

THE TYPES OF THE FOLKTALE

A CLASSIFICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANTTI AARNE'S

Verzeichnis der Märchentypen
(FF Communications No. 3)

Translated and Enlarged by

STITH THOMPSON

Indiana University

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327G (formerly 327*) *The Boy at the Devil's (Witch's) House*. The daughters are to cook him, but are killed by him. The devil is then killed. With his corpse the robbers are frightened from the tree. [G512.3.2.1, K335.1.2.1]. Cf. Type 334.

Finnish-Swedish 3.

327* changed to Type 327G.

327** changed to Type 327C.

327*** changed to Type 327*.

327* *A Giant Carries off a Girl*. He is beheaded by the girl. Lappish 1.

327B* *Thumbling as Rescuer*. Thumbling (born of peppercorn) rescues stolen sister (sisters, brothers). He extorts the secret of the stolen sisters (or the slain brothers) by squeezing breasts under the door sill.

Rumanian (327D*) 4.

327D* *The Hill-Woman and the Peasants*. A peasant couple is robbed continually by a hill-woman. Foolish wife tells hill-woman not to take hens, cow, etc. which are hidden. Hill-woman does. Finally man kills hill-woman from ambush. Cf. Type 1703.

Icelandic 1.

328 *The Boy Steals the Giant's Treasure*. Jack and the Beanstalk. The horse, the light, etc. Finally the giant is killed. Sometimes joined with Type 327. Cf. also Types 531, 1525.

I. *Expeditions to the Giant*. (a) The hero sets out to steal from a giant in order to get revenge for former ill-treatment, or (b) to help a friendly king, or (c) as a task suggested by jealous rivals, or (d) he ascends to sky on magic beanstalk and finds the giant's house.

II. *Giant Robbed*. (a) By threatening the giant with an approach of an overwhelming army and locking him up to protect him or (b) putting too much salt in the giant's food, so that he goes outside to get water, or (c) by fishing through the chimney — (d) he steals from the giant a light, a horse, a violin, etc. (e) He tricks the giant into giving him magic objects; e.g., a cap of knowledge, an invincible sword, a cloak of invisibility, and seven-league boots.

III. *The Giant Captured*. (a) The giant is beguiled into a cage and taken to court. (b) The giant is tricked into killing himself.

Motifs:

I. G610. Theft from ogre. G610.1. Stealing from ogre for revenge. G610.2. Stealing from ogre to help a friendly king. G610.3. Stealing from ogre as task. H1151. Theft as task. H911. Tasks assigned at suggestion of jealous rivals. F54.2. Plant grows to sky. L10.1.1. »Thirteen» name of victorious youngest son.

II. K335.0.1. Owner frightened from goods by report of approaching enemy. K337. Oversalting food of giant so that he must go outside for water. K316.1. Theft from giant by fishing through chimney. D833. Magic object acquired by tricking giant. Giant persuaded to give the objects to the hero. D1162. Magic light. H1151.9. Task: stealing troll's

golden horse. D1233. Magic violin. D1300.2. Cap gives magic wisdom. D1400.1.4.1. Magic sword conquers enemy. D1361.12. Magic cloak of invisibility. D1521.1. Seven-league boots. Boots with miraculous speed.

III. G520. Ogre deceived into self-injury. G514.1. Ogre trapped in box (cage). H1172. Task: bringing an ogre to court.

*BP II 511, III 33f.; Köhler-Bolte I 305; *Christiansen *Maal og Minne* 1926, p. 188ff., *Studia Septentrionalia* II 69ff. — Finnish 54; Finnish-Swedish 10; Estonian 6; Lappish 1; Swedish 11 (Uppsala 5, Lund 6); Norwegian 24, Solheim 4; Danish: Grundtvig No. 52; Icelandic 9; Irish 89, Beal II 10f., III 342ff., VII 65, IX 60ff., XVII 206; English: Baughman (328A) 1; Basque 2; French 12; Spanish (328A*) 2; Catalan: Amades Nos. 32, 38, 84; Dutch 5; Walloon 1 (cf. 569A); German: Ranke 5; Italian 13 (Tuscan [317] b, c bis, d—h, [884] 8, Sicilian 5, Gonzenbach Nos. 30, 83); Rumanian (461A*) 4; Hungarian 14; Dégh (328 I, No. 4); Czech: Tille FFC XXXIV 224, Soupis II (1) 206ff. 3; Slovenian 3; Serbocroatian 14; Polish 4; Russian 1, Andrejev *Ukraine* 5; Greek 30, Dawkins *Modern Greek Folktales* No. 3; Turkish: Eberhard-Boratav Nos. 160, 288 IV 11; Albanian: Lambertz 9ff.; India 6. — Franco-American 58, French Antilles 1; English-American: Baughman (328A) 6, (328C) 1; Spanish-American: Rael Nos. 333, 335, 336 (U.S.), Hansen (328, 328**A, 328**B) (Dominican Republic) 3, (Chile) 1; West Indies (Negro) 8.

328* *A Boy Guards the King's Garden*. Steals the one eye of the three giants. [G121.1, G612].

Lappish 2; Danish 6.

328A* *Three Brothers Steal Back the Sun, Moon, and Star* which they have carried off from the three dragons.

Hungarian (319*) 30.

328B* *Theft of Magic Objects from Monkeys*. Obstacle flight.

Polish (339*) 1.

329 *Hiding from the Devil*. A man hides himself three times (in the belly of the fish, etc.). (Sometimes combined with Types 301 or 313.)

I. *The Task*. (a) A princess (devil) assigns her suitors the task of hiding themselves. (b) She has magic windows that give her magic sight. (c) Unsuccessful suitors have their heads placed on stakes before her palace.

II. *Youngest Brother Undertakes Task*. After his elder brothers have lost their lives the youngest undertakes the task. (b) He receives the help of grateful animals or (c) of an old man.

III. *Accomplishment*. (a) After hiding himself through the animal's help in a raven's egg and in the belly of a fish and being discovered, the hero is turned into an insect (or the like) under the princess' hair; in her anger she breaks her magic window. (b) He is disenchanting and they marry.

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BY

SATU APO HERMANN BAUSINGER MARTHA BLACHE
ALAN DUNDES ANNA-LEENA SIIKALA

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one of them. The fool pretends he does not know how to lie on the bread paddle and roasts the daughter, whom the old witch eats unwittingly. The same happens to the other two daughters [G512.3.2.1]. Then the fool kills the old witch and the three brothers make their way home carrying the witch's corpse. They climb a tree under which they see robbers. The fool drops the witch's corpse, the robbers flee, and the brothers take all their booty [K335.1.2.1]. Cf. Type 1653.

Combinations: 327A–327C, 328, 1119, and 1653.

Literature/Variants:

Finnish: Rausmaa 1982ff. I, No. 24; Finnish-Swedish: Hackman 1917f. I, No. 57c; Latvian: Arājs/Medne 1977; Lithuanian: Kerbelytė 1999ff. I; Norwegian: Opedal 1965, No. 29; Bulgarian: cf. BFP; Greek: Angelopoulos/Brouskou 1999; Russian: Zelenin 1914, No. 86.

328 *The Boy Steals the Ogre's Treasure.* (Corvetto.)

Introduction (sometimes missing):

Three (twelve, thirteen, thirty, etc.) brothers arrive at the house of an ogre (devil). He would kill them in the night, but the smart youngest brother saves them by exchanging their caps with those of the ogre's daughters. (Cf. Types 327B, 1119.) The brothers take service at the king's court.

Main part:

The jealous brothers claim that the youngest can steal the ogre's treasures [H1151, H911]: magic horse [H1151.9], bedspread, carpet, parrot (lamp, sword [D1400.1.4.1], silver or golden poultry, musical instruments [D1233], etc.). Using tricks the youth gets these objects. Cf. Types 1525, 1525A.

At last the brothers claim that the youngest can kidnap the ogre himself [H1172]. In disguise the youth tells the ogre that the thief died and persuades him to lie down in the coffin to measure it [G514.1]. The youth nails up the coffin, traps the ogre, and is given a princess as his wife.

In some variants, the youth sets out to steal from the ogre in order to get revenge for former ill-treatment [G610.1] or to help a friendly king [G610.3].

In some variants, mainly from northern and north-western Europe and the Americas, the protagonist is female.

Combinations: This type is usually combined with episodes of one or more other types, esp. 327A, 327B, 327C, 531, 1119, and also 303A, 314, 326, 327, 1121, 1122, and 1137.

Remarks: Documented in the 17th century by Basile, *Pentamerone* (III,7).

Literature/Variants: Köhler/Bolte 1898ff. I, 305–308, 383, 546–551; BP III, 33–37; HDM 1 (1930–33) 366–368 (C. Voretzsch); Hartmann 1936, 178f.; Haiding 1966; EM 3 (1981) 149–156 (K. Ranke); Scherf 1995 I, 237–240, 454–458, 458–462, 519–

521, 528–530, 856–860, II, 1028–1030, 1065–1067, 1290–1294, 1328–1330; Röth 1998; Schmidt 1999.

Finnish: Rausmaa 1982ff. I, No. 25; Finnish-Swedish: Hackman 1917f. I, No. 58; Estonian: Aarne 1918; Latvian: Arājs/Medne 1977; Lappish: Qvigstad 1925; Wepsian, Syrjanian: Kecskeméti/Paunonen 1974; Swedish: Liungman 1961; Norwegian: Hodne 1984; Danish: Grundtvig 1854ff. I, No. 248, Kristensen 1881ff. I, Nos. 18, 19, IV, No. 43; Faeroese: Nyman 1984; Icelandic: Sveinsson 1929; Scottish: Aitken/Michaelis-Jena 1965, No. 9, Briggs 1970f. A I, 400ff.; Irish: Ó Súilleabháin/Christiansen 1963; English: Baughman 1966, No. 328A, Briggs 1970f. A I, 224f., 321, 329ff., 400ff.; French: Delarue 1957; Spanish: Camarena/Chevalier 1995ff. II; Catalan: Oriol/Pujol 2003; Portuguese: Coelho 1985, Nos. 21, 51, Cardigos (forthcoming); Walloon: cf. Laport 1932, No. 569A; German: Ranke 1955ff. I; Ladinian: cf. Decurtins 1896ff. II, No. 42; Italian: Aprile 2000 II; Corsican: Massignon 1963, Nos. 58, 69; Sardinian: Aprile 2000 II; Maltese: Mifsud-Chircop 1978; Hungarian: MNK II; Czech: Tille 1921, 224, Tille 1929ff. II 1, 206ff.; Slovakian: Gašparíková 1991f. I, No. 105, II, No. 476; Slovene: Kocbek 1926, 37ff.; Serbian: Panić-Surep 1964, No. 10; Rumanian: Schullerus 1928, No. 461A*; Bulgarian: BFP, Koceva 2002; Albanian: Lambertz 1922, 9ff.; Greek: Angelopoulos/Brouskou 1999; Polish: Krzyżanowski 1962f. I; Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian: SUS; Turkish: Eberhard/Boratav 1953, No. 160; Jewish: Haboucha 1992; Gypsy: Briggs 1970f. A I, 322, 324f., Mode 1983ff. II, No. 141, MNK X 1; Chuvash: Mészáros 1912, No. 6; Georgian: Kurdovanidze 2000; Syrian: Nowak 1969, No. 184, El-Shamy 2004; Palestinian, Jordanian, Qatar: El-Shamy 2004; Iraqi: Nowak 1969, No. 184; Indian, Sri Lankan: Thompson/Roberts 1960; Chinese: Ting 1978; English-Canadian: Halpert/Widdowson 1996 I, Nos. 17, 18; French-Canadian: Barbeau/Lanctot 1926, 427ff., Lemieux 1974ff. IV, No. 2, XI, No. 4, XII, No. 8, XIII, No. 11, XX, No. 9; US-American: Baughman 1966, Nos. 328A, 328C, Burrison 1989, 148f.; Spanish-American: TFSP 34 (1967) 201, Robe 1973, Camarena/Chevalier 1995ff. II; Mexican: Robe 1973; Dominican: Hansen 1957, Nos. 328, 328**B; Chilean: Hansen 1957, No. 328*A; West Indies: Flowers 1953; Egyptian, Algerian, Moroccan: Nowak 1969, No. 184, El-Shamy 2004; Tunisian: El-Shamy 2004; South African: Grobbelaar 1981.

328A *Jack and the Beanstalk*. A poor boy named Jack trades his cow for some beans (his mother finds a bean while sweeping the house). One of the beans grows into a giant beanstalk [F54.2], which Jack climbs to an upper world where he finds the house of a giant.

The giant's wife gives him food and hides him when her husband comes home. The giant smells human flesh [G84] but his wife tells him he is mistaken [G532]. The giant eats dinner, counts his money, and then falls asleep. Jack steals the money and runs home down the beanstalk. He makes two more trips, stealing the giant's hen that lays golden eggs [B103.2.1] and his self-playing harp [D1601.18].

The third time, the harp cries out and awakens the giant, who runs after Jack. Jack reaches the bottom of the beanstalk and chops it down. The giant falls to his death, and Jack and his mother have plenty of money.

Remarks: The beanstalk as a ladder to the sky appears in an English tale from the early 18th century. The first version of the type is from 1807.

Literature/Variants: BP II, 511–513; Desmonde 1965; Humphreys 1965; Wolfenstein 1965; EM 2 (1979) 587; Opie/Opie 1980, 211–226; MacDonald 1982, No. F54.2.1.1*; Scherf 1995 I, 620–627; Goldberg 2001.

Norwegian: Hodne 1984, No. 328; English: Baughman 1966, No. 328B; German: Benzel 1962, No. 165; Hungarian: Kovács 1943 II, No. 74; Japanese: Ikeda 1971, No. 328; Australian: Jacobs 1898, 59ff., Baughman 1966, No. 328B, Briggs 1970f. A I, 316ff.; French-Canadian: Barbeau/Lancot 1926, 427ff.; US-American: Baughman 1966, No. 328B; West Indies: Beckwith 1924, No. 114; South African: cf. Grobbelaar 1981, No. 328.

- 328*** *Three Giants with One Eye* (previously *A Boy Guards the King's Garden*). Two brothers lose their way in a forest (a son leaves his parents' house and takes a rest while walking through a forest). They are threatened by three giants (trolls) who share only one eye which they put by turns into their foreheads [G121.1]. The brothers steal the giants' eye [G612] and give it back in exchange for a rich reward of gold and silver (magic gifts).

Combinations: 300, 530.

Literature/Variants: EM 6 (1990) 84.

Lappish: Qvigstad 1925, Bartens 2003, No. 24; Norwegian: Kvideland 1977, No. 58; Danish: Kamp 1877, 1ff.; Spanish: Childers 1977, No. G121.1.2*; German: Meyer 1921, 26ff.; Gypsy: MNK X 1.

- 328A*** *Three Brothers Steal Back the Sun, Moon, and Star*. Three brothers go out to retrieve the sun, the moon, and the stars which were stolen by three multi-headed dragons (devils). One of the brothers (often the son of a she-dog) defeats the dragons and releases the celestial lights. Cf. Type 300A.

Combinations: 300A, 302, and 513A.

Literature/Variants:

Hungarian: MNK II; Slovakian: Gašparíková 1984, 78ff.; Rumanian: Bîrlea 1966 I, 384ff.; Ukrainian: Mykytiuk 1979, No. 6; Gypsy: MNK X 1; Chuvash: Kecskeméti/Paunonen 1974.

- 329** *Hiding from the Princess* (previously *Hiding from the Devil*). A princess promises to marry whoever can hide himself so well that she cannot find him [H321]. Those who fail are beheaded (heads are displayed on stakes) [H901.1].

A (poor) youth (youngest of three brothers) undertakes the task. Because he had helped some animals (an old man), a fish hides him in his belly, an eagle behind the clouds (the sun), and a fox under the earth [D684, H982]. The princess finds him with her magic mirror (magic book) or her perfect sight.

The princess gives the youth a fourth trial: He hides behind the