

formed by false. D150. Transformation to bird. D170. Transformation to fish. B82. Mermaid. K1911.2.2.1. True bride lives in fish's belly. F913. Victims rescued from swallower's belly.

V. Q465.1. Throwing into pit of snakes as punishment.

VI. H13. Recognition by overheard conversation. E322.2. Dead wife returns to wake husband. E323.1.1. Dead mother returns to suckle child. D688. Transformed mother suckles child. D711. Disenchantment by decapitation. D757. Disenchantment by holding enchanted person during successive transformation. D762. Disenchantment by proper person waking from magic sleep. The enchanted person appears three times and if the sleeper does not wake by the third times the enchantment must last.

VII. Q581. Villain nemesis.

*BP I 79 (Grimm No. 11; cf. No. 141). — Finnish 21; Estonian 4; Livonian 1; Lithuanian 43; Swedish 6 (Stockholm 1, misc. 5); Danish 2, Grundtvig No. 38; Irish 1; French 12; Spanish 1; German 20; Italian 7 (Pentamerone cf. V No. 8, Tuscan 451 a, d, e 3, Sicilian 3, Gonzenbach Nos. 48, 49); Rumanian 11; Hungarian 20, Dégh No. 16; Czech: Tille Soupis I 106 3; Serbocroatian 5; Russian: Afanasiev 15, Greek 6, Loukatos Nos. 9, 10; Turkish: Eberhard-Boratav No. 168 32; South Arabia: Jahn 28. — Franco-American 3; Spanish-American: Hansen (Puerto Rico) 1, (Chile **425A) 1; West Indies (Negro) 6. — African 1.

450A *The Brother Transformed to a Snake*. See analysis of 450.

III. (c) A brother and sister are driven forth by their stepmother. The boy kills a snake. A flowering tree grows from its body. The girl puts one of the flowers on her brother and he is changed into a snake.

IV. (b) The brother is disenchanting.

India 4.

451 *The Maiden Who Seeks her Brothers*. The twelve brothers are changed into ravens. Cf. *The Speechless Princess*, Types 705, 710.

I. *The Brothers and their Sister*. (a) Seven (twelve) brothers have a younger sister. (b) The parents have promised the death of the brothers if a daughter is born; the brothers discover this; the mother lets them know by a sign if a girl is born; the brothers flee; the sister finds them; or (c) the boys leave home out of fear of their father or stepmother.

II. *Transformation of Brothers to Ravens*. (a) Through a wish of their father or (b) stepmother or (c) because their younger sister has plucked twelve flowers from an enchanted garden, the brothers are transformed to ravens.

III. *The Sister's Quest*. (a) The sister seeks for them and asks direction of sun, moon, and stars and finds them on a glass mountain (and they are thereby disenchanting) or (b) the sister must remain speechless for years and make shirts.

IV. *The Calumniated Wife*. (a) A king sees the speechless girl and marries her. (b) On the birth of her children they are stolen and she is accused of killing them.

V. *Disenchantment*. (a) As she is about to be executed her period of silence is over, the ravens fly down, are disenchanting and all is cleared up.

Motifs:

I. Z71.5.1. Seven brothers and one sister. P253.0.5. One sister and six (seven, eleven, twelve) brothers. P251.6.7. Twelve brothers. S272. Sacrifice of brothers promised if girl is born. T595. Sign hung out informing brothers whether mother has borne boy or girl. N344.1. Wrong sign put out leads to boys' leaving home. S272.1. Flight of brothers from home to avoid being sacrificed.

II. S11. Cruel father. S31. Cruel stepmother. D521. Transformation through wish. D515. Transformation by plucking flowers in enchanted garden. C515. Tabu: touching (plucking) flowers. D151.5. Transformation to raven. D161.1. Transformation to swan.

III. P253.2. Sister faithful to transformed brothers. H1385.8. Quest for lost brothers. H1232. Directions on quest given by sun, moon, and stars. H1114. Task: Climbing glass mountain. D783. Disenchantment by being found when lost. D753. Disenchantment by accomplishment of tasks. D753.1. Disenchantment by sewing shirts for enchanted brothers. D758. Disenchantment by maintaining silence. Z72.2. Seven years, seven months, seven days.

IV. N711. King (prince) accidentally finds maiden in woods (tree) and marries her. K2116.1.1. Innocent woman accused of killing her new-born children.

V. H215. Magic manifestation at execution proves innocence.

*BP I 70, 227, 427 (Grimm Nos. 9, 49, cf. No. 25); Coffin 2. — Finnish 46; Finnish-Swedish 4; Estonian 6; Livonian 5; Lithuanian 43; Lappish 3; Swedish 18 (Uppsala 11, Stockholm 1, Göteborg 2, Lund 2, Liungman 2, misc. 3); Norwegian 8, Solheim 1; Danish 21, Grundtvig No. 40; Icelandic 2; Scottish 4, Campbell-McKay No. 22; Irish 96, Beal I 115ff.; Basque: Delarue 2; French 14; Spanish 2; Catalan: Amades No. 45, cf. Nos. 11, 32, 163; Flemish 2; German: Ranke 57, Meckl. No. 61, Henssen Volk No. 131; Italian: D'Aronco *Fiabe* 21 (Pentamerone IV No. 8, Tuscan 451 h, [310] a, b, [869] 4); Rumanian 1; Hungarian 9; Czech: Tille Soupis II (2) 45—55 12; Slovenian 10, Istrian No. 14; Polish 20; Russian 15, Andrejev *Ukraine* 3; Greek 1, *Laographia* XI 452ff.; Turkish: Eberhard-Boratav No. 165, cf. 166 15; India 3. — Franco-American 6; Spanish-American: Hansen (Dominican Republic) 2, (Puerto Rico) 7; West Indies (Negro) 7.

451A *The Sister Seeking her Nine Brothers*. She sets forth with the mare whose offspring are the steeds of her nine brothers. Contrary to warning the girl obeys a fairy and goes bathing. The fairy takes the girl's clothes and carriage and leaves in their place her own rags and a hog harnessed to a trough. She claims to be the sister of the brothers [K1934], and they

entertain her. Meanwhile the real sister of the brothers, tending to the grazing horses, relates her sad fate in song [H12]. The brothers hear the song, understand the trickery, and recognize her for their sister. The wicked fairy is torn to pieces by a horse smeared with pitch [Q416].

Lithuanian (*452) 20; Prussian: Plenzat p. 21.

- 451* *Sister as Mysterious Housekeeper*. Two brothers leave home. A bird carries off sister's necklace or ring [N774.1], telling her she can find it at her brothers' house. After wandering she arrives, puts their house in order and hides [N331.1]; on the third day they discover her. She keeps house for them.
Spanish (327*D) 2.
- 452A* *Sister Rescued from Devil*. The hero enchants his sister and wishes that the devil may take her. This happens. He goes, finds her and rescues her. Cf. Type 312C.
Hungarian: Honti 4, Berze Nagy (468*) 6.
- 452B* *The Sisters as Oxen*. Witch and daughter are jealous of three beautiful orphan girls who are in the king's favor. The witch puts magic powder in the girls' soup and two elder girls eat it and are transformed into oxen. The king asks the youngest girl to marry him and she accepts on condition that the oxen be cared for in the king's palace. The witch visits the palace and sticks two pins in the queen's head and she becomes a dove (cf. Type 408 III). The witch's daughter pretends to be queen. The dove comes to the palace and is caught by a gardener when he hears it speak. The king removes the pins from its head and it regains human form (cf. Type 408 IV). Witch and daughter are burned to death.
Spanish-American: Hansen (**452B) (Puerto Rico) 1.
- 452C* *The Sister as Duck*. While the brother is serving in the army, the stepmother ill-treats his sister [S31] (commands her to spin an impossible quantity of flax [H1092] and to tend cattle at the same time). The girl is helped by a cow [H1092.1]. The witch prepares under the doorstep a pit of burning coals, but the little dog gives timely warning [B521.3.1] After it is killed, the girl falls into the pit and is burned. The cow licks the ashes: a little duck appears therefrom and flies away into the woods [B613.1]. Returning home, the brother hears the little duck relating her sad fate in song [H12]. Smears his horse with pitch and punishes the witch [Q416.2).
Lithuanian (*453) 4.
- 452D* *Parents as Birds*. The hero's parents and sisters are enchanted by a dwarf and they become birds. The hero receives ointment from an old man, disenchants his parents, and kills the dwarf.
Spanish-American: Hansen (**459) (Dominican Republic) 1.
- 454* *Girl who Must Remain Small* because she has not made her fairy godmother laugh. (Sometimes told of a boy.)
French 4.
- 455* *Jealous Queen Blinds Nieces*. She has the eyes of twelve beautiful nieces put out, and has them imprisoned. Their brother helper is sent on dangerous quests (for lion's milk, etc.). Cf. Type 590.
Spanish 1; Spanish-American: Hansen (455**A) (Chile) 1.
- 459 *The Make-Believe Son (Daughter)*. The king turns out his eldest queen because she is childless. The maidservant informs the king that the queen has borne (a) a son or (b) a daughter but that the king must not see it. The queen is supplied a house and food. After some years the king arranges a marriage for his »son». The maidservant makes (c) an image of a youth or (d) puts an animal in the sedan-chair. A god pities the