischen flieg,<br/>dein Vater ist im Krieg,<br/>deine Mutter ist im Pommerland,<br/>Pommerland ist abgebrannt,<br/>Fliegmeischen flieg!</i> | Ladybird (‘fly-little-cow’), fly,<br>your father is in de war,<br>your mother is in Pommerland,<br>Pommerland is burned down,<br>ladybird, fly! |
|----|--|---|

Just as with the maybug there are many variants. Older are according to Spannenberg only the in partial areas appearing rhymes like:

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 2. | <i>Himmelmutschel flieg aus,<br/>flieg nein ins Hirtenhaus,<br/>leck den Topf mit Honig aus,<br/>laß den Löffel drinne,<br/>laß ihn nicht verbrenne!</i> | Ladybird (‘heaven-little cow’), fly out,<br>fly into the shepherd’s house,<br>lick the pot with honey empty,<br>leave the spoon in it,<br>Don’t let it burn! |
|----|--|--|

as well as

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 3. | <i>Himmelmiezchen fliege aus,<br/>fliege nei ins Himmelhaus,<br/>bring en Topp voll Honig raus!</i>  | Ladybird, fly out,<br>fly inside of the heaven-house,<br>Bring a pot full of honey out of it.   |
| 4. | <i>Herrgottskühle flie aus,<br/>flie nei's Wirtshaus,<br/>trink e Kärtle Bier aus,<br/>is aa grood de Kerchen aus,<br/>lachen dich de Kerchenleit aus.</i> | Ladybird, fly out,<br>fly into the pub,<br>drink a glass (?) of beer empty,<br>... (?) the church out,<br>the church-folk will laugh about you. |
| 5. | <i>Marienkäfer mach dich auf<br/>und fliege in den Himmel nauf!</i>  | Ladybird, prepare yourself,<br>and fly up into the heaven!  |

Rhymes with the motif of the ‘burning house’ appear mainly in West Thüringen, like:

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 6. | <i>Brummeißchen fläg heime!<br/>Din Hißchen brennt,<br/>din Kinkchen schrät!</i>  | Ladybird, fly home,<br>Your little house is burning,<br>your little child is crying!   |
| 7. | <i>Framöißchen, Framöißchen flieh üüs!<br/>Din Hißchen brennt,<br/>din Kingchen schrät,<br/>sitzt inger de Baank un is versaant<br/>Framöißchen, Framöißchen flieh üüs!</i> | Ladybird,<br>Your little house is burning,<br>Your little child is crying,<br>Sits under the bench and is (versegnet <sup>145</sup> ), |
| 8. | <i>Goldmücke flieg aus!<br/>Komm bald wieder in dein Haus,<br/>deine Kinder greinen,<br/>dein Häusle brennt,<br/>trag Wasser herbei!</i>                                    |  |

Also as a bringer of gifts the Ladybird appears in nursery-rhymes, as in:

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 9.  | <i>Muhkäwichen flieg noch Halwerstadt,<br/>bräng mich en Sack voll Gald mit!</i> | Ladybird fly to Halberstadt,<br>bring me a bag full of money with!                           |
| 10. | <i>Kornvögele flieg aus,<br/>trag mir ein Achtel Korn ins Hausl.</i>             | Ladybird (‘corn-bird’), fly out,<br>bring me an eight-part corn in the house. <sup>146</sup> |

<sup>145</sup> ? In Dutch, I would say: *verzengd*, meaning ‘singed’.

The folk see the ladybird as a weather-prophet. They let it climb up along the finger, while saying:

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | <i>Mutschekälbchen sage mir,<br/>was für Wetter kriegen wir?<br/>Regen, Gewitter, Sonnenschein!</i> | Ladybird, tell me,<br>what kind of weather will we get?<br>Rain, storm, sunshine! |
|----|---|---|

When the little animal flies away at the word *Regen*, then it will rain. As it has seven dots (the lucky number), the ladybird is seen as luck-beetle. Whoever kills it, has no more luck (2), his mother dies (3), and also it is said: *macht sie ja nicht tot, das sind dem liewe Gott sie Hühnerle* (4). Some people think that the number of dots indicates the age of the little animal (5).<sup>147</sup>

The denominations of the ladybird are according to

1. pet-names for domestic animals, a. specially the cow and calf: (*Muh-*, *Mockel-*, *Mutsche-*)*Kühchen*, (*Kuh-*) *Mäuschen*, (*Kuh-*)*Möckelchen*, (*Kuh-*)*Mutsche*, *Mäusen-*, *Muh-*, *Mutschekalb* (-*kälbchen*), *Bäcken-*, *Erd-*, *Flieg-*, *Glücks-*, *Gold-*, *Gottes-*, *Hasen-*, *Herbst-*, *Herr(gotts)-*, *Herz-*, *Himmels-*, *Himmelfrau-*, *Hutsche-*, *Johannis(beer)-*, *Kohl-*, *Korn-*, *Liebe(gottes)-*, *Liebfrau-*, *Mai-*, *Marien-*, *Mauer-*, *Mutter(gottes)-*, *Scheiß-*, *Sommer-*, *Sonnen-*, *Tannenkühchen* (-*kühle*), *Warzenkuh*, *Flieg-*, *Gottes-*, *Marien-*, *Mutter(gottes)-*, *Sonnen-*, *Weidenkalb* (-*kälbchen*), *Brumm-*, *Frau-*, *Flieg-*, *Gold-*, *Gottes-*, *Hafer-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmel(gottes)-*, *Hucke-*, *Liebegottes-*, *Lieber-*, *Muh-*, *Mutter(gottes)-*, *Pfarr-*, *Sommermauschen*, (also reinterpreted as *Ameischen*), *Baum-*, *Brot-*, *Feuer-*, *Flieg-*, *Gold-*, *Gott-*, *Gras-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Johannis-*, *Korn-*, *Mienzemöckelchen* (-*le*), also reinterpreted as *-mückle* in *Goldmückle* etc., *Erbs-*, *Erd(s)-*, *Flieg-*, *Gold-*, *Gott-*, *Herbst-*, *Himmels-*, *Johannis-*, *Kürbis-*, *Sommer-*, *Weinmütschchen* (-*mütschel*), *Gottes-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmel-*, *Johannis-*, *Schnippelmiezchen* (-*miezel*), *Brei-*, *Herbst-*, *Himmel-*, *Klipper-*, *Sommermäzchen*, *Muhkäuzchen*, *Küheherzchen*, *Kuhhirtchen*.  
b. other animals: *Gold-*, *Gottes-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmels-*, *Liebegottes-*, *Mäh-*, *Mai-*, *Marien-*, *Muh-*, *Weinschäfchen* (-*schäfle*), *Goldhämmele*, *Mutscheböckchen*, *Muhpetz(chen)*, *Herrgottspjerd*, *Himmelpferdle*, *Hühnchen*, *Flieg-*, *Herrgotts-*, (*Liebe*)*gottes-*, *Muttergottes-*, *Putzhühnchen*, *Flieg-*, *Goldhähnchen*, *Herrgottslüffchen*.
2. Less frequent are compounds with *Käfer* and the older insect denominations *Wurm* and *Vogel*: *Bäcken-*, *Brach-*, *Brot-*, *Flieg-*, *Glücks-*, *Gold-*, *Herbst-*, *Gottes-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmels-*, *Hirten-*, *Johannis-*, *Juni-*, *Kauz-*, *Kitze-*, *Leucht-*, *Liebegottes-*, *Mai-*, *Mockel-*, *Mohn-*, *Muh-*, *Mutsche-*, *Mutter(gottes)-*, *Rosen-*, *Rot-*, (*Sieben*)*punkt-*, *Sommer-*, *Sonnen-*, *Weiden-*, *Weizenkäfer* (-*käferchen/-le*), *Brot-*, *Engel-*, *Feuer-*, *Glücks-*, *Glüh-*, *Gold-*, *Gottes-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmel-*, *Johannis-*, *Leucht-*, *Marien-*, *Muttergottes-*, *Sommerwürmchen* (-*wurm*), *Gold-*, *Gottes-*, *Grein-*, *Herbst-*, *Herrgotts-*, *Himmels-*, *Johannis-*, *Lieb-*, *Liebegottes-*, *Marien-*, *Sommer-*, *Sonnenvogel* (-*vögelchen -le*).
3. Further denominations are: *Ackerbäuerle*, *Fliegäuschen*, *Fraumäntelchen*, *Gottesauge*, *Jaköbchen*, (*Johannis*)*fünkchen*, *Kiebitz*, *Liebemännchen*, *Liebesgottmädchen*, *Mariechen*, *Murmeltier*, *Ohrenze*, *Rapünzle*, *Rotkäppchen*, *-kehlchen*, *-ränzle*, *Schneiderle*, *Schusterle*, *Siebenpunkt(er)*, *Stiefmütterle*, *Wassertrager*, *Erd-*, *Gold-*, *Mehldiebchen*, *Engelchen*, *Flieg-*, *Liebengelchen*, *Fliegflau-*, *Herbstkindchen*, *Gelb-*, *Geld-*, *Goldscheißer*, *Goldschmied*, *Herbstschmiedel*, *-schmitzel*, *Herrgotts-*, *Marien-*, *Maischühchen*, (*Liebes*)*herrgotts-*, (*Mutter*)*gottestierchen*.

<sup>146</sup> 1. Mühlh Ago; 2. Pöñ Lem, cf. SOTHür Ö-Thür, Hildb Vei; 3. Zeitz Schel; 4. Hildb Rie; 5. SRoda Ger; 6. LSalz Web; 7. Eisn Nho; 8. Sonn Nbau; 9. Worb Stei; 10. Saalf ULo

<sup>147</sup> 1. Querf Schr; cf. Wern Sti, Sangh Hoh, Hal LBo, Hett Frei; 2. Hal Cob Naumb, HMöls Nes; 3. Schmal Pap; 4. Schmal Spri; 5. HMöls Nes, Jena.

4. Denominations according to images from the folk-belief: supernatural origin we see in compounds with *Engel, Muttergottes, Frau, Herrgott, Himmel, Sonne*, etc. As bringer of luck the ladybird is indicated in compounds with *Geld, Gold* and *Glück*, as bringer of gifts in compounds with *Brei, Brot, Hafer, Korn* and *Weizen*. The compounds with *Mai, Juni, Johannis, Sommer* and *Herbst* refer to the time of appearance of the ladybird. According to the outward appearance it is called *Siebenpunkt* or it has names with *rot* (red). *Maikäfer* and its synonyms *Kauz-, Kitze-, Weidenkäfer* appear quite regularly and are not just exchanges.

Individual denominations from the same dictionary are: *Muhkäfer* (1), *Muhkälbchen* (2) next to *Muhkühchen* (3), *Muhkauzchen* (4), *mūkoidsχən* (5), *-kidsχən* (6), *-kōisχən* (7), *-kōisəkən* (8); *Muhkuh, -kühchen, Mukkieweichen* (9), *Muhkau* (10), besides *dem leiwen Gott sine Muhkau* (11).<sup>148</sup> *Muttergotteshühnchen* (1), *Muttergotteskäfer(chen)* (2), *Muttergotteskälbchen* (3), *Muttergotteskäuschen* (4), *Muttergotteskühchen* (5), *Muttergottesmäuschen* (6), *Muttergottestierchen* (7), *Muttergotteswürmchen* (7), *Mutterkäfer(chen)* (8), *Mutterkälbchen* (9), *Mutterkühlen, Marienküler* (10).<sup>149</sup> *Muze* (f. calf): *Gottes-, Herrgotts-, Schnippelmüzchen, Johannismüzel, Himmelmiezchen; Muzekälbchen, Muzekühchen* (1), *Gotteskäferchen, Gotteskälbchen, Gott(es)kühchen, Gotteskiebchen, Gottesmäuschen, Gott(es)maischen, Gottesschäfchen/lein, Gottestierchen, Gottesvogel, -vögelchen, -vägerle, Gotteswürmchen, -würmle* (2). *Herrgottpferd, Herrgottshühnchen, -käfer, -kühchen, Goldkühchen, -lüffchen, -liffche, -mäuschen* (poor as ...) (3). *Himmelfraukühchen, Herrgottsmieschen, dein Hüschen brennt, dein Kingerchen schreen, ... -gickchen, -gottesmäuschen, -kühbchen, -mätzel, -mäuschen, -miezchen (H. flieg, dein Vater ist im Krieg ...), -pferdle, -möckelchen, -schäfchen, -schühchen, -schückche, -schückeke, -schühle, -tierchen, -vögelchen, -vöölche, -würmchen, Himmel(s)kühchen, -(s)mütschen, -mütschel, -schäfchen, -vogel, -(s)vögele, -(s)würmchen, Himmelwormichn* (4); *Sommerkäferle, -kühchen; -mätzel, -matzle (Summermatzle, flieg aus, flieg ins Hartenhaus), -mäuschen, -mütschel* (5); *-vögelchen, -würmchen* (6); *Sonnenkäfer, -kälbchen, -vögele, -würmchen* (7).<sup>150</sup>

In the seventh volume of the *Hochdeutsch-plattdeutsches Wörterbuch (auf der Grundlage Ostfriesischer Mundart)* by Otto Buurman, issued in 1969 (col. 219), we find the nursery-rhyme:

<i>Engelke-Tengelke-Teer,</i>	Ladybird,
<i>bring mi mörgen moi Weer!</i>	bring me tomorrow nice weather!

Synonyms are: *Leevenengelke, Leev-Herrgottsvögel, Leevmannsvögel(ke)*, with the rhyme:

<i>Leevmannsvögelke, fleeg mi weg, koom mi weer</i>	Ladybird, fly away, come back,
<i>bring mi mörgen moi Weer!</i>	bring me tomorrow nice weather!

Also *Maanküken, Sünnküken, Sünntiek(e)*, with the rhyme:

<i>Sünntieke, leve</i>	Ladybird, dear,
<i>wat steiht dar in de Breve?</i>	what is written there in the letter?

<sup>148</sup> ID., 731f: 1. dispersed °Sondh, Nordh, °Sangh Ben Sto, °LSalz Bal; 2. dispersed Nthür; 3. °Erf Wals, °Eisn Burk; 4. only °Worb Boc Hol Tas Tei Winz Zwi, °Mühlh Schl; 5. °Worb Tas Tei Winz; 6. °Mühlh Schl; 7. °Worb Hol Tas Winz; 8. °Worb Boe Zwi; 9. NThür ZThür, °Arn KLi Nah Rod, °Salz Lie, °Poßn Fri Krö, °Suhl Gei Hir Rohr; 10. rare, on the North-edge; 11. dispersed n°Worb.

<sup>149</sup> ID., 771f: 1. only °Worb Di Gern, °Mühlh Zel; 2. dispersed °Worb w°Mühlh, °Heil GTo Sth, usually dim.; 3. only °Heil Heil Heu Men Wes, °Worb KEb, °Mühlh Beb; 4. °Worb Tei; 5. only °Heil Bur Hga; 6. dispersed S°Heil, °Heil Geis Ger Gün, °Worb BWo KWö Lei, °Mühlh Hil; 7. only °Mühlh Bick; 8. only °Schmal Heß Móc Schmal, °Mein UKa, °Suhl Chri; 9. only °Heil Arh; 10. only °Schmal Asb Schmal.

<sup>150</sup> 1. ID, 779f; 2. II<sup>6</sup> (2003) 681f; 3. III<sup>1-3</sup> (2005) 61f; 4. ID., 132-4; 5. V (1982) 1283f; 6. ID., 1289f; 7. ID., 1294f.

And in Vol. 9 (1971, 282) bij *Sonnenkäfer* Ladybird: *Erdmannkje, Flörhahntje* (Syringenhähnchen), *leev Heergottsbeestje: 'n E, (F., l.H.) düirst du neet doodmaken!* Also: *Engelke: Kdr. E. fleeg up, fleeg up, / breng uns mörgen moi Weer!*

In the sixth volume of the *Mecklenburgisches Wörterbuch* by Wossidlo and Teuckert, issued in 1976, we find a number of rhymes devoted to the ladybird:

1. *Sünnenkäwer, fleig' æwer uns' Hus*  
*Un bring' min Mudder väl Sägen in 't Hus.* (m. Wo. V. 2, 1431b)
2. *Sünnenkäwer, fleig' æwer min Hus*  
*Bring' mi morgen gaut Wäder nah Hus.* (GÜ, HA, MA, PA, STA, WI)
3. *Sünnenkäwer, fleig' æwer 't Dack*  
*Bring' mi morgen gaut Wäder in 'n Sack.* (GÜBül, ähnl. STA Nev)
4. *Sünnenkäwer, fleeg' to Himmel*  
*Bring' mi 'n ganzen Sack vull Kringel.* (STAWok; ähnl. WAMoltz; Wo. V. 2, 1411.

The denomination is frequently recorded in all the districts.)

Synonym *Sünnenkind* (n. SCHÖ; the denomination is spread in W. Mecklenb. Wo. V. 2, p. 415)

5. *Sünnenkind, fleeg' in 'n Himmel,*  
*Bring' uns 'n Sack vull Zuckerkringel.* (Wo. V. 2, 1421a)
6. *Sünnenkind, fleeg' æwer min Hus*  
*Dat Hus dat brennt,*  
*de Kinner dee weent.* (2, 1427)

Diminutive:

7. *Sünnerkinning, fleeg' æwer 't Dack,*  
*Dat 't morgen got Wäder ward.* (2, 1397; ...)

Synonyms *Sünnenkalf* n. (Ha) Wo V. s, 1416; ...; *Sünnenkauh* f. -koh Wo. V. 2, 1416; *Sünnenküken* n. (STAFriedl) Wo. V. 2, 1417. KÜ. 3, 339; 2. *Sünnenschin* (WALehst), mostly dim. -schining (KGrub):

8. *Sünnenschining, fleeg' æwer 't Hus,*  
*Bring' mi 'n got Stück Fleesch un Brot.* (2, 1422)
9. *Kumm, Sünnenschining, sett di dal!*  
*Kumm, Sünnenschining, plätt di mal*  
*Woll up den gollen Durnbusch!* (REUT. 5, 125)

Synonym *Sünnenschiner* (in Strelitzer and O-Schweriner Lande; Wo. V. 2, p. 145)

10. *Sünnenschiner, fleeg' æwer uns' Hus,*  
*Bring' uns morgen got Wäder to Hus.* (2, 1395)
  11. *Sünnenschiner, fleeg' æwer 't Dack*  
*Bring' uns morgen got Wäder raf.* (2, 1396a)
- or *Bring' mi got Wäder uppe Nack.* (b)
- or *Bring' mi got Wäder in't Fack.* (e)
12. *Sünnenschiner, Fleeg' weg,*  
*Bring mi Schöttel un Pott mit.* (2, 1423)

Synonym *Sünnenvagel*: 1. butterfly, 2. Marienkäfer m.; also *Sünnevagel* (LUKKrams):

13. *Sünnenvagel, fleeg' weg*  
*Un bring' mi ok got Wäder.* (Wo. V. 2, 1398)
14. *Sünnenvagel, fleeg' æwer min Hus,*  
*Un bring' mi ok got Wäder to Hus.* (2, 1398)
15. *Sünnenvagel, fleeg' weg,*

*Fleeg' nah 'n hogen Himmel rin  
Bring' mi 'n Korf vull Kringel rut. (2, 1413)*

16. *Sünnenvagel, fleeg' up,  
Din half Hus brennt up. (2, 1425)*

Synonym *Sünnenworm* m. *Sünnworm* Monschr. 3, 634. Very frequent in the whole linguistic area; cf. Wo. V. 2, p. 415. Saying: *dat* (little bit of rain) *lickt de Sünnenworm wedder up* RORibn; in 'Kitzelreim': *Wat krüppt do? – En Sünnenworm*. Wo. V. 3, 342b. As most of the summons show, the ladybird ranks as messenger of luck and especially of good weather; to kill it is generally considered a sin: *wer 'n Sünnenworm dot maakt, sall nich in 'n Himmel kamen* STA Schön; ROLangsd; a species with black, yellow-spotted shield-wings were taken as price-oracles: *so männig gäle Placken up den Sünnenworm, so düer ward (so väle Daler kost't) de Roggen* HAGothm.

17. *Sünnenworm, bring' mi morgen gaut Wäder,  
Oewermorgen nog väl bäter. (LULaup)*

18. *Sünnenworm, Sünnenworm, sitt,  
Bring' mi morgen got Wäder mit. (Wo. V. 2, 1384)*

19. *Sünnenworm, fleeg' æwer m'n Hus,  
Bring' mi morgen got Wäder to Hus. (2, 1385)*

20. *Sünnenworm, fleeg' æwer 't Dack,  
Dat morgen gut Wäder ward. (2, 1386)*

21. *Sünnenworm, fleeg' nah Himmel,  
Bring' mi 'n Pott vull Eierkringel. (2, 1407)*

22. *Sünnenworm, fleeg' nah 'n Häben,  
Dor sast du in Freuden läben. (1438)*

23. *Sünnenworm, fleeg' weg,  
Fleeg' æwer 't Möllensteg.  
Möller dee sall hinken  
Mühl dat sall stinken. (1437)*

24. *Sünnenworm, sett di,  
Näs' un Mund blött di. (1435)*

Diminutive:

25. *Sünnenwörming, fleeg' up 'n Dack  
Segg' dinen Vadder un Mudder dat,  
Dat 't morgen got Wäder ward. (1392a)*

26. *Sünnenwörming, fleeg' æwer min Hus,  
Bring' mi Glück un Sägen to Hus. (1431a)*

Synonyms *-kalf, -kauh, -käver, -kind, -küken, -mariken, -peiter, -pierd, -schin, -schiner, -vagel; Herrgottskauh, -küken, -pierd, -worm; Himmelworm; Marienbläumer, -worm; etc*<sup>151</sup>.

III, 1961, 241: *Gotteshauhn* Ladybird (Wo. V. 2, 1417)

ID., 242: *Gauschpeerd* RoDierh. 3. in the surrounding of Dömitz. Ladybird BARTSCH 2, 184.

Mnd. *gadesperdeken* DÄ. 140<sup>b</sup>; KÜ 1, 596; ME 2, 447.

ID., 647: *Herrgottskauh, -koh* f. Ladybird. *Herrgottskoh, fleeg' weg* (Wo. V. 2, 1416).

*Herrgottsküken* n. Ladybird. *Leiw Herrgottsküken, fleig' hoch in 'n Häben, Lat morgen ok gaut Wäder wäsen* (Wo. V. 2, 1402. ME. 2, 765)

<sup>151</sup> 1-7: VI, 1097f; 8-26. 1101-3.

ID., 648: *Herrgottspierd* Ladybird (Wo. V. 2, 1415), mostly in dim. *-pierd'ken*: *Herrgottspierd'ken, fleig' nah Himmel, Bring' mi 'n Korf vull Botter- (Zucker-, Bremer) Kringel!* (Schill. Kr. I, 11<sup>b</sup>); in the solution of the folk-riddle *wer hett dat lüttste Pierd?* (Who has the smallest horse?) *Uns' Herrgott: (den Sünnenworm) dat Herrgottspierd'ken* (Wo. V. 1, 594). *Herrgottsvagel* m. Ladybird (Wo. V. 2, 1413; Kü 1, 709). *Herrgottsworm* m. Ladybird (LuHerzf; Wo. V. 2, 1413)

ID., 691: *Himmelpierd* m. 2. Ladybird in Lu along the border to Prignitz; dim. *Himmelpierten, -peerd'ken* (Wo. V. 2, 1415)

ID., 692: *Himmelshauhn* n. Ladybird, also *Himmelhauhn* (Wo. V.2, 1417). – Ladybird summons: *Fleig' weg, fleig' weg Oewert Himmelssteg* (Wo. V. 2, 1417; 1406). *Fleig' an 'n hogen Himmelsweg* (Wo. V. 2, 1406).

ID., 693: *Himmelworm* n. Ladybird. *Himmelworm flog hoch tau Himmel* (Wo. V. 2, 1414), also *Himmelsworm*.

IV, 1965, 1109: *Marienbläumer, -blömer* m. Ladybird. *M., fleig' hoch tau Himmel, Bring' mi 'n groten Korf vull Kringel* (Wo. V. 2, 1420)

ID., 1110: *Marienworm* n. Ladybird. (PAKarr; WAJab)

ID., 1111: *Sünnenmriken* Ladybird. *Marikenkäwer* Ladybird (STAFürst). *Marikenpierd* n. (STAFürstenh).

VI, 1976, 1099: *Sünnenmariken: Sünnmariken: Sünnemriken fleeg' weg, Bring' uns god Wäder* (Wo. V. 2, 1399). – *Sünnenpeiter* m. ROHuckstorf; HAPät; *Sünnenpierd*, dim. *-pierdken, -pierken, -peerken, -peerden, -piern* n. Wo. V. 2, 1415:  
*Sünnenpierken, fleeg' nah 'n Himmel,*  
*Bring' 'n Korf vull Botterkringel* (2, 1415)

Derived from the *Sünnenrügen* (sun-shower) is the wish:  
*Sünnenpierdken, mak mi grot,*  
*Ick bün 'n lütten Stumpe.*<sup>152</sup> (SCHWNPamp. ME. 4, 964)

From 1976 until 1980 the third volume of the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch* by Ernst Christmann and Julius Krämer appeared, wherein we find at the name *Herrgott(s)käfer* a map of the ladybird-denominations in the Pfalz. This name has a number of dialect forms: *He''gottskäwwe'* (1), *-käffer* (2), *-käwwe'che* (3), *-käf(f)e'che* (4), *-käwwe'le* (5), *-käffe'le* (6).<sup>153</sup> A series of synonyms is presented: *Billenböbchen, Bruchkäfer, Feuermücke, Filippine, Gott, Gottesböbel, -käferlein, -tierchen, Heilandstierchen, Herrgottsbatzen, -boben, -schäfchen, -schühchen, -töpchen, -tierchen, -vogel, Himmelsboben, -tierchen, Höllenböbchen, Johannisboben, -töpchen, -täubchen, - tierchen, -vogel, -würmchen, Junikäferchen, Katharine, Kleebobert, Kristkindel, Muttergotteskäfer, -vöglein, Muttertierchen, Siebenpunkt*. A more complete overview is given in the legend of the map, in which the dominant types are indicated by their name. *Herrgottskäferle* dominates in the southeast corner (between Weißenburg and Karlsruhe). Northwest of this lies a large area with *Herrgottstierle*, with to the west *Herrgottstierche* (till past Saarbrücken). Above, till the northern border (near Bad Kreuznach), lies a large area with *Hansgebiebche*, that to the

<sup>152</sup> In S. Hessen: *Sonnenregen, mach mich groß, ich bin e klâne Knīwes*. (SHessWb V, 1087; III, 1491) in Rhineland: *Sonnenrēn, mach mich groß, ben so klän wie e Hinkelsfuss!* (RheinWb VIII, 220); in Thüringa: *Sonnenräänche, mach mich groß, bin noch so klein wie n Kartoffelkloß*. (ThürWb V, 1294) But the same rhymes are said of the Summer-rain (*Summer(r)reje, mach mich grüß...*) and the May-rain (*Mairegen, mak min grot...*).

<sup>153</sup> 1. dispersed WPf spread VPf Gal-Obl Burgth; 2. GH-Freckf Kand Jockgr Germh Don-Hatzf; 3. spread SWPf, dispersed WPf spread north VPf; 4. frequent; 5. spread VPf; 6. dispersed middle VPf spread south VPf Rußl-Worms Rastatt.

west through *Gehansbiebche* transforms into *Gehansbibche* and *Hansebibche*. To the east there are some smaller areas with *Liebhe<sup>r</sup>gottsvegelche*. The list of names is *Hansbib(e)che*, *Hansebib(e)che*, *Hannesbiebche*, *Hansgebiebche*, *Gehansbieb(e)che*, *Kansbiewel*, *Gehansgebiebsche*, *Hansbobe*, *Hansbeeb(e)che*, *Kans(e)beebl*, *Hansbebe<sup>r</sup>(t)che*, *Hansgebebelche*, *Gehansbeebel(che)*, *Hambeebel*, *Hansteepel(che)*, *-teepche<sup>154</sup>*, *Hansgeteebche*, *Kansdeebel*, *Gehansdie<sup>r</sup>che*, *Gehanswärmche*, *Kansvogel*, *Gehanstrauwedie<sup>r</sup>che*, *Hansweibche*, *Gehansweibche*, *Hansgedaibche*, *Gehanstraibche*, *Herrgottsbeebel(che)*, *Gottesbeebel*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottstie<sup>r</sup>che*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottstie<sup>r</sup>le*, *Gotttestie<sup>r</sup>che*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottskäwe<sup>r</sup>*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottskäffer*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottskäwerle*, *-käwerche*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottskäffe<sup>r</sup>le*, *-käfe<sup>r</sup>che*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsveelche*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsvegel(che)*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsvochel*, *Liebhe<sup>r</sup>gottsvegelche*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsschäfche*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsschäfel*, *-schafel*, *Liewegottsschäfche*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsschiechl*, *-schickel* (-little shoe), *He<sup>r</sup>gottsdeebel*, *'m liewe Gott sei Gailche*, *'m liewe Gott sei Geld*, *He<sup>r</sup>gottsteepche*, *Himmeltie<sup>r</sup>che*, *Himmelsbeebl*, *Mariakäwe<sup>r</sup>le*, *-käwe<sup>r</sup>(che)*, *Heilandstie<sup>r</sup>le*, *Lieweheilandsvegelche*, *Kreschkinnel*, *Mutte<sup>r</sup>gotteskäwerle*, *-kafe<sup>r</sup>che*, *Mutte<sup>r</sup>gottesvegele*, *Kathrinche*, *Filibinche*, *Billebiebche<sup>155</sup>*, *-bieche*, *Schillebinche*, *Siwwepunkt*, *Kleebobert*, *Bruchkäwe<sup>r</sup>*, *Broochkäwe<sup>r</sup>*, *Mutte<sup>r</sup>tie<sup>r</sup>che*, *Junikäwerche*, *Johanneskäwe<sup>r</sup>che*. This list is not complete, for in the dictionary we find for instance *'s liewe He<sup>r</sup>gottsschäfel*, *Feuermücke* and *Kattrinche*. Some of the rhymes have been included:

1. *Filibinche, flieh fort!*  
*flieh in Herrgotts Garde!*  
*Bring mir e Weck,*  
*bring dir e Weck,*  
*die annere kinne warte.*
2. *He<sup>r</sup>gottsveelche, flieh fort,*  
*flieh ins Bäckers Gaarde;*  
*hol meer e Weck un deer e Weck,*  
*die annere können waarde.*
3. *He<sup>r</sup>gottsveelche, flieh iwwich 's Bäckers Haus;*  
*hol mer e Sack voll Weck 'eraus;*  
*meer eener, deer eener,*  
*annere Kinner gar keener.*
4. *He<sup>r</sup>gottsveelche, flieh in Herrgotts Gaarde;*  
*Bring mer e Appel, deer e Appel,*  
*'m Herrgott de allerdickschte.*
5. *Herrgottsveelche flieh fort;*  
*dei Motter sitzt im Kihdreck;*  
*dei Vatter sitzt im Wertshaus*  
*un sauft die ganzen Gläser aus.<sup>156</sup>*

In 1978 appeared the second volume of the *Wortatlas der deutschen Umgangssprachen* by Jürgen Eichhoff, in which on map 102 the ladybird is treated. At the basis of this atlas lies a written survey with as question 38: What is the name in your place of the little red beetle with black dots? This question had a coloured picture for the oral interviews. Eichhoff starts his comment with the remark that the question about the maybug preceded the one of the ladybird. Still a number of times *Maikäfer* was given as the name of the ladybird. But let us look first at the map,

<sup>154</sup> *-teepche*, *-deebel* 'töpchen'.

<sup>155</sup> *-biebche*, *-bieche* 'böbchen', from *Bob(en)* 1. beetle, 2. 'Bruch' = Dutch: *broek* = marsh.

<sup>156</sup> 1. RO-Rehbn; 2. KB-Kriegsf; 3. Gal-Brig; 4. Don-Gert; 5. Gal-Bagbg.



where the legend is headed by *Marienkäfer*, that can be found spread out all over Germany. Then follows *Mariechenkäfer*, that can only be found in a small area near Berlin, *Muttergotteskäfer*, that shares its sign with *Muttergottstier(-chen)* and also rarely appears, mainly at the western border (along the Rhine). Also the already mentioned *Maikäfer* appears in the legend and we see it in Schleswig-Holstein, east of Berlin, at the eastern border with Czechoslovakia and in East Bavaria. *Junikäfer* is mainly represented in the middle of Germany with a offshoot to the south, *Sonnenkäfer* quite limited in the neighbourhood of Bremen, and *Johanniskäfer*, which appears only 5 times on the map. In a large area between Hannover, Leipzig and Berlin we see *Mutschekiebchen*, that shares its sign with *Mutschekälbchen*, *Motschekühchen*, *Motschekiehwichen*, *Müverkiebchen*, *Muhkübchen*, *Muhküfchen* and *Muhkälbchen*. Then we come to *Herrgottskäfer*, that shares its sign with *Gotteskäfer* and can be found mainly in the area of the Upper Rhine (south of Mainz). Then follows *Herrgottstierchen*, that shares its sign with *Herrgottstierli* and *Gottstierchen* and also can be found along the western border, but sporadic. *Himmelgüegeli* is only present in Switzerland, and finally there is *Glückskäfer*, which also appears only very sporadic. On the map the diminutives have been left out of consideration, but Eichhoff remarks that these agree with the regional usual forms: *-chen* in the north, *-le* in the south, *-li* in Switzerland, *-l* in Bavaria and Austria (*-la* at the Sudeten). At the end he includes a list of sporadic appearing denominations: *Sonnenkindchen*, *Gotteshühnchen*, *Himmelwürmchen*, *Gotteswürmchen*, *Sonnenscheinchen*, *Himmelkübchen*, *Himmelskiewchen*, *Himmelmiezchen*, *Himmelkulchen*, *Himmelkügelchen*, *Himmelküchelchen*, *Herrgottschäfchen*, *Himmelküchel*, *Sommerkälbchen*, *Juohsengelchen*, *Herbstmätzel*, *Sonnewürmel*, *Mariewürmel*, *Himmelstierchen*, *Marienbützele*, *Heilandskäferle*, *Julikäfer*, *Herrgottsmockela*, *Frauenkäferl*, *Martegoldgüegi*, *Jesuskäferli*, *Mariakäiferli*, *Goldgüegi*, *Liebgottchäfer*, *Liebgottchäberli*, *Liebgottchäferli*, *Herzchäfer*, *Anchetierli*, *Muettergottesgüegeli*, *Frauächuäli*.

Also the *Preussisches Wörterbuch* of Erhard Riemann, the second volume of which appeared in 1981, contains a number of rhymes with a map of the ladybird denominations.<sup>157</sup> The name *Herrgottsbienchen* is only present in the nursery-rhyme:

- |    |   |                                    |
|----|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Herrgottsbäntcha fleij uap, fleij uap,</i> | Ladybird, fly up, fly up,          |
|    | <i>dien Tchina sitta ümma Disch</i>           | your children sit at the table     |
|    | <i>ua willa Bottebrout hebba.</i>             | and want to have a sandwich.       |
|    | <i>Numm d Tchüel ua sla s dout.</i>           | Take a wedge and strike them dead. |

As to *Herrgottskäfer* we are referred to the map, upon which we find the following names: *Barbutt*, in the northeast around the river Pregolja in Lithuania; in the north of this area is a small area, where also the name *Barbusch* dominates, and in the east a small area (near Grodno?) with *Barbuttvoegel*; the denomination *Herrgottspferd* is concentrated around Gdansk and a few small areas in the south (amongst others around Torun). The other denominations are more dispersed, without forming coherent areas; they are *Herrgottskäfer*, *Herrgottskuh*, *Herrgottsvogel*, *Bündkuhchen* and *Hermannskuh*. At *Herrgottskuh(chen)* we find the verses:

- |    |   |                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2. | <i>Fleej op, fleej op, mien Herrgottskohke,</i> | Fly up, fly up, my ladybird,          |
|    | <i>dien Huuske brennt,</i>                      | your little house is burning,         |
|    | <i>dien Gröttke ('Grütze') rennt äwer,</i>      | your groat-porridge is running over,  |
|    | <i>diene Kinderkes schriee noa Botterbrot!</i>  | your children shout for butter-bread! |
| 3. | <i>Herrgottskuhchen, fliege,</i>                |                                       |
|    | <i>Vater ist im Kriege,</i>                     |                                       |

<sup>157</sup> Erhard Riemann, *Preussisches Wörterbuch*, II, Neumünster 1981, 874f.

- Mutter ist in Engelland,  
Engelland ist abgebrannt,  
Herrgottskuhchen, fliege.*
4. *Herrgottskuhchen, gib uns Milch!  
Dein Hauschen brennt,  
dein Lammchen schreit: Bäh!*
5. *Herrgottskuhchen, flieg aus,  
komm wieder in mein Haus!*

At *Herrgottspferd(chen)* we find:

6. *Fleej op, fleej op, mien Herrgottspeerdke,  
dien Huuske brennt,  
dien Gröttke rennt äwer  
(dien Koahnke schwemmt, (your little row-boat floats,  
dien Kattke miaut, your little cat mews,  
dien Hundke bellt), your little dog barks),  
diene Kinderkes schriee noa Botterbrot!*
7. *Herrgottsperdche, flej' mi weg!  
Dien Husje brennt,  
dien Lepelche schmelt,  
dien Wiefke liegt en Truer,  
Herrgottsperdche, flej' mi weg!*
8. *Herrgottspferdchen, fliege,  
Vater ist im Kriege,  
Mutter ist in Engelland,  
Engelland ist abgebrannt,  
Herrgottspferdchen, fliege!*
9. *Herrgottsperdke flej' en de Welt,  
Bring' mi dusend Doaler Geld.*

Also we find the denominations *Herrgottstier(chen)* (10) and *Herrgottsvogel (-vögelchen)* (11), as well as *Herrgottswürmchen* with the verses:

12. *Herrgottswöemtche, fleidj up, fleidj up,  
dien Tchine sitte ümme Disch u weene. your children sit around the table and cry.*
13. *Herrgottswürmchen, fliege!  
Vater ist im Kriege,  
Mutter ist im Pommerland,  
Pommerland ist abgebrannt,  
Herrgottswürmchen, fliege! Ladybird, fly!<sup>158</sup>*

In volume III of the same Prussian dictionary we encounter besides *Marienkuchen* and *Marienzwürmchen Marienkäfer* with the verses:

1. *Marienkäfer, fleij up, fleij up,  
Dien Tchinetches weenä. Your little children cry.*
2. *Marienkäferchen, fliege.*

<sup>158</sup> 1. Rink 13, 23; 2. RA-Wehlack RÖ-Bü after Frischb. *Volksr.* 59; 3. Pommerellen after Frischb. *Volksr.* 58f; 4. Lemke I, 92; AprM 22, 1885, 313; 5. Opr after Zies. I, 295; 6. Wmgeb DZH after Frischb. *Volksr.* 59; Zies. *Mda* 90; Meyer 177f; 7. Wmgeb after Meyer, 177; 8. Pommerellen after Frischb. *Volksr.* 58f; 9. Wmgeb after Frischb. *Volksr.* 59; Meyer 177; 10. Wmgeb dispersed, SZ-Ob after Meyer 177; 11. dispersed Ostgeb Samld after Mitzka 127; 12. ZE-Ob after Rink 13, 23; 13. Rink 9, 47.

*Der Vater ist im Kriege.  
Mutter ist im Pommerland,  
Pommerland ist abgebrannt.  
Marienkäferchen, fliege!*

Ladybird, fly!<sup>159</sup>

The third volume of the *Siebenbürgisch-Sächsisches Wörterbuch* appeared in 1971.<sup>160</sup> In this *Goldöchschen* (*gültiäszkən*) is taken as standard word and a verse with it sounds:

*giuldöszkən, floiχ af dā birəbōm, Little gold-ox, fly upon the pear-tree,  
sō mār, wun dā tirkə kun. tell me, when the Turks come.*

As synonyms are given: *bubərusə*, Gigelgeißchen, Gottesöchschen, Herrenmärzchen, Herrgottmärzchen, Herrgottöchschen, Herrgottskühchen, Marienröschen, Märzchen, Märzwürmchen, Milchwürmchen, Sommertierchen, *Wirə-gänschen*. Some of these names have an entry. For instance under ‘Gottesöchschen’ (*gotäsīszkən*) an example of grim humour (gallows-humour) of the *Armbauern* (Poor Farmers) around 1900 is given: *na, wo mār niχən iuszən hun, dərñō kun äm frājōr dā gotäsīszkər əroisz, dərñō hu mār är* (dann haben wir welche).<sup>161</sup> Under Gigelgeißchen (*gigəlgäīszkən*) we find the verse:

*Gigəlgäīszkən, fleχ af āsə birəbūm, Ladybird, fly upon the pear-tree,  
sō mār won dā tqtrə kun. tell me, when the Tartars come.*<sup>162</sup>

In volume IV, issued in 1972, we find Herrenmärzchen (*harəmirtskən*), Herrgottmärzchen (*hargotmiärtskən*), Herrgottöchschen (*hərgodīszkən, hərgodaiszkə, hərgədaiszkə, hərgədēszkə, hərgədēszki, hargədüāszkən*, etc.), *herəgotüszgər*. Answer to the question: *wat səl iχ maχən? Hät de hərgodīszkər!* Also *əm gīt mäd əm äm wqi mäd əm hargodīāszkən* one treats him like a ladybird, i.e., very careful. In rhymes:

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | <i>hərgədīszkən, fleχ aft hūā reiχ,<br/>sei mār, won dā tqtərn kun</i>             | Ladybird, fly up to the high realm,<br>tell me, when the Tartars come.       |
| 2  | <i>hərgodīszkən, flej än dā wülkən</i>   | Ladybird, fly to the clouds.   |
| 3  | <i>hiärguədəiszkə, flej iän hieməl,<br/>bruon<sup>v</sup> mār miältš ox sieməl</i> | Ladybird, fly into heaven,<br>bring me milk and bread.                       |
| 4  | <i>hərgodeiszkən, fleiχ en himəl,<br/>ansər hərgot git dər koläšə mät mälyχ</i>    | Ladybird, fly into heaven,<br>our Lord God gives you koläsch & milk.         |
| 5  | <i>hərgodīszkə, floej en dā bäš,<br/>broŋ mār ə fəedər həszəlnäsz</i>              | Ladybird, fly into the wood,<br>bring me a load of hazelnuts.                |
| 6  | <i>hərgodēszkə, floj af dā birəbum,<br/>säχ woən dā Tirkə kun</i>                  | Ladybird, fly upon the pear-tree,<br>say when the Turks come.                |
| 7  | <i>hərgodaiszkə flaij änt haiszkə</i>  | Ladybird, fly in the little house.   |
| 8  | <i>hərgodqiszkə, fläj af dā papləbum</i>   | Ladybird, fly upon the poplar  |
| 9  | <i>hərgodüszkə, floj aft Šüszkən<br/>floχ dən Türkən af dən dēš</i>                | Ladybird, fly upon the [mountain-name?]<br>fly the Turks off the ...         |
| 10 | <i>həragēszkə, woin ta wisz flaiŋ<br/>doin sat iχ miχ frändərn</i>                 | Ladybird, whither you have flown,<br>thither I will ... (go). <sup>163</sup> |

<sup>159</sup> 1. Koschn after Rink 13, 23; 2. Ermlid after ZGAE 26, 365.

<sup>160</sup> *Siebenbürgisch-Sächsisches Wörterbuch*, Berlin-Bukarest 1971, 272.

<sup>161</sup> ID., 279. (well, when we have nothing at home, then in the spring the ladybirds will come out, then we will have something [?]).

<sup>162</sup> ID., 243 (1928). No meaning is given. *Gigelgatz* 1. chair with starkly spread legs 2. child-scare: *laufft, ir kaint, dər gigəlgäts kit!* (1867); *Gigelhorn*: contemptuous term for an ‘unheimliche’ person; *gigəln* chatter.

In volume VII that appeared in 1998, we find after Marienröschen (*mārnrīzki*) an ‘omission’ or ‘lapse’ of the editors, because at the word *marūka* they give no meaning (i.e., ladybird), just the remark ‘rhyme word’ in the nursery-rhyme:

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | <i>tšūka marūka! flej än dā bāš,</i><br><i>brāj mār ən hot fōl haszəlnäsž</i>            | Ladybird, fly into the wood,<br>bring me a handful of hazelnuts.     |
| 2 | <i>tšōka marōka, flaij än dā bātərbit,</i><br><i>sō mār, wän dā maqtər kit</i>           | Ladybird, fly to the butter-tub,<br>tell me, when the mother comes.  |
| 3 | <i>tšəuka marəuka, krej af dā birəbum</i><br><i>səu mār, wun dā tirkə kun</i>            | Ladybird, creep upon the pear-tree,<br>tell me, when the Turks come. |
| 4 | <i>šūkəl marūkəl, hop han’dən af dā wuəyən af,</i><br><i>klōf dā bəšmiərt birχər af.</i> | knock the smeared birches off [?]. <sup>164</sup>                    |

As to *tšūka*, the meaning ‘Dohle’ (jackdaw, daw) is given [as can also be found in the collection of Böhme<sup>165</sup>, where a ‘complete’ version of the song is printed:

*Tschuka, Maruka, Fleij of de Birebûm,*  
*Säch, wun de Türke kum!*  
*De Türke ku met Stangen,*  
*Der Kuckuk huot sich erhangen,*  
*Der Bäsch brät, der Bäsch brät,*  
*Der Wulf huot sich den Zuogel verbrät,*  
*Der Fuß list âm Kirn,*  
*Er huot sich de Schwanz verlîren,*  
*Der N.N. soll en hîlen.*

(Ladybird, Fly on the pear-tree, Say, when<sup>166</sup> the Turks come! The Turks come with poles, The cuckoo has hanged itself, The bush is burning, the bush is burning, The wolf has burned his tail, The fox walks in the corn, He has lost his tail, The N.N. should go get him.) *Tschuka* is from the Hungarian *tsóka* (Dohle)], but it is an exhortation to ‘fly’ and it is obvious, that we are dealing here with a ladybird denomination, as is also apparent from the close-by notated *marutsə*, that is noted as a ladybird-name, while reference is made to the Rumanian *măriuță*, and that is accompanied by similar verses:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <i>tšuk marutsə, flej än dā bāš,</i><br><i>brän<sup>y</sup> mār ən dākə fäš</i> | Ladybird, fly to the wood,<br>bring me a (thick fish?). |
| 2 | <i>hutša marutša, flej uaf dā birəboum</i>                                      | Ladybird, fly upon the pear-tree. <sup>167</sup>        |

Also we encounter Märzchen (*miərtskən*) and Märzvögelchen (*miərtsfegəltχən*), the last one accompanied by the verse:

<i>flāiχ miərtsfegəltχən, flāiχ,</i> <i>wuəntsa dot tə flāiχszt,</i> <i>dointsa as mai šats.</i>	Fly, Ladybird, fly, whither you fly, thither is my darling. <sup>168</sup>
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<sup>163</sup> ID., 171-173. 1. 1962-65; 3. 1930 Lesch; 4. ±1900; 5. ±1900 Pesch; 6. 1965 Galt; 7. 1962 Au; 8. 1965 Gr-Schent); 9. 1966 Ark; 10. 1962.

<sup>164</sup> ID., 7 (București-Köln-Weimar-Wien 1998), 102 (3: 1970).

<sup>165</sup> Böhme, *Deutsches Kinderlied und Kinderspiel*, 1897, 158 n°747 (after Schuster 390).

<sup>166</sup> Böhme translates ‘Sieh, woher’. We are dealing here with a game (*Ringelreihen*) and the one whose turn it is, has to go get two *Brettchen* and when he is not back in time, he gets beatings on his foot-soles. The second part about the wolf and the fox appears more often and is unconnected with the first part. ‘The cuckoo has hanged itself’ is a variant of the threat of the Turks, who come to hang the ladybird.

<sup>167</sup> *Siebenbürgisch-Sächsisches Wörterbuch*, 102 (1. ±1900; 2. 1964) (cf. *Marukiçi*: disguised little girl; *Marutsə*: Maria).

<sup>168</sup> ID., 104 (1962).

Besides Märzwürmchen (*mertswerχən*) I found a complete and a partial ladybird-verse at ‘milk’:

*hārgodieszka, fliej iān hieməl,  
breŋ mār miältχ ux sieməl*

bring me milk and white-bread.<sup>169</sup>

and ‘milk and bread’:

*iχ nāin diχ uγ af dā šasz  
ən gāin dār ux maltšəbrət*

I take you also on the lap  
and give you also milk and bread.<sup>170</sup>

*Milchwürmchen* we encounter in the verse:

*miāliχwīmtχə, flaij än himəl,  
huəl mār a dieptχə fol miāliχ*

Ladybird, fly unto heaven,  
get me a [bowl?] full of milk.<sup>171</sup>

In the *Hamburgische Wörterbuch*, issue 26 (Neumünster 2004), by B. Henning and J. Meier, we find under *Sünn(en)kind*:

*Sünnenkind, fleeg nah'n Himmel,  
bring mie'n Fatt/Sack vull Zuckerkringel,  
mi wat, di wat,  
alle lüttjen Kinner wat  
en oek mien Sophia (etc.) wat. (Fu., ca. 1850)*

Variant:

*Sünnkind, Mönkind, fleeg in'n hogen Himmel,  
bring uns en Putt vull Kringel/Semmel,  
mi een, di een, Vadder un Mudder ook een.  
Sünnkind, sett di,  
Nēs un Mund blött di. (Vierl. similarly spread)*

Synonyms: *Glückskever, Gottskind, Marienkever, Sünnentier*.<sup>172</sup>

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<sup>169</sup> ID., 192.

<sup>170</sup> ID., 193 (±1900).

<sup>171</sup> ID., 196 (1960).

<sup>172</sup> B. Henning & J. Meier, *Hamburgische Wörterbuch*, issue 26, Neumünster 2004, 667. The lines *Sünnkind, sett di, Nēs un Mund blött di* are more appropriate for the butterfly (see elsewhere).