Forinde and Foringel. A witch turns the girl into a bird [D683.2, D150]. The youth with the help of a magic object changes her back into her former shape [D771].

*BP II 69 (Grimm No. 69); Coffin 1. — Finnish 1; Swedish (misc.) 1; Irish 3; German 2; Serbocroatian 1; Polish 3; Russian: Andrejev. —

Franco-American 1.

- 405A* Enchanted Girl Disenchanted by Lover. Killing her serpent guard and other means. Spanish 1.
- 406 (formerly 406*) The Cannibal. A couple have a child who is a cannibal [G33]. It eats everyone up except its conqueror. The latter succeeds in breaking the enchantment [D716], and the cannibal is transformed into a maiden [D11.1]. They are married [T101]. Cf. Type 307. *BP II 236 n. 2. — Danish 1, Grundtvig No. 33; Russian: Andrejev.
- 406A* The Defeated King Regains the Throne. (a) A king, who has been defeated, receives help from an old woman in the woods, (b) to whom he promised marriage; (c) to a sound of the trumpet, which he received from the old woman, appears an army which defeats the enemy; (d) the king forgets about his promise, but admonished, submits himself to the punishment; (e) then the old woman changes into the young girl, forgives him and becomes his wife. Polish (521) 4.
- The Girl as Flower. A maiden is transformed into a flower [D212]. A man 407 breaks a stalk of the flower and she becomes human again [D711.4]. He takes her as his wife [T101]. Cf. Type 652. *Anderson in Tauscher Volksmärchen 190; *BP I 501, II 121, III 259 (Grimm Nos. 56, 78, 160). — Estonian 1; Lithuanian 2; Danish 1,

Grundtvig No. 42; German 5; Rumanian 1; Hungarian 16; Czech: Tille Soupis II (2) 336-343 10; Slovenian 2; Polish 1; Russian: Afanasiev 2; Greek 7, Loukatos No. 4; Turkish: Eberhard-Boratav No. 215

III; India 2; Chinese: Graham 245 No. 308.

407A The Bayberry Child. Because of hasty wish of a barren mother she bears a bayberry. Eventual disenchantment and marriage to prince (as in Type 409A).

Greek (407*) 7, Hahn I 163 No. 21.

407B The Devil's (Dead Man's) Mistress. Her mother, father, brother and sister die; to be rid of her supernatural husband, she, too, dies. From her grave a flower springs up which changes into a girl. The prince (gentleman) rescues the girl from her former lover and weds her.

*BP II 126. — Lithuanian (*368) 16; Hungarian (3651) 16; Serbo-

croatian 4.

The Three Oranges. The quest for the Orange Princess. The false bride. 408 I. The Old Woman's Curse. A young prince insolently throws a stone and breaks an old woman's oil jar. She utters a curse: he is to fall in love with the three oranges (lemons, pomegranates, eggs).

II. The Winning of the Orange Princess. The prince sets out on the quest.

An old woman (or other person) gives him good advice and after overcoming various obstacles he finds the three oranges. He may open them only near a water. He disobeys this warning. Out of the first orange comes a beautiful maiden, calls for water and dies. The same thing happens with the second orange. For the third orange the prince has water ready and she remains alive. Since she is naked the prince leaves her hidden among the branches of a tree and he goes to bring clothes for her.

III. The Substitution of a Negress for the Orange Princess. Under the tree there is a spring. A hideous negro slave (gypsy) comes to get water, thinks that the reflection of the heroine is her own and breaks her water jar since she is too beautiful to carry water. Orange Princess laughs and thus draws attention. The slave learns her story and turns her into a dove (fish, etc.) and takes her place. The prince returns and though astonished at the sudden change marries the false bride.

IV. The Orange Princess as Dove. The dove flies to a castle and asks the gardener (cook) about the prince and the false bride. The dove is captured and the prince is much pleased but the negress has the bird killed.

V. The Orange Princess as Tree. From the remains of the bird arises a

tree. The prince is pleased but the false bride has it cut down.

VI. The Disenchantment of the Heroine. A chip of the tree comes into the hands of an old woman. During her absence the orange Princess assumes her earlier form and does the old woman's house work. Eventually she is surprised by the old woman.

VII. The Lovers' Reunion. The prince finds the Orange Princess again;

the false bride is hanged.

— Analysis furnished by Professor Walter Anderson.

Motifs:

I. S375. Old woman's maledictions inform abandoned hero of his

future. M301.2.1. Enraged old woman prophecies for youth.

II. Q40. Kindness rewarded. N825.3. Old woman helper. B350. Grateful animals. N711.2. Hero finds maiden in (magic) castle. D211.1. Transformation: man (woman) to orange. L51. Favorite youngest daughter. D721.5. Disenchantment from fruit (flower) by opening it. L50. Victorious youngest daughter.

III. K2252. Treacherous maidservant. J1791.6.1. Ugly woman sees beautiful woman reflected in water and thinks it is herself. R351. Fugitive discovered by reflection in water. K1911. The false bride (substituted bride). K1911.2.2. True bride pushed into water by false one. K1911.1.3. False bride takes true bride's place at fountain. K1934. Impostor forces hero (heroinc) to change places with him (her). D170. Transformation to fish. D150. Transformation to bird.

IV. D610. Repeated transformation. K1911.3. Reinstatement of true bride.

**W. Anderson forthcoming monograph (Kiel); *BP II 125 n., IV 257 n. 1; *Penzer Basile II 158ff.; Köhler-Bolte I *61, 346, 369; Köhler to

Gonzenbach No. 13 and Zs. f. Vksk. VI 63; Coffin 2. — Swedish (misc.) 1; Norwegian (408**) 1; French 8; Spanish 14, (cf. 408A*) 1; Catalan: Amades Nos. 62, 93, 116, 1998, cf. Nos. 12, 165, 173; German 5; Austrian: Haiding No. 26; Italian: D'Aronco Fiabe 77 (Trieste: Pinguentini No. 22, Friuli 3, Pentamerone V No. 9, Tuscan 12, Sicilian 3, Gonzenbach No. 13); Hungarian 23, Dégh No. 14; Czech: Tille Soupis II (1) 222ff. 4; Slovenian 3; Serbocroatian 19, cf. 1; Russian: Andrejev 1, Andrejev Ukraine 7; Greek 29, Loukatos No. 5, Dawkins Modern Greek Folktales No. 1, Hahn No. 49; Turkish: Eberhard-Boratav Nos. 89, 167 III, IV, 168 III, 290 V 55, Menzel Türkische Märchen (Hanover, 1942) II 63; India 17. — Franco-American 2; Spanish-American: Rael Nos. 115, 179—182 (U.S.), Hansen (Argentina) 1, (Chile) 2, (Cuba) 2, (Dominican Republic) 4, (Puerto Rico) 9; West Indies (Negro) 13.

- 408A* Devil to Help Gambler in Exchange for One Task Yearly [M214, N6.1]. On visit to magic castle, men find gold and provisions [D145.7.1, D1422.1.5] and dig hole to underground enchanted palace [D1132]. Forbidden chamber entered. Escape from guardian animals by throwing objects so that they fight over them [K671, K672]. Sleeping girl awakened by kiss [D565.5]. She becomes dove [D154.1] and tells hero to meet her at fountain of three oranges. At fountain treacherous black man [K2261] feeds him figs and gives him cigar which causes magic sleep [D1363.4.2, D1364.19]. Eventual arrival as girl is to marry another. Recognition. Spanish: Boggs 1.
- The Girl in the Form of a Wolf [D113.1]. Suckles her child on a stove. On the advice of a magician the stove is made hot and when the girl lays her wolf-clothing on the stove she is restored to human form [D721.3].

 Estonian (408*) 56; Livonian (408*) 2; Russian: Andrejev 6; Slovenian 3; Serbocroatian 1.
- 409A The Girl as Goat (Jackdaw). A childless woman wants a child even if it be an animal: she bears a goat-child (jackdaw). When she sends the goat-child to get water for its father, the goat lays off goat-skin and plays. A prince sees her and sends wooers to her house. The prince marries her and she stays as goat and causes trouble in the palace. At a wedding she appears in her human form and is admired and dances. She throws a golden apple and twice escapes and assumes her goat form. The last time the prince burns the goat covering and disenchants her.

 Serbocroatian 1; Greek (409*) 8, Hahn I 127 No. 14, I 305 No. 57 (daw).
- 409A* Snake Princess is Disenchanted by being thrown on fire. Marries deliverer. Polish (421) 2.
- 409B* Child Weeping in his Mother's Womb is Promised Supernatural Wife. After adventures he receives her.

 Hungarian: Berze Nagy (409*) 8.
- Sleeping Beauty. The king's daughter falls into a magic sleep. A prince breaks through the hedge surrounding the castle and disenchants the maiden.