

***ESTONIAN FOLKTALES II. ANIMAL TALES.  
SUMMARY***

This anthology of Estonian animal tales organized by tale-type is a continuation of the multi-volume publication of folktales published in the academic series *Monumenta Estoniae antiquae*. An introduction to the series and a survey of the work undertaken by the folktale working group in preparing the series may be found in the summary section of the first part of Volume I of this series (EMj I:1 2009: 583–584).

The collections of the Estonian Folklore Archives of the Estonian Literary Museum comprise more than 3000 animal tales. This anthology provides a survey of all the types of animal tales to be found at the Archives. In composing the typology of Estonian folktales, earlier tale-type catalogues (Aa, AT, ATU) have been taken into account, as have the tale-type divisions used to catalogue folktales from the countries in the same geographical region (Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Finland).

The compilation of the anthology of Estonian animal tales took as its starting point Pille Kippar's type index 'Estnische Tiermärchen. Typen- und Variantenverzeichnis' (FFC 237), which contains 334 tale-types, 110 of which have been described for the very first time in connection with Estonian material. Kippar has included a broad range of narrative material amongst her animal tales: fables, everyday conversational narratives ('pajatused' in Estonian), imitations of sounds of nature, and so on. In the course of compiling this anthology, the typology of Estonian animal tales has been updated – in comparison with Kippar's type index the following materials have been excluded:

- a) stories whose genre is vague and which could be categorised under other sub-genres (e.g. everyday conversational narratives, legends, sounds of nature);
- b) local, Estonian tale-types, whose existence was posited on the basis of a single variant and which cannot be found in international tradition;
- c) tale-types posited on the basis of printed narratives for which there are no archival examples in Estonia.

**Animal tales** belong to an early layer of folktales and, together with wonder tales, constitute one of the most widespread kinds of folktale. The characters in animal tales are animals who display characteristics and behavioural traits more typical of humans. The anthropomorphic quality of animals in these folktales is one of their most distinctive features. Plants, natural phenomena and objects can also appear as personifications in such tales.

Just as with wonder tales, the characters of animal tales are active in a fictional world that serves first and foremost as a reflection of human society and the relationships predominant in it, rather than being found in an environment typical for real animals. The animal characters display certain stereotypical character traits:

the fox is cunning, the wolf is gullible, the bear stupid, the hare timid, the hedgehog clever, etc.

In comparison with other kinds of folktales, the animal tale is relatively short, often being a single-episode narrative in the form of a dialogue. For several types, the tale consists solely of an utterance and an accompanying sentence, for example “The Hare’s Shelter from Wind” (Ee 71\*) and “The Wolf Is Angry at the Villagers” (Ee 77C). Often animal tales merge, and occasionally they can chain together to make up long narratives. For instance, the tale-types “The Fox’s Theft of Fish” (ATU 1) and “The Tail Fisher” (ATU 2) regularly appear in combination; in longer treatments recorded in the Setomaa region, they are accompanied additionally by “The Fox’s Simulated Injury” (ATU 3) and “The Sick Animal Carries the Healthy One” (ATU 4). An animal tale consisting of as many as 15 different tale-types has been recorded in the Lutsi language island in Latvia.

Tales of the stupid ogre can also merge with one another just as animal tales do. These two groups of tales share additional features in that they both include tales with similar plots, the only difference between them being their protagonists: a stupid ogre or an animal. The antagonist or partner of the bear is usually a man, or, in some cases, a fox; in the tales of the stupid ogre, it is the farmhand Cunning Ants (‘Ants’ here is the Estonian equivalent of ‘Hans’). In both kinds of folktales, the opposition between the weak and the strong is foregrounded in a manner that endorses a simple pragmatism – the weak will only survive when they outwit the strong.

Estonian animal tales include more tales with wild animals in them than tales with domestic animals or birds in them (for the statistics, see Kippar 1989). The most popular character is the fox, whose adversary is usually the wolf; in case of domestic animals, the dog and the cat turn up most often. The tale’s events are often fashioned by an opposition between a wild animal and a domestic one, or between animals and birds, or between a larger and a smaller animal. Domestic animals and birds usually triumph over a wild animal, which can be interpreted as the victory of human society over unknown, wild nature. Being cunning and clever often emerges as the chief survival strategy – such values are more appreciated than any other ones in the world of humans.

Many animal tales are related genetically to animal epics or to the fables. *Batrachomyomachia* (The Battle of the Frogs and Mice), a parody of Homer’s *Iliad* from the 1st century B.C., is considered to be the oldest animal epic. Aesop’s Fables, known since classical antiquity, have had the strongest influence on the European tale tradition. Estonian readers first met with translations of these didactic stories in the collection of tales *Juttud ja teggud* (‘Tales and Deeds’) compiled by Friedrich Wilhelm von Willmann, and published at the end of the 18th

century. A number of these tales also found their way into local oral tradition and were adapted to include local animals – for instance, the horse replaced the donkey, the bear appeared instead of the lion.

As regards Estonian folktales, animal tales were among the first to be presented to a wider audience. In the years 1816–1818, the Baltic German Estophile Johann Heinrich Rosenplänter, a pastor in the town of Pärnu, published several Estonian-language folktales in the linguistics journal *Beiträge zur genauern Kenntniss der ehstnischen Sprache* ('Towards a More Precise Knowledge of the Estonian Language', 1817). In 1834, the German linguist Jacob Grimm published six animal tales which had appeared in Volume 8 of the journal (1817) in a collection of tales about the fox entitled *Reinhart Fuchs*.

The cycle of the tales of the fox was first introduced to the Estonian reader by F. R. Kreutzwald, whose own "Reynard the Fox" (*Reinuvader Rebane*) appeared in Laakmann's Almanac in 1847–1848. In creating this work, Kreutzwald was drawing upon J. W. von Goethe's *Reineke Fuchs* and A. F. F. Hoffmann's *Die Geschichte von Reineke dem Fuchs*; his adaptation turned out to become one of the most popular literary works in the 19th century Estonia.

**General information.** The present edition proceeds from the ATU classification system of international tale-types. If an Estonian animal tale plot has not been described in the international catalogue, the local, Estonian type has been marked as "Ee". The same denotation is used for those cases where a type found in the AT index has not subsequently been included in the ATU catalogue, but which we, as compilers of the publication, consider worth retaining in order to fully describe the Estonian material.

As a result of revising the typology, the present anthology of animal tales contains 238 tale-types, 52 of which are denoted as Estonian types (Ee).

**The exhaustiveness of this anthology.** This edition presents one to three archival texts from each tale-type found in Estonia, depending on the number of the variants found in the archives. There are two textual samples of most of tale-types; if there are fewer than five written records, a single text has been selected for inclusion; if the archive contains more than 35 texts, three texts have been included. The selection principles are, as a rule, the following: 1) the first textual sample is as "typical" as possible – if, for example, this is a combination of types consisting of several plots, then the respective combination has been selected; 2) in cases where several textual samples are presented, these samples have been chosen from different regions, when possible, so as to illustrate the variation between texts, the original contribution of the teller, the uniqueness of the combination, and so on.

## Structure of the publication

### The texts:

- a) **A sequential tale number.** The two volumes of the Anthology of Estonian fairy tales utilize a consistent numbering system for the texts.
- b) **A title.** Whenever possible, the collector's tale title has been retained. If this is missing, the editors have supplied one.
- c) **The text.** The entire text of the tale has been given.
- d) **Notes.** The notes made by the original recorder of the tale are shown in the footnotes to the respective texts. In some cases, the notes also include the editors' specific textual commentary.
- e) **Archival references.** The established reference system of the Estonian Folklore Archives has been employed here: **the collections code** – the abbreviation of the collection (see *Kasutatud arhiiviallikad* 'Archival sources used', p. 821), the series number, the volume number, the page numbers in the volume, and the piece (textual unit) number in the folder. With sound recordings, the abbreviation, the numbers of the recording and the piece are indicated. These are followed by the **source information**: a sign denoting the source (<), the teller's dwelling place; after a dash, the recorder's name, the source sign, after which comes the name of the presenter and his or her year of birth (or age); at the end, the year of collection is given in paren-theses.
- f) **The tale-type** in the international (ATU) classification or the Estonian (Ee) system (given in square brackets).
- g) **Explanations of obscure words.**
- h) **A translation.** For the sake of clarity, texts differing considerably from standard written Estonian have been translated in their entirety.

### Commentary to the tale-types:

- a) **The type number and name** in the Estonian typology. If the plot is cited in the ATU index, a respective reference has been made, in other instances, the Estonian type designation (Ee) have been used.
- b) **An English name of the type** in the ATU index. If the type is not indexed in the ATU system, the commentary indicates what source has been used to create a new type.
- c) **A brief description of the type.** A general summary of the type has been given based on the Estonian archival variants. Words given in parentheses designate characters, motifs or plot sequences sharing the same function in different variants. For the most part, this is not an exhaustive list. As a rule,

subsequent plot descriptions utilize the character name that appears first in the list (the one most frequently featured).

d) **The tale-type commentary** includes information about the distribution of the tale-type in Estonia and, when necessary, about its international parallels. Local redactions, as well as more typically Estonian tale combinations, have been described. Links with other tale-types have also been characterized.

e) **Commentary on a specific tale** includes, for instance, the title of the sample text. The sequential number and the original title are given in parentheses, as is a list of tale combinations and content-related commentary when the tale represents a combination of types.

f) **Published sources (V:)**. The earlier bibliography compiled by Kippar (1986) has been revised and includes data on new editions and reprintings. Only the most important publications from the earlier bibliography that have helped fashion the tales in oral tradition (and which are reflected in the archival records) have been included here (see pp. 823). Collections that republish tales which appeared earlier, and almanac and school texts that are not relevant from the point of view of the content and spread of the types, have been excluded from our bibliography.

The following information has been provided:

1. the publication's title and year of publication (in parentheses, the publication of the first edition);
2. the title of the tale text;
3. the sequential number of the text in the publication, or the page numbers when this is missing;
4. in cases of tale combination, the type numbers;
5. in a new paragraph a selection of translations appears. If the translated text has also been published in Estonian, the equals sign in the first paragraph denotes the appearance of the same text in German or English.

g) **The bibliography of related studies (K:)** assembles references to studies written in Estonian which include a more in-depth examination of the respective tale type (see pp. 831).

The concluding part provides a list of abbreviations, sources and references, as well as an index to the volume's storytellers, correspondents, and locations of recording.

Concise English-language summaries of the Estonian fairy tales included in the volume can be found on the following pages. The tale-type names are translations of the Estonian names and so they may not correspond with their ATU equivalents.

**ATU 1: The Fox's Theft of Fish**

A fox sees a man with a sleigh-load of fish, casts himself down onto the road and plays dead. The man throws the fox onto the pile of fish as he wants to use the fox's pelt to make a collar for his wife's fur coat. The fox throws fish off from the sleigh and jumps after them. (At home, the man invites his wife to come and look at his catch, only to discover that both the fox and fish are gone).

**ATU 2: The Tail Fisher**

A fox is eating a fish. A wolf (bear) asks where he got the fish from. The fox teaches the wolf how to catch fish using his tail in a hole in the ice (well). The wolf's tail freezes in place in the ice. The fox promises to bring help from the village and brings the villagers (and their dogs) to the wolf. The wolf is frightened at the sight of the villagers (the villagers give the wolf a beating) and pulls on his tail which then snaps.

**ATU 3: The Fox's Simulated Injury**

A fox finds a pot of cream (bowl of dough), eats the contents and smears his head with the cream. On the road, he meets a wolf who has been given a beating. The fox shows the wolf his cream-covered head and lies to him that the villagers have beaten him so hard his head is now rotting.

**ATU 4: The Sick Animal Carries the Healthy One**

A fox, who is faking illness, meets a wolf, who has been given a beating, and asks that the wolf carry him on his back. When on the wolf's back, he sings: "The sick animal carries the healthy one!" When the wolf asks about this song, the fox answers that he is singing old shepherds' songs (babbling due to his head injury).

**ATU 6: The Direction of the Wind**

A wolf wants to eat a fox (fox wants to eat a bird). When the fox is in the wolf's jaws, he asks where the wind is blowing from. The wolf answers and the fox escapes.

**ATU 7: Compete at Counting**

A bear and a fox are arguing over which of them can identify more trees. The bear can name three different conifers, while the fox gives three different names for one and the same tree.

**ATU 8: The Fox Gives the Wolf a Mottled Coat**

A wolf sees a piebald bird (admires a fox's fur) and wants to be just as beautiful (change the colour of his coat). The fox lets him climb up a burning haystack. The wolf dies (runs away).

**ATU 8\*: The Fox Buys a Horse**

A fox wishes to get a horse. He fills a bag with animal bones and pretends that the bag is full of money, and trades it with a woman for a horse. The fox does not permit the woman to open the bag before she gets home and only then is the deception discovered.

**ATU 9: The Unjust Partner**

A man is tilling a field (together with a bear). (A man hires the bear to guard the field). The bear demands the crops be shared: one will get what is above ground and the other what is below ground. The man plants turnips in the field; in the autumn, the bear gets the leaves and the man gets the roots. The following year, the bear wants the share below the ground. The man sows wheat (oats). In the autumn, the man picks the heads, while the bear gets the inedible roots. (In some versions, the man's cunning is exposed when the bear gets a taste of his part of the harvest – a roasted turnip, baked barley bread).

**ATU 15: Deceptive Name Giving Feast**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A fox lies to the farmer's wife that he has been invited to a baby-naming celebration and lets her bake barley-bread to take along as a gift. He eats the bread and goes on to eat the woman's honey (butter, fat, cream) on three consecutive days. When asked what name the baby was given, the fox answers 'Startie' the first time, 'Halfie' the second time and 'Endie' the third time. In the end, the fox complains of stomach-ache and so the woman heats the sauna. When the fox is beaten with birch-whisks, the truth is revealed, the fox confesses all his misdeeds to the woman and runs off into the forest. (The woman throws a bunch of birch twigs at the fox and it becomes the animal's tail).

(2) A cat and a mouse (a fox, bear and/or wolf) are storing up fat for the winter. The cat (fox) pretends that he is going to a baptism and goes off to secretly eat the winter supplies. When the empty bowls and jars are discovered, the cat denies eating the supplies, turns angry and kills the mouse. (The fox proposes that they go out and sleep in the sun, and afterwards the animal who has fat under his tail must be the one to blame. He smears the wolf (bear) with fat, and thus 'proves' his guilt).

**ATU 15\*: A Bunch of Feathers**

A fox coaxes the wolf into dropping a hen that he is holding in his jaws. When the wolf does this, the fox gets the hen.

**ATU 20A: Animals in a Trap Hole**

A hare, fox, wolf and bear fall into a trapping hole. They become hungry. The fox proposes that the one whose voice is the highest (when singing, shouting) should be eaten first. The hare is eaten first, and after that the wolf. The fox and the bear remain in the trap. (The plot continues with the tale type ATU 21).

**ATU 20C: Animals Flee From Danger**

A hen defecates on the heath. The vapour rising from the excrement frightens her into thinking that the wood is burning (war is nearing). She tells the rooster and they run away from the fire. On their way, they meet a hare, tell him why they are fleeing, and the hare decides to join them. A fox, a wolf and a bear also meet and go along with them. (The plot continues with a contamination of tale type ATU 20A).

**ATU 21: Eating His Own Entrails**

A fox is sitting on the guts (meat) of an animal he has killed and is eating them. He lies to a bear (wolf) that he is eating his own entrails. The bear also attempts to eat his own guts, but rips his entrails out and dies.

**ATU 30: The Fox Mocks the Wolf**

A wolf has fallen down a hole. A fox gloats at the edge of the hole, but then falls in as well. The wolf eats the fox.

**ATU 31: Escape on Another's Back**

A fox is catching chickens and out of carelessness falls into a well (hole). A ram (bear) comes to the well and the fox entices him to come down to him into the well. Supporting himself on the ram's back, the fox then climbs out of the well and runs away. The farm people find the ram and help him out of the well (villagers find the bear and kill him).

**ATU 32: One Comes, the Other Goes**

A fox falls down a well. He coaxes a wolf who has come to the well into sitting in a bucket and riding down to the bottom of the well. The fox, sitting in another bucket, rises up as the wolf descends. The wolf is left in the well.

**ATU 33: The Fox Plays Dead**

A fox who has fallen in a trapping hole cannot get out. He plays dead (following advice from a hedgehog). A hunter finds the fox, thinks that the fox must be dead and pulls him out of the trap. The fox escapes.

**ATU 34: The Wolf Catches the Moon's Reflection**

A wolf and a fox see the moon reflected on the water. The fox tries to persuade the wolf into drinking the water, claiming that the reflection is a gold ring (gold plate, silver chalice, chunk of fat). The wolf attempts to drink up the water. In some versions, the wolf is scared he might burst, so the fox plugs him with a stopper. They then attend a wedding reception. At the party, the fox pulls out the stopper and the house is flooded. Those attending the wedding beat the wolf and the fox manages to escape.

**ATU 34A: The Dog Drops His Meat in the Water**

A dog crossing a river with a piece of meat in his mouth sees himself reflected in the water. When he attempts to grab the reflected meat, the real meat falls from his mouth into the water.

**ATU 36: The Fox Lures the Wolf into the Fork of a Tree**

A fox is annoying a wolf. (The fox shows the wolf cubs his genitals and boasts that he is going to rape their mother. When their mother comes home, the cubs tell her what the fox said). The wolf grows angry, starts to chase the fox and is caught between the forked branches of a tree (and dies). (The fox rapes the wolf).

**ATU 37: The Fox as a Nursemaid for the Mother Bear**

A bear (woman) is looking for a nursemaid for her children. She meets a hare, a wolf and a fox, in turn. The bear asks them to sing. She does not like the hare's or the wolf's singing, but the fox's song is to her liking. The bear hires the fox. The fox eats her children and the honey that was meant to feed them. The fox escapes (is chased off).

**Ee 37\*: The Fox as a Gooseherd**

*This is tale type 37\* in the AT catalogue, but is no longer present as a separate type in ATU, being subsumed under ATU 37.*

An old woman (and an old man) has (have) a flock of geese, and she goes to look for a gooseherd. She meets a hare, a wolf, (a bear) and a fox on her way and all the animals put themselves forwards for the job. The old woman tests their singing skills and chooses the fox to be the gooseherd. While he is minding the geese, the

fox eats one each day. Each evening he claims the missing goose has remained behind to eat in the pasture. The fox continues minding the geese until all of them have been eaten. (The plot continues with the tale type ATU 15).

**ATU 38: Paw in a Cleft Block**

A fox invites a bear to eat some honey and leads him over to a wooden block. The bear puts his paw (head) into the slit. The fox pulls out the wedges away from the slit and the bear is caught. The villagers find the bear and start to beat him. The bear pulls himself free and flees.

**ATU 41: The Wolf and the Fox in the Storehouse**

A wolf complains to the fox that he is starving. The fox leads the wolf into a storehouse (to the byre so that it could kill animals). The wolf gets stuck in the window. The fox lures the farmspeople to the spot and the wolf is killed.

**ATU 43: A House of Ice**

A wolf builds himself a house of ice, a sheep (goat) a house of wool (sticks, moss). The wolf's house melts. The wolf asks the sheep to let him in so he can get warm. In the evening, the wolf invites the sheep to sleep next to him. The sheep promises to come, but not before finishing her household chores – washing the spoons and the plates, spinning tow on the distaff, picking nits and lice, or the like. The sheep hides herself on three consecutive nights, each time in a different place. At night, the wolf looks for the sheep, but cannot find her (a hunter shoots the wolf; the wolf finds the sheep and eats her).

**ATU 47A: The Wolf at the Horse's Tail**

A wolf wants to eat a horse. The horse (fox) advises the wolf to begin eating from the tail (pull him home by his tail). The horse pulls the wolf home. The fox (hare) mocks the wolf saying he is being driven to church by a horse. The master of the farm kills the wolf (the wolf dies from the kicks of the horse's hooves).

**ATU 47B: The Foal's Price**

A wolf sees a mare and foal and wants to buy the foal. The mare tells the wolf to look for the foal's price under his hind hoof (asks the wolf to cure the hoof). The horse kicks the wolf with his hoof.

**ATU 48\*: Ugly children**

*Formerly tale type AT 68\*\*.*

A wolf and a fox come across a cave. The fox admires the children of the cave-

dwellers, falsely saying they are beautiful. The wolf is honest and says the children are ugly, and he is punished for speaking the truth.

**ATU 50: The Sick Lion**

A lion is ill. All of the animals except for the fox go and visit him. The wolf urges the lion to punish the fox. At that, the fox suggests that the lion should cure himself using a wolfskin. The lion has the wolf killed.

**ATU 50A: Footprints Leading Into the Lion's Cave**

An old lion no longer has the strength to hunt. He feigns illness and asks all the animals to come and visit him. When the fox comes to visit, he notices that while the footprints of other animals all lead into the cave, but there are none coming out. He stops on the threshold and decides not to enter the cave.

**ATU 51: The Lion's Share**

A lion shares his kill with other animals in such a way that he gets everything. Next time, he tells the dog to share out the kill and the dog gives everybody an equal share. The lion grows angry at this and strikes the dog with his paw. After that the lion tells the fox to share out the kill, and the fox gives the lion everything. The lion praises the fox and asks who taught him how to share out the meat. The fox replies that he was taught by the one lying bloodied on the ground.

**ATU 51A: The Fox Has the Sniffles**

A lion invites the animals to visit and asks whether they can smell anything. The bear arrives first and says he can smell a foul stench. The lion strikes him with his paw. The wolf goes next and lies to him, saying he senses a good scent. The lion punishes him with a blow as well (and kills the wolf). The fox is the last to go up to the lion. To the lion's question he replies that he cannot smell anything as his nose is blocked. The lion is satisfied with the fox's answer.

**ATU 53: The Fox in Court**

The animals complain to the lion that the fox has killed the hare (hen; has eaten their cubs and their prey). One by one, the lion sends the animals who have suffered harm to bring the fox to court. On their way, the fox leads the animals into traps (snares) he has set. Finally, the lion himself brings the fox to court where he is sentenced to death. The fox uses his wits to escape the gallows.

**ATU 56A: The Fox Threatens to Cut Down the Tree**

A thrush (sparrow, magpie) builds a nest in a tree. The fox (hits the tree with his

tail and) threatens to cut down the tree (so as to make a pitchfork handle). To appease the fox the thrush gives him one of her young. The fox comes the following day, makes the same threat and gets another young bird. A crow observes this and explains that the fox cannot cut down the tree as he does not have an axe. The fox plays dead attempting to lure the crow close and catch it. (In some versions the sparrow asks a dog for help. The dog plays dead and kills the fox when he comes up to investigate).

**ATU 57: The Crow's Cheese**

A crow (raven) sits in a tree with some cheese in his beak. The fox wants to get the cheese. He praises the crow's looks and wishes to hear the crow's beautiful singing voice. When the flattered crow opens his beak, the piece of cheese falls down. The fox gets the cheese.

**ATU 60: Fox and Crane Invite Each Other**

A fox invites a crane to visit, and serves food on a shallow plate. The crane cannot eat a thing. The crane then invites the fox for a return visit, serving him food in a vessel with a tall thin neck. The fox leaves the feast hungry.

**ATU 61: The Fox Persuades the Rooster to Crow with Closed Eyes**

The rooster is singing upon a fence. The fox persuades him to sing with eyes closed, then snatches the rooster and eats him up.

**ATU 61B: The Rooster, the Hen and the Cat**

A rooster, hen and cat all live together. The cat and the rooster go to the forest to cut wood, the hen is left behind to prepare food. A fox comes and lures the hen out to ride on a sleigh (peck at grains, romp around). The fox catches the hen and starts to carry her off to his den. The cat and the rooster hear the hen's cries for help and save her from the fox. The same happens the next day. On the third day, the companions cannot hear the hen's cries and the fox takes the hen to his den. The cat and the rooster go to save the hen, taking a sack of ashes and a club with them. At the door of the fox's den they invite him to buy some salt, then throw ashes in his eyes and kill him. After that they free the hen and go back home together.

**ATU 62: Peace Between Animals**

A fox notices a rooster sitting in a tree. He attempts to lure the rooster down from the tree and speaks of a new law prohibiting animals from harming one another. The rooster says that he can see a dog approaching. At this, the fox flees, explaining that the dog might not be aware of the new law.

**ATU 62\*: Sitting in Trees Prohibited**

A fox sees the black grouse sitting in a tree. He tells the bird about a new law that prohibits sitting in a tree and commands that the grouse come down. The black grouse answers that according to the same law foxes are not allowed to walk upon the ground any more, but are required to climb trees. At that, the fox says that his feet are cold and his children are waiting for him and leaves.

**ATU 63: The Fox Rids Himself of Fleas**

A fox wishes to be rid of his fleas. He takes up a bundle of hay (moss) with his mouth and lowers himself slowly into the water. The fleas gather in the bundle of hay. Finally, the fox lets go of the hay, dives under the water and is thus rid of the vermin.

**ATU 65\*: The Fox Roasts the Beetle**

A fox 'roasts' a beetle on the site of a former bonfire (by a fire shining from across the water). While eating the raw beetle, he imagines that it is a little too crisp from roasting.

**ATU 66A\*: The Fox With a Pipe**

A fox wants to be like a human being. He gets hold of a pipe, but when lighting it accidentally sets his home on fire. While escaping from his burning den, the fox scorches his tail and beard.

**ATU 68A: The Pot as a Trap**

A fox sticks his head into a pot of cream (honey) and cannot get it out. (A fox finds a bottle and ties this around his neck; the dangling of the bottle annoys the fox). To punish the pot (bottle), the fox goes to the river to drown it and drowns himself in the attempt. (The fox manages to break the pot and his head is freed).

**ATU 68\*: The Fox Jeers at the Trap**

A fox (mouse) mocks and jeers at a trap, but nevertheless tries it out of curiosity, and is caught.

**ATU 70: More Cowardly Than the Hare**

A hare (hares) goes to drown himself (to a foreign land) because no-one is afraid of him. On the way he meets sheep (frogs) who are frightened and flee from him. The hare laughs so hard that his lip splits.

**ATU 71: Contest of Frost and the Hare**

A hare (fox) boasts that he is not afraid of the cold. Frost wishes to freeze the hare,

so the hare runs to keep warm. Frost freezes him some more, and then the hare lays down and complains that it is too warm. Frost gives up.

**Ee 71\*: The Hare's Shelter from Wind**

*This is tale type 71\* in the AT catalogue, but is no longer a separate type in the ATU catalogue.*

In a blizzard (rain), a hare (fox) seeks cover and creeps behind a fence post (thistle stem, whip handle), saying: "Help from the fence and shelter from the shade (net)" or "What is covered, is covered" or something similar.

**Ee 72D: The Fox and the Belt**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU, catalogued under ATU 657. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

The fox finds a belt (bast) on the road, but will not eat it as there is no fat (butter) on the belt. Later on, when the hungry fox is prepared to eat the belt without the fat, there is no belt left.

**ATU 72\*: The Big Eyes of the Young Hares**

A mother hare does not want to take care of her young any longer. She tells them to show her their eyes (strikes their heads with her paw) and says: "Your eyes are as big as mine, you can go and look for food on your own!"

**Ee 72C\*: The Fox in a Trap**

*This is tale type 72C\* in the AT catalogue, but is no longer present as a separate type in ATU, being catalogued under ATU 72D\*.*

A fox falls into a trap (is caught in a snare, falls into a hole) and is annoyed that he has to waste the time between meals there. At the end of the day he realises that he must even leave his life there.

**ATU 75A: The Bear and the Bark Beetle**

A bear makes himself a den under a pine. In time, the tree's roots grow and cover the entrance. He attempts to remove the pine by force, but fails. Seeing this, the bark beetle promises to remove the tree. The bear does not believe him, yet after some time the tree falls thanks to the beetle.

**ATU 75\*: The Wolf and the Old Woman**

A mother is angry with her crying child and threatens to give him to the wolf. The wolf hears this and wants the child. The mother tells him to come for the child the next day. In the morning, the wolf overhears the woman's plan to club him. The

wolf leaves in anger, saying, "Morning's words do not accord with those of the evening."

**ATU 76: The Wolf and the Crane**

A wolf kills a sheep, and while devouring it gets a bone caught in his throat. (He claims that whoever helps him will get a big reward). Using his beak, a crane pulls out the bone of the wolf's throat. When the crane asks for a reward, the wolf replies he should be content that his head (neck) emerged from the wolf's throat unharmed.

**ATU 77: The Elk Admires Himself in a Spring**

An elk sees his reflection in the water and is proud of his horns (and ashamed of his long legs). When the hunters start to chase him with dogs, his legs carry him, but his horns get caught up in some branches and the dogs catch him.

**Ee 77B: The Wolf Expects Death**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A wolf is tired and hungry, and complains (to God) about his hard fate and is ready to die. A hunter (man) hears this and shoots the wolf (throws an axe at him, strikes him with a cudgel), at which the wolf says "Oh, so soon!"

**Ee 77C: The Wolf Is Angry at the Villagers**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

On a moonlit winter night (at Candlemas), the hungry wolf is howling: "The night is like a day, the road is smooth like a plank. Why are the villagers (master of the farm) not turning their (his) cattle out to the forest!"

**Ee 77E: Father Wolf and the Cubs**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

Wolves sit together, howling. By his howling, the old wolf shows that he is the cubs' father.

**ATU 77\*: The Wolf Confesses His Sins**

(Before death) the wolf confesses his sins. He has devoured a thousand sheep, a hundred cows, sixty horses, and fifty pigs.

**ATU 80: The Hedgehog Drives the Bear out of the Cave**

A hedgehog asks a bear to let him live (stay overnight) in his cave. The bear allows him to stay in the cave. As time passes, the hedgehog starts pressing the bear towards the mouth of the cave. The bear tells the hedgehog to leave. The hedgehog answers that the one who needs more space should be the one who leaves. (The bear wants to punish the hedgehog, but the hedgehog's spines wound him). The cave's owner is forced to leave.

**ATU 81: A Hare's House**

A hare (dog) is cold in the winter and so he plans to build himself a house in the summer. But when summer comes, there is no need for a house (it is too hot to build it).

**ATU 87A\*: The Bear Throws Logs**

Wolves surround a bear so as to kill him. The bear climbs onto a pile of firewood and starts throwing logs at the wolves. (As the pile grows lower the wolves get the bear and kill him).

**ATU 88\*: The Bear Wants Honey**

A bear climbs a tree to get some honey from a beehive (eat berries). He loses his balance, falls from the tree onto a sharp stump (sharp spikes) and is killed.

**ATU 90: The Needle, the Glove and the Bodkin**

A needle, glove, and a bodkin go to town. The needle goes through the forest, the glove and the bodkin along the road. The needle finds a kettle, a knife, a match and an axe. His companions think these are worthless and beat the needle. Finally, the needle finds an ox and pierces his heart, as a result of which the ox dies. All things the needle has found come in handy in preparing food from the ox.

**ATU 93: The Corncrake**

A farmer looks over a field of rye and asks his neighbours to gather together and help him harvest the grain. A corncrake hears this, but is in no hurry to flee the nest with her young. Next time he looks over the field, the farmer sees that the rye will be lost if he does not act now, and starts the harvest using his own family as the manpower. Now the corncrake leaves the field.

**ATU 100: The Wolf at a Wedding**

A dog (in return for a good deed) invites a wolf (fox) to come from the forest to sit under the wedding table (in the pantry) at his master's house. When tasting different

types of food and drink and hearing the wedding party's singing, the wolf decides, although the dog has forbidden it, to sing along as well. The people hear the wolf's song and finally discover the animals under the table. The wolf gets a beating.

**ATU 101: The Old Dog Rescuer of the Child**

A dog has grown old (his family has taken a young dog). The master (mistress) of the farm takes the dog into the woods to die, tying him to a tree. The wolf unties the dog and advises him how he can regain the family's trust. The next day, when the farmer's wife comes to harvest the rye, leaving her infant at the edge of the field, the wolf grabs the child and runs off into the forest. The old dog saves the child (while the young dog runs home). The family take back the old dog and take good care of him (send the young dog away). (The wolf comes to the farm to take a sheep, the old dog lets the people know about this. The friendship between the dog and the wolf dissolves).

**ATU 102: The Dog as a Shoemaker**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

A dog (fox) promises to make some shoes (a fur coat) for the wolf or to get his master to make them.

(1) In order to get the skin, he lets the wolf kill a horse and a pig (sheep, ox), but eats the animals' (skins) himself.

(2) The dog asks the wolf to dig a hole and bring some food, but fills the hole with excrement. The wolf has to jump into the excrement-filled hole and his feet get dirty. The dog says that these are the boots. The deception is revealed in the water of the river.

**Ee 102B: The Dog as a Companion to the Wolf**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A wolf invites a dog into his service so that the dog can help him get sheep and cattle for food. When the cattle are all finished, the wolf kills the dog.

**ATU 103: War Between Wild Animals and Domestic Animals**

A wolf is angry with a dog and seeks revenge. He invites the dog into the forest (goes to the dog's place). The wolf is accompanied by a bear and a fox (boar, hare), the dog by a (lame) cat and a rooster (ram, goose). The wild animals think that the cat's upright tail is a weapon, are frightened and run away. The cat mistakes the wolf's tail for a mouse and attacks it. The wolf is frightened and runs away, which startles the cat into climbing up into a tree. The bear falls down from

the tree and breaks his back (the fox develops stomach problems). The dog wins the battle and the wolf makes his peace with the dog.

**ATU 103A: The Fox's Spouse**

A tomcat marries a she-fox (invites her to live together). A bear and a wolf want to see her new spouse, but the fox tells them that her husband is ill-tempered. Being curious, the wolf and the bear invite the fox to visit together with her spouse, they kill several farm-animals to be served as food and hide themselves. Upon seeing the tomcat and hearing his voice the wild animals are frightened. The wolf flees when the cat thinks his tail is a mouse, the bear falls down from a tree (and dies). The fox laughs at this.

**ATU 105: The Cat's Only Trick**

A cat meets a fox in the forest. The fox boasts of his skills and cunning. The cat's only trick to escape enemies is to climb a tree. When a hunter arrives on the scene, the cat climbs a tree, but the fox is captured.

**Ee 106B: The Wolf Behind the Fence**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A wolf greets a hen (goose, rooster) from behind a fence and asks if the dog is home. When he hears that the dog is away, he asks for the pig to be brought up to the fence. (The hen calls the farmer over who gives the wolf a beating).

**ATU 106\*: The Wolf and the Hog**

A wolf captures a hog, thinking he has caught a sheep. When the hog squeals, the wolf realises that he was wrong. The wolf kills the hog nevertheless.

**ATU 107: Struggle Between Dogs and Wolves**

The mother-wolf tells her cubs that dogs do not agree amongst themselves because their coats are different colours. This is confirmed when the young wolves are out hunting.

**ATU 110: Belling the Cat**

The mice discuss how to keep the cat away. They decide that the cat should be belled. But there is no mouse brave enough to tie the bell.

**ATU 111A: The Wolf Unjustly Accuses the Lamb and Eats Him**

A lamb drinks from the river. A wolf upstream complains that the lamb is fouling

his drinking water. The lamb disagrees. The wolf accuses the lamb (all sheep) of the bad things done over the previous year and devours the lamb.

**ATU 112: A Field Mouse Visits a Town Mouse**

A town mouse invites a country mouse to visit. The country mouse is delighted with the selection of food in town, but is in trouble when the cat (cook) attacks them. He decides to return home.

**ATU 112\*\* : A Stupid Young Mouse**

A young mouse goes out and sees a rooster and a cat. He thinks the rooster is frightening and that the cat is beautiful. The mother mouse explains who is really the enemy of mice and who is their friend.

**ATU 113\* : The Cat's Funeral**

Mice discuss how they can get rid of the cat. One of the mice arrives with a message that a lion has killed the cat. The mice are happy. The cat hears this and catches one of them. The mice run away.

**ATU 115: The Disappointed Fox**

A hungry fox waits in the pasture for a whole day for a ram's testicles (horse's lips) to fall to the ground. In the evening, the ram goes back to the shed; the fox who has been following him is disappointed but says he does not want them after all.

**ATU 116: The Bear Rides on a Sleigh**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A man goes into the wood to cut trees. A bear wants to kill his horse and ends up on the sleigh. The horses are frightened and rush towards the village. (When riding through the cemetery, the bear grabs onto a grave-cross to slow down, but the cross gets lodged under his armpit). The villagers think that a priest in a fur coat is riding on the sleigh. Later on the bear is killed.

(2) A bear-tamer goes to a pub (canteen) and ties his bear to a mail carriage. The bear climbs into the carriage. The horses are frightened and run to the next posthouse where the bear is killed.

**ATU 117: Bear on an Ox's Back**

There are three redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A bear jumps onto an ox's back to kill him. His claws are become lodged in the flesh of the ox. The strong ox carries the bear home. The bear frees himself by catching onto a gatepost with his paw. The ox dies and the bear escapes to the

forest (is killed).

(2) A bear kills a horse. While carrying the horse across a ditch, he falls into the water (and drowns).

(3) A horse and a billy-goat are eating from a haystack. The billy-goat climbs up onto the stack. A wolf wants to catch him and jumps up onto the haystack as well. The billy goat uses his horns to push the wolf off, but his horns get stuck to the wolf's head. They fall down on top of the horse, one on each side. The horse runs home and the wolf is killed.

**ATU 118: The Bear Frightened by the Horse**

A bear (lion) sees a large animal that he does not know – a horse who is kicking his hoof against a stone making sparks fly – and is afraid of him. He tells a wolf about the horse and they go to look at the animal together. The wolf cannot see anything, the bear lifts him up and accidentally squeezes him so hard he dies. Afterwards the bear is angry that the mere sight of a horse should cause a wolf to die.

**ATU 120: The First to See the Sunrise**

A fox and a pig make a wager on which of them will be the first to see the sun rise. The fox looks in the direction of the rising sun, the pig in the opposite direction. The pig is the first to see the glow of the rising sun on the treetops.

**ATU 121: A Stack of Wolves**

A man fleeing wolves climbs a tree. The wolves climb on top of one another to reach the man. When the man makes a threat, one of the wolves flees, and the animals standing on one another's backs fall down and then run off (are hurt). The man escapes with his life.

**ATU 122A: The Wolf and the Sow**

A wolf meets a sow with piglets and wants to eat one of them. The sow invites the wolf to sing and so use up the time until she gets safely home. Once home, she leads the wolf to dogs or villagers. (Approximately a quarter of the versions have a different ending: The sow asks for the piglets to be baptised first. The wolf casts them into water and so is left empty-handed).

**ATU 122B: Wash Yourself!**

A wolf wants to eat a sow (lamb). The sow sends the wolf to wash himself before eating and escapes.

**ATU 122C: The Goat Persuades the Wolf to Sing**

A wolf threatens to eat a goat and her kids. The goat tells the wolf that they work at a church and invites the wolf to become priest there. The wolf agrees and starts to sing. The villagers hear this and come armed with sticks to drive off the wolf. The goat tells the wolf that people are coming to the church with candles. The wolf gets a beating.

**ATU 122D: I Will Give You a Better Prey**

A wolf wants to eat a man, but the man promises he will give the wolf a fat cat instead. Then the cat promises to lead the wolf to sheep, but leads him to some dogs instead. The dogs kills the wolf.

**ATU 122F: Wait Till I Become Fat!**

A wolf wants to eat a horse (ram, dog). The horse begs the wolf to wait until autumn (St. John's day) so that he could fatten himself first.

**ATU 122Z: The Fox Escapes From the Wolf**

A wolf catches a fox that he wants to eat. The fox asks to be taken to a hilltop where there is a nice spot for eating. The wolf complies, but the fox is not satisfied with the place and asks to be carried to the top of another hill. On a third hill, the fox escapes back to his den and the wolf is left without food.

**ATU 122B\*: Pray Before Eating**

A fox catches a crow that he wants to eat. The crow admonishes the fox into saying a prayer before eating. While the fox is praying, the crow escapes.

**ATU 122D\*: Bird in the Hub**

The fox lodges a bird in a wheel-hub to eat later. The bird escapes, flying out the other side.

**ATU 122K\*: Rams Surveying the Land**

A wolf sees two rams clashing horns with one another, and would like to eat one. The rams tell him that they are surveying land, and they promise to mete out a plot for the wolf as well. They each run towards the wolf from opposite sides and the wolf is injured between their two sets of horns.

**ATU 122L\*: The Ox and the Blind Wolf**

The tale type has different opening episodes:

- (1) A wolf asks a black ox what defences he has. The ox enumerates them: his

eyes, horns, feet and tail. The wolf admits that he would not be able to overpower the ox and so calls on other wolves to help.

(2) A wolf asks an ox if he is afraid of the wolf. The ox answers that he is not even afraid of two wolves. The following day, two wolves come and ask again if the ox is afraid of them. The ox answers that he is not even afraid of three wolves. Each day more wolves come to the ox until he finally admits that he is afraid of them.

The wolves want to kill the ox. The ox gives advice on how best to eat him, and sends the wolves off to bring an axe, a cauldron, wooden clubs, salt, and firewood. The wolves go to get these things, leaving a blind wolf behind to guard the ox. (The ox says that he needs to go to defecate, but the blind wolf will not let go of the rope holding the ox). The ox ties the rope to the tree and escapes. Other wolves come back, despise their blind companion and kill him.

**ATU 122M\*: The Wether Runs Into the Wolf's Mouth**

A wolf wants to kill a wether (ram, goat). The wether promises to run into the wolf's mouth. The wolf goes downhill and opens his mouth. The wether runs downhill and breaks the wolf's jaw with his horns.

**ATU 123: The Wolf and the Kids**

A goat has two (seven) kids. Leaving home, the goat warns her kids to be careful and only to open the door to her singing. A wolf imitates the goat's singing, but the kids recognise his deep voice and do not open the door. The wolf hones his tongue thin on a stone (next time he shows a paw that has been whitened by flour). At the third attempt the kids let the wolf in. The wolf eats them up. The goat finds the home empty and grieves for her children, crying beside the river. The daughter of the sun (daughter of sky) who has come to fetch water, hears the goat's lament and tells her father. (The goat tells her sad tale to God or an old woman). The Sun summons all the wolves and looks for the one who ate the kids. He cuts the wolf's stomach open (strikes it with his staff) and the kids get out to safety.

**Ee 123C: Three Goats**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

Three goats are eating by a haystack. A wolf asks each of them in turn why their eyes, ears, and tails are trembling. The first two answer that they are afraid of the wolf. The wolf eats them up. The third goat says that he wants to attack the wolf. He succeeds in killing the wolf and the other goats escape from the wolf's belly.

**ATU 125: Wolves' Bones**

A goat and a ram are carrying wood shavings. A wolf asks what they are carrying. They answer that they are carrying wolves' bones. The wolf is frightened and flees.

**ATU 126: The Rooster Chases Away the Wolf**

A wolf (goat) forces entry into a hare's (sheep's, goat's) house. The hare goes to look for someone to help him chase away the intruder. He encounters different animals who attempt to help him. A rooster manages to scare the wolf away from the house. (Acting on the advice of a wise man, the sheep smears a stick with red berries and threatens to kill the wolf). The wolf runs off into the forest.

**ATU 126A\*: Frightened Wolves**

A goat and a ram climb a tree to escape from wolves. The ram cannot hold on for long and falls down amongst the wolves. The goat shouts after him that he should capture the wolves. The wolves are frightened at this and flee. The goat and the ram escape unharmed.

**ATU 130: Animals in Robbers' House**

A farmer sends his old horse away from home. On his way, the horse meets a dog, a cat and a rooster who have also been banished from home. The animals look for a place to stay the night and come upon a house occupied by robbers. They climb on top of one another and look into the window (and make noise and/or lose their balance). The frightened robbers run away and the animals move into their house. Later on, one of the robbers returns to the house where he is attacked by the animals. The scared robber tells his companions what happened. The robbers flee and their house is left to the animals.

**ATU 130A: The Ox's House**

(An old man and an old woman plan to kill one of their animals. The animals learn of this and flee into the forest one after the other). The ox proposes to the farm animals that they should build a house together for the winter. The pig, the ram, the goose, the rooster and the hen say that they will not be needing a house. The ox does the building work alone. In the winter, the animals demand that they should be let into the house, threatening to pull it down otherwise. The ox lets everybody in. Wolves discover the house and want to break into it. One of the wolves pleads to be allowed in to warm his nose, then to warm his paw and then to warm the tip of his tail. When the wolf is inside the house entirely, he attacks the ox. The other animals come to help and drive the wolf away. The wolf tells the other wolves about the scary inhabitants of the house.

**ATU 132: The Goat Boasting**

A drunken goat brags that he is not afraid of wolves. A wolf overhears this and invites the goat to fight. The scared goat apologises, saying that it is not worth heeding drunken words.

**ATU 136A\*: Confession of Animals**

A cat knocks over a milk pail (drinks the milk) and goes to confess this sin. On the way, the cat meets a hare, a fox, a wolf and a bear who all reveal their own sins and join the cat to go and confess these. The animals reach a large hole. The cat proposes that the sins of those who can walk along a beam across the hole will be forgiven. Only the cat manages to make it across the hole, everybody else falls in. (In some versions this is the way in which the fox looks for the one who has eaten his horse).

**ATU 150A\*: The Frog's Three Counsels**

A frog asks a woman (man) to house him over the winter in a vessel for kvass, promising to give in return three good pieces of advice come spring. When spring comes, the frog allows himself to be carried to water, and after uttering some trivial recommendations, quickly jumps into the water. (The person strikes him with something which causes the frog's back to become hunched).

**ATU 151: The Fox Learns to Play the Harp**

A hedgehog promises to teach the fox how to play the zither (another instrument) and thus lures it into an iron trap. The fox is caught.

**ATU 152: The Man Paints the Bear**

A bear wishes that a man would paint him as piebald as a horse. The man burns the bear (the bear's bottom) with a red hot iron, at which the bear runs away in pain. (A hare and a horsefly want to be revenged on the man for the sake of the bear, but the man breaks the hare's leg and stabs the horsefly with a straw).

**ATU 153: Gelding the Bear**

A man is ploughing a field with oxen. A bear overhears the man saying that his oxen are mighty and asks the reason why. The man explains that the oxen have been gelded. The bear wants to become mighty as well and so lets the man geld him. After this the bear wants to do the same to the man. The man sends his wife out to plough instead of himself. The wife shows the bear that she has already been castrated. The bear is surprised at the woman's 'wound' and promises to heal it with honey. (He leaves the hare to guard the woman. When the woman breaks

wind, the hare flees and tells the bear that the woman has burst (hunters were shooting). The bear flees into the forest together with the hare).

**ATU 154: The Fox and His Tail**

A bear threatens to eat a man (his ox, his horse). The man asks to be allowed to finish the work he is doing first. A fox promises to save the man from the bear; he wants to get a hen in return. The fox pretends to be a hunter. The frightened bear asks the man to help him. The man advises the bear to imitate a block of wood. The fox then advises him to load the block on a sleigh, tie it up, and strike it with an axe. Following this advice, the man kills the bear. In return, the fox gets a bag that contains dogs instead of chickens. The fox runs from the dogs and escapes to his den. There he asks each of his body parts (eyes, ears, feet, tail) what they did when he was fleeing. Everything except the tail helped him to escape. To punish the tail, the fox puts his tail outside the den. The dogs catch the fox and kill him.

**ATU 155: Gratitude of the World**

The tale type has different starting episodes:

(1) A snake (bear) has fallen into a hole (got stuck between fence posts) and pleads with a man to help him get free.

(2) Hunters are following a wolf. The wolf asks a man (farmer) to hide him in his bag.

The man saves the snake (wolf), yet, despite this, the animal plans to eat the man. They ask a horse, a dog and a fox who they meet on the road whether the world is fair. The domestic animals say it is not. The fox lures the snake (wolf) back into his earlier situation and the man gets even with him. (In return, the man promises to give the fox some chickens from his coop, but traps the fox instead).

**ATU 156: A Splinter in the Lion's Paw**

A slave runs away from his master and meets a lion in the desert (forest). He pulls a splinter out from the animal's paw. The slave and the lion become friends. Later they meet on the emperor's fighting arena where the lion starts to play with the slave instead of fighting him. The emperor grants both of them mercy.

**ATU 156A: The Lion's Faithfulness**

A man sees a snake and a lion fight each other in a forest. He kills the snake. The lion follows the man. After the man's death, the lion mourns on his grave.

**Ee 156D: Fare for the Ride**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A man is driving home from the forest. A bear who is being pursued by wolves jumps on his sleigh (carriage). Near the village (in the farmyard) the bear leaves. Next morning the man finds a beehive in the yard that the bear has brought him as the fare for the ride.

**Ee 156\*: Man Shares a Sheep With the Wolf**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A man meets a wolf who has a sheep between his jaws. The man demands to be given half the sheep. The wolf runs away, leaving the whole sheep to the man, but returns each year to claim one of the lambs.

**Ee 156A\*: Doctor for the Wolf**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A she-wolf takes a woman (man) to her den to a cub (cubs) who is in trouble. The woman saves the cub by pulling a bone out of his throat (wooden peg out of his rectum, splinter out of his paw). The grateful wolf brings the woman a large sheep (with lambs) as a gift.

**ATU 156B\*: The Grateful Snake**

A man is (three men are) hunting in the wood. He grows tired and lies down to rest. When he wakes up, he sees a snake is curled up in the place where he is resting. The snake wants the man to shoot the snake's rival. The man does as he is asked, and in return the grateful snake gives him some treasure (grants him the ability to understand the birds' and animals' languages).

**ATU 157: Men Must Be Feared**

A wolf (bear) wishes to measure his strength against a man's (to see a man). The fox leads the wolf to a road where he must wait for his opponent (man). The fox does not allow the wolf to attack a boy, who is not yet a man, nor to attack an old man, who is not a man any more. Finally, a hunter arrives who is a man in the fox's estimation. To defend himself against the wolf's attack, the hunter shoots his rifle at him and wounds him with his knife. The wolf escapes and complains to the fox that the man blew peas (fire and smoke) into his eyes and attacked him with his sharp rib. In the end, the wolf concedes that man is stronger.

**ATU 158: A Broken Sleigh**

A fox is driving a sleigh (carriage) along the road and gives a hare, a wolf and a bear a lift. A thill of the sleigh breaks and the fox sends the hare, the wolf and the bear one after another to fetch a new one, but they bring a shaft of the wrong size. When the fox goes to look for a shaft himself, the wolf and the bear eat his horse (and stuff the skin full of straw to deceive the fox; set up the horse hide standing in between the thills).

**Ee 158A: The Fox's Eye Medicine**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A fox's eyes hurt. A wise man suggests that the fox should rub his eyes with bear-fat (meat). The fox coaxes the bear, who is sitting in a tree, into turning a somersault; the bear falls out of the tree and dies. The fox's eyes are cured after rubbing them with bear-fat.

**ATU 159: Tarred Ox**

Wild animals keep grazing from a farmer's haystack. The man smears his ox with tar and leads the ox to the top of the haystack. One after the other, the hare, the squirrel, the fox, the wolf and the bear come up to drive the ox away. They jump on his back and get stuck in the tar. The man sharpens a knife and wants to kill the animals stuck there on the ox. They plead for their lives and promise to bring him cabbages, nuts, chickens, sheep and honey in return. The animals keep their promises. (The man bites his tongue when eating and dies).

**Ee 159D: The Fox Repays for a Good Deed**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue (Kippar 159C).*

A poor man and a fox make a bargain: his horse in exchange for food. In return, the fox lures fifty wolves (and bears and hares) into the poor man's barn. The man sells the animals' pelts and meat, and becomes rich.

**ATU 160\*: A Woman Betrays a Bear**

A bear captures a woman, takes her into the forest and starts digging a hole in order to bury her. The bear leaves the woman waiting by a tree stump. In order to mislead the bear, the woman puts her headscarf (and clothes) on the stump, and then flees. The bear is enraged when he discovers that the woman has gone. He pulls the stump out of the ground together with its roots and tosses that into the hole.

**ATU 161A\*: The Bear With the Severed Paw**

A man cuts a paw off a bear, takes it home and lets his wife fleece the paw (the man fleeces the bear). The woman spins the fur into yarn (and puts the paw into the kettle to boil). The bear comes inside the house, the woman escapes to seek help. The villagers come and kill the bear.

**Ee 162B: The Wolf Is Afraid of Farting**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A wolf breaks into a house. A woman hides herself in a tub for kvass and farts by accident. The wolf is frightened by this and flees into the wood (the wolf discovers the woman's hiding place and eats her).

**ATU 163: The Wolf's Singing**

A wolf comes to sing beneath the window of a man and a woman, cajoling them into giving away their animals (hen, cat, dog, pig, etc), one after another. The wolf takes the animals to the forest and eats them. When all the domestic animals have been eaten, the wolf comes to sing below the window again. The woman pushes her husband out and so the wolf can devour him. Finally, the wolf comes for the woman. The woman scares the wolf away (the wolf eats the woman).

**Ee 163A\*: The Bear Drives Away the Flies**

*Tale type 163A\* in AT. Included under type 1586 in ATU.*

A man has a tame bear. When the man lies down to rest, the bear watches over him sleeping and shoos away flies. In order to kill a particularly annoying fly he uses a stone and ends up killing the man too.

**ATU 165: The Pious Wolf**

A wolf caught in a trap asks a man to set him free. He promises he will never kill animals again, he will eat grass on week-days and will only fish on Sundays. After he is freed, he kills the man's pig in the middle of a puddle. The wolf justifies his deed saying that it was a Sunday and the pig was in the water.

**ATU 166A\*: The Wolf Scares Sheep**

A wolf pokes his tail through a window (hole) into a shed and scares the sheep. The farmer keeps watch in the shed at night. He grabs the wolf by the tail and holds on to him until help arrives. The wolf is killed.

**ATU 166B\*: The Wolf Shaking His Tale**

Two plots have been brought together under this tale type:

(1) By shaking his wet tail a wolf extinguishes a burning fire (den) that a man has set on fire. (Formerly AT 166B\*2))

(2) A wolf attempts to kill a horse, but the horse keeps his head low and the wolf cannot get at him. The wolf makes his tail wet and then covers it in sand. When the wolf shakes his tail the sand gets into the horse's eyes, the horse lifts his head and the wolf goes for his throat. (Formerly AT 166B\*3))

**ATU 168: The Musician in the Wolf Trap**

A drunken musician coming home from a pub (wedding) falls into a trapping pit for wild animals where there already is a wolf. The wolf wants to kill the man. To save his life, the man starts to play his bagpipe (fiddle), the wolf accompanies this with howling. When the man stops playing, the wolf threatens to attack. In the morning, the villagers find the man. They want to help the musician out of the pit, but the wolf will not let him go. The wolf is pulled out first and killed, then the musician can be freed from the pit.

**ATU 169\*: The Man Punishes the Wolf**

A wolf meets a man and wants to eat him. The man suggests that the wolf measure him first to make sure he can fit inside the wolf's stomach (the man promises to sew a coat for the wolf). He cuts a measuring stick from a bush, ties the wolf's tail to a tree and beats him with the stick. The wolf pulls his tail apart and flees. (In some versions, the wolf wants to wrestle the man. The man first asks to wash his eyes, then dry his face with the wolf's tail. He grabs the wolf by the tail and beats him with a cudgel).

**ATU 169K\*: The Man Hunting Wolves**

A man hides himself under a barrel when hunting wolves. When a wolf sticks his paw under the barrel, the man cuts it off with an axe.

**ATU 170: The Fox Staying Overnight**

A fox (old woman) asks for lodgings for the night. He has a bark shoe that he asks to be put in with the chickens. At night, the fox secretly tears the bark shoe to pieces, but in the morning he accuses the chickens of having done it. In compensation the farmer gives the fox a hen. When asking to be taken in for the night at the next farm, the fox asks for his hen to be put in with the geese. At night he kills the hen and in the morning he accuses the geese of having killed it. He asks for a goose in compensation. On following occasions, he acquires a ram, an ox and a horse in this way. (The plot continues with tale type ATU 158).

**ATU 173: Human and Animal Life Spans are Readjusted**

In the olden times, both people and animals had equally long lives – twenty (forty) years. The animals (dog, horse) consider this to be too long. Man gets some of their years as his own.

**Ee 173B: Animals Arguing**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

Domestic animals argue as to which of them is the most use to people.

**ATU 179: Travellers and the Bear**

Two friends meet a bear in the forest. One man climbs a tree, the other throws himself down and plays dead. The bear studies the man lying on the ground and leaves. The man who had escaped up the tree asks the other one what the bear whispered to him. The other man answers that the bear said, When you're in trouble, you'll know who your friends are.

**Ee 179D: The Bear With a Bell**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A bear frequents a field of oats and eats the grain. The farmer mixes vodka with honey and takes it up to the field to get the bear drunk. When the drunken bear falls asleep, the man ties a bell around his neck. The bear wakes up, is frightened at the sound of the bell and flees. This also scares the other animals out of the forest. (The man gets money from the manor owner in return for his brave deed).

**ATU 179A\*: The Bear Pursues the Man**

A man (woman) meets a bear in the forest. He hides behind a bush, but the bear grabs both the bush and the man in a hug. The man stabs the bear in his stomach with his knife, the bear drops the man and the man manages to escape. The next day the bear is found dead.

**ATU 179A\*\*: Men holding up the bear**

Two men come across a bear in the forest. One of the men hides behind a tree. When the bear hugs the tree, the man drives the bear's claws into the trunk and traps him there. The other man flees in fear and only returns the following day. Now the man holding the bear asks the other man to take his place, promising to kill the bear, but to punish the other man, he walks away. Later on he returns to his companion and kills the bear.

**ATU 200: The Dog's Certificate**

A dog receives a certificate from God (his master, the court), saying that he may eat anything that falls down from the table. The dog gives the certificate to a cat for safekeeping. The cat puts it on a stove (in a mouse hole). The farmer kills a pig, the pig's head falls on the floor and the dog comes forward to eat it (a horse is rolling about on the ground and the dog wants to eat it). The farmer demands that the dog should produce his certificate. The dog goes to the cat to ask for it back, but mice have destroyed it. Ever since, there has been enmity between the dog and the cat and also between the cat and the mice.

**ATU 200A: Dogs Demand Justice**

The dogs are not happy with their life and send a representative with a petition to God (the Pope) in order to improve their situation. The representative disappears (is hungry, eats the petition that has been written on an animal hide and does not dare to return any more). Since then all dogs sniff one another to find the lost messenger.

**ATU 200B: Why Dogs Sniff at One Another**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A lion arranges a rich feast for animals, only pepper is missing from the table. The lion sends the fox to fetch pepper. The fox refuses as his fur is too highly valued. The hare does not dare to go as people like to eat roast hare. In the end, the dog goes on the mission, but he stays with man and never returns. Other dogs are sent to look for him. Now dogs sniff one another in order to find the one who was the first to go to man.

(2) Dogs live in heaven. One of them farts and all of them are cast down from heaven in punishment. Since then, dogs sniff one another to find the culprit.

**Ee 200E: Reward for Loyalty**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

Various tales about the relations of the dog (cat) and people in a household.

**Ee 200F: The Dog Divides Food**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

Two cats steal a piece of food and cannot agree on how to divide it between themselves. They invite the dog to be the arbiter. The dog bites the food in two and he evens out the parts by first taking bites from one side, and then from the other, until he has eaten it all up himself.

**ATU 200C\*: Emnity Between the Hare and the Dog**

A dog has some new boots. A hare wants to try them on, goes for a run in the boots, then returns. He then borrows another pair, but this time does not return them. Since that time, the dog hunts the hare to get his new boots back.

**ATU 201: The Wolf Loves Freedom**

A wolf encounters a dog and asks how he has grown so fat. The dog explains that he is fed well in return for keeping watch. The wolf wishes to work for the farmer as well. When the wolf sees the dog's neck, rubbed hairless by his collar, he rejects the limitations of the dog's comfortable life on a chain and chooses freedom.

**ATU 201D\*: The Dog and the Thief**

A thief comes to a farm and wishes to silence the dog with a piece of bread. The dog drives the thief away, explaining that if his master is robbed of his property, the dog has to starve as well.

**Ee 202\*: The Dog Will Not Help to Build a House**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A cat helps a farmer to build a house, while the dog does not. As a punishment, the dog sleeps outside in a drift of snow, while the cat can sleep inside on top of the oven as a token of gratitude.

**ATU 203: The Goat and the Hare Compete in Eating**

A goat and a hare have a contest to see who can eat more. The fox is the judge. After they have been eating for a day, the goat starts chewing his cud and wins the competition. So he gains the right to live with men.

**Ee 203B: The Dog and the Sheep in Court**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A sheep borrows some bread from a dog. She promises to pay back the loan with her wool, but leaves it unpaid. The dog goes to court with a wolf, a hawk and a fox as witnesses. The court decides that the sheep has to repay the debt with her wool.

**ATU 204: Animals' Sea Voyage**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

- (1) Animals start navigating a ship at sea: the pig (ram) becomes the captain,

the (billy-)goat serves as helmsman, the other animals are the sailors. By giving one another orders, they manage to sail the ship to shore.

(2) A goose and a pig are sailing on a river. When they get close to a waterfall, the goose is afraid and wants to turn back. The pig gives the order to press on. In the end, the goose flies away and the pig rides down the waterfall. (A rooster and a calf are rowing on a river and discuss their destination).

#### **Ee 204A: Animals Ride to the Market**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A man drives a carriage to market, taking a rooster, a sheep and a cow along with him. The animals speak about going to town and the fate that awaits them.

(2) A goat walks on a building site and his feet get stuck. The rooster calls for help: "Men, can you hear!" The pig shows the way: "Straight ahead!"

#### **ATU 206: Straw Threshed a Second Time**

A farmer (farmhand) overhears the cattle talking (on Christmas night). The animals say that they will not go hungry in the winter as a lot of grain has remained on the straw after the threshing. The farmer threshes the straw a second time; by spring, his animals have died of hunger (suffer from want).

#### **ATU 207B: A Manor Horse and a Farm Horse**

A tired farmhorse (ox) asks the manor horse (horse) for help in pulling a carriage. The manor horse refuses. When the farm horse falls down and dies, both his load and his skin are put on a carriage drawn by the manor horse.

#### **Ee 207D: The Foal Envis the Old Horse**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

The foal envies the old horse for his beautiful harness and his fine sleigh. When the farmer puts a bridle on him and harnesses him in front of a cart, he is not strong enough to pull it. The foal recognises that working life is hard.

#### **ATU 210: The Rooster, the Stone, the Egg and the Needle Travelling**

A rooster and a hen are about to celebrate their wedding. A fox kidnaps the hen. The rooster goes after them to save her; a stone, an egg and a needle join him on the way. They hide themselves in the fox's house and kill the fox. The rooster and the hen continue their wedding celebration.

**Ee 211\*:** The Dog Demands Justice

*In the AT catalogue, tale type 211\*. Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU.*

A dog goes to court (to God) to demand that justice be shown him. He is allowed to sleep in a box of wool (on pillows) and to eat butter, bread and meat. On the way home he tells a fox (hedgehog) about this, but later on forgets what he was promised. He asks the fox, and the fox tells him that he has to sleep on the rubbish heap (in a snowdrift) and eat bones and breadcrusts.

**Ee 211\*\*:** The Dogs' Good and Bad Circumstances

*In the AT catalogue, tale type 211\*\*. Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU.*

Neighbouring dogs are talking to one other about how they are doing. The life of a dog whose master has married a young wife is bad. The other dog, whose owners have had a baby, is doing well.

**ATU 211B\*:** The Birds Drink Beer on Credit

A turkey, a duck and a goose depart on a journey. They reach an inn on the way and order beer. The turkey says to the innkeeper: "On credit, on credit!" The angry innkeeper bloodies the turkey's head with a tankard (log).

**ATU 212:** The Lying Goat

A father has three sons and a goat. He sends one of his sons to mind the goat out on the pasture. The son lets the goat eat as much as he will and takes him home. At home, the father asks the goat if he has eaten enough. The goat lies, saying that he has eaten nothing. The father is angry and banishes his son from home. On the following days the same thing happens to the second and the third sons. In the end, the man takes the goat out to pasture himself. At home, the goat again claims to have eaten nothing. The angry man beats (skins) the goat, who still gets away in the end.

**ATU 214:** The Jealous Donkey

A donkey sees his master patting a dog. He wants the master to caress him in the same way, but gets a beating instead.

**ATU 214\*:** The Donkey Does Not Want Barley

A young donkey is envious of a pig who is given barley to eat. The old donkey comforts him, saying that the pig will soon be required to pay back his share. The next time they hear the pig squeal is when he is being killed. The old donkey explains that this is what paying back for the barley means. The young donkey wants no more barley.

**Ee 218C: Worm Soup**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A rooster fetches a worm from the forest and asks the hen to make soup from it. The hen tastes the soup as she is preparing it and eats it all. The same occurs on two following occasions. The rooster does not get anything to eat.

**Ee 219H: Pig Talking**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A farmer's wife gives a dog some broth that has gone off. The dog laps up a little of a broth and says "Will do", but leaves the food uneaten. The pig is happy to eat the food and praises it "Good, good!"

**ATU 219E\*\*: Golden Egg**

A farmer (and his wife) has a hen who lays a golden egg each day. The man has the hen killed, thinking it must be made of gold, but thus loses both the eggs and the hen.

**ATU 222: The Battle of Birds and Animals**

A quarrel between a wren and a bear starts a battle between the birds and the animals. A fox leads the animals' army with his raised tail serving as a banner. A bee (wasp, hornet) stings the fox under his tail, his tail grows limp and the animals flee. The birds win the battle.

**ATU 222B: The Mouse and the Sparrow**

The mouse and the sparrow sow wheat and till the field together. The sparrow eats the seeds in secret. When the harvest is ripe they start dividing it between themselves. One seed is left over, the sparrow (accidentally) swallows it, and they quarrel. The mouse goes to the bear (lion), the king of animals, the sparrow invites a raven (eagle) to help him. A war begins between the birds and the animals. The bear (fox) wounds the raven and the birds lose the war.

**Ee 222C: The Sparrow and the Horse**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

In the winter, a horse allows a sparrow to eat oats from his manger. In the summer in gratitude the sparrow kills the gnats and horseflies who are tormenting the horse.

**ATU 223: The Fox Demands to Eat, to Drink and to Have Fun**

A fox threatens a thrush and promises to eat her young if the thrush does not get him something to eat and drink and let him have some fun. The thrush circles around a woman who is on her way to bring food for a woman in childbed; she puts down the basket with food to fetch a twig from the wood to drive away the bird. While she does this, the fox eats the porridge. Next, the bird pesters a man (on his way to a wedding) who has a keg of beer on his carriage. The man lashes out at the bird with his whip, accidentally knocking the plug out of the keg, and the fox drinks the beer that has trickled onto the ground. After this, the thrush flies around above the heads of two men who are threshing. The fox laughs as the son attempts to drive the bird away means that he strikes his father's head with the flail, drawing blood. (In the end, the fox wants to run. The bird encourages the village dogs to chase the fox).

**ATU 225: The Eagle Teaches the Fox to Fly**

The fox (frog) asks the eagle to teach him to fly. The eagle takes the fox high up on his back and then lets him fall. The fox falls down (to his death).

**ATU 226: The Goose Drowns the Fox**

A goose swims on a lake with her young. A fox wishes to catch the young geese. He lures the goose onto the shore so as to get a better look at the young. The goose invites the fox to the water's edge and drowns him.

**ATU 227: The Goose Asks for Permission to Sing**

A fox catches a goose and wants to eat him. The goose asks for permission to sing before he is killed, and escapes.

**ATU 227\*: The Frog Praises the Crow**

A crow catches a frog. The frog praises the crow's trousers, coat (and singing voice). The crow is flattered by this praise and boasts about his looks. Thanks to this, the frog escapes into the water. (The frog mocks the crow's stupidity).

**ATU 228: The Titmouse Attempts to Be as Big as an Ox**

An ox comes to a titmouse's nest. The young birds who are on their own are afraid of this large animal and tell mother bird when she returns home. She ruffles up her feathers and asks her young whether the animal was as big as that. The young birds say that even one lump of the animal's manure was larger than their mother. The angry bird casts her young out of the nest (pecks them to death).

**ATU 230\*: The Fight Between the Rooster and the Black Grouse**

A rooster and a black grouse fight for the right to live with people. The rooster diverts the other bird's attention by pointing at his falling trousers, and thus wins the competition.

**ATU 232D\*: The Crow and the Mug**

A crow cannot drink from a mug that is narrow at the top. He puts small stones into the mug, then the water level rises and he can drink.

**Ee 233\*: The Crow Thinks That the Horse Is Dead**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A horse is lying down on the pasture. A crow and a magpie discuss whether the animal is dead or alive. The crow goes to peck the horse under the tail. The horse pulls his tail close to his body. The crow's neck is trapped under the tail (and he is killed).

**ATU 234: The Nightingale and the Blindworm**

A nightingale and a blindworm have just one eye each. The nightingale borrows the blindworm's eye and does not return it. Now the nightingale has two eyes and the blindworm is blind. In revenge, he tries to climb into the nightingale's nest and eat her eggs.

**ATU 234A\*: The Crow's Beer**

A crow puts a grain of barley in the river in order to brew beer. He tastes the river and praises it for being far better than mere water.

**ATU 236\*: Tales Based on Imitations of Birds' Sounds**

There are three redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A goose warns a turkey about the fox. The turkey says, "Let it come, let it come!" and the fox comes and eats him.

(2) A turkey hen accidentally tells the manor people the kitchen maid's secret, "Tiiu has a baby!" The turkey cock is irritated; "Let her, let her!"

(3) Different tales based on the conversation of (domestic) birds.

**ATU 238: The Bee and the Raven**

An oat grain falls from a raven's beak. A bee assays the sound: if there is a tinkle, the grain has fallen on a brooch, if there is a splash, it has fallen into the milkmaid's pail.

**ATU 240: Egg Swap**

A wood pigeon has many fine eggs in her nest, while a hen (crow) has just two poor eggs. The hen swaps (secretly) her eggs (young) for those of the pigeon. Later, the pigeon sings regretfully that she had six golden eggs, while the hen had two scabby eggs (the crow had five bloody brats).

**Ee 240\*: Racing in Egg Swap**

*Type 240\* in AT, referred to under type 240 in ATU.*

A wood pigeon has many eggs, while the hen only has two. They start a race (compete in flying). The winner will get most of the eggs. The hen is just about to lose the race and shouts over to the pigeon that her garters are loose. While the pigeon tidies herself up, the hen reaches the nest and gets the eggs. Only two eggs are left for the pigeon.

**ATU 240A\*: The Farmer and the Beetle**

A farmer rescues a beetle from a cart rut. Some time later, when a snake wants to attack the man who is sleeping on the ground, the beetle wakes him. (A spider and a fly wake a prince sleeping under a tree and save him from a mortal blow by his enemy).

**ATU 242: The Crow Flatters the Frog**

A hungry crow notices a frog in the water and tries to coax him out. The frog does not trust the crow. The crow promises not to catch the frog but breaks that promise.

**Ee 243C: The Crow and the Magpie**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

There are four redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) A crow croaks that he is going to Narva where a fat horse has died. When the magpie wants to accompany him, the crow says that the horse was only "Skin and bones!"

(2) A magpie and a crow are dividing up a piece of meat (bone) that they have found. The magpie says: "Start from here! Start from here!" and the crow says "In half! In half!" (A dog approaches them and takes everything).

(3) A crow sees a girl (during haymaking) sleeping on the ground with her legs spread, and croaks: "What a wound!" The magpie shouts back that it is not going to heal.

(4) Various other tales based on the sounds crows and magpies make.

**ATU 243\*: The Crow Marries**

A crow goes off to woo a wife (in a foreign land). He boasts of his large fields and rich harvest in front of his bride. In autumn, farmers gather the harvest. The crow's new wife complains: "Jack, Jack, they are taking the grain!" The crow consoles her, saying that everyone takes their own share, and adds that they will have pig manure as food.

**ATU 244: The Raven in Borrowed Feathers**

A raven is not happy with his looks; he adorns himself with other birds' feathers and considers himself the finest of them all. The birds reclaim their feathers and shame the raven for his silliness.

**Ee 244\*\*: The Crow and the Titmouse**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A crow goes as suitor to a titmouse and asks why she is so small. The titmouse answers that she is young and will grow. Later, when the weather is cold, the titmouse boasts that she has felt weather even colder than this. The crow realises that the titmouse is not that young at all and goes off.

**ATU 244A\*: The Stork and the Crane**

A crane goes to propose to a stork (partridge). The stork scorns the crane's looks and declines his offer of marriage. Later she regrets this and the next day she goes to the stork, but he rejects her. Soon the crane is once again regretful and goes back to the stork, but he is refused again.

**ATU 244C\*: The Crow Drowns Her Young**

A crow (raven) is carrying her young across the water. While in flight, she asks the young how they will repay this deed. Two of them promise to take care of the crow when she is old. The crow drops them in the water. The third young raven answers that he is not going to repay his parent, but will help his own young. The crow is satisfied with the answer and takes him to the other side.

**ATU 245: The Black Grouse and the Crow**

A black grouse is wondering how the crow dares to walk in the village. The crow answers that he has eyes in both the front and the back of his head just for that purpose.

**Ee 245A: The Crow Is Angry**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A crow is angry that people listen to the cuckoo's song in the springtime. The crow sings the whole year through, but no one takes any interest in that.

**Ee 245C: The Crow Cannot See the Turnips**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A man is sowing turnips in the spring. A crow cannot see what is being sown. When the crow flies across the field in the autumn and sees the turnips growing there, he wonders why his eyes were blind to this before.

**ATU 247: The Most Beautiful Children**

A hunter goes out on a hunt with the goal of shooting ugly birds. A crow pleads with him to spare her beautiful children. The hunter finds some ugly young birds in the forest and kills them. It turns out later that these were the crow's children who were for their mother the most beautiful ones.

**Ee 247A\*: Conversation Between the Lapwing and the Thrush**

*Type 247A\* in AT. Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU.*

A lapwing asks a thrush what people think of his singing and that of the other birds. The thrush says that people praise other birds, but have nothing to say about the lapwing. The lapwing says he will praise himself.

**ATU 248: The Dog and the Sparrow**

An old dog leaves his home. In the forest he comes across a sparrow who promises to get him some food from town. The sparrow steals some meat and bread from a shop. After having eaten, the dog lies down in the road to rest. A merchant (innkeeper) runs over him in his carriage and the dog dies. In retaliation the sparrow picks out the eyes of the merchant's horse and pulls the plug out of his barrel. In trying to punish the sparrow, the man kills his own horses and damages his property.

**ATU 250A: The Flounder's Crooked Mouth**

*There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:*

(1) The fish elect the herring as their king. The flounder gets so angry at this that (he laughs until) his mouth becomes crooked.

(2) God asks a flounder where he is going. The flounder's answer is flippant and to punish the fish God turns the flounder's mouth crooked.

**Ee 255: The Fish's Prayer**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A fish prays to God that he be given neither to the rich who will skin him, nor to the poor who will eat his eyes.

**Ee 256: The Ruffe and the Sheatfish**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A catfish wants to move from Lake Peipsus to Lake Võrtsjärv (a whale wants to move to Lake Peipsus). As he is on his way, a ruffe, swimming in the opposite direction, says that this is not a good idea. The ruffe says that there used to be seven spans' space between his eyes, but now he has withered up due to hunger. The catfish abandons his plan.

**ATU 275A: The Race between the Hare and the Grasshopper**

A hare and a grasshopper place a wager on which of them will be the first to reach the top of a hill. Being sure of victory, the hare takes a nap. The grasshopper is the first to reach the destination and wins the wager.

**ATU 275B: The Race of the Fox and the Crayfish**

A fox and a crayfish compete in a race for a wager. The crayfish secretly hangs on to the fox's tail. When the fox reaches the finish and turns around to look back, the crayfish lets go of the tail and wins the race.

**ATU 275C: The Race between the Hare and the Hedgehog**

A hare and a hedgehog compete to see who is the faster runner. The race takes place in a field between the rows. The hedgehog has his wife stand at the other end of the row. The hare cannot tell the hedgehogs apart, is fooled and loses the contest.

**Ee 276\*: The Frog Under the Harrow**

*Type 276\* in the AT catalogue. Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU.*

A frog in the field is caught by a harrow and is turned upside down. He boasts to the others that he has been to a wedding (a party) and danced so much that his bones ache.

**ATU 277: The King of the Frogs**

The frogs ask the water god to give them a king. The water god sends them a block

of wood. The frogs are not satisfied with this. The water god sends them the crane as their new king. The frogs regret their dissatisfaction with their previous ruler.

**ATU 277A: The Frog and the Ox**

A frog wants to become as large as an ox. He inflates himself until he bursts.

**Ee 277B: The Crayfish Borrowing Wool From the Frog**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A crayfish goes to a frog to borrow some wool. The frog refuses, saying that the crayfish has two hairs, but that he does not even have a single one himself.

**ATU 278: The Frog and the Mouse**

A frog and a mouse (two birds) are fighting. A hawk comes and kills both (one of them).

**ATU 280: The Ant Is the Strongest of All**

An ant and a crow compete to see who is stronger. The ant manages to lift something his own bodyweight. The crow cannot do this and loses the contest.

**ATU 280A: The Grasshopper and the Ant**

In the winter a grasshopper goes to an ant (spider) to ask for some food. The ant refuses to give him any, saying that as the grasshopper was singing in the summer, he should dance in the winter.

**ATU 281: The Gnats Killing the Horse**

Gnats (midges) wish to kill a horse and so they attack him. The horse rolls on the ground to drive them off. The gnats rejoice in their victory. When the horse stands up, the surviving gnats say that they only would have needed a couple more attackers on their side to have put paid to the horse.

**Ee 281A: The Insect's Warning**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A wolf invites a cow to accompany him to a wedding (the fox promises to lead the hare to hell in order to warm up). A gnat (flea) warns the cow (hare) that the wolf wants to eat him. Cows attack the wolf and he barely escapes (the flea bites the fox under his tail, the fox flees).

**Ee 281B: The Bee in the Ox's Ear**

An ox is drinking from a brook and is joined there by a bee. The ox does not want to let the bee get near his drinking water and threatens to step on him with his hoof. The bee flies into the ox's ear (and stings him).

**Ee 281C: The Gnat Boasting**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

There are two plot developments of this tale type in Estonia:

(1) A gnat is sitting on the horns of an ox. In the evening, the gnat boasts of how he and the ox have been ploughing together (the gnat demands to be paid the wages, while the ox is given a beating; the farmer does the opposite). (A gnat, sitting on an ox's horns, pities the ox as he must carry a heavy gnat; the ox does not feel a thing).

(2) A gnat wonders how strong people must be: as soon as one of them lays a hand on a gnat, the gnat's strong bones will break.

**Ee 282D: When Does the Flea Come Home**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A flea leaves home and tells the children that if he is rubbed (if he is caught by a sighted person) he will come home, but if he is squeezed (if he is caught by a blind person) he will not.

**Ee 282H: The Flea and the Louse**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A flea and a louse make a wager as to which of them will win a contest and run a race (measure their strength against one other).

**ATU 282A\*: The Flea and the Fly**

A flea is coming from the countryside and a fly from town, and they meet each other on the road. The flea is dissatisfied with life in the country – the beds are hard and the bed linen is rough. The fly does not like life in town – the food is covered up and he is pursued with a flyswat. They swap their dwelling places and are satisfied – the fly has free access to food, the flea can hide in soft mattresses.

**ATU 282B\*: Conversation of the Gnat and the Horse-Fly**

A gnat (midge) tells a horse-fly that he never goes out on hot days as the sun would

melt his fat. The horsefly says that he never flies in the rain (at night) so as not to spoil his fine suit.

**ATU 282C\*: The Dwellings of the Flea and the Louse**

A flea boasts to the louse that he can go anywhere. The louse replies that the flea will be caught soon, but that he has been hiding under the waistband of a pair of trousers (in the priest's beard) for several years. (The louse invites the flea to live with him in the priest's beard. The flea is restless, the priest catches them both and kills them).

**ATU 282D\*: The Beetle's and the Frog's Lodgings for the Night**

A dung beetle (louse) and a frog (flea) find their night-lodgings under the skirt of a sleeping girl. When they meet in the morning, they describe their experiences of the night. The beetle has had a peaceful night, albeit a bit windy, while the frog has received a beating from the guest who visited at night.

**ATU 283B\*: The House in the Skull**

A mouse, frog, hare, fox and wolf come in turn to a skull to ask that they be allowed to live inside it. The skull agrees. In the end, a bear comes and crushes the skull together with its inhabitants.

**Ee 283I\*: The Spider Fetching Fire From Hell**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A spider brings fire from hell to earth (finds a wind that has fallen asleep). The fly steals the smouldering piece of wood and says that he has brought the fire (found the wind). He is granted the right to eat at the same table as men. Since this time, the spider has been the fly's mortal enemy.

**Ee 284: The Spider and the Ant**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

An ant (frog) complains to God about the cowherds who let breadcrumbs fall onto the ground as they eat. The spider defends the cowherds, saying that they have no table to eat at. As a punishment, God casts the denouncer out of heaven and the ant is broken down the middle in two (the frog's spine is broken and he is left with a hump on his back). God gives (silk) rope to the spider which he can use to climb down from heaven.

**Ee 284C: A Quarrel between the Gnat and the Horsefly**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

In a spat with a horsefly, a gnat (midge) boasts that he will last till Michaelmas, while the horsefly will only last till St. John's Day.

**Ee 284\*: The Louse Is Afraid of the Sauna**

*Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU. A separate type in the Kippar catalogue.*

A louse (flea) is willing to accompany man anywhere, except the sauna.

**ATU 289: The Swallow, the Conifer Tree, and the Bat**

A swallow, a conifer tree and a bat send their goods overseas on a ship in order to earn some profit, but the ship sinks in a storm. Since that time, whenever there is a storm the swallow has waited at the coast for his treasure; the conifer tree has examined the clothes of passers-by, thinking that these might be some of his goods; and the bat has kept himself hidden during the daytime to stay away from the money lenders whose money was used to buy the goods.

**ATU 293: Belly and the Members**

The belly is rebelled against as a freeloader by the hands, the mouth, the teeth and other parts of the body who refuse to give it any more food. They soon grow weak and understand that it is the belly gives strength to other parts of the body. They make amends with the belly and live in harmony again.

**Ee 293A\*: The Plants Quarreling**

*This type combines AT 293A\*, Kippar 293 (IV), ATU 293D\* and ATU 293E\*.*

Plants, trees or landscape objects revile one another (and argue which is the most useful for men).

**ATU 293B\*: The Oak and the Mushroom**

A mushroom who has emerged from under an oak's root demands that the oak step aside for it. After some days (after a night's frost), the mushroom slumps over on its side. It tells the oak that it feels more alert when lying on its side.

**ATU 294: March's Threat**

There are two redactions of the tale type in Estonia:

(1) April goes to visit March. May suggests that April should take along a sleigh, a carriage and a boat. All these contraptions are needed for March to move about.

(2) March threatens to freeze the hands of a dough kneader in the bowl and calves in their mothers' wombs, but is not able to for "water is dripping from one of his eyes".

**ATU 295: The Bean, the Straw and the Coal**

A bean, a straw and a coal depart on a journey. They reach a river. The straw lies across the river as a bridge, the coal steps on the straw, burning it in half, and they both fall into the water. The bean laughs at the others' misfortune until it bursts. A tailor sews the rip in the bean together with black thread.

**Ee 295A\*: The Conversation of Fires**

*This is a separate type in the East-Slavonic Tale Type catalogue (SUS 295A\*). Not differentiated as a separate type in ATU.*

The fires of two farms meet and speak about their lives. One fire says that it has a good master who makes the sign of the cross above it each morning and night. The other fire complains that the people at its farm do not treat it well and do not make the sign of the cross. As a punishment, it promises to set their house on fire, and this it does. (The only thing that remains untouched by the fire is a sieve that was borrowed from the good neighbour which the other fire has asked to spare).

**ATU 298: The Wind and the Sun**

The wind and the sun argue as to which of them is able to take a coat off the back of a man walking along a road. Faced with strong gusts of wind, the man pulls the flaps of his coat together, but when the sun starts to shine, the man takes his coat off.

**ATU 298A: Two Frosts**

Two frosts compete at who is better at making a man feel cold. One frost crawls into the fur coat of a gentleman riding in a sleigh and freezes him until he is half dead. The other frost crawls into the woodcutter's mitten (coat). The man beats the frost hidden in the mitten so hard with an axe's eye that the frost is barely able to escape.

**ATU 298A\*: The Man Greets the Wind**

A man meets the wind, the frost and the sun. The wind is the only one the man greets. The others are angered at this. The frost threatens the man with cold, and the sun with heat. The wind protects him from the heat and the cold.

