

The
Fables
of
Æsop

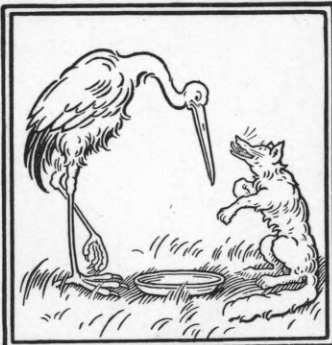


Illustrated
by
Richard Heighway.

152-1
L.R. Bolger

Jacobs's
Fables of Æsop





THE FABLES OF ÆSOP

SELECTED, TOLD ANEW
AND
THEIR HISTORY TRACED

By
JOSEPH JACOBS

DONE INTO PICTURES
by
RICHARD HEIGHWAY

LONDON
MACMILLAN & CO.
& NEW YORK
1894

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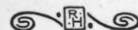


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To
PROF. F. J. CHILD
OF HARVARD

PREFACE

IT is difficult to say what are and what are not the Fables of Æsop. Almost all the fables that have appeared in the Western world have been sheltered at one time or another under the shadow of that name. I could at any rate enumerate at least seven hundred which have appeared in English in various books entitled *Æsop's Fables*. L'Estrange's collection alone contains over five hundred. In the struggle for existence among all these a certain number stand out as being the most effective and the most familiar. I have attempted to bring most of these into the following pages.

There is no fixed text even for the nucleus collection contained in this book. Æsop himself is so shadowy a figure that we might almost be forgiven if we held, with regard to him, the heresy of Mistress Elizabeth Prig. What we call his fables can in most cases be traced back to the fables of other people, notably of Phædrus and Babrius. It is usual to regard the Greek Prose Collections, passing under the name of Æsop, as having greater claims to the eponymous title; but modern research has shown that these are but medieval prosings of Babrius's verse. I have therefore felt at liberty to retell the fables in such a way as would interest children, and have adopted from the various versions that which seemed most suitable in each case, telling the fable anew in my own way.

Much has been learnt during the present century about the history of the various apologues that walk abroad under the name of "Æsop." I have attempted to bring these

various lines of research together in the somewhat elaborate introductory volume which I wrote to accompany my edition of Caxton's *Æsop*, published by Mr. Nutt in his *Bibliothèque de Carabas*. I have placed in front of the present version of the "Fables," by kind permission of Mr. Nutt, the short abstract of my researches in which I there summed up the results of that volume. I must accompany it, here as there, by a warning to the reader, that for a large proportion of the results thus reached I am myself responsible; but I am happy to say that many of them have been accepted by the experts in America, France, and Germany, who have done me the honour to consider my researches. Here, in England, there does not seem to be much interest in this class of work, and English scholars, for the most part, are content to remain in ignorance of the methods and results of literary history.

I have attached to the "Fables" in the

obscurity of small print at the end a series of notes, summing up what is known as to the *provenance* of each fable. Here, again, I have tried to put in shorter and more readable form the results of my researches in the volume to which I have already referred. For more detailed information I must refer to the forty closely-printed pages (vol. i. pp. 225-268) which contain the bibliography of the Fables.

JOSEPH JACOBS.



	PAGE
A Short History of the Æsopic Fable	xv
List of Fables	xxiii
Æsop's Fables	i
Notes	195
Index of Fables	221

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ÆSOPIC FABLE



MOST nations develop the Beast-Tale as part of their folk-lore, some go further and apply it to satiric purposes, and a few nations afford isolated examples of the shaping of the Beast-Tale to teach some moral truth by means of the Fable properly so called.¹ But only two peoples independently made this a general practice. Both in Greece² and in India we find in the earliest literature such casual and frequent mention of Fables as seems to imply a body of Folk-Fables current among the people. And in both countries special circumstances raised the Fable from folk-lore into literature. In Greece, during the epoch of the Tyrants, when free speech was dangerous, the Fable was largely used for political purposes. The inventor of this application or the most prominent user of it was one Æsop, a slave at Samos whose name has ever since been connected with the Fable. •All that we know about him is contained

¹ E.g. Jotham's Fable, Judges ix., and that of Menenius Agrippa in Livy, seem to be quite independent of either Greek or Indian influence. But one fable does not make Fable.

² Only about twenty fables, however, are known in Greece before Phædrus, 30 A.D. See my Caxton's *Æsop*, vol. i. pp. 26-29, for a complete enumeration.

in a few lines of Herodotus: that he flourished 550 B.C.; was killed in accordance with a Delphian oracle; and that *wergild* was claimed for him by the grandson of his master, Iadmon. When free speech was established in the Greek democracies, the custom of using Fables in harangues was continued and encouraged by the rhetoricians, while the mirth-producing qualities of the Fable caused it to be regarded as fit subject of after-dinner conversation along with other jests of a broader kind ("Milesian," "Sybaritic"). This habit of regarding the Fable as a form of the Jest intensified the tendency to connect it with a well-known name as in the case of our Joe Miller. About 300 B.C. Demetrius Phalereus, whilom tyrant of Athens and founder of the Alexandria Library, collected together all the Fables he could find under the title of *Assemblies of Æsopic Tales* (Λόγων Αἰσωπέων συναγωγαι). This collection, running probably to some 200 Fables, after being interpolated and edited by the Alexandrine grammarians, was turned into neat Latin iambics by Phædrus, a Greek freedman of Augustus in the early years of the Christian era. As the modern Æsop is mainly derived from Phædrus, the answer to the question "Who wrote Æsop?" is simple: "Demetrius of Phaleron."¹

In India the great ethical reformer, Sakyamuni, the Buddha, initiated (or adopted from the Brahmins) the habit of using the Beast-Tale for moral purposes, or, in other words, transformed it into the Fable proper. A collection of these seems to have existed previously and independently, in which

¹ For this statement and what follows a reference to the Pedigree of the Fables on p. 196 will be found useful.

the Fables were associated with the name of a mythical sage, Kasyâpa. These were appropriated by the early Buddhists by the simple expedient of making Kasyâpa the immediately preceding incarnation of the Buddha. A number of his *itihâsas* or Tales were included in the sacred Buddhistic work containing the *Jâtakas* or previous-births of the Buddha, in some of which the Bodisat (or future Buddha) appears as one of the *Dramatis Personæ* of the Fables; the Crane, *e.g.*, in our *Wolf and Crane* being one of the incarnations of the Buddha. So, too, the Lamb of our *Wolf and Lamb* was once Buddha; it was therefore easy for him—so the Buddhists thought—to remember and tell these Fables as incidents of his former careers. It is obvious that the whole idea of a Fable as an anecdote about a man masquerading in the form of a beast could most easily arise and gain currency where the theory of transmigration was vividly credited.

The Fables of Kasyâpa, or rather the moral verses (*gathas*) which served as a *memoria technica* to them, were probably carried over to Ceylon in 241 B.C. along with the *Jâtakas*. About 300 years later (say 50 A.D.) some 100 of these were brought by a Cingalese embassy to Alexandria, where they were translated under the title of "Libyan Fables" (Λόγοι Λιβυκοί), which had been earlier applied to similar stories that had percolated to Hellas from India; they were attributed to "Kybises." This collection seems to have introduced the habit of summing up the teaching of a Fable in the Moral, corresponding to the *gatha* of the *Jâtakas*. About the end of the first century A.D. the Libyan Fables of "Kybises" became known to the Rabbinic school at Jabne, founded by

R. Jochanan ben Saccai, and a number of the Fables translated into Aramaic which are still extant in the Talmud and Midrash.

In the Roman world the two collections of Demetrius and "Kybises" were brought together by Nicostratus, a rhetor attached to the court of Marcus Aurelius. In the earlier part of the next century (c. 230 A.D.) this *corpus* of the ancient fable, Æsopic and Libyan, amounting in all to some 300 members, was done into Greek verse with Latin accentuation (choliambics) by Valerius Babrius, tutor to the young son of Alexander Severus. Still later, towards the end of the fourth century, forty-two of these, mainly of the Libyan section, were translated into Latin verse by one Avian, with whom the ancient history of the Fable ends.

In the Middle Ages it was naturally the Latin Phædrus that represented the Æsopic Fable to the learned world, but Phædrus in a fuller form than has descended to us in verse. A selection of some eighty fables was turned into indifferent prose in the ninth century, probably at the Schools of Charles the Great. This was attributed to a fictitious Romulus. Another prose collection by Ademar of Chabannes was made before 1030, and still preserves some of the lines of the lost Fables of Phædrus. The Fables became especially popular among the Normans. A number of them occur on the Bayeux Tapestry, and in the twelfth century England, the head of the Angevin empire, became the home of the Fable, all the important adaptations and versions of Æsop being made in this country. One of these done into Latin verse by Walter the Englishman became the

standard Æsop of medieval Christendom. The same history applies in large measure to the Fables of Avian, which were done into prose, transferred back into Latin verse, and sent forth through Europe from England.

Meanwhile Babrius had been suffering the same fate as Phædrus. His scazons were turned into poor Greek prose, and selections of them pass to this day as the original Fables of Æsop. Some fifty of these were selected, and with the addition of a dozen Oriental fables, were attributed to an imaginary Persian sage, Syntipas; this collection was translated into Syriac, and thence into Arabic, where they passed under the name of the legendary Lôqman (probably a doublet of Balaam). A still larger collection of the Greek prose versions got into Arabic, where it was enriched by some 60 fables from the Arabic Bidpai and other sources, but still passed under the name of Æsop. This collection, containing 164 fables, was brought to England after the Third Crusade of Richard I., and translated into Latin by an Englishman named Alfred, with the aid of an Oxford Jew named Berachyah ha-Nakdan ("Benedictus le Puncteur" in the English Records), who, on his own account, translated a number of the fables into Hebrew rhymed prose, under the Talmudic title *Mishle Shu'alim* (Fox Fables).¹ Part of Alfred's Æsop was translated into English alliterative verse, and this again was translated about 1200 into French by Marie de France, who attributed the new fables to King Alfred. After her no important addition was made to the medieval Æsop.

¹ I have given specimens of his Fables in my *Jews of Angevin England*, pp. 165-173, 278-281.

With the invention of printing the European book of Æsop was compiled about 1480 by Heinrich Stainhöwel, who put together the Romulus with selections from Avian, some of the Greek prose versions of Babrius from Ranuzio's translation, and a few from Alfred's Æsop. To these he added the legendary life of Æsop and a selection of somewhat loose tales from Petrus Alphonsi and Poggio Bracciolini, corresponding to the Milesian and Sybaritic tales which were associated with the Fable in antiquity. Stainhöwel translated all this into German, and within twenty years his collection had been turned into French, English (by Caxton, in 1484), Italian, Dutch, and Spanish. Additions were made to it by Brandt and Waldis in Germany, by L'Estrange in England, and by La Fontaine in France; these were chiefly from the larger Greek collections published after Stainhöwel's day, and, in the case of La Fontaine, from Bidpai and other Oriental sources. But these additions have rarely taken hold, and the Æsop of modern Europe is in large measure Stainhöwel's, even to the present day. The first three quarters of the present collection are Stainhöwel mainly in Stainhöwel's order. Selections from it passed into spelling and reading books, and made the Fables part of modern European folk-lore.¹

We may conclude this history of Æsop with a similar

¹ An episode in the history of the modern Æsop deserves record, if only to illustrate the law that Æsop always begins his career as a political weapon in a new home. When a selection of the Fables were translated into Chinese in 1840 they became favourite reading with the officials, till a high dignitary said, "This is clearly directed against us," and ordered Æsop to be included in the Chinese *Index Expurgatorius* (R. Morris, *Cont. Rev.* xxxix. p. 731).

account of the progress of Æsopic investigation. First came collection; the Greek Æsop was brought together by Neveletus in 1610, the Latin by Nilant in 1709. The main truth about the former was laid down by the master-hand of Bentley during a skirmish in the Battle of the Books; the equally great critic Lessing began to unravel the many knotty points connected with the medieval Latin Æsop. His investigations have been carried on and completed by three Frenchmen in the present century, Robert, Du Ménil, and Hervieux; while three Germans, Crusius, Benfey, and Mall, have thrown much needed light on Babrius, on the Oriental Æsop, and on Marie de France. Lastly, I have myself brought together these various lines of inquiry, and by adding a few threads of my own, have been able to weave them all for the first time into a consistent pattern.¹

So much for the past of the Fable. Has it a future as a mode of literary expression? Scarcely; its method is at once too simple and too roundabout. Too roundabout; for the truths we have to tell we prefer to speak out directly and not by way of allegory. And the truths the Fable has to teach are too simple to correspond to the facts of our complex civilisation; its rude *graffiti* of human nature cannot reproduce the subtle gradations of modern life. But as we all pass through in our lives the various stages of ancestral culture, there comes a time when these rough sketches of life have their appeal to us as they had for our forefathers. The

¹ *The Fables of Æsop, as first printed by William Caxton in 1484, now again edited and induced by Joseph Jacobs* (London, 1889), 2 vols., the first containing a History of the Æsopic Fable.

allegory gives us a pleasing and not too strenuous stimulation of the intellectual powers ; the lesson is not too complicated for childlike minds. Indeed, in their grotesque grace, in their quaint humour, in their trust in the simpler virtues, in their insight into the cruder vices, in their innocence of the fact of sex, Æsop's Fables are as little children. They are as little children, and for that reason they will for ever find a home in the heaven of little children's souls.

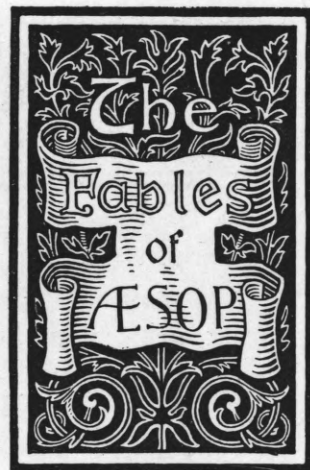


LIST OF FABLES

	PAGE
1. The Cock and the Pearl	2
2. The Wolf and the Lamb	4
3. The Dog and the Shadow	7
4. The Lion's Share	8
5. The Wolf and the Crane	10
6. The Man and the Serpent	12
7. The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse	15
8. The Fox and the Crow	19
9. The Sick Lion	23
10. The Ass and the Lap-Dog	24
11. The Lion and the Mouse	26
12. The Swallow and the other Birds	28
13. The Frogs desiring a King	31
14. The Mountains in Labour	36
15. The Hares and the Frogs	38
16. The Wolf and the Kid	40
17. The Woodman and the Serpent	43
18. The Bald Man and the Fly	47
19. The Fox and the Stork	50
20. The Fox and the Mask	52

	PAGE
21. The Jay and the Peacock	55
22. The Frog and the Ox	57
23. Androcles	60
24. The Bat, the Birds, and the Beasts	62
25. The Hart and the Hunter	65
26. The Serpent and the File	67
27. The Man and the Wood	68
28. The Dog and the Wolf	70
29. The Belly and the Members	72
30. The Hart in the Ox-Stall	74
31. The Fox and the Grapes	76
32. The Peacock and Juno	79
33. The Horse, Hunter, and Stag	80
34. The Fox and the Lion	83
35. The Lion and the Statue	85
36. The Ant and the Grasshopper	86
37. The Tree and the Reed	88
38. The Fox and the Cat	91
39. The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing	93
40. The Dog in the Manger	97
41. The Man and the Wooden God	98
42. The Fisher	100
43. The Shepherd's Boy	102
44. The Young Thief and his Mother	105
45. The Man and his Two Wives	106
46. The Nurse and the Wolf	109
47. The Tortoise and the Birds	111
48. The Two Crabs	114
49. The Ass in the Lion's Skin	116
50. The Two Fellows and the Bear	118
51. The Two Pots	120

	PAGE
52. The Four Oxen and the Lion	122
53. The Fisher and the Little Fish	124
54. Avaricious and Envious	127
55. The Crow and the Pitcher	129
56. The Man and the Satyr	131
57. The Goose with the Golden Eggs	134
58. The Labourer and the Nightingale	138
59. The Fox, the Cock, and the Dog	140
60. The Wind and the Sun	142
61. Hercules and the Waggoner	145
62. The Miser and his Gold	146
63. The Man, the Boy, and the Donkey	149
64. The Fox and the Mosquitoes	152
65. The Fox without a Tail	154
66. The One-Eyed Doe	156
67. Belling the Cat	159
68. The Hare and the Tortoise	162
69. The Old Man and Death	164
70. The Hare with Many Friends	168
71. The Lion in Love	170
72. The Bundle of Sticks	173
73. The Lion, the Fox, and the Beasts	174
74. The Ass's Brains	177
75. The Eagle and the Arrow	179
76. The Cat-Maiden	180
77. The Milkmaid and her Pail	183
78. The Horse and the Ass	185
79. The Trumpeter taken Prisoner	187
80. The Buffoon and the Countryman	189
81. The Old Woman and the Wine-Jar	190
82. The Fox and the Goat	193



The Cock and the Pearl.

A COCK was once strutting up and down the farmyard among the hens when suddenly he espied something shining amid the straw. "Ho! ho!" quoth he, "that's for me," and soon rooted it out from beneath the straw. What did it turn out to be but a Pearl that by some chance had been lost in the yard? "You may be a treasure," quoth Master Cock, "to men that prize you, but for me I would rather have a single barley-corn than a peck of pearls."

Precious things are for those that can prize them."



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"Ho! ho!" quoth he, "that's for me."



THE WOLF AND THE LAMB

ONCE upon a time a Wolf was lapping at a spring on a hillside, when, looking up, what should he see but a Lamb just beginning to drink a little lower down. "There's my supper," thought he, "if only I can find some excuse to seize it." Then he called out to the Lamb, "How dare you muddle the water from which I am drinking?"

"Nay, master, nay," said Lambikin; "if the water be muddy up there, I cannot be the cause of it, for it runs down from you to me."

"Well, then," said the Wolf, "why did you call me bad names this time last year?"

"That cannot be," said the Lamb; "I am only six months old."

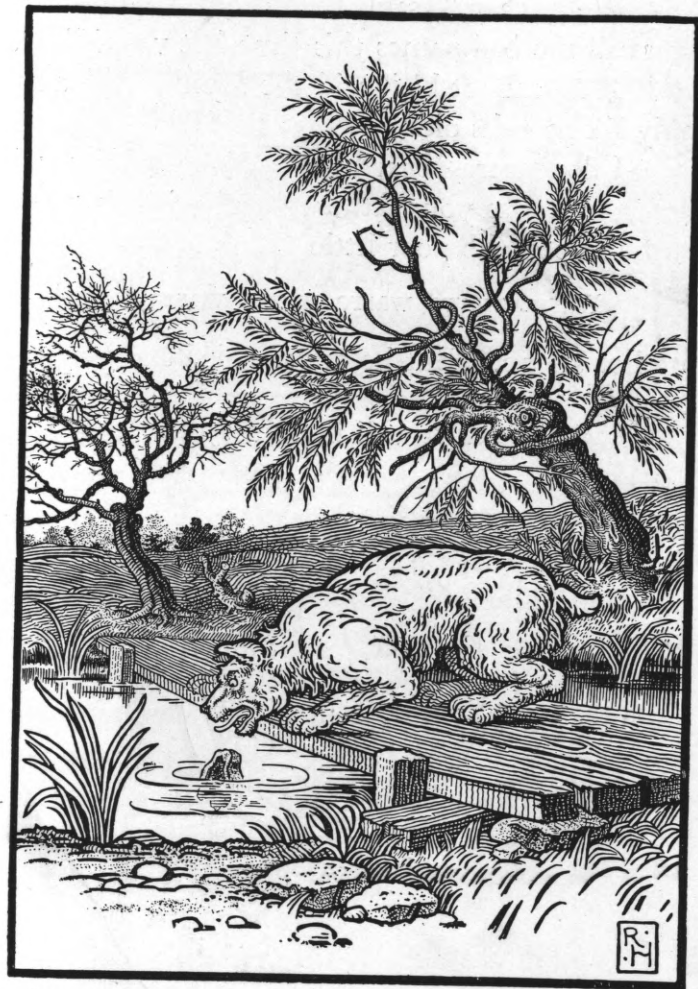
"I don't care," snarled the Wolf; "if it was not you, it was your father;" and with that he rushed upon the poor little Lamb and—

Warra warra warra warra warra—

ate her all up. But before she died she gasped out—

"Any excuse will serve a tyrant."





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The Dog & the Shadow.

IT happened that a Dog had got a piece of meat and was carrying it home in his mouth to eat it in peace. Now on his way home he had to cross a plank lying across a running brook. As he crossed, he looked down and saw his own shadow reflected in the water beneath. Thinking it was another dog with another piece of meat, he made up his mind to have that also. So he made a snap at the shadow in the water, but as he opened his mouth the piece of meat fell out, dropped into the water and was never seen more.

Beware lest you lose the substance by
grasping at the shadow.

The Lion's Share

THE Lion went once a-hunting along with the Fox, the Jackal, and the Wolf. They hunted and they hunted till at last they surprised a Stag, and soon took its life. Then came the question how the spoil should be divided. "Quarter me this Stag," roared the Lion; so the other animals skinned it and cut it into four parts. Then the Lion took his stand in front of the carcass and pronounced judgment: "The first quarter is for me in my capacity as King of Beasts; the second is mine as arbiter; another share comes to me for my part in the chase; and as for the fourth quarter, well, as for

that, I should like to see which of you will dare to lay a paw upon it."

"Humph," grumbled the Fox as he walked away with his tail between his legs; but he spoke in a low growl—

"You may share the labours of the great, but you will not share the spoil."



The Wolf and the Crane.

A WOLF had been gorging on an animal he had killed, when suddenly a small bone in the meat stuck in his throat and he could not swallow it. He soon felt terrible pain in his throat, and ran up and down groaning and groaning and seeking for something to relieve the pain. He tried to induce every one he met to remove the bone. "I would give anything," said he, "if you would take it out." At last the Crane agreed to try, and told the Wolf to lie on his side and open his jaws as wide as he could. Then the Crane put its long neck down the Wolf's throat, and with its beak loosened the bone, till at last it got it out.

"Will you kindly give me the reward you promised?" said the Crane.

The Wolf grinned and showed his teeth and said: "Be content. You have put your head inside a Wolf's mouth and taken it out again in safety; that ought to be reward enough for you."

Gratitude and greed go not together.



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The Man and the Serpent.

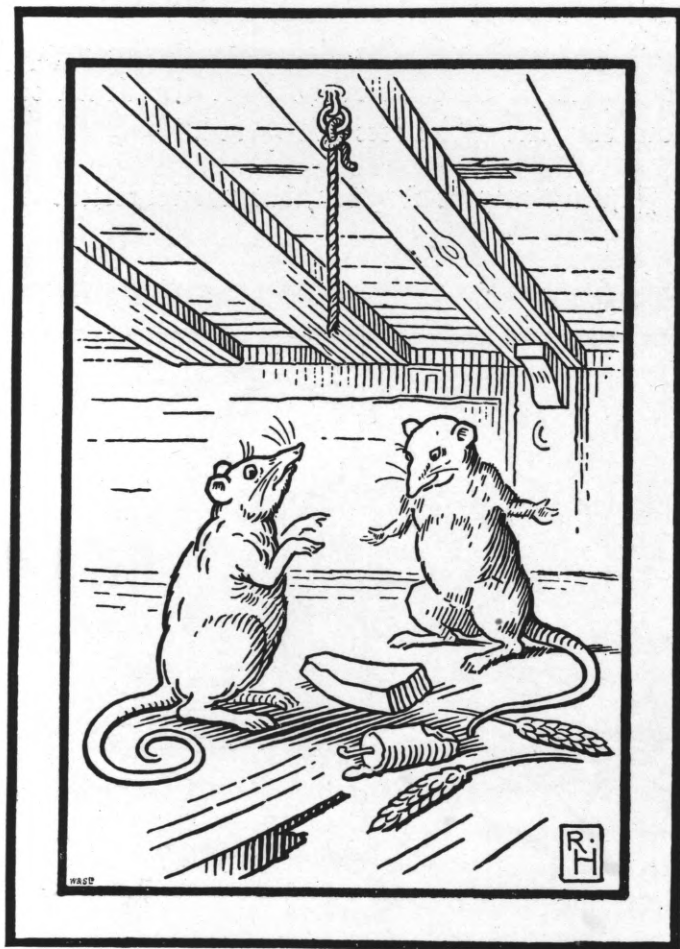
A COUNTRYMAN'S son by accident trod upon a Serpent's tail, which turned and bit him so that he died. The father in a rage got his axe, and pursuing the Serpent, cut off part of its tail. So the Serpent in revenge began stinging several of the Farmer's cattle and caused him severe loss. Well, the Farmer thought it best to make it up with the Serpent, and brought food and honey to the mouth of its lair, and said to it: "Let's forget and forgive; perhaps you were right to punish my son, and take vengeance on my cattle, but surely I was right in trying to

revenge him; now that we are both satisfied why should not we be friends again?"

"No, no," said the Serpent; "take away your gifts; you can never forget the death of your son, nor I the loss of my tail."

Injuries may be forgiven, but not forgotten.





The Town Mouse & the Country Mouse.

NOW you must know that a Town Mouse once upon a time went on a visit to his cousin in the country. He was rough and ready, this cousin, but he loved his town friend and made him heartily welcome. Beans and bacon, cheese and bread, were all he had to offer, but he offered them freely. The Town Mouse rather turned up his

long nose at this country fare, and said: "I cannot understand, Cousin, how you can put up with such poor food as this, but of course you cannot expect anything better in the country; come you with me and I will show you how to live. When you have been in town a week you will wonder how you could ever have stood a country life." No sooner said than done: the two mice set off for the town and arrived at the Town Mouse's residence late at night. "You will want some refreshment after our long journey," said the polite Town Mouse, and took his friend into the grand dining-room. There they found the remains of a fine feast, and soon the two mice were eating up jellies and cakes and all that was nice. Suddenly they heard growling and barking. "What is that?" said the Country Mouse. "It is only the dogs of the house," answered the other. "Only!" said the Country Mouse. "I do not like that music at



my dinner." Just at that moment the door flew open, in came two huge mastiffs, and the two mice had to scamper down and run off. "Good-bye, Cousin," said the Country Mouse. "What! going so soon?" said the other. "Yes," he replied;

"Better beans and bacon in peace than cakes
and ale in fear."



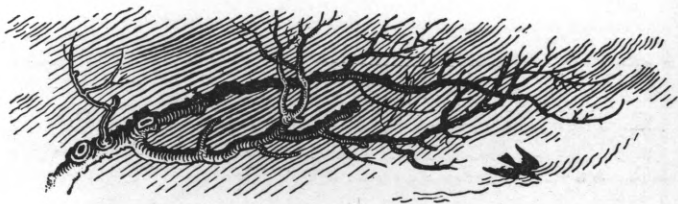


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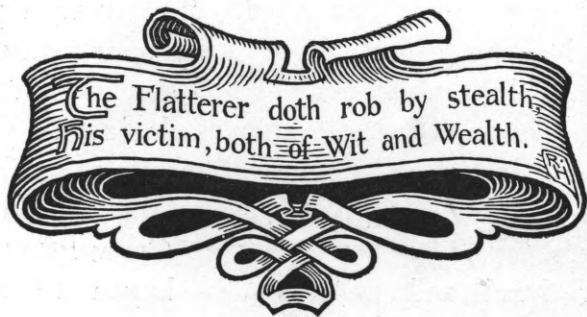
A FOX once saw a Crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree. "That's for me, as I am a Fox," said Master Renard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree. "Good-day, Mistress Crow," he cried. "How well you are looking to-day : how glossy your feathers ; how bright your eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass that of other birds, just as your figure does ; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds." The Crow lifted up her head and began to caw the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up





by Master Fox. "That will do," said he.
 "That was all I wanted. In exchange for
 your cheese I will give you a piece of advice
 for the future—

Do not trust flatterers."





THE SICK LION



LION had come to the end of his days and lay sick unto death at the mouth of his cave, gasping for breath. The animals, his subjects, came round him and drew nearer as he grew more and more helpless. When they saw him on the point of death they thought to themselves: "Now is the time to pay off old grudges." So the Boar came up and drove at him with his tusks; then a Bull gored him with his horns; still the Lion lay helpless before them: so the Ass, feeling quite safe from danger, came up, and turning his tail to the old Lion kicked up his heels into his face. "This is a double death," growled the Lion.

"Only cowards insult dying Majesty."

THE ASS AND THE LAP-DOG

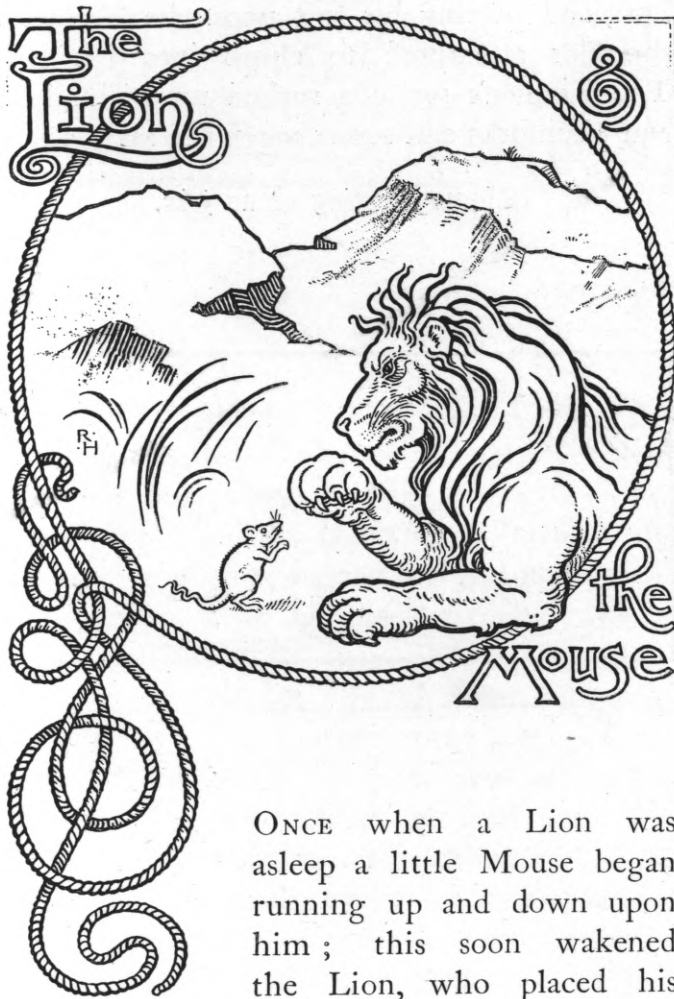


FARMER one day came to the stables to see to his beasts of burden: among them was his favourite Ass, that was always well fed and often carried his master. With the Farmer came his Lapdog, who danced about and licked his hand and frisked about as happy as could be. The Farmer felt in his pocket, gave the Lapdog some dainty food, and sat down while he gave his orders to his servants. The Lapdog jumped into his master's lap, and lay there blinking while the Farmer stroked his ears. The Ass, seeing this, broke loose from his halter and commenced prancing about in imitation of the Lapdog. The Farmer could not hold his

sides with laughter, so the Ass went up to him, and putting his feet upon the Farmer's shoulder attempted to climb into his lap. The Farmer's servants rushed up with sticks and pitchforks and soon taught the ass that

Clumsy jesting is no joke.





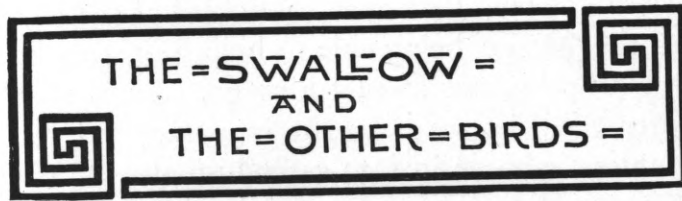
ONCE when a Lion was asleep a little Mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon wakened the Lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws

to swallow him. "Pardon, O King," cried the little Mouse; "forgive me this time, I shall never forget it: who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?" The Lion was so tickled at the idea of the Mouse being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and let him go. Some time after the Lion was caught in a trap, and the hunters, who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a waggon to carry him on. Just then the little Mouse happened to pass by, and seeing the sad plight in which the Lion was, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the King of the Beasts. "Was I not right?" said the little Mouse.



Swallow's advice was caught in nets made out of that very hemp. "What did I tell you?" said the Swallow.

"Destroy the seed of evil, or it will grow up to your ruin."



IT happened that a Countryman was sowing some hemp seeds in a field where a Swallow and some other birds were hopping about picking up their food. "Beware of that man," quoth the Swallow. "Why, what is he doing?" said the others. "That is hemp seed he is sowing; be careful to pick up every one of the seeds, or else you will repent it." The birds paid no heed to the Swallow's words, and by and by the hemp grew up and was made into cord, and of the cords nets were made, and many a bird that had despised the





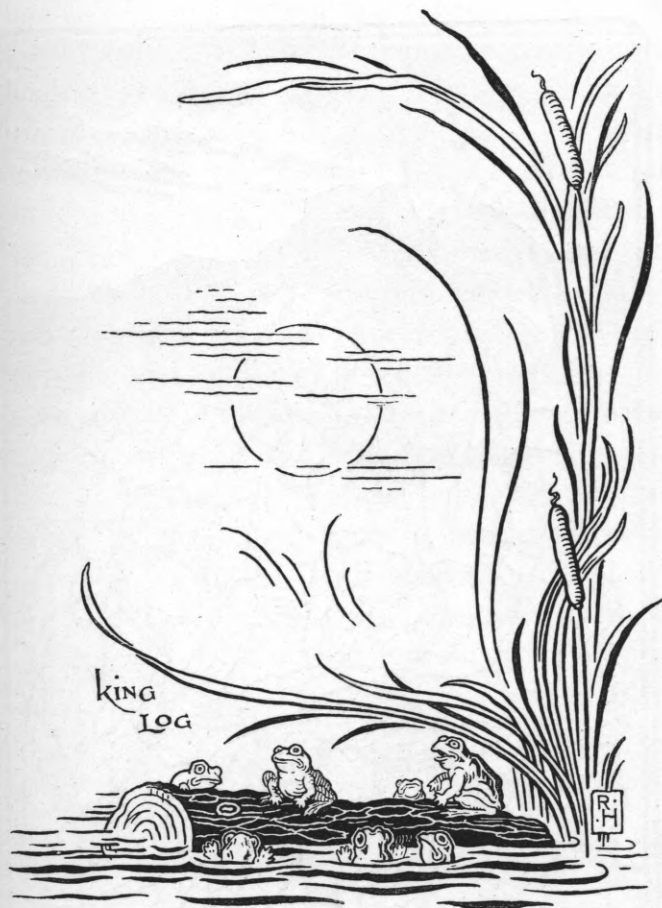
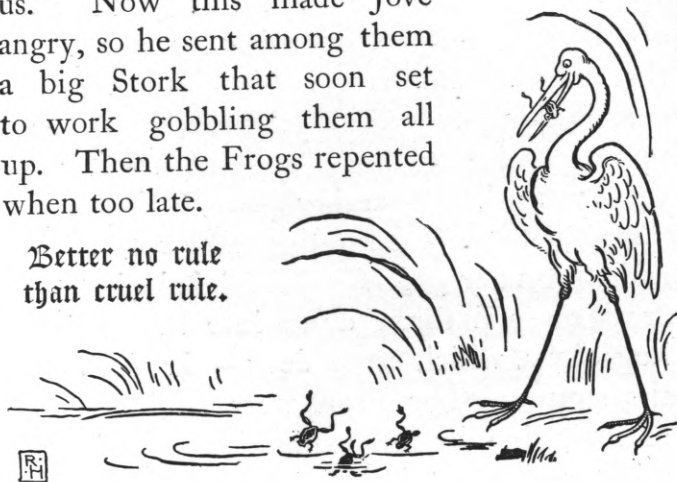
The FROGS DESIRING A KING



Frogs were living as happy as could be in a marshy swamp that just suited them; they went splashing about caring for nobody and nobody troubling with them. But some of them thought that this was not right, that they should have a king and a proper constitution, so they determined to send up a petition to Jove to give them what they wanted. "Mighty Jove," they cried, "send unto us a king that will rule over us and keep us in order." Jove laughed at their croaking, and threw down into the swamp a huge Log, which came down—*kerplash*—into the swamp. The Frogs were frightened out of their lives by the commotion made in their midst, and all rushed to the bank to look at the horrible monster; but after a time, seeing

that it did not move, one or two of the boldest of them ventured out towards the Log, and even dared to touch it ; still it did not move. Then the greatest hero of the Frogs jumped upon the Log and commenced dancing up and down upon it, thereupon all the Frogs came and did the same ; and for some time the Frogs went about their business every day without taking the slightest notice of their new King Log lying in their midst. But this did not suit them, so they sent another petition to Jove, and said to him : " We want a real king ; one that will really rule over us." Now this made Jove angry, so he sent among them a big Stork that soon set to work gobbling them all up. Then the Frogs repented when too late.

Better no rule
than cruel rule.







ONE day the Countrymen noticed that the Mountains were in labour ; smoke came out of their summits, the earth was quaking at their feet, trees were crashing, and huge rocks were tumbling. They felt sure that something horrible was going to happen. They all gathered together in one place to see what terrible thing this would be. They waited



and they waited, but nothing came. At last there was a still more violent earthquake, and a huge gap appeared in the side of the Mountains. They all fell down upon their knees and waited. At last, and at last, a teeny, tiny mouse poked its little head and bristles out of the gap and came running down towards them ; and ever after they used to say :

“Much outcry, little outcome.”



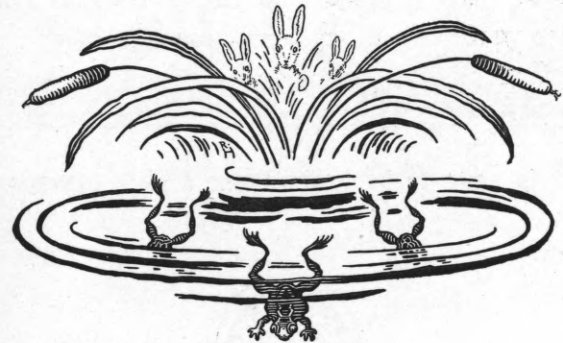
THE HARES & THE FROGS

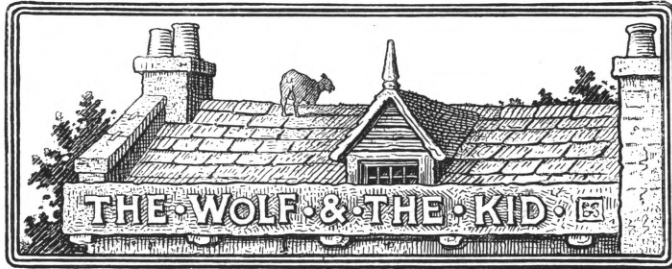


THE Hares were so persecuted by the other beasts, they did not know where to go. As soon as they saw a single animal approach them,

off they used to run. One day they saw a troop of wild Horses stampeding about, and in quite a panic all the Hares scuttled off to a lake hard by, determined to drown themselves rather than live in such a continual state of fear. But just as they got near the bank of the lake, a troop of Frogs, frightened in their turn by the approach of the Hares, scuttled off, and jumped into the water. "Truly," said one of the Hares, "things are not so bad as they seem :

There is always some one worse off than yourself."





AKID was perched up on the top of a house, and looking down saw a Wolf passing under him. Immediately he began to revile and attack his enemy. "Murderer and thief," he cried, "what do you here near honest folks' houses? How dare you make an appearance where your vile deeds are known?"

"Curse away, my young friend," said the Wolf.

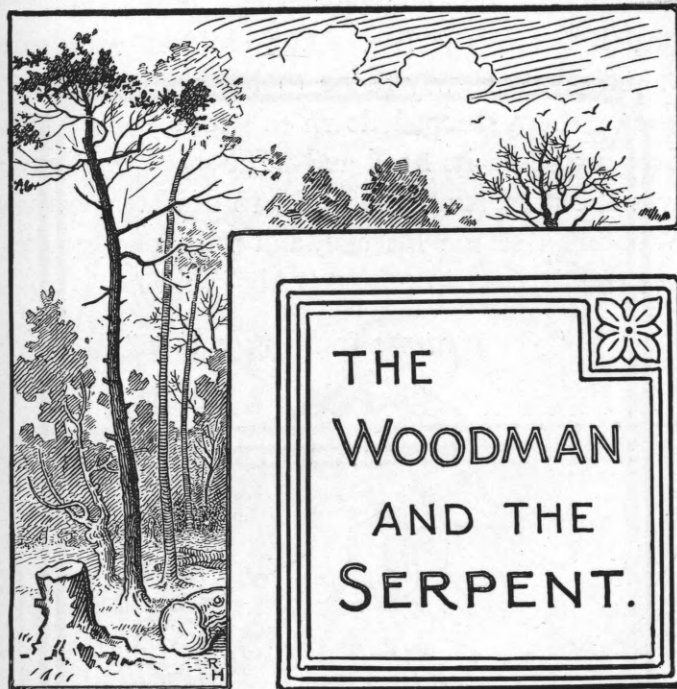
"It is easy to be brave from a safe distance."



"It is easy to be brave from a safe distance."



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ONE wintry day a Woodman was tramping home from his work when he saw something black lying on the snow. When he came closer, he saw it was a Serpent to all appearance dead. But he took it up and put it in his bosom to warm while he hurried home. As soon as he

got indoors he put the Serpent down on the hearth before the fire. The children watched it and saw it slowly come to life again. Then one of them stooped down to stroke it, but the Serpent raised its head and put out its fangs and was about to sting the child to death. So the Woodman seized his axe, and with one stroke cut the Serpent in two. "Ah," said he,

"No gratitude from the wicked."





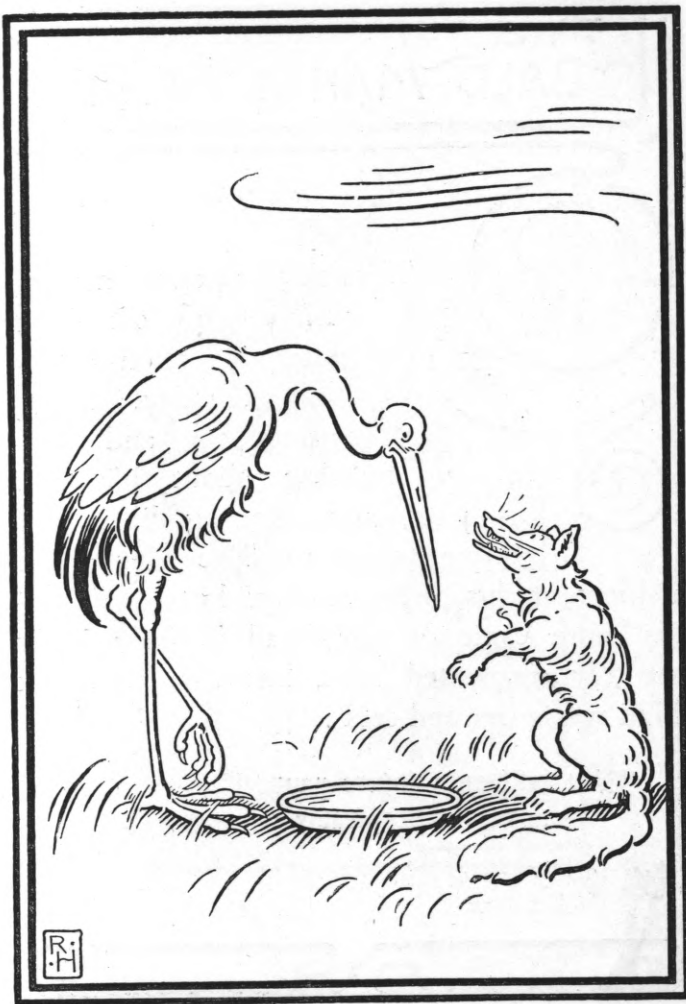
THE BALD MAN & THE FLY.



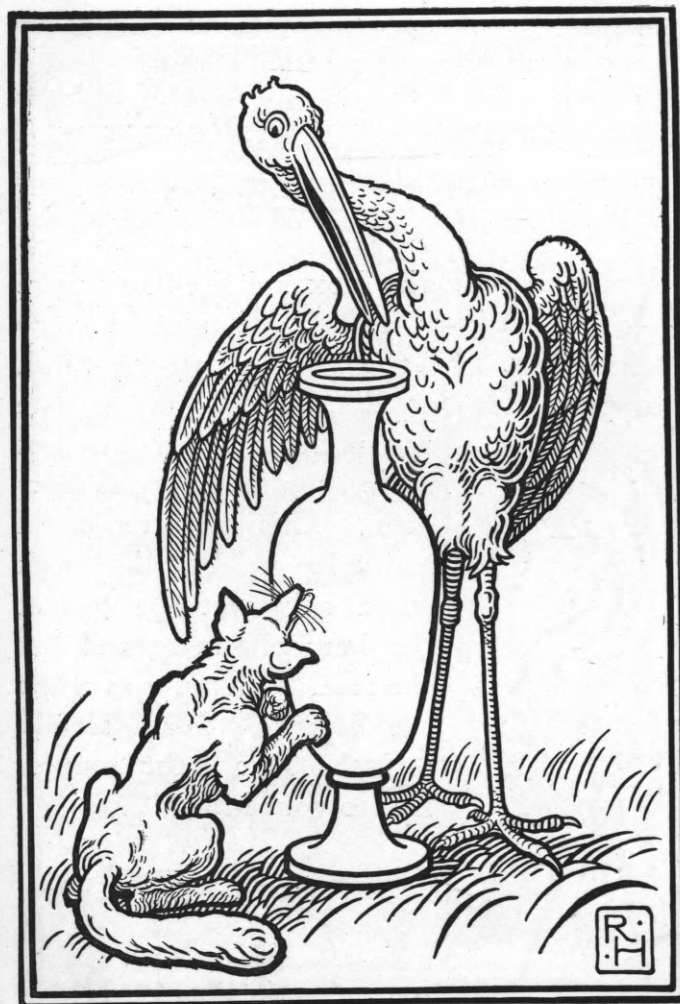
THERE was once a Bald Man who sat down after work on a hot summer's day. A Fly came up and kept buzzing about his bald pate, and stinging him from time to time. The Man aimed a blow at his little enemy, but—*whack*—his palm came on his head instead; again the Fly tormented him, but this time the Man was wiser and said :

"You will only injure yourself if you take notice of despicable enemies."





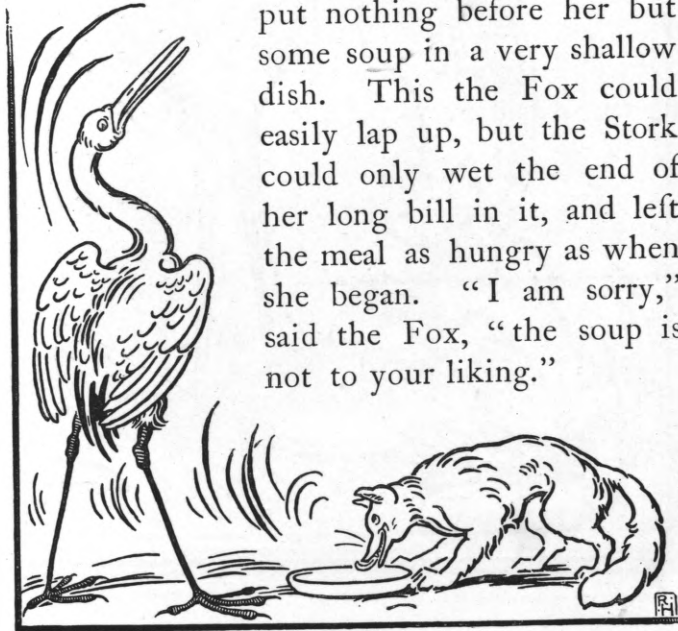
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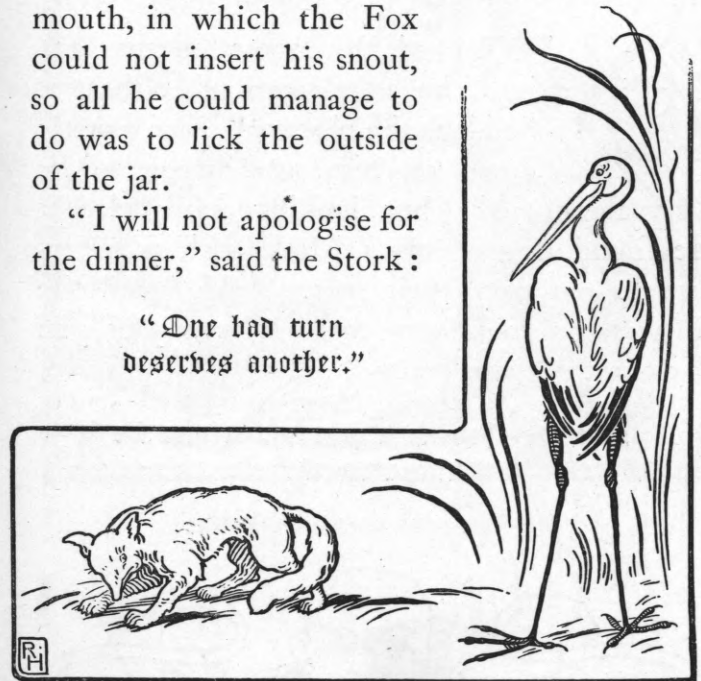
AT one time the Fox and the Stork were on visiting terms and seemed very good friends. So the Fox invited the Stork to dinner, and for a joke put nothing before her but some soup in a very shallow dish. This the Fox could easily lap up, but the Stork could only wet the end of her long bill in it, and left the meal as hungry as when she began. "I am sorry," said the Fox, "the soup is not to your liking."



"Pray do not apologise," said the Stork. "I hope you will return this visit, and come and dine with me soon." So a day was appointed when the Fox should visit the Stork; but when they were seated at table all that was for their dinner was contained in a very long-necked jar with a narrow mouth, in which the Fox could not insert his snout, so all he could manage to do was to lick the outside of the jar.

"I will not apologise for the dinner," said the Stork:

"One bad turn
deserves another."



The Fox and the Mask

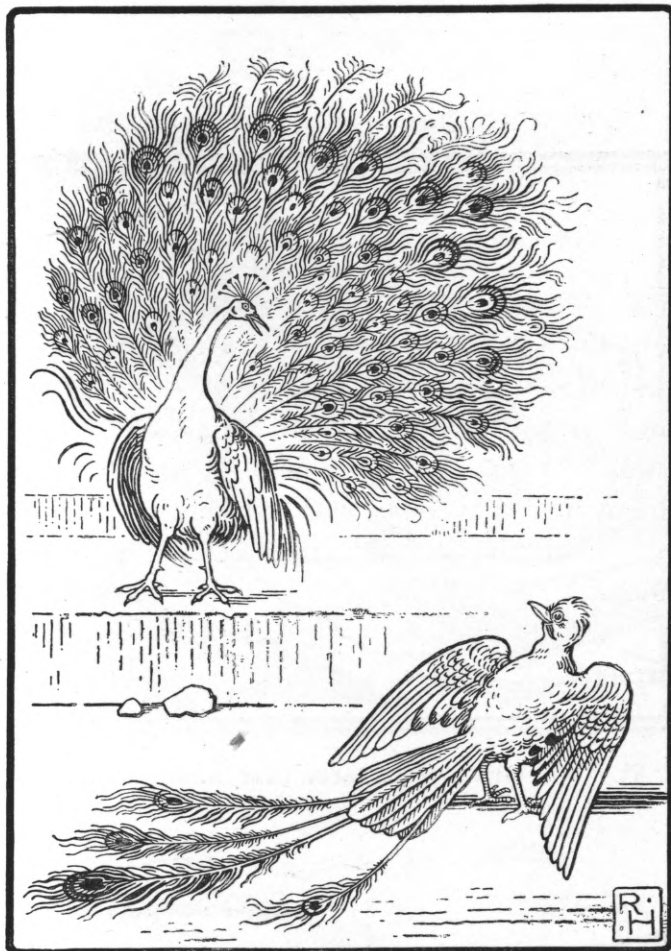


FOX had by some means got into the store-room of a theatre. Suddenly he observed a face glaring down on him, and began to be very frightened; but looking more closely he found it was only a Mask, such as actors use to put over their face. "Ah," said the Fox, "you look very fine; it is a pity you have not got any brains."

Outside show is a poor substitute for inner worth.



"It is a pity you have not got any brains."



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A JAY venturing into a yard where Peacocks used to walk, found there a number of feathers which had fallen from the Peacocks when they were moulting. He tied them all to his tail and strutted down towards the Peacocks. When he came near them they soon discovered the cheat, and striding up to him pecked at him and plucked away his borrowed plumes. So the Jay could do no better than go back to the other Jays, who had watched his behaviour from a distance ; but they were equally annoyed with him, and told him

"It is not only fine feathers that make fine birds."





THE FROG AND THE OX

“OH FATHER,” said a little Frog to the big one sitting by the side of a pool, “I have seen such a terrible monster! It was as big as a mountain, with horns on its head, and a long tail, and it had hoofs divided in two.”

“Tush, child, tush,” said the old Frog, “that was only Farmer White’s Ox. It isn’t so big either; he may be a little bit taller than I, but I could easily make myself quite as broad; just you see.” So he blew himself out, and blew himself out, and blew himself out. “Was he as big as that?” asked he.

“Oh, much bigger than that,” said the young Frog.

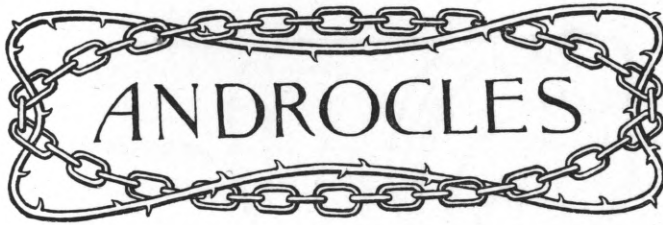
Again the old one blew himself out, and asked the young one if the Ox was as big as that.

"Bigger, father, bigger," was the reply.

So the Frog took a deep breath, and blew and blew and blew, and swelled and swelled and swelled. And then he said: "I'm sure the Ox is not as big as ——" But at this moment he burst.

Self-conceit may lead to self-destruction.





A SLAVE named Androcles once escaped from his master and fled to the forest. As he was wandering about there he came upon a Lion lying down moaning and groaning. At first he turned to flee, but finding that the Lion did not pursue him, he turned back and went up to him. As he came near, the Lion put out his paw, which was all swollen and bleeding, and Androcles found that a huge thorn had got into it, and was causing all the pain. He pulled out the thorn and bound up the paw of the Lion, who was soon able to rise and lick the hand of Androcles like a dog. Then the Lion took Androcles to his cave, and every day used to bring him meat from which to live. But shortly afterwards both Androcles and the Lion were captured, and the slave was sentenced to be thrown to the

Lion, after the latter had been kept without food for several days. The Emperor and all his Court came to see the spectacle, and Androcles was led out into the middle of the arena. Soon the Lion was let loose from his den, and rushed bounding and roaring towards his victim. But as soon as he came near to Androcles he recognised his friend, and fawned upon him, and licked his hands like a friendly dog. The Emperor, surprised at this, summoned Androcles to him, who told him the whole story. Whereupon the slave was pardoned and freed, and the Lion let loose to his native forest.

Gratitude is the sign of noble souls.



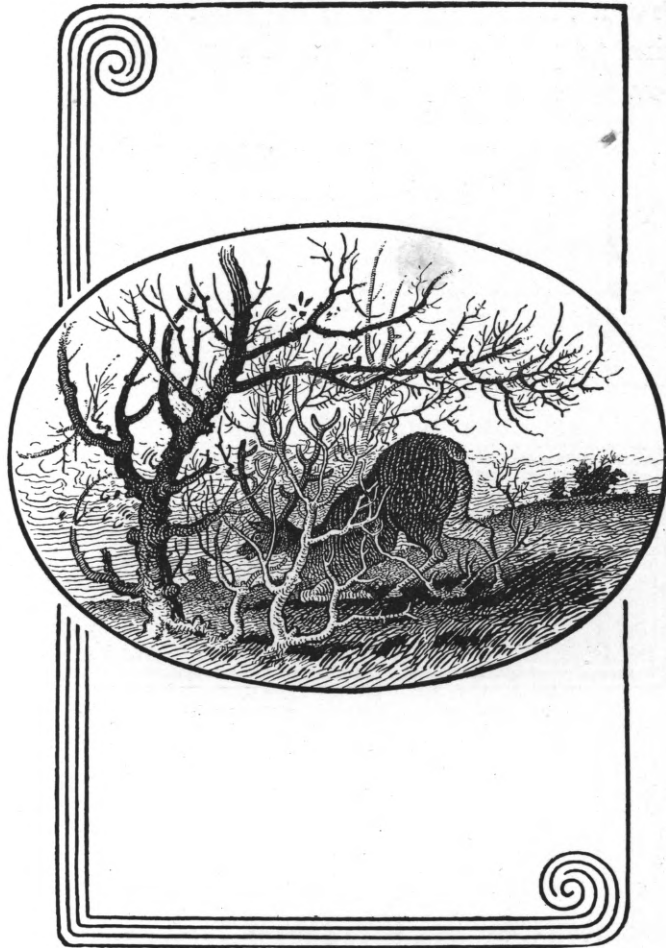
The Bat
the Birds & the Beasts.

A GREAT conflict was about to come off between the Birds and the Beasts. When the two armies were collected together the Bat hesitated which to join. The Birds that passed his perch said: "Come with us"; but he said: "I am a Beast." Later on, some Beasts who were passing underneath him looked up and said: "Come with us"; but he said: "I am a Bird." Luckily at the last moment peace was made, and no battle took place, so the Bat came to the Birds and wished to join in the rejoicings, but they all turned against him and he had to fly away.

He then went to the Beasts, but had soon to beat a retreat, or else they would have torn him to pieces. "Ah," said the Bat, "I see now

He that is neither one thing nor the
other has no friends."

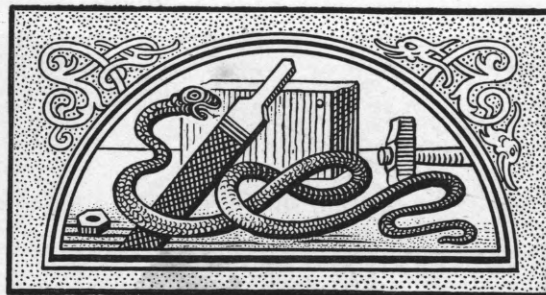




The Hart and the Hunter.

THE Hart was once drinking from a pool and admiring the noble figure he made there. "Ah," said he, "where can you see such noble horns as these, with such antlers! I wish I had legs more worthy to bear such a noble crown; it is a pity they are so slim and slight." At that moment a Hunter approached and sent an arrow whistling after him. Away bounded the Hart, and soon, by the aid of his nimble legs, was nearly out of sight of the Hunter; but not noticing where he was going, he passed under some trees with branches growing low down in which his antlers were caught, so that the Hunter had time to come up. "Alas! alas!" cried the Hart:

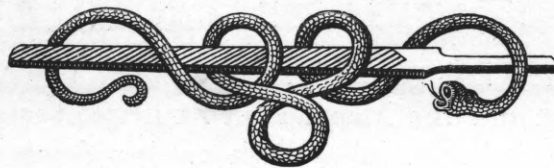
"We often despise what is most useful
to us."



The Serpent & the File.

A SERPENT in the course of its wanderings came into an armorer's shop. As he glided over the floor he felt his skin pricked by a file lying there. In a rage he turned round upon it and tried to dart his fangs into it; but he could do no harm to heavy iron and had soon to give over his wrath.

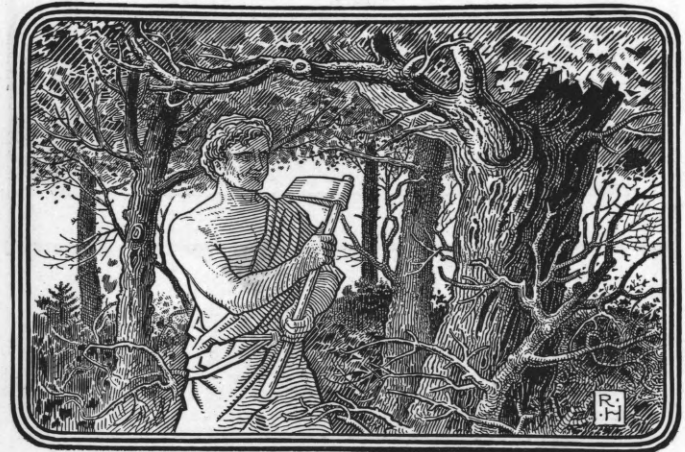
It is useless attacking the insensible.





THE MAN AND THE WOOD

A MAN came into a Wood one day with an axe in his hand, and begged all the Trees to give him a small branch which he wanted for a particular purpose. The Trees were good-natured and gave him one of their branches. What did the Man do but fix it into the axe-head, and soon set to work cutting down tree



after tree. Then the Trees saw how foolish they had been in giving their enemy the means of destroying themselves.



The Dog and the Wolf

A GAUNT Wolf was almost dead with hunger when he happened to meet a House-dog who was passing by. "Ah, Cousin," said the Dog, "I knew how it would be; your irregular life will soon be the ruin of you. Why do you not work steadily as I do, and get your food regularly given to you?"

"I would have no objection," said the Wolf, "if I could only get a place."

"I will easily arrange that for you," said the Dog; "come with me to my master and you shall share my work."

So the Wolf and the Dog went towards the town together. On the way there the Wolf noticed that the hair on a certain part of the Dog's neck was very much worn away, so he asked him how that had come about.

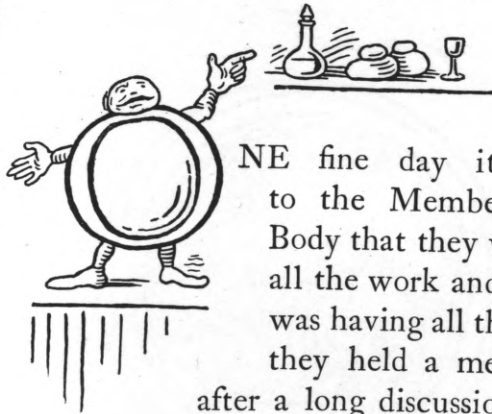
"Oh, it is nothing," said the Dog. "That is only the place where the collar is put on at night to keep me chained up; it chafes a bit, but one soon gets used to it."

"Is that all?" said the Wolf. "Then good-bye to you, Master Dog."

"Better starve free than be a fat slave."



The Belly & the Members



ONE fine day it occurred to the Members of the Body that they were doing all the work and the Belly was having all the food. So they held a meeting, and after a long discussion, decided to strike work till the Belly consented to take its proper share of the work. So for a day or two the Hands refused to take the food, the Mouth refused to receive it, and the Teeth had no work to do. But after a day or two the Members began to find that they themselves were not in a very active condition: the Hands could hardly move, and the Mouth was all parched and dry, while the Legs were unable

to support the rest. So thus they found that even the Belly in its dull quiet way was doing necessary work for the Body, and that all must work together or the Body will go to pieces.



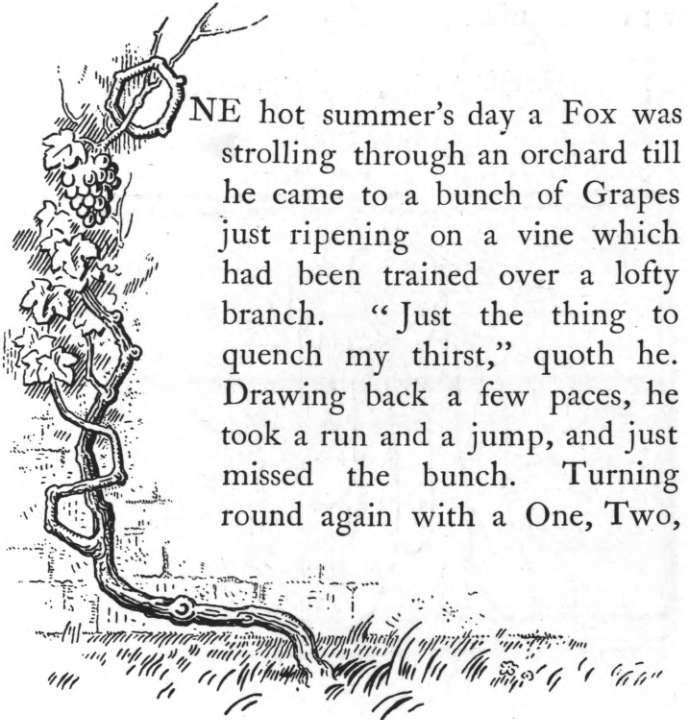


A HART hotly pursued by the hounds fled for refuge into an ox-stall, and buried itself in a truss of hay, leaving nothing to be seen but the tips of his horns. Soon after the Hunters came up and asked if any one had seen the Hart. The stable boys, who had been resting after their dinner, looked

round, but could see nothing, and the Hunters went away. Shortly afterwards the master came in, and, looking round, saw that something unusual had taken place. He pointed to the truss of hay and said: "What are those two curious things sticking out of the hay?" And when the stable boys came to look they discovered the Hart, and soon made an end of him. He thus learnt that

Nothing escapes the master's eye.





NE hot summer's day a Fox was strolling through an orchard till he came to a bunch of Grapes just ripening on a vine which had been trained over a lofty branch. "Just the thing to quench my thirst," quoth he. Drawing back a few paces, he took a run and a jump, and just missed the bunch. Turning round again with a One, Two,



Three, he jumped up, but with no greater success. Again and again he tried after the tempting morsel, but at last had to give it up, and walked away with his nose in the air, saying: "I am sure they are sour."

It is easy to despise what you cannot get.





A PEACOCK once placed a petition before Juno desiring to have the voice of a nightingale in addition to his other attractions ; but Juno refused his request. When he persisted, and pointed out that he was her favourite bird, she said :

“Be content with your lot ; one cannot be first in everything.”



THE HORSE HUNTER & STAG

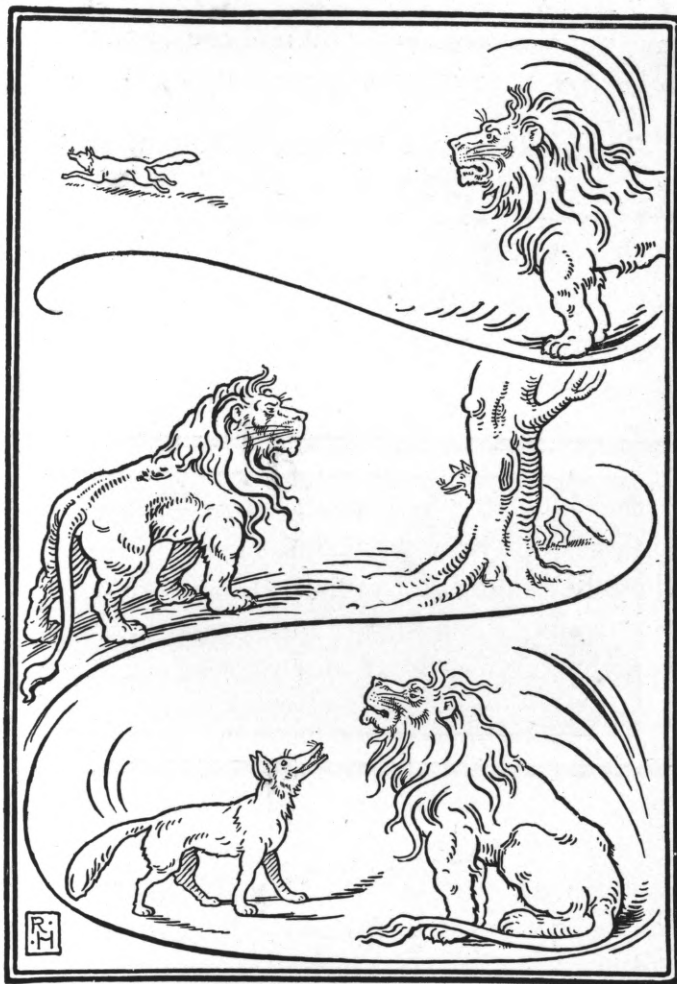
“Not so fast, friend,” said the Hunter. “I have now got you under bit and spur, and prefer to keep you as you are at present.”

If you allow men to use you for your own purposes, they will use you for theirs.



QUARREL had arisen between the Horse and the Stag, so the Horse came to a Hunter to ask his help to take revenge on the Stag. The Hunter agreed, but said: “If you desire to conquer the Stag, you must permit me to place this piece of iron between your jaws, so that I may guide you with these reins, and allow this saddle to be placed upon your back so that I may keep steady upon you as we follow after the enemy.” The Horse agreed to the conditions, and the Hunter soon saddled and bridled him. Then with the aid of the Hunter the Horse soon overcame the Stag, and said to the Hunter: “Now, get off, and remove those things from my mouth and back.”





The Fox & the Lion

WHEN first the Fox saw the Lion he was terribly frightened, and ran away and hid himself in the wood. Next time however he came near the King of Beasts he stopped at a safe distance and watched him pass by. The third time they came near one another the Fox went straight up to the Lion and passed the time of day with him, asking him how his family were, and when he should have the pleasure of seeing him again; then turning his tail, he parted from the Lion without much ceremony.

Familiarity breeds contempt.





THE LION & THE STATUE

A MAN and a Lion were discussing the relative strength of men and lions in general. The Man contended that he and his fellows were stronger than lions by reason of their greater intelligence. "Come now with me," he cried, "and I will soon prove that I am right." So he took him into the public gardens and showed him a statue of Hercules overcoming the Lion and tearing his mouth in two.

"That is all very well," said the Lion, "but proves nothing, for it was a man who made the statue."

We can easily represent things as we wish them to be.

The ANT & the GRASSHOPPER.

IN a field one summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, bearing along with great toil an ear of corn he was taking to the nest.

"Why not come and chat with me," said the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling and moiling in that way?"

"I am helping to lay up food for the winter," said the Ant, "and recommend you to do the same."

"Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper; "we have got plenty of food at present." But the Ant went on its way and

continued its toil. When the winter came the Grasshopper had no food, and found itself dying of hunger, while it saw the ants distributing every day corn and grain from the stores they had collected in the summer. Then the Grasshopper knew

It is best to prepare for the days of necessity.



tore it up from its roots, and cast it a useless log on the ground, while the little Reed, bending to the force of the wind, soon stood upright again when the storm had passed over.

Obscurity often brings safety.

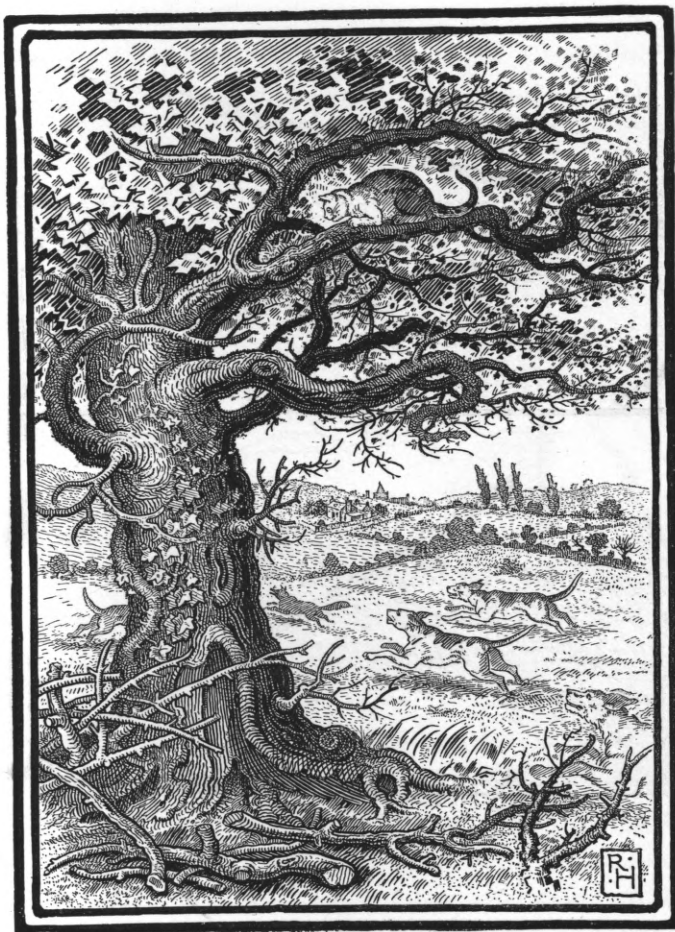
THE TREE AND THE REED

WELL, little one," said a Tree to a Reed that was growing at its foot, "why do you not plant your feet deeply in the ground, and raise your head boldly in the air as I do?"

"I am contented with my lot," said the Reed. "I may not be so grand, but I think I am safer."

"Safe!" sneered the Tree. "Who shall pluck me up by the roots or bow my head to the ground?" But it soon had to repent of its boasting, for a hurricane arose which





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The Fox & the Cat.

A FOX was boasting to a Cat of its clever devices for escaping its enemies. "I have a whole bag of tricks," he said, "which contains a hundred ways of escaping my enemies."

"I have only one," said the Cat; "but I can generally manage with that." Just at that moment they heard the cry of a pack of hounds coming towards them, and the Cat immediately scampered up a tree and hid herself in the boughs. "This is my plan," said the Cat. "What are you going to do?" The Fox thought first of one way, then of another, and while he was debating the hounds came nearer and nearer, and at last the Fox in his confusion was caught up by the hounds

and soon killed by the huntsmen. Miss Puss, who had been looking on, said :

"Better one safe way than a hundred on which you cannot reckon."



THE WOLF ◦ IN ◦ ◦ SHEEP'S ◦ CLOTHING ◦

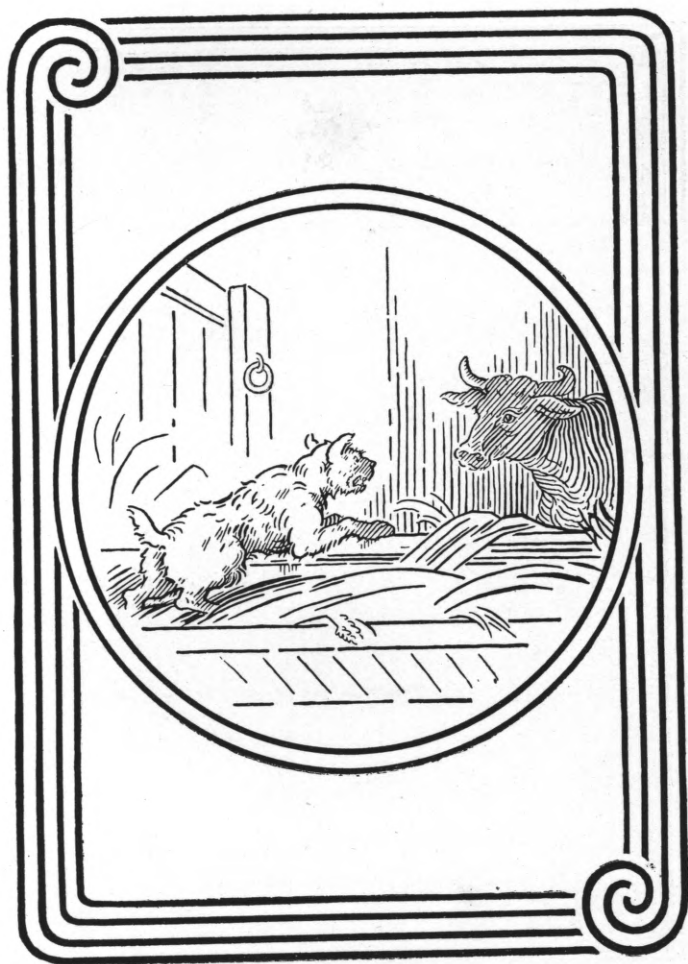
A WOLF found great difficulty in getting at the sheep owing to the vigilance of the shepherd and his dogs. But one day it found the skin of a sheep that had been flayed and thrown aside, so it put it on over its own pelt and strolled down among the sheep. The Lamb that belonged to the sheep, whose



skin the Wolf was wearing, began to follow the Wolf in the Sheep's clothing; so, leading the Lamb a little apart, he soon made a meal off her, and for some time he succeeded in deceiving the sheep, and enjoying hearty meals.

Appearances are deceptive.





A DOG looking out for its afternoon nap jumped into the Manger of an Ox and lay there cosily upon the straw. But soon the Ox, returning from its afternoon work, came up to the Manger and wanted to eat some of the straw. The Dog in a rage, being awakened from its slumber, stood up and barked at the Ox, and whenever it came near attempted to bite it. At last the Ox had to give up the hope of getting at the straw, and went away muttering :

“Ah, people often grudge others what they cannot enjoy themselves.”



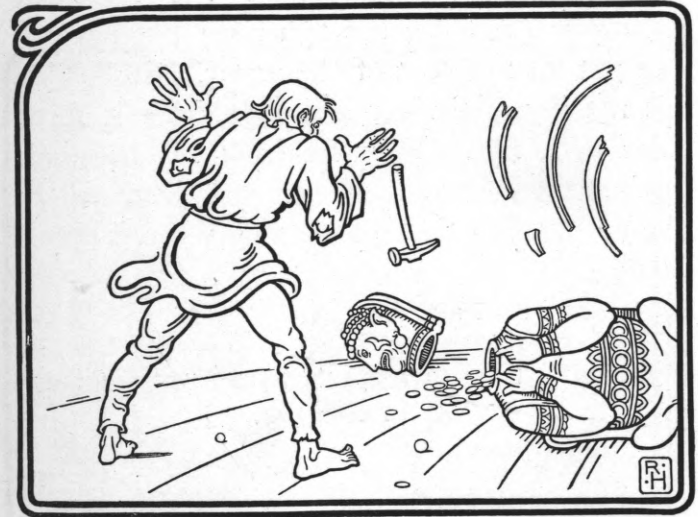


THE - MAN - - AND - THE - WOODEN - GOD

IN the old days men used to worship stocks and stones and idols, and prayed to



them to give them luck. It happened that a Man had often prayed to a wooden idol he had received from his father, but his luck never seemed to change. He prayed and he prayed, but still he remained as unlucky as ever. One day in the greatest rage he went to the Wooden God, and with one blow swept it down from its pedestal. The idol



broke in two, and what did he see? An immense number of coins flying all over the place.

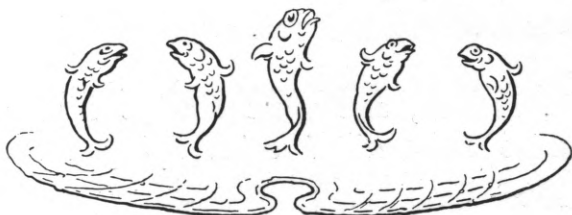
The Fisher



FISHER once took his bagpipes to the bank of a river, and played upon them with the hope of making the fish rise; but never a one put his nose out of the water. So he cast his net into the river and soon drew it forth filled with fish. Then he took his bagpipes again, and, as he played, the fish leapt up in the net. "Ah, you dance now when I play," said he.

"Yes," said an old Fish :

"When you are in a man's power you must do as he bids you."





THERE was once a young Shepherd Boy who tended his sheep at the foot of a mountain near a dark forest. It was rather lonely for him all day, so he thought upon a plan by which he could get a little company and some excitement. He rushed down towards the village calling out "Wolf, Wolf," and the villagers came out to meet him, and some of them stopped with him for a considerable time. This pleased the boy so much that a few days afterwards he tried the same trick, and again the villagers came to his help. But shortly after this a Wolf actually did come out from the forest, and began to worry the sheep, and the boy of course cried out "Wolf,

Wolf," still louder than before. But this time the villagers, who had been fooled twice before, thought the boy was again deceiving them, and nobody stirred to come to his help. So the Wolf made a good meal off the boy's flock, and when the boy complained, the wise man of the village said :

"A liar will not be believed, even when he speaks the truth."



THE
YOUNG
THIEF
AND
HIS
MOTHER



THE YOUNG THIEF & HIS MOTHER

A YOUNG man had been caught in a daring act of theft and had been condemned to be executed for it. He expressed his desire to see his Mother, and to speak with her before he was led to execution, and of course this was granted. When his Mother came to him he said : "I want to whisper to you," and when she brought her ear near him, he nearly bit it off. All the bystanders were horrified, and asked him what he could mean by such brutal and inhuman conduct. "It is to punish her," he said. "When I was young I began with stealing little things, and brought them home to Mother. Instead of rebuking and punishing me, she laughed and said : 'It will not be noticed.' It is because of her that I am here to-day."

"He is right, woman," said the Priest ;
"the Lord hath said :

"Train up a child in the way he should go ; and
when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

the black ones as she could. The consequence was the Man soon found himself entirely bald.

Yield to all and you will soon have nothing to yield.



IN the old days, when men were allowed to have many wives, a middle-aged Man had one wife that was old and one that was young; each loved him very much, and desired to see him like herself. Now the Man's hair was turning grey, which the young Wife did not like, as it made him look too old for her husband. So every night she used to comb his hair and pick out the white ones. But the elder Wife saw her husband growing grey with great pleasure, for she did not like to be mistaken for his mother. So every morning she used to arrange his hair and pick out as many of



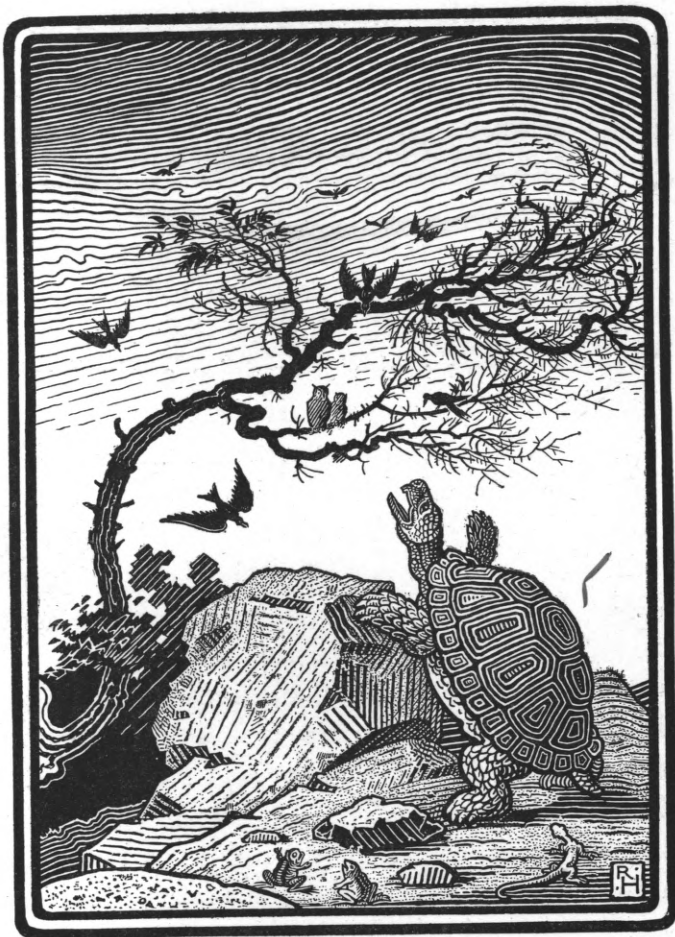


The Nurse & the Wolf

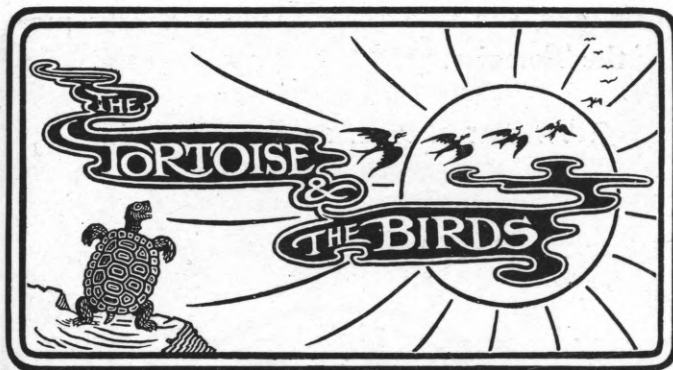
“**B**E quiet now,” said an old Nurse to a child sitting on her lap. “If you make that noise again I will throw you to the Wolf.”

Now it chanced that a Wolf was passing close under the window as this was said. So he crouched down by the side of the house and waited. “I am in good luck to-day,” thought he. “It is sure to cry soon, and a daintier morsel I haven’t had for many a long day.” So he waited, and he waited, and he waited, till at last the child began to cry, and the Wolf came forward before the window, and looked up to the Nurse, wagging his tail. But all the Nurse did was to shut down the window and call for help, and the dogs of the house came rushing out. “Ah,” said the Wolf as he galloped away,

“Enemies’ promises were made to be broken.”



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TORTOISE desired to change its place of residence, so he asked an Eagle to carry him to his new home, promising her a rich reward for her trouble. The Eagle agreed, and seizing the Tortoise by the shell with her talons, soared aloft. On their way they met a Crow, who said to the Eagle: "Tortoise is good eating." "The shell is too hard," said the Eagle in reply. "The rocks will soon crack the shell," was the Crow's answer; and the Eagle,

taking the hint, let fall the Tortoise on a sharp rock, and the two birds made a hearty meal off the Tortoise.

Never soar aloft on an enemy's pinions.



The Two
Birds
made a
hearty meal



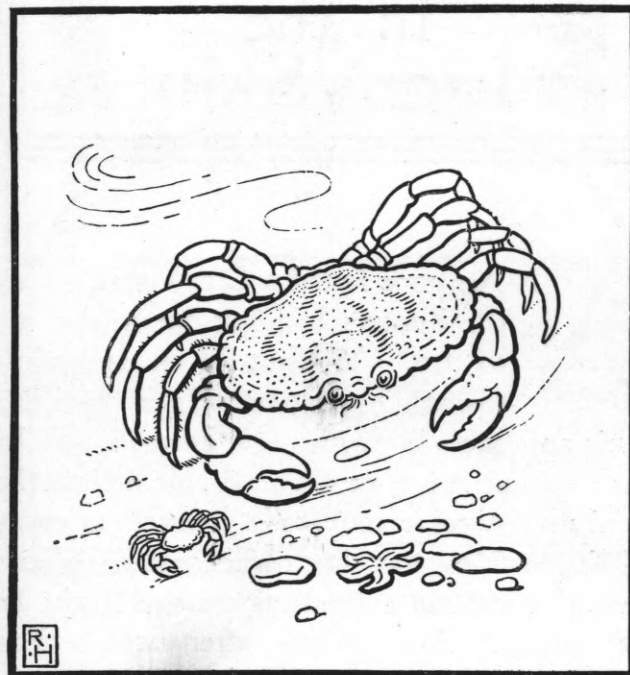
off
the Tortoise.



fine day two Crabs came out from their home to take a stroll on the sand. "Child," said the mother, "you are walking very ungracefully. You should accustom yourself to walking straight forward without twisting from side to side."

"Pray, mother," said the young one, "do but set the example yourself, and I will follow you."

Example is the best precept.



The Afs in the Lion's Skin.

AN Ass once found a Lion's skin which the hunters had left out in the sun to dry. He put it on and went towards his native village. All fled at his approach, both men and animals, and he was a proud Ass that day. In his delight he lifted up his voice and brayed, but then every one knew him, and his owner came up and gave him a sound cudgelling for the fright he had caused. And shortly afterwards a Fox came up to him and said: "Ah, I knew you by your voice."

Fine clothes may disguise, but silly words will disclose a fool.



"I · knew · you · by · your · voice!"

the Two Fellows and the Bear.

TWO Fellows were travelling together through a wood, when a Bear rushed out upon them. One of the travellers happened to be in front, and he seized hold of the branch of a tree, and hid himself among the leaves. The other, seeing no help for it, threw himself flat down upon the ground, with his face in the dust. The Bear, coming up to him, put his muzzle close to his ear, and sniffed and sniffed. But at last with a growl he shook his head and slouched off, for bears will not touch dead meat. Then the fellow in the tree came down

to his comrade, and, laughing, said : " What was it that Master Bruin whispered to you ? "

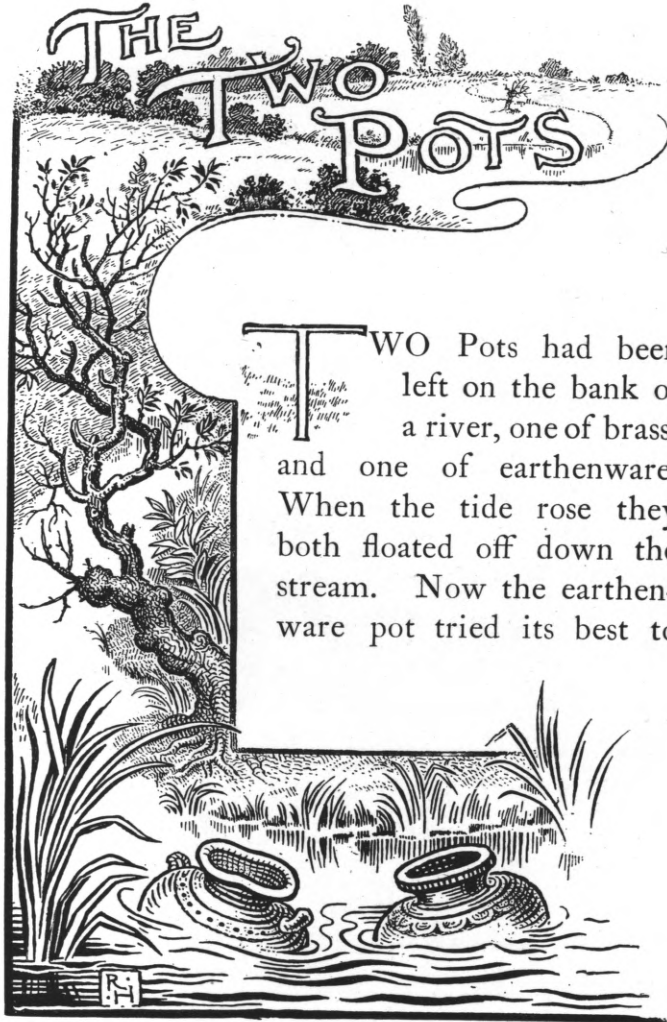
" He told me," said the other,

" Never trust a friend who deserts you at a pinch."



THE TWO POTS

TWO Pots had been left on the bank of a river, one of brass, and one of earthenware. When the tide rose they both floated off down the stream. Now the earthenware pot tried its best to



keep aloof from the brass one, which cried out: "Fear nothing, friend, I will not strike you."

"But I may come in contact with you," said the other, "if I come too close; and whether I hit you, or you hit me, I shall suffer for it."

The strong and the weak cannot keep company.



THE FISHER & THE LITTLE FISH

IT happened that a fisher, after fishing all day, caught only a little fish. "Pray, let me go, master," said the Fish. "I am much too small for your eating just now. If you put me back into the river I shall soon grow, then you can make a fine meal off me."

"Nay, nay, my little Fish," said the Fisher, "I have you now. I may not catch you hereafter."

A little thing in hand is worth more than a great thing in prospect.



Avaricious and Envious



TWO neighbours came before Jupiter and prayed him to grant their hearts' desire. Now the one was full of avarice, and the other eaten up with envy. So to punish them both, Jupiter granted that each might have whatever he wished for himself, but only on condition that his neighbour had twice as much. The Avaricious man prayed to have a room full of gold. No sooner said than done; but all his joy was turned to grief when he found that his neighbour had two rooms full of the precious metal. Then came the turn of the Envious man, who could not bear to think that his neighbour had any joy at all. So he prayed that he might have one of his own eyes put out, by which means his companion would become totally blind.

Vices are their own punishment.



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CROW, half-dead with thirst, came upon a Pitcher which had once been full of water; but when the Crow put its beak into the mouth of the Pitcher he found that only very little water was left in it, and that he could not reach far enough down to get at it. He tried, and he tried, but at last had to give up in despair. Then a thought came to him, and he took a pebble and dropped it into the Pitcher. Then he took another pebble and dropped it into the Pitcher. Then he took another pebble and dropped that into the Pitcher. Then he took another pebble and dropped that into the Pitcher. Then he took another pebble and dropped that into the Pitcher. Then he took another pebble and

dropped that into the Pitcher. At last, at last, he saw the water mount up near him; and after casting in a few more pebbles he was able to quench his thirst and save his life.

Little by little does the trick.



The Man & the Satyr

A MAN had lost his way in a wood one bitter winter's night. As he was roaming about, a Satyr came up to him, and finding that he had lost his way, promised to give him a lodging for the night, and guide him out of the forest in the morning. As he went along to the Satyr's cell, the Man raised both his hands to his mouth and kept on blowing at them. "What do you do that for?" said the Satyr.

"My hands are numb with the cold," said the Man, "and my breath warms them."

After this they arrived at the Satyr's home, and soon the Satyr put a smoking dish of porridge before him. But when the Man raised his spoon to his mouth he began blowing upon it. "And what do you do that for?" said the Satyr.

"The porridge is too hot, and my breath will cool it."

"Out you go," said the Satyr. "I will have nought to do with a man who can blow hot and cold with the same breath."





ONE day a countryman going to the nest of his Goose found there an egg all yellow and glittering.



When he took it up it was as heavy as lead and he was going to throw it away, because he thought a trick had been played upon him. But he took it home on second thoughts, and soon found to his delight that it was an egg of pure gold. Every morning the same thing occurred, and he soon became rich by selling his eggs. As he grew rich he grew greedy; and thinking to get at once all the gold the Goose could give, he killed it and opened it only to find, —nothing.

Greed oft o'erreaches itself.





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: Greed • to • Need • doth • surely • lead :



THE: GOOSE: WITH: THE: GOLDEN: EGGS:



The Labourer and the Nightingale

A LABOURER lay listening to a Nightingale's song throughout the summer night. So pleased was he with it that the next night he set a trap for it and captured it. "Now that I have caught thee," he cried, "thou shalt always sing to me."

"We Nightingales never sing in a cage," said the bird.

"Then I'll eat thee," said the Labourer. "I have always heard say that nightingale on toast is a dainty morsel."

"Nay, kill me not," said the Nightingale; "but let me free, and I'll tell thee three things far better worth than my poor body." The Labourer let him loose, and he flew up to a

branch of a tree and said: "Never believe a captive's promise; that's one thing. Then again: Keep what you have. And a third piece of advice is: Sorrow not over what is lost forever." Then the song-bird flew away.





ONE moonlight night a Fox was prowling about a farmer's hen-coop, and saw a Cock roosting high up beyond his reach. "Good news, good news!" he cried.

"Why, what is that?" said the Cock.

"King Lion has declared a universal truce. No beast may hurt a bird henceforth, but all shall dwell together in brotherly friendship."

"Why, that is good news," said the Cock; "and there I see some one coming, with whom we can share the good tidings." And so saying he craned his neck forward and looked afar off.

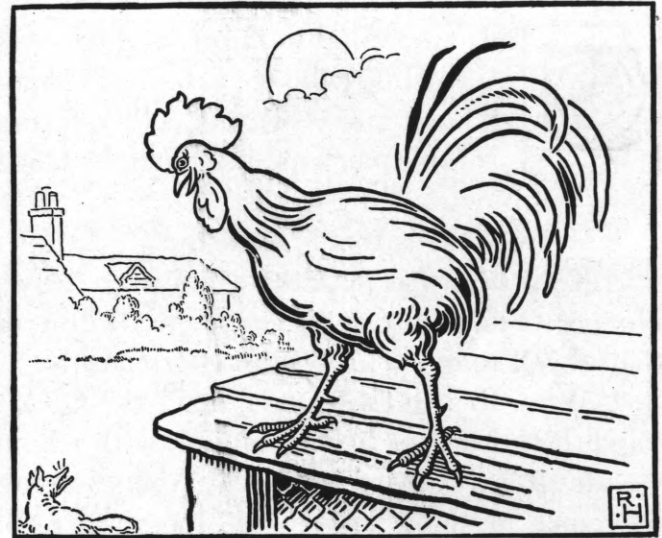
"What is it you see?" said the Fox.

"It is only my master's Dog that is coming towards us. What, going so soon?" he continued, as the Fox began to turn away as soon

as he had heard the news. "Will you not stop and congratulate the Dog on the reign of universal peace?"

"I would gladly do so," said the Fox, "but I fear he may not have heard of King Lion's decree."

Cunning often outwits itself.



"What, going so soon?"

up in despair. Then the Sun came out and shone in all his glory upon the traveller, who soon found it too hot to walk with his cloak on.

Kindness effects more than Severity.

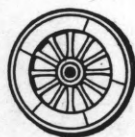


THE Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger. Suddenly they saw a traveller coming down the road, and the Sun said: "I see a way to decide our dispute. Whichever of us can cause that traveller to take off his cloak

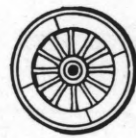


shall be regarded as the stronger. You begin." So the Sun retired behind a cloud, and the Wind began to blow as hard as it could upon the traveller. But the harder he blew the more closely did the traveller wrap his cloak round him, till at last the Wind had to give





HERCULES AND THE WAGGONER



WAGGONER was once driving a heavy load along a very muddy way. At last he came to a part of the road where the wheels sank half-way into the mire, and the more the horses pulled, the deeper sank the wheels. So the Waggoner threw down his whip, and knelt down and prayed to Hercules the Strong. "O Hercules, help me in this my hour of distress," quoth he. But Hercules appeared to him, and said :

"Tut, man, don't sprawl there. Get up and put your shoulder to the wheel."

The gods help them that help themselves.





ONCE upon a time there was a Miser who used to hide his gold at the foot of a tree in his garden; but every week he used to go and dig it up and gloat over his gains. A robber, who had noticed this, went and dug up the gold and decamped with it. When the Miser next came to gloat over his treasures, he found nothing but the empty hole. He tore his hair, and raised such an outcry that all the neighbours came around him, and he told them how he used to come and visit his

gold. "Did you ever take any of it out?" asked one of them.

"Nay," said he, "I only came to look at it."

"Then come again and look at the hole," said a neighbour; "it will do you just as much good."

Wealth unused might as well not exist.





THE MAN & THE BOY THE DONKEY.



MAN and his son were once going with their Donkey to market. As they were walking along by its side a countryman passed them and said : "You fools, what is a Donkey for but to ride upon?"

So the Man put the Boy on the Donkey and they went on their way. But soon they passed a group of men, one of whom said : "See that lazy youngster, he lets his father walk while he rides."

So the Man ordered his Boy to get off, and got on himself. But they hadn't gone far when they passed two women, one of whom said to the other : "Shame on that lazy lout to let his poor little son trudge along."

Well, the Man didn't know what to

do, but at last he took his Boy up before him on the Donkey. By this time they had come to the town, and the passers-by began to jeer and point at them. The Man stopped and asked what they were scoffing at. The men said: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself for overloading that poor Donkey of yours—you and your hulking son?"

The Man and Boy got off and tried to think what to do. They thought and they thought, till at last they cut down a pole, tied the Donkey's feet to it, and raised the pole and the Donkey to their shoulders. They went along amid the laughter of all who met them



till they came to Market Bridge, when the Donkey, getting one of his feet loose, kicked out and caused the Boy to drop his end of the pole. In the struggle the Donkey fell over the bridge, and his fore-feet being tied together he was drowned.

"That will teach you," said an old man who had followed them:

"Please all, and you will please none."





A FOX after crossing a river got its tail entangled in a bush, and could not move. A number of Mosquitoes seeing its plight settled upon it and enjoyed a good meal undisturbed by its tail. A hedgehog strolling by took pity upon the Fox and went up to him: "You are in a bad way, neighbour," said the hedgehog; "shall I relieve you by driving off those Mosquitoes who are sucking your blood?"

"Thank you, Master Hedgehog," said the Fox, "but I would rather not."

"Why, how is that?" asked the hedgehog.



"Well, you see," was the answer, "these Mosquitoes have had their fill; if you drive these away, others will come with fresh appetite and bleed me to death."

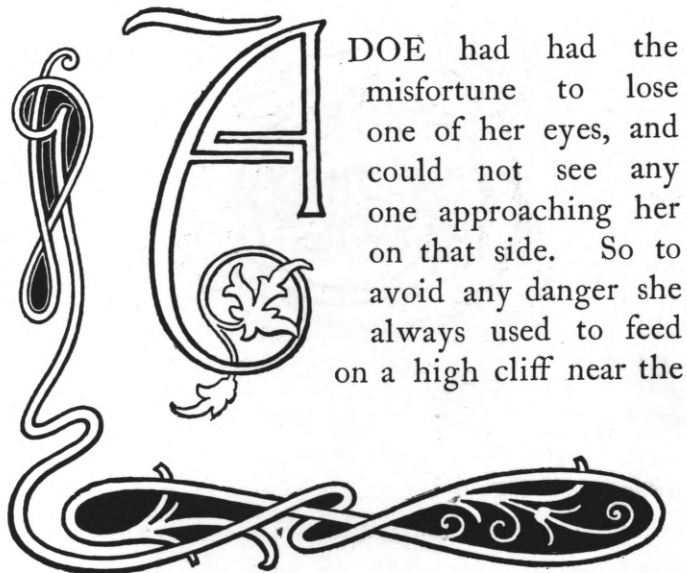


IT happened that a Fox caught its tail in a trap, and in struggling to release himself lost all of it but the stump. At first he was ashamed to show himself among his fellow foxes. But at last he determined to put a bolder face upon his misfortune, and summoned all the foxes to a general meeting to consider a proposal which he had to place before them. When they had assembled together the Fox proposed that they should all do away with their tails. He pointed out how inconvenient a tail was when they were pursued by their enemies, the dogs; how much it was in the way when they

desired to sit down and hold a friendly conversation with one another. He failed to see any advantage in carrying about such a useless encumbrance. "That is all very well," said one of the older foxes; "but I do not think you would have recommended us to dispense with our chief ornament if you had not happened to lose it yourself."

Distrust interested advice.





sea, with her sound eye looking towards the land. By this means she could see whenever the hunters approached her on land, and often escaped by this means. But the hunters found out that she was blind of one eye, and hiring a boat rowed under the cliff where she used to feed and shot her from the sea. "Ah," cried she with her dying voice,

"You cannot escape your fate."





LONG ago, the mice held a general council to consider what measures they could take to outwit their common enemy, the Cat. Some said this, and some said that; but at last a young mouse got up and said he had a proposal to make, which he thought would meet the case. "You will all agree," said he, "that our chief danger consists in the sly and treacherous manner in which the enemy approaches us. Now, if we could receive some signal of her approach, we could easily escape from her. I venture, therefore, to propose that a small bell be procured, and



attached by a ribbon round the neck of the Cat. By this means we should always know when she was about, and could easily retire while she was in the neighbourhood."


This proposal met with general applause, until an old mouse got up and said: "That is all very well, but who is to bell the Cat?" The mice looked at one another and nobody spoke. Then the old mouse said:

"It is easy to propose impossible remedies."



"That is all
very well,





THE HARE & THE TORTOISE

THE Hare was once boasting of his speed before the other animals. "I have never yet been beaten," said he, "when I put forth my full speed. I challenge any one here to race with me."

The Tortoise said quietly : "I accept your challenge."

"That is a good joke," said the Hare ; "I could dance round you all the way."

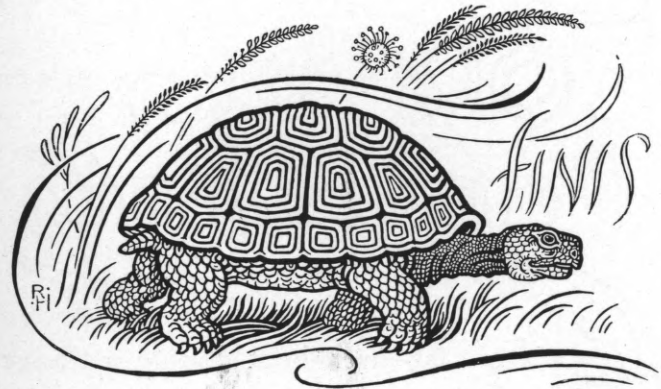
"Keep your boasting till you've beaten," answered the Tortoise. "Shall we race?"

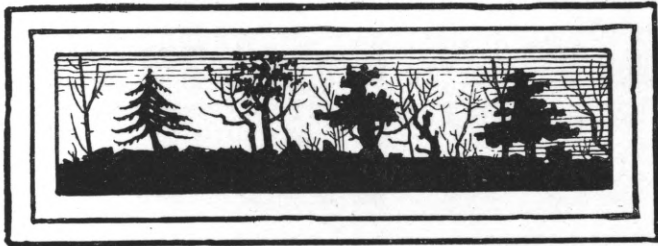
So a course was fixed and a start was made. The Hare darted almost out of sight at once, but soon stopped and, to show his contempt for the Tortoise, lay down to have a nap.



The Tortoise plodded on and plodded on, and when the Hare awoke from his nap, he saw the Tortoise just near the winning-post and could not run up in time to save the race. Then said the Tortoise :

"Plodding wins the race."





The Old Man and Death

AN old labourer, bent double with age and toil, was gathering sticks in a forest. At last he grew so tired and hopeless that he threw down the bundle of sticks, and cried out : “ I cannot bear this life any longer. Ah, I wish Death would only come and take me ! ”

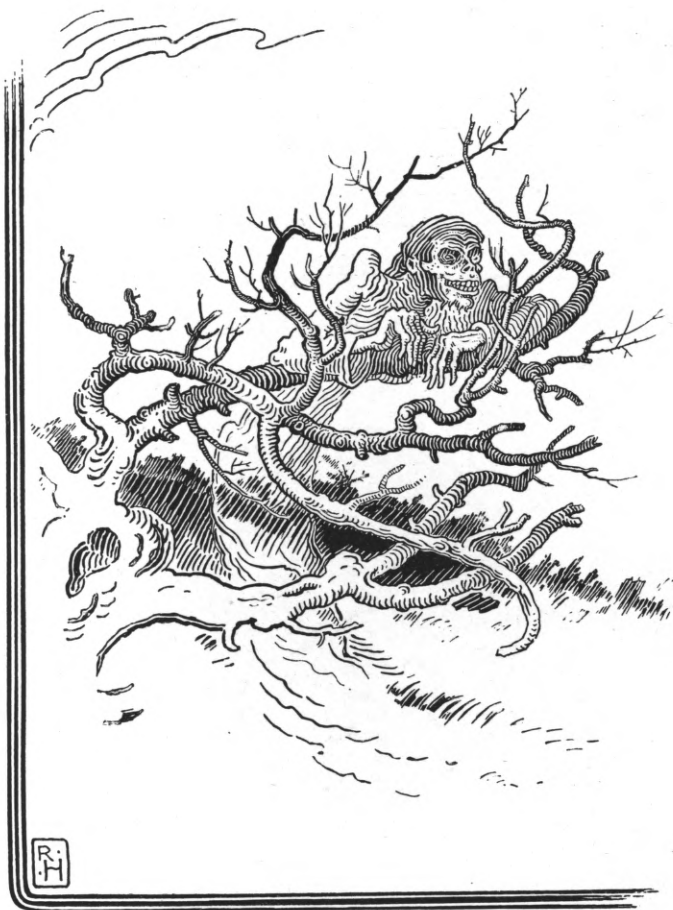
As he spoke, Death, a grisly skeleton,

appeared and said to him : “ What wouldst thou, Mortal ? I heard thee call me . ”

“ Please, sir, ” replied the woodcutter, “ would you kindly help me to lift this faggot of sticks on to my shoulder ? ”

We would often be sorry if our wishes were gratified.







The Hare with many friends

AHARE was very popular with the other beasts who all claimed to be her friends. But one day she heard the hounds approaching and hoped to escape them by the aid of her many Friends. So she went to the horse, and asked him to carry her away from the hounds on his back. But he declined, stating that he had important work to do for his master. "He felt sure," he said, "that all her other friends would come to her assistance." She then applied to the bull, and hoped that he would repel the hounds with his horns. The bull replied: "I am very sorry, but I have an appointment with a lady; but I feel sure that our friend the goat will do what you want." The goat, however, feared that his back might do her some harm if he took her upon it. The ram, he felt sure, was the

proper friend to apply to. So she went to the ram and told him the case. The ram replied: "Another time, my dear friend. I do not like to interfere on the present occasion, as hounds have been known to eat sheep as well as hares." The Hare then applied, as a last hope, to the calf, who regretted that he was unable to help her, as he did not like to take the responsibility upon himself, as so many older persons than himself had declined the task. By this time the hounds were quite near, and the Hare took to her heels and luckily escaped.

He that has many friends, has no friends.



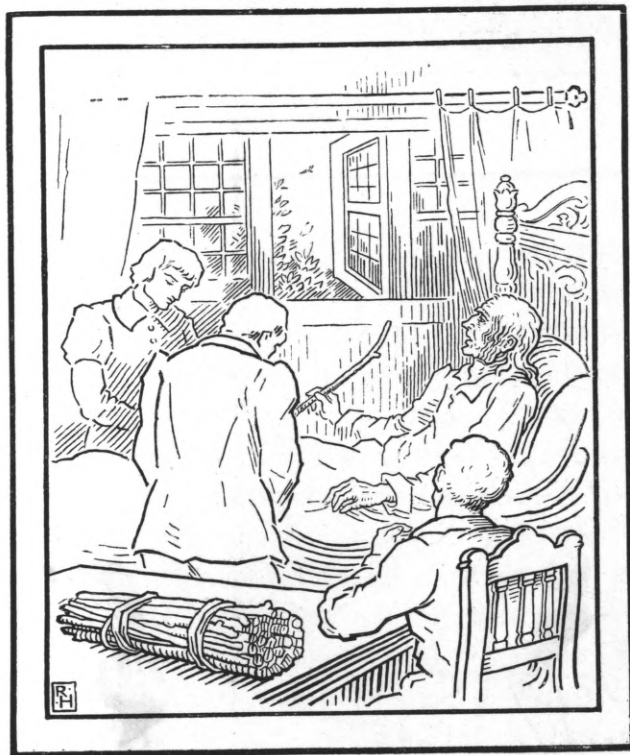
THE LION IN LOVE

ALION once fell in love with a beautiful maiden and proposed marriage to her parents. The old people did not know what to say. They did not like to give their daughter to the Lion, yet they did not wish to enrage the King of Beasts. At last the father said: "We feel highly honoured by your Majesty's proposal, but you see our daughter is a tender young thing, and we fear that in the vehemence of your affection you might possibly do her some injury. Might I venture to suggest that your Majesty should have your claws removed, and your teeth extracted, then we would gladly consider your proposal again." The Lion was so much in love that he had his claws trimmed and his big teeth taken out. But when he

came again to the parents of the young girl they simply laughed in his face, and bade him do his worst.

Love can tame the wildest.





UNITY
IS
STRENGTH

The Bundle of Sticks

AN old man on the point of death summoned his sons around him to give them some parting advice. He ordered his servants to bring in a faggot of sticks, and said to his eldest son : "Break it." The son strained and strained, but with all his efforts was unable to break the Bundle. The other sons also tried, but none of them was successful. "Untie the faggots," said the father, "and each of you take a stick." When they had done so, he called out to them : "Now, break," and each stick was easily broken. "You see my meaning," said their father.

"Union gives strength."

The Lion, the Fox and the Beasts

THE Lion once gave out that he was sick unto death, and summoned the animals to come and hear his last Will and Testament. So the Goat came to the Lion's cave, and stopped there listening for a long time. Then a Sheep went in, and before she came out a Calf came up to receive the last wishes of the Lord of the Beasts. But soon the Lion seemed to recover, and came to the mouth of his cave, and saw the Fox who had been waiting outside for some time. "Why do you not come to pay your respects to me?" said the Lion to the Fox.

"I beg your Majesty's pardon," said the Fox, "but I noticed the track of the animals that have already come to you; and while I

see many hoof-marks going in, I see none coming out. Till the animals that have entered your cave come out again I prefer to remain in the open air."

*It is easier to get into the enemy's toils
than out again.*





The Ass's Brains

THE Lion and the Fox went hunting together. The Lion, on the advice of the Fox, sent a message to the Ass, proposing to make an alliance between their two families. The Ass came to the place of meeting, overjoyed at the prospect of a royal alliance. But when he came there the Lion simply pounced on the Ass, and said to the Fox: "Here is our dinner for to-day. Watch you here while I go and have a nap. Woe betide you if you touch my prey." The Lion went away and the Fox waited; but finding that his master did not return, ventured to take out the brains of the Ass and ate them up. When the Lion came back he soon noticed the absence of the brains, and asked the Fox in a terrible voice: "What have you done with the brains?"

"Brains, your Majesty! it had none, or it would never have fallen into your trap."

Wit has always an answer ready.



The Eagle & the Arrow

AN Eagle was soaring through the air when suddenly it heard the whizz of an Arrow, and felt itself wounded to death. Slowly it fluttered down to the earth, with its life-blood pouring out of it. Looking down upon the Arrow with which it had been pierced, it found that the haft of the Arrow had been feathered with one of its own plumes. "Alas!" it cried, as it died,

"We often give our enemies the means for our own destruction."

the bride see this than she jumped up from her seat and tried to pounce upon the mouse. "Ah, you see," said Venus,

"Nature will out."



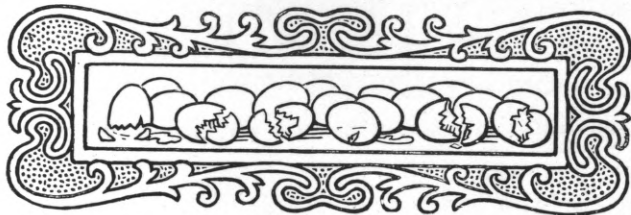
THE gods were once disputing whether it was possible for a living being to change its nature. Jupiter said "Yes," but Venus said "No." So, to try the question, Jupiter turned a Cat into a Maiden, and gave her to a young man for wife. The wedding was duly performed and the young couple sat down to the wedding-feast. "See," said Jupiter to Venus, "how becomingly she behaves. Who could tell that yesterday she was but a Cat? Surely her nature is changed?"

"Wait a minute," replied Venus, and let loose a mouse into the room. No sooner did



The Milkmaid

and her Pail



PATTY, the Milkmaid, was going to market carrying her milk in a Pail on her head. As she went along she began calculating what she would do with the money she would get for the milk. "I'll buy some fowls from Farmer Brown," said she, "and they will lay eggs each morning, which I will sell to the parson's wife. With the money that I get from the sale of these eggs I'll buy myself a new dimity frock and a chip hat; and when I go to market, won't all the young men come up and speak to me! Polly Shaw will be that jealous; but I don't care. I shall just look at her and toss my head like this." As she spoke, she tossed her head back, the Pail fell off it and all the milk was spilt. So she had to go home and tell her mother what had occurred.

"Ah, my child," said her mother,

"Do not count your chickens before they are hatched."



*The Horse
& the Ass*



A HORSE and an Ass were travelling together, the Horse prancing along in its fine trappings, the Ass carrying with difficulty the heavy weight in its panniers. "I wish I were you," sighed the Ass; "nothing to do and well fed, and all that fine harness upon you." Next day, however, there was a great battle, and the Horse was wounded to death in the final charge of the day. His friend, the Ass, happened to pass by shortly afterwards and found him on the point of death. "I was wrong," said the Ass :

"Better humble security than gilded danger."



The Trumpeter taken Prisoner.

A TRUMPETER during a battle ventured too near the enemy and was captured by them. They were about to proceed to put him to death when he begged them to hear his plea for mercy. "I do not fight," said he, "and indeed carry no weapon ; I only blow this trumpet, and surely that cannot harm you ; then why should you kill me ?"

"You may not fight yourself," said the others, "but you encourage and guide your men to the fight."

Words may be deeds.





"You fools! see what you have been hissing."

R

The Buffoon & the Countryman

AT a country fair there was a Buffoon who made all the people laugh by imitating the cries of various animals. He finished off by squeaking so like a pig that the spectators thought that he had a porker concealed about him. But a Countryman who stood by said: "Call that a pig's squeak! Nothing like it. You give me till to-morrow and I will show you what it's like." The audience laughed, but next day, sure enough, the Countryman appeared on the stage, and putting his head down squealed so hideously that the spectators hissed and threw stones at him to make him stop. "You fools!" he cried, "see what you have been hissing," and held up a little pig whose ear he had been pinching to make him utter the squeals.

Men often applaud an imitation, and hiss the real thing.

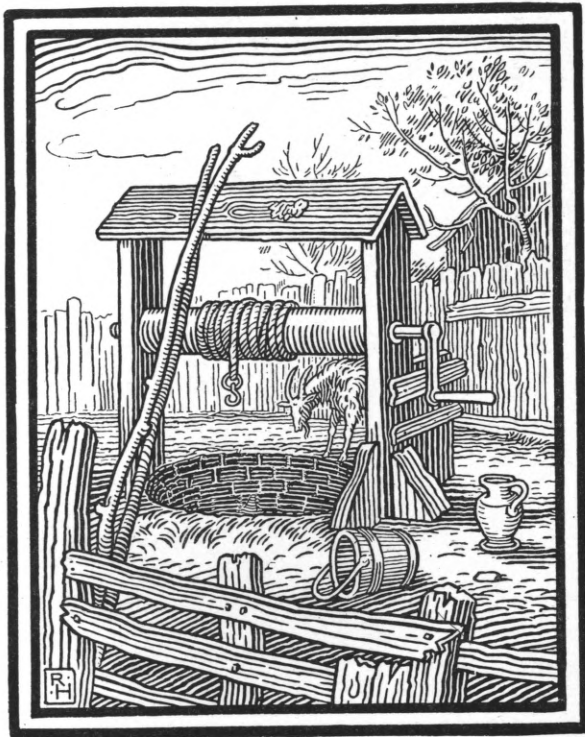
The Old Woman and the Wine-Jar =



YOU must know that sometimes old women like a glass of wine. One of this sort once found a Wine-jar lying in the road, and eagerly went up to it hoping to find it full. But when she took it up she found that all the wine had been drunk out of it. Still she took a long sniff at the mouth of the Jar. "Ah," she cried,

"What memories cling round the instruments of our pleasure."





The Fox & the Goat

BY an unlucky chance a Fox fell into a deep well from which he could not get out. A Goat passed by shortly afterwards, and asked the Fox what he was doing down there. "Oh, have you not heard?" said the Fox; "there is going to be a great drought, so I jumped down here in order to be sure to have water by me. Why don't you come down too?" The Goat thought well of this advice, and jumped down into the well. But the Fox immediately jumped on her back, and by putting his foot on her long horns managed to jump up to the edge of the well. "Good-bye, friend," said the Fox; "remember next time,

"Never trust the advice of a man in difficulties."

And this is the end of Æsop's Fables.
HURRAH !

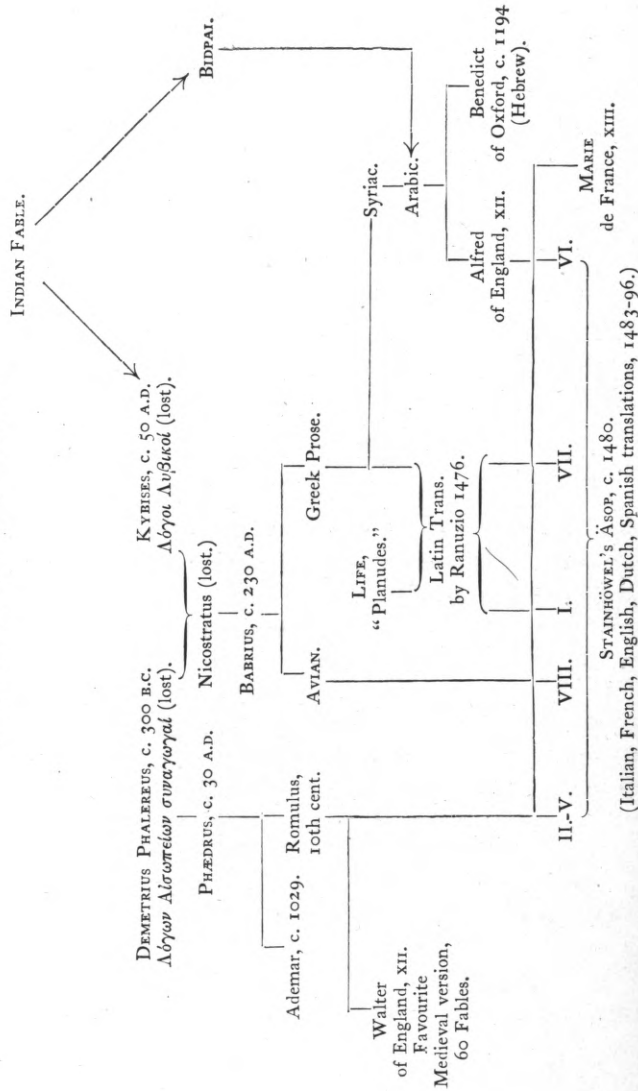


NOTES

So the tales were told ages before Æsop; and asses under lions' manes roared in Hebrew; and sly foxes flattered in Etruscan; and wolves in sheep's clothing gnashed their teeth in Sanskrit, no doubt.

THACKERAY, *The Newcomes.*

PEDIGREE OF ÆSOP



NOTES

THE European Æsop is derived from the Latin and German Æsop compiled by Heinrich Stainhöwel about 1480 A.D. This consists of the following six parts (see Pedigree opposite).

(1) Medieval life of Æsop, attributed to Planudes. (I. in Pedigree.)

(2) Four books of fables, connected with the name of Romulus, but really, as modern research has shown, all derived from Phædrus, though in a fuller form than the extant remains of that poet. (II.-V. in Pedigree.)

(3) *Fabulae Extravagantes*: a series of beast stories of the Reynard the Fox type, and probably connected with the new fables introduced by Marie de France. (VI. in Pedigree.)

(4) A few fables from the Greek prose Æsop, really prosings of Babrius. (VII. in Pedigree.)

(5) Selection from the fables of Avian. (VIII. in Pedigree.)

(6) *Facetiae* from Poggio and Petrus Alfonsi.

All the vernacular versions of Europe were derived in the first instance from this *omnium gatherum*. Thus in England Caxton introduced the Stainhöwel through the medium of the French. Later collections omitted much of the Stainhöwel, especially the *Fabulae Extravagantes* and the *Facetiae*, and added somewhat from the later editions of the Greek prose Æsop, which up to the time of Bentley were supposed to be derived from the Samian slave himself. La Fontaine

introduced a few oriental Apologues among the latter half of his *Fables*. Some of these, e.g. "La Perrette," have been incorporated into the later *Æsops*.

The present collection aims at representing in selection and arrangement this history of the European *Æsop*.¹ Three quarters of its contents give in due order those of Stainhöwel, which have survived in the struggle for existence in the popular consciousness. As a kind of appendix the last quarter of fables in this book gives a miscellaneous set derived from various collections published since the Stainhöwel, and winning their way by force of merit into the popular *Æsops*. For the fables derived from the Stainhöwel-Caxton I have referred briefly to the bibliographical appendix in my edition of Caxton, pp. 225, 268, by the symbols used there, as follows:—

Ro. = Four books of Romulus, really Phædrus.

Ex. v. = Extravagantes.

Re. = Greek prose fables, latinised by Remicius.

Av. = Avian.

Po. = Poggio.

I give here a short summary of the information more fully contained in these bibliographical lists. I have gone more into detail for the last twenty fables or so which do not occur in Caxton.

I.—COCK AND PEARL (Ro. i. 1).

Phædrus, iii. 12. Cannot be traced earlier or elsewhere. It gave its title to Boner's German collection of fables. Luther, La Fontaine, Lessing, Krilof, included it in their collections. It is quoted by Rabelais, Bacon, *Essays*, xiii., and Mr. Stevenson, *Catriona*.

¹ Dodsley's *Æsop* in the last century was arranged on a somewhat similar plan; being divided into three books of Ancient, Modern, and Original Fables.

II.—WOLF AND LAMB (Ro. i. 2).

Phædrus, i. 1. Probably Indian, occurring as the Dipi Jātaka, in Tibet and in Madagascar. In the Jātaka a Panther meets a Kid and complains that his tail has been trodden upon. The Kid gently points out that the Panther's face was towards him.

Panther. "My tail covers the earth."

Kid. "But I came through the air."

Panther. "I saw you frightening the beasts by coming through the air. You prevented my getting any prey."
—*Warra, Warra, Warra*.

The Jātaka occurs in Tibet, told of the Wolf and the Sheep. It is referred to by Shakespeare, *Henry IV*. Act I. scene viii.

III.—DOG AND SHADOW (Ro. i. 5).

Phædrus, i. 4. Probably Indian, from the Calladhanuggaha Jātaka (*Folklore Journal*, ii. 371 *seq.*). An unfaithful wife eloping with her lover arrives at the bank of a stream. There the lover persuades her to strip herself so that he may carry her clothes across the stream, which he proceeds to do, but never returns. Indra, seeing her plight, changes himself into a jackal bearing a piece of flesh and goes down to the bank of the stream. In its waters fish are disporting, and the Indra-jackal, laying aside his meat, plunges in after one of them. A vulture hovering near seizes hold of the meat and bears it aloft, and the jackal, returning unsuccessful from his fishing, is taunted by the woman. In the imitation of the Jātaka which occurs in the Panchatantra (v. 8) her taunt is:

"The fish swims in the waters still, the vulture is off with the meat.

"Deprived of both fish and meat, Mistress Jackal, whither away?"

The jackal replies:

"Great as is my wisdom, thine is twice as great.

"No husband, no lover, no clothes, lady, whither away?"

Thus, in the Indian version the loss of the meat is a deliberate plan of the god Indra to read a lesson to the faithless wife. In all the earlier versions the dog is swimming in the stream. The passage across the bridge we get from Marie de France or her original.

IV.—LION'S SHARE (Ro. i. 6).

Phædrus, i. 5. The companions of the Lion in Phædrus are a Cow, a Goat, and a Sheep. This seems to point to some mistranslation from an Indian original, though none such has been discovered. The medieval versions of Marie de France and Benedict of Oxford (Hebrew) have another version in which the Lion's partners are carnivorous, as is appropriate. Our expression, "Lion's share," comes from this fable, on which a special monograph has been written by C. Górski, 1888 (Dissertation).

V.—THE WOLF AND CRANE (Ro. i. 8).

Phædrus, i. 8. Certainly Indian. Occurring as the Javāsakuna Jātaka, in which Buddha tells the story of a Lion and a Crane to illustrate the ingratitude of the wicked. The Jātaka concludes: "The master, having given the lesson, summed up the Jātaka thus: At that time the Lion was Devadatta [the Buddhist Judas], and the Crane was I myself." This is a striking example how the Indian doctrine of the transmigration of souls could be utilised to

connect a great moral teacher with the history of the fable. In the same way Buddha is represented as knowing the Wolf and Lamb fable, because he had been the Kid of the original.

In my *History of the Æsopic Fable* I have selected the "Wolf and the Crane" for specially full treatment; and my bibliography of its occurrences runs to over a hundred numbers, pp. 232-234. The Buddhistic form of the fable first became known to Europe in 1691 in De La Loubère's *Description of Siam*. It had undoubtedly reached the ancient world by two different roads: (a) As a Libyan fable which was included by Demetrius of Phaleron in his *Assemblies of Æsopic Fables*, circa 300 B.C., from whom Phædrus obtained it; (b) as one of the "Fables of Kybises," brought from Ceylon to Alexandria, c. 50 A.D. This form, which still retains the Lion, was used by a Rabbi, Jochanan ben Saccai, c. 120 A.D., to induce the Jews not to revolt against the Romans; this is found in the great Rabbinical Commentary on Genesis, *Bereshith Rabba*, c. 64.

It has been conjectured that the tradition of the Ichneumon picking the teeth of the Crocodile (Herod. ii. 68) was derived from this fable, which has always been very popular. The Greeks had a proverb, "Out of the Wolf's mouth." The fable is figured on the Bayeux tapestry (see frontispiece to my *History*).

VI.—MAN AND SERPENT (Ro. ii. 10).

In medieval prose Phædrus; also in Gabrias, a medieval derivative of Babrius, though not now extant in either Phædrus or Babrius. Certainly Indian, for as Benfey has shown, the Greek and the Latin forms together make up the original story as extant in Fables *Bidpai*. (See Jacobs, *Indian Fairy Tales*, xv.: "The Gold-giving Serpent," and

Notes, pp. 246, 247.) The fable has found its way among European folk tales in Germany, Poland, and Iceland.

VII.—TOWN AND COUNTRY MOUSE

(Ro. i. 12).

Horace, *Sat.* II. vi. 77. It must also have occurred in Phædrus, as the medieval prose version of Ademar contains a relic in the Iambic Trimeter of the line—

Perduxit precibus post in urbem rusticum.

Prior and Montagu elaborated the fable for political purposes in their "Town and Country Mouse," 1687.

VIII.—FOX AND CROW (Ro. i. 15).

Phædrus, i. 13. Probably Indian. There are a couple of Jātakas having the same moral. There is an English proverb: "The Fox praises the meat out of the Crow's mouth." The fable is figured on the Bayeux tapestry. (See Frontispiece to *History*.) Thackeray makes use of it in his *pot pourri* of fables in the Prologue to *The Newcomes*. It is perhaps worth while quoting Professor de Gubernatis's solar myth explanation of the fable in his *Zoological Mythology*, ii. 251: "The Fox (the Spring aurora) takes the cheese (the Moon) from the Crow (the winter night) by making it sing!"

IX.—THE SICK LION (Ro. i. 16).

Phædrus, i. 21.

X.—ASS AND LAP-DOG (Ro. i. 17).

Not in extant Phædrus, but must have been in the complete edition, as the medieval prose versions preserve some of the lines.

XI.—THE LION AND THE MOUSE (Ro. i. 18).

From medieval prose Phædrus, which still retains a line or two of the original, but not now extant. Also certainly Indian in the form of "Elephant and Mouse," as elephants are often tied to trees as preliminary to taming them. The Greek form of the fable got into Egyptian literature about 200 A.D., when it occurs in a late Leyden papyrus. Upon this a whole theory of the African origin of the fable was founded by the late Sir R. F. Burton. (See Jacobs, *l.c.* 91, 92.)

XII.—SWALLOW AND OTHER BIRDS

(Ro. i. 20).

In medieval prose Phædrus and Bayeux tapestry. An attempt has been made to find an Indian origin for this fable, but without much success.

XIII.—FROGS DESIRING A KING (Ro. ii. 1).

Phædrus, i. 2. Said to have been recited by Solon to the Athenians. It has been recently found in Madagascar, where the Frogs present their petitions, in the first place, to the Sun, and, when the Heron commences to eat them all up, attempt to get the intervention of the Moon. (Ferrand. *Contes Malgaches*, 1893, No. xiv.)

XIV.—THE MOUNTAINS IN LABOUR

(Ro. ii. 5).

Phædrus, iv. 23. Referred to by Lucian, *Vera Historia*. Clearly referred to in Horace's line, *Ars Poet.* 139—
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

XV.—HARES AND FROGS (Ro. ii. 8).

In medieval prose Phædrus.

XVI.—WOLF AND KID (Ro. ii. 9).

In medieval prose Phædrus. Cf. Grimm, *Märchen*, v.

XVII.—WOODMAN AND SERPENT
(Ro. i. 10).

Phædrus, iv. 19. Probably Indian, occurring in *Mahabharata*. The versions vary as to the threatened victim. In some it is the peasant himself; in others, it is one of his children after he arrives home. In one of the medieval prologues of Phædrus, by Ademar, a woman finds and nourishes the serpent.

XVIII.—BALD MAN AND FLY (Ro. ii. 12).

Phædrus, iv. 31. Probably Indian, from the Makasa Jataka, in which a foolish son takes up an axe to kill a fly which is worrying his father's bald pate, but naturally misses the fly.

XIX.—FOX AND STORK (Ro. ii. 13).

Phædrus, i. 26. Occurs also in Plutarch, *Symp. Quæst.* i. 5.

XX.—FOX AND MASK (Ro. ii. 14).

Phædrus, i. 7. In Caxton this becomes "The Wolf and the Skull," and so loses all point.

XXI.—JAY AND PEACOCK (Ro. ii. 15).

Phædrus, i. 3. Referred to by Horace, *Epist.* I. iii. 18, and Plautus, *Aulul.* II. i. Probably Indian, owing to the habitat of the bird and the similarity of the Nacca Jataka. The parvenu bird varies. Benedict of Oxford, in his Hebrew version, makes it Raven. Most of the English Æsops call it a Jackdaw. Thackeray includes it in the Prologue to *The Newcomes*. A monograph has been written on this fable by M. Fuchs, 1886 (Dissertation). Our expression, "Borrowed plumes," comes from it.

XXII.—FROG AND OX (Ro. ii. 20).

Phædrus, i. 24. Told by Horace, *Sat.* II. iii. 314. Cf. Martial, x. 79. Carlyle gives a version in his *Miscellanies*, ii. 283, from the old German of Boner. Thackeray introduces it in the Prologue to *The Newcomes*. There is said to be a species of Frog in South America, *Cerātophrys*, which has a remarkable power of blowing itself out.

XXIII.—ANDROCLES (Ro. iii. 1).

Medieval prose Phædrus. Quoted by Appian, Aulus Gellius, and Seneca. Probably Oriental. Was dropped out of Æsop, but is familiar to us from its inclusion in Day's *Sandford and Merton*; see also, Painter, *Palace of Pleasure*, ed. Jacobs, i. 89, 90, where the slave is called Androdus.

XXIV.—BAT, BIRDS, AND BEASTS (Ro. iii. 4).

Medieval prose Phædrus. Quoted by Varro, and in the Pandects, xxi., *De evict.* I have made use of the Arabic

proverb about the ostrich: "They said to the camel-bird, 'Fly'; it said, 'I am a beast': they said, 'Carry'; it said, 'I am a bird.'"

XXV.—HART AND HUNTER (Ro. iii. 7).

Phædrus, i. 12. Possibly Eastern. It has recently been collected in Madagascar. (Ferrand. *Contes Malgaches*, xvi.)

XXVI.—SERPENT AND FILE (Ro. iii. 12).

Phædrus, iv. 8. Told in the Arabic fables of Lôqman of a cat. Quoted by Stevenson, *Master of Ballantrae*.

XXVII.—MAN AND WOOD (Ro. iii. 14).

Medieval prose Phædrus. Indian. Found also in Talmud, *Sanhedrim*, 39b.

XXVIII.—DOG AND WOLF (Ro. iii. 15).

Phædrus, iii. 7. Told in Avian, 37, and Benedict of Oxford, of a *lion* and a dog.

XXIX.—BELLY AND MEMBERS (Ro. iii. 16).

Medieval prose Æsop. Occurs also in Plutarch, *Coriol.* vi. (cf. North's *Plutarch*, ed. Skeat, p. 6. Also North's *Bidpai*, ed. Jacobs, p. 64). It is said to have been told by Menenius Agrippa to prevent the Plebeians seceding from the Patricians in the early days of Rome (Livy, I. xxx. 3). The second scene of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* is mainly devoted to this fable. Similar fables occur in the

East. An Egyptian *Debat* on very much the same subject was recently discovered by M. Maspero, who dates it *circa* 1250 B.C. It is found in the Upanishads, whence it came to the *Mahabharata*, thence possibly into the Zend Yaçna. A Buddhistic version exists in the Chinese *Avadanas*. The Jews had early knowledge of a similar fable, which is told in a Rabbinic Commentary on Psalm xxxix. There can be no doubt that St. Paul had a similar fable in his mind when writing the characteristic passage, 1 Cor. xii. 12-26. This combines the Indian idea of the contests of the Members with the Roman notion of the organic nature of the body politic. Thus this fable forms part of the sacred literature of the Egyptians, of Chinese, of Buddhists, Brahmins and Magians, of Jews and Christians; and we might almost add, of Romans and Englishmen. There were also medieval mysteries on the subject. Prato has a monograph on the fable in *Archivio per Tradizione Popolari*, iv. 25-40, the substance of which I have given in my *History*, pp. 82-99.

XXX.—HART IN OX-STALL (Ro. iii. 19).

Phædrus, ii. 8.

XXXI.—FOX AND GRAPES (Ro. iv. 1).

Occurs both in Phædrus (iv. 3) and Babrius, 19. Has been found by Dr. Leitner in Darbistan as "The Fox and the Pomegranates." Our expression, "The grapes are sour," comes from this.

XXXII.—THE PEACOCK AND JUNO (Ro. iv. 4).

Phædrus, iii. 18. Cf. Avian, 8.

XXXIII.—HORSE, HUNTER, AND STAG

(Ro. iv. 9).

Phædrus, iv. 4. Attributed by Aristotle, *Rhet.* ii. 20, to Stesichorus. Referred to by Horace, *Epist.* I. x. 34. Given in North's *Bidpai*, ed. Jacobs, p. 65.

XXXIV.—FOX AND LION (Ro. iv. 12).

Medieval prose Æsop. Probably Indian. Quoted by Plato, *Alcib.* i. 503. Horace, *Epist.* I. i. 73.

XXXV.—LION AND STATUE (Ro. iv. 15).

Medieval prose Phædrus. Quoted by Plutarch, *Apophth. Lacæd.* 69. Curiously enough, though this fable is no longer extant in Babrius, it is one of those used by Crusius to prove that Babrius was a Roman; for it exists among those passing under the name of Gabrias, which were certainly derived from a completer Babrius than that now extant. In this the Statue is declared to have been placed upon a sepulchral monument: a custom only found among the Romans and not among the Greeks. The fable also occurs in the Greek prose Æsop, ed. Halm, 63 (which is also derived from the Babrius), and in Avian, 24. It is quoted in *Spectator*, No. 11.

XXXVI.—ANT AND GRASSHOPPER (Ro. iv. 17).

Medieval prose Phædrus. The Ant is also the type of provident toil in Proverbs vi. 6. La Fontaine's first fable deals with this subject, and has recently formed the basis of the Opera *La Cigale*.

XXVII.—TREE AND REED (Ro. iv. 20).

Not from Phædrus, nor in the original Romulus, but inserted by Stainhöwel at the end of his selections from "Romulus" to make up the number twenty of the fourth book. Probably from Avian 16, though it also occurs in the prose Æsop, Ed. Halm, 179 (which is ultimately derived from Babrius 36). It is probably Indian, as in *Mahabharata* the Sea complains that the Rivers bring down to it oaks, but not reeds. It occurs also in the Talmud, *Tanith* 20. B. Cf. the line in the dirge in *Cymbeline*, "To thee the reed is as the oak." Wordsworth's poem: *The Oak and the Broom* develops the subject at great length.

XXXVIII.—FOX AND CAT (Ex. v. 5).

Probably from Marie de France, 98. There was a Greek proverb on the subject, attributed to Ion (Leutsch, *Paræcom. Graeci*, i. 147). The tale has got among the Folk, Grimm 75, Halm, *Griech. Märch.* 91.

XXXIX.—WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

(Ex. v. 15).

Practically derived from Matt. vii. 15. Thackeray makes effective use of it in the prologue to *The Newcomes*. As a matter of fact it does not occur in any of the collections attributed to Æsop. L'Estrange gives it as number 328, from Abstemius, an Italian fabulist, circa 1450.

XL.—DOG IN THE MANGER (Ex. v. 11).

It is difficult to trace how this fable got so early into the Stainhöwel. It is told very shortly of a Dog and a Horse by Lucian, *Adv. in Doct.* 30, but is not included in the

ordinary Greek prose Æsops. It was included as the last fable in Alsop's *Oxford Æsop*, 1798, where it was introduced in order to insert a gibe against Bentley for his "dog in the manger" behaviour with regard to the Royal Manuscripts. See Jebb, *Bentley*, p. 62.

XLI.—MAN AND WOODEN GOD (Re. vi.)

Taken by Stainhöwel from the hundred Latin prose versions of Greek fables translated by Ranutio D'Arezzo from a manuscript, in 1476, before any of the fables had been published in Greek. It occurs in the Greek prose Æsop 66, from Babrius 119.

XLII.—THE FISHER (Re. vii.)

Told by Herodotus, i. 141. Thence by Ennius, Ed. Vahlen, p. 151. Ranutio got it from prose Æsop, 39, derived from Babrius 9. There is an English proverb: "*Fish are not to be caught with a bird-call.*"

XLIII.—THE SHEPHERD BOY (Re. x.)

Ultimately derived from Babrius: though only extant in the Greek prose Æsop. Gittlbauer has restored it from the prose version in his edition of Babrius, number 199. We are familiar with the story from its inclusion in the spelling-books, like that of Mavor, whence our expression "*To cry wolf.*"

XLIV.—YOUNG THIEF AND MOTHER (Re. xiv.)

From Babrius through the Greek prose. Restored by Gittlbauer 247.

XLV.—MAN WITH TWO WIVES (Re. xvi.)

The last of Ranutio's hundred fables derived from prose Æsop's 56 = Babrius 22. It is probably eastern. Cf. Liebrecht, *Zur Volkskunde*, p. 120. Clouston, *Popular Tales*, i. 16.

XLVI.—NURSE AND WOLF (Av. i.)

From Avian. Chaucer seems to refer to it: *Frere's Tale*, 6957.

XLVII.—TORTOISE AND BIRDS (Av. ii.)

From Avian, though it also occurs in the Greek prose Æsop 419, from Babrius 115. Ælian's story of the Death of Æschylus because an eagle mistook his bald pate for a rock and dropped the tortoise on it, is supposed to be derived from this fable. It is certainly Indian, like most of Avian's, and occurs in the *Kacchapa Jātaka*. Here a Tortoise is carried by two birds, holding a stick in its mouth, and falls on opening its mouth to rebuke the birds that are scoffing at it. Buddha uses the incident as a lesson to a talkative king. Cf. North's *Bidpai*, ed. Jacobs 174, and *Indian Fairy Tales*, number 13.

XLVIII.—THE TWO CRABS (Av. iii.)

From Avian. Aristophanes, *Pax* 1083, says: "You will never get a crab to walk straight," which may refer to this fable.

XLIX.—ASS IN LION'S SKIN (Av. iv.)

Avian, ed. Ellis, 5. Supposed to be referred to by Socrates

when he says, Plato, *Cratyl.* 411 A, "I must not quake now I have donned the lion's skin." But it seems doubtful whether Socrates would have written himself down an ass, and the expression may really refer to the stage representations of Hercules. The fable is certainly Indian as it occurs among the Jātakas in a form which gives a *raison d'être* for the masquerade. The Ass in the Jātaka is dressed every morning by his master in the Lion's skin, so as to obtain free pasturage by frightening away the villagers. (Given in Jacobs, *Indian Fairy Tales*, number 20.) The story is told of a Hare in South Africa (Bleek, *Reineke Fuchs in Africa*). Thackeray includes it as before in his *Newcomes*.

L.—TWO FELLOWS AND BEAR (Av. viii.)

Avian, ed. Ellis, 9.

LI.—TWO POTS (Av. ix.)

Avian, ed. Ellis, 11. Probably Indian. (*Panch.* iii. 13.) It occurs also in the Apocrypha: "Have no fellowship with one that is mightier and richer than thyself, for how agree the Kettle and Earthen Pot together?" (*Ecclus.* xiii. 2). There is a Talmudic proverb: "If a jug fall on a stone, woe to the jug; if a stone fall on a jug, woe to the jug." (*Midr. Est. ap. Dukes Blumenlese*, No. 530.)

LII.—FOUR OXEN AND LION (Av. xiv.)

Avian, ed. Ellis, 18. Also Babrius 44 (*Three Bulls*). We have ancient pictorial representations of this fable. Cf. Helbig, *Untersuchungen* 93.

LIII.—FISHER AND LITTLE FISH (Av. xvi.)

Avian, ed. Ellis, 20. Also Babrius 6. Our "bird in

the hand" is the English representation of the ancient fable which has gradually ceased to appear among the popular Æsops.

LIV.—AVARICIOUS AND ENVIOUS (Av. xvii.)

Avian 22. Probably Indian, occurring in the *Panchatantra*. It has been recovered among the Indian folk of to-day by Major Temple in his delightful *Wide Awake Stories*, p. 215; very popular in the Middle Ages, occurring as a fabliau, and used in the Monks' sermons. (See the *Exempla of Jacques de Vitry*, ed. Crane, 196.) Hans Sachs used it, and Gower, *Conf. Amant.* ii. 2. Chamisso made it the basis of his tale *Abdullah*.

LV.—CROW AND PITCHER (Av. xx.)

Avian 27. A similar anecdote is told in the Talmud, *Aboda Sara*, 30 a. It is therefore probably Eastern.

LVI.—MAN AND SATYR (Av. xxii.)

Avian 29. Also in Babrius, ed. Gittlbauer, 183. From Greek prose Æsop, 64. Our expression "blow hot and cold" comes from this fable.

LVII.—GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS (Av. xxiv.)

Avian 33. Probably Indian, as a similar tale occurs in the Jātakas.

LVIII.—LABOURER AND NIGHTINGALE (Alf. iv.)

From Petrus Alfonsi, *Disciplina Clericalis*, c. 1106 A.D.; a set of tales taken from Oriental sources to season sermons;

very popular in the Middle Ages. Lydgate founded his *Chorle and Bird* upon it.

LIX.—FOX, COCK, AND DOG (Ro. vii.)

Inserted among a selection from Poggio's *Facetiae* by Stainhöwel, who derived it from Romulus, iv. 18, so that it was probably once extant in Phædrus. A similar fable occurs as the *Kukuta Jātaka* which is figured on the Buddhist Stupa of Bharhut. I have reproduced the figure in my *History*, p. 76, and suggest there that the medieval form represents the original of the Jātaka better than that occurring in the present text, from considerations derived from this illustration.

All the preceding fables occur in the Stainhöwel, and so in Caxton's Æsop. The remainder have come into the popular Æsops from various sources, some of which are by no means easy to trace.

LX.—WIND AND SUN.

Avian 4, but not included by Caxton in his *Selections from Avian*. L'Estrange has it as his Fable 223. It occurs also in Babrius, 18, whence it came to the Greek prose Æsop. An epigram of Sophocles against Euripides contains an allusion to this fable (Athen. xiii. 82). The fable is applied to the behaviour of wives by Plutarch: *Conj. Praec.* chap. xii. It is given by La Fontaine vi. 3, Lôqman (the Arabic Æsop) xxxiv., and Waldis' Esopus i. 89.

LXI.—HERCULES AND THE WAGGONER.

Avian 32. Babrius 20. Greek Æsop, ed. Halm, 81. Not included by Caxton in his *Selections*. "Put your shoulder to the wheel" obviously comes from this fable, and thus ultimately from Avian's line:

"Et manibus pigras disce juvare rotas."

Also in La Fontaine vi. 18, Waldis ii. 14, L'Estrange 246.

LXII.—MISER AND HIS GOLD.

Greek Prose Æsop, 59. Lessing, ii. 16. La Fontaine, iv. 20. L'Estrange, 146.

LXIII.—MAN, BOY, AND DONKEY.

La Fontaine, iii. 1, from Poggio's *Facetiae*. We get this ultimately from *Conde Lucanor*, a Spanish collection of tales, many of which can be traced to the East, so that this is probably of Oriental origin, and indeed it occurs as the Lady's nineteenth story in the Turkish book of the *Forty Vezirs*. The remarks of the passers-by in the original are more forcible than elegant.

LXIV.—FOX AND MOSQUITOES.

This is the only fable which can be traced with any plausibility to Æsop himself. At any rate, it is attributed to him on the high authority of Aristotle, *Rhet.* II. 20. The Roman Emperors seem to have had a special liking for this fable which they were wont to use to console provincials for the rapacity of proconsuls or procurators. Occurs in Plutarch, ed. Wittemb. IV. i. 144. Prose Æsop, 36 (from Aristotle). *Gesta Romanorum*, 51. Waldis, iv. 52. La Fontaine, xii. 13. L'Estrange, 254.

LXV.—FOX WITHOUT A TAIL.

Greek prose Æsop, 46. Probably from Babrius (see Gittlbauer's edition, no. 224). Also Waldis, iii. 41. La Fontaine, v. 5. L'Estrange, 101.

LXVI.—THE ONE-EYED DOE.

Greek Prose Æsop. L'Estrange, 147.

LXVII.—BELLING THE CAT.

La Fontaine, ii. 2, who probably got it from Abstemius, who may have derived it from the Fables of Bidpai. L'Estrange, 391. It is admirably told in the Prologue to *Piers Plowman*, texts B. and C. M. Jusserand, in his recent monograph on *Piers Plowman* (Eng. ed. p. 43), gives a representative of this fable found on the misericord of a stall at Great Malvern, the site of the poem. In a conspiracy against James III. of Scotland, Lord Grey narrated the fable, when Archibald Earl of Angus exclaimed: "I am he who will bell the cat." Hence afterwards he was called Archibald Bell-the-Cat (Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, I. xix.). The Cat in Plowman's apologue is John of Gaunt. Skelton alludes to the fable in his *Colin Clout*. We get the expression "bell the cat" from it.

LXVIII.—HARE AND TORTOISE.

L'Estrange, 133. It occurs as a folk-tale in Grimm, and among the Folk in England.

LXIX.—OLD MAN AND DEATH.

Greek Æsop, ed. Halm, 90. Lōqman, 14. La Fontaine, i. 16. L'Estrange, 113. The similar fable of the *Messengers of Death* (on which cf. Dr. Morris in *Folklore Journal*) is certainly derived from India.

LXX.—HARE AND MANY FRIENDS.

An original fable of Gay's, which has perhaps retained its popularity owing to the couplet:

And when a Lady's in the case,
You know all other things give place.

LXXI.—THE LION IN LOVE.

Babrius 98. Used by Eumenes to warn the Macedonians against the wiles of Antigonos (Diod. Sicul. xix. 25). La Fontaine, iv. 1. L'Estrange, 121.

LXXII.—BUNDLE OF STICKS.

Babrius 47. A similar apologue is told of Ghenghiz Khan, and occurs in Harkon's *Armenian History of the Tartars*. Plutarch tells it of a king of Scythia (*Apophth.* 84, 16). Cf. Eccl. iv. 12. L'Estrange, 62. La Fontaine, iv. 17.

LXXIII.—LION, FOX, AND BEASTS (Ro. iv. 12).

Referred to by Plato, *Alcib.* i. 503; also by Horace, *Epist.* I. i. 73 (*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*). It comes to us from the medieval prose Phædrus. Probably Indian, as it occurs in the *Panchatantra*, iii. 14. Also in the *Tutinameh*, ii. 125.

LXXIV.—ASS'S BRAINS.

Babrius 95, told of the Lion and Bear. Certainly Indian, where it occurs in the *Panchatantra*, iv. 2, except that an Ass occurs instead of a Deer. From India the fable got to Judæa, where it is found in the Rabbinic Commentary on Exodus, here again the animal is an Ass. In both Indian and Greek original the animal loses its heart, which is regarded by the Ancients as the seat of intelligence. I have had to change the missing organ in order to preserve the pun which makes up most of the point of the story. The tale is however of very great critical importance in the

history of the fable, and I have inserted it mainly for that reason. Mr. G. C. Keibel has studied the genealogy of the various versions in a recent article in *Zeits. für vergleich. Literaturgeschichte*, 1894, p. 264 seq.

LXXV.—EAGLE AND ARROW.

Æschylus' *Myrmidons* as given by the Scholiast on Aristophanes' *Aves*, 808. Æschylus quotes it as being a Libyan fable, it is therefore probably Eastern. Byron refers to it in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*:

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.

He got the idea from Waller, *To a lady singing a song of his composing*. Cf. La Fontaine, ii. 6.

LXXVI.—THE CAT-MAIDEN.

From Phædrus, though not in the ordinary editions; the whole of the poem, however, can be restored from the prose version in the medieval *Esopus ad Rufum*. (See my *History*, p. 12.) The fable is told of a weasel by the dramatist Strattis, c. 400 B.C., and by Alexis, 375 B.C. Probably Indian, as a similar story occurs in the *Panchatantra*. A Brahmin saves a Mouse and turns it into a Maiden whom he determines to marry to the most powerful being in the world. The Mouse-Maiden objects to the Sun as a husband, as being too hot: to the Clouds, which can obscure the Sun, as being too cold: to the Wind, which can drive the Clouds, as too unsteady: to the Mountain, which can

withstand the Wind, as being inferior to Mice which can bore into its entrails. So the Brahmin goes with her to the Mouse-King. Her body became beautified by her hair standing on end for joy, and she said: "Papa, make me into a Mouse, and give me to him as a wife." The Indian fable has exactly the same moral as the Greek one, *Naturam expellas*. We can trace the incident of strong, stronger, more strong still, and strongest, in the Talmud, while there is a foreign air about the metempsychosis in the Phædrine fable. As this fable is one of the earliest known in Greece before Alexander's march to India, it is an important piece of evidence for the transmission of fables from the East. (Cf. La Fontaine, ii. 18; ix. 7.)

LXXVII.—MILKMAID AND HER PAIL.

Has become popular through La Fontaine's *Perrette*. Derived from India, as has been shown by Benfey in his *Einleitung. Panchatantra*, § 209. Professor Max Müller has expanded this in his admirable essay on the Emigration of Fables, *Selected Essays*, i. pp. 500-576. The story of Alnaschar, the Barber's Fifth Brother in the *Arabian Nights*, also comes from the same source. La Fontaine's version, which has made the fable so familiar to us all, comes from Bonaventure des Periers, *Contes et Nouvelles*, who got it from the *Dialogus Creaturarum* of Nicholas Pergamenus, who derived it from the *Sermones* of Jacques de Vitry (see Prof. Crane's edition, no. ii.), who probably derived it from the *Directorium Humanæ Vitæ* of John of Capua, a converted Jew, who translated it from the Hebrew version of the Arabic *Kalilah wa Dimnah*, which was itself derived from the old Syriac version of a Pehlevi translation of the original Indian work.

LXXVIII.—HORSE AND ASS.

Babrius 7. Cf. Kirchhoff, *Wendenmuth*, vii. 54 (edit. Oesterley). Some versions have only a "wounded charger," who is afterwards set to work as a draught horse.

LXXIX.—THE TRUMPETER PRISONER.

Greek prose Æsop, 386. Probably from Babrius. Cf. Gittlbauer, 171. Waldis, 155. L'Estrange, 67. Kirchhoff, vii. 93.

LXXX.—BUFFOON AND COUNTRYMAN.

Greek Prose Æsop.

LXXXI.—OLD WOMAN AND WINE-JAR.

Greek Prose Æsop.

LXXXII.—FOX AND GOAT (Re. iii.)

Phæd. iv. 9; occurs also in Babrius as reconstructed by Gittlbauer, No. 174.



INDEX

Roman numbers refer to the order of notes, Arabic to pages of text. A few proverbial expressions derived from fables are given in italics, with reference to the fables from which they are derived (*see* Notes). Cross references have been given for other titles of the fables.

- ANDROCLES, xxiii., 60
 Ant and Grasshopper, xxxvi., 86
 Ass and Lapdog, x., 24
 Ass in Lion's skin, xlix., 116
 Ass's Brains, lxxiv., 177
 Avaricious and Envious, liv., 127
- BALD MAN AND FLY, xviii., 47
 Bat, Birds, and Beasts, xxiv., 62
 Belling the Cat, lxvii., 159
 Belly and Members, xxix., 72
Blow hot and cold, *see* Man and Satyr
Borrowed plumes, *see* Jay and Peacock
 Brass Pot and Earthenware Pot, *see* Two Pots
 Buffoon and Countryman, lxxx., 189
 Bull and Frog, *see* Frog and Ox
 Bundle of Sticks, lxxii., 173
- CAT-MAIDEN, lxxvi., 180
 Cock and Pearl, i., 2
 Countryman and Serpent, *see* Woodman and Serpent
 Crabs, *see* Two Crabs
 Crow and Pitcher, lv., 129
- DAW AND PEACOCKS, *see* Jay and Peacocks
 Death and Old Man, *see* Old Man and Death
 Dog and Shadow, iii., 7
 Dog and Wolf, xxviii., 70
 Dog in Manger, xl., 97
- EAGLE AND ARROW, lxxv., 179
- Eagle and Tortoise, *see* Tortoise and Birds
- FISHER, xlii., 100
 Fisher and Little Fish, liii., 124
 Four Oxen and Lion, lii., 122
 Fox and Cat, xxxviii., 91
 Fox and Crow, viii., 19
 Fox and Goat, lxxxii., 193
 Fox and Grapes, xxxi., 76
 Fox and Lion, xxxiv., 83
 Fox and Mask, xx., 52
 Fox and Mosquitoes, lxiv., 152
 Fox and Stork, xix., 50
 Fox, Cock, and Dog, lix., 140
 Fox without a Tail, lxv., 154
 Frog and Ox, xxii., 57
 Frogs and Hares, *see* Hares and Frogs
 Frogs desiring a King, xiii., 31
- GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS, lviii., 134
Grapes are sour, *see* Fox and Grapes
- HARE AND TORTOISE, lxviii., 162
 Hare with many Friends, lxx., 168
 Hares and Frogs, xv., 38
 Hart and Hunter, xxv., 65
 Hart in Ox-stall, xxx., 74
 Hercules and Waggoner, lxi., 145
 Horse and Ass, lxxviii., 185
 Horse, Hunter, and Stag, xxxiii., 80
- JAY AND PEACOCK, xxi., 55
 Juno and Peacock, *see* Peacock and Juno

KID AND WOLF, *see* WOLF AND KID
King Log and King Stork, *see* Frogs
desiring a King

LABOURER AND NIGHTINGALE, lviii., 138
Lapdog and Ass, *see* Ass and Lapdog
Lion and Mouse, xi., 26
Lion and Statue, xxxv., 85
Lion, Fox, and Beasts, lxxiii., 174
Lion in Love, lxxi., 170
Lion Sick, *see* Sick Lion
Lion's Share, iv., 8

MAN AND SERPENT, vi., 12
Man and Satyr, lvi., 131
Man and Two Wives, xlv., 106
Man and Wood, xxvii., 68
Man and Wooden God (statue), xli.,
98
Man, Axe, and Wood, *see* Man and
Wood
Man, Boy, and Donkey, lxxiii., 149
Man, Lion, and Statue, *see* Lion and
Statue

Master's Eye, *see* Hart in Ox-stall
Mice in Council, *see* Belling the Cat
Milkmaid and Pail, lxxvii., 183
Miser and Gold, lxii., 146
Mountains in Labour, xiv., 36
Mouse and Lion, *see* Lion and Mouse

Nulla Vestigia retrorsum, *see* Lion, Fox,
and Beasts
Nurse and Wolf, xlvi., 109

OAK AND REED, *see* TREE AND REED
Old Man and Death, lxix., 164
Old Woman and Wine-jar, lxxxi., 190
One-eyed Doe, lxvi., 156
Oxen and Lion, *see* Four Oxen and
Lion

PEACOCK AND JUNO, xxxii., 79

Pitcher and Crow, *see* Crow and
Pitcher
Put your shoulder to the wheel, *see*
Hercules and Waggoner

SATYR AND MAN, *see* MAN AND SATYR
Serpent and File, xxvi., 67
Shepherd Boy, xliii., 102
Sick Lion, ix., 23
Sun and Wind, *see* Wind and Sun
Swallow and other Birds, xii., 28

THIEF AND MOTHER, *see* YOUNG THIEF
AND MOTHER
To blow hot and cold, *see* Man and Satyr
To cry "Wolf," *see* Shepherd Boy
To warm a serpent in your bosom, *see* Man
and Serpent
Tortoise and Birds, xlvii., 111
Town Mouse and Country Mouse, vii.,
15
Travellers and Bear, *see* Two Fellows
and Bear
Tree and Reed, xxxvii., 88
Trumpeter taken Prisoner, lxxix., 187
Two Crabs, xlviii., 114
Two Fellows and Bear, l., 118
Two Pots, li., 120

WAGGONER AND HERCULES, *see* HERCULES
AND WAGGONER
Wind and Sun, lx., 142
"Wolf!" *see* Shepherd Boy
Wolf and Crane, v., 10
Wolf and Dog, *see* Dog and Wolf
Wolf and Kid, xvi., 40
Wolf and Lamb, ii., 4
Wolf and Nurse, *see* Nurse and Wolf
Wolf in Sheep's Clothing, xxxix., 93
Woodman and Serpent, xvii., 43

YOUNG THIEF AND MOTHER, xlv., 105

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