

“Sleeping Beauty”

by Charles Perrault

THERE were formerly a king and a queen, who were so sorry that they had no children;¹ so sorry that it cannot be expressed. They went to all the waters in the world; vows, pilgrimages, all ways were tried, and all to no purpose.



At last, however, the Queen had a daughter. There was a very fine christening;² and the Princess had for her godmothers³ all the fairies they could find in the whole kingdom (they found seven),⁴ that every one of them might give her a gift,⁵ as was the custom of fairies in those days. By this means the Princess had all the perfections⁶ imaginable.

¹ **No children:** This is a sympathetic plight for many couples and extremely disturbing for a royal family in which national peace and the royal lineage is insured by the birth of progeny.

² **Christening:** Most versions of the tale do not mention a christening specifically, but only a celebration in honor of the baby's birth. A christening is "the religious ceremony of baptizing and naming a child, and the social festivities which normally follow" (Websters).

³ **Godmothers:** The godmothers have been fairies, witches, and goddesses in the numerous variations of the story. In some Christian religions, a godmother is a "woman who sponsors a child at baptism and assumes responsibility for the child's religious guidance up to confirmation" (Websters 1990). In a more general sense, a godmother takes responsibility for caring for a child physically, emotionally and mentally.

⁴ **Seven:** The earliest recorded variation of the story, Perceforest (France) has three goddesses attending Zellandine's birth celebration. The first, Lucinda, confers health on the child. The second, Themis, curses the child because she has been angered by the absence of a knife by her plate. The curse is that Zellandine will push a distaff into her finger while spinning and will sleep until the object is removed. The third and final, Venus, vows to make the rescue occur. Perrault's version has eight fairies, seven invited with one not. The Grimms have twelve good fairies and one villainous one (Bettelheim).

The changes in number shows that the number is not as important to the story. However, seven is a significant odd number. It appears in the Bible in many places in numbering years and other important events. The Koran speaks of seven heavens. During the Middle Ages, human life was considered to consist of seven year cycles (Jones).

⁵ **Gift:** Gifts are significant as a ritual in celebrations, especially those for births. The gifts in this story are not physical. They are blessings instead. In much of folklore, fairy gifts that are meant to be positive or at least appear to be benevolent often end up becoming curses.

⁶ **Perfections:** Although the exact gifts are insignificant to the story, they are interesting as a representation of the culture from which the story comes. The gifts vary between versions of the

After the ceremonies of the christening were over, all the company returned to the King's palace, where was prepared a great feast for the fairies. There was placed before every one of them a magnificent cover with a case of massive gold, wherein were a spoon, knife, and fork, all of pure gold set with diamonds and rubies.⁷ But as they were all sitting down at a table they saw come into the hall a very old fairy, whom they had not invited, because it was above fifty years since she had been out of a certain tower, and she was believed to be either dead or enchanted.

The King ordered her a cover, but could not furnish her with a case of gold as the others, because they had only seven made for the seven fairies. The old Fairy fancied she was slighted, and muttered some threats between her teeth. One of the young fairies who sat by her overheard how she grumbled; and, judging that she might give the little Princess some unlucky gift, went, as soon as they rose from table, and hid herself behind the hangings, that she might speak last, and repair, as much as she could the evil which the old Fairy might intend.

In the meanwhile all the fairies began to give their gifts to the Princess. The youngest gave her for gift that she should be the most beautiful person in the world;⁸ the next, that she should have the wit of an angel;⁹ the third, that she should have a wonderful grace¹⁰ in everything she did; the fourth, that she should dance perfectly well;¹¹ the fifth, that she

tale, but they are always gifts representing desirable feminine traits. The following gifts are significant for this reason.

⁷ **Set with diamonds and rubies:** Jewels are important for expressing wealth and femininity. Diamonds and rubies are two of the most precious stones and of the highest value.

⁸ **Most beautiful person in the world:** Physical beauty is always important especially in female characters. The human race has been obsessed with physical beauty most likely since it began. However, this gift is given first which implies that it is not as important as the gifts which follow. Still, we know that this princess will be beautiful and thus physically desirable.

⁹ **Wit of an angel:** Wit is intelligence and cleverness. This is the second gift and once again its placement shows that it is an important trait in making a virtually perfect woman.

¹⁰ **Wonderful grace:** Grace is charm and elegance. The princess must have grace to be a pleasant person. Grace will also help her treat her subjects in a way that will make them love her as their leader.

¹¹ **Dance perfectly well:** Balls and dancing are important in the royal court, especially in fairy tales, and so the princess must be able to dance well to present herself positively in public.

should sing like a nightingale;¹² and the sixth, that she should play all kinds of music¹³ to the utmost perfection.

The old Fairy's turn coming next, with a head shaking more with spite than age, she said that the Princess should have her hand pierced with a spindle¹⁴ and die of the wound.¹⁵ This terrible gift made the whole company tremble, and everybody fell a-crying. At this very instant the young Fairy came out from behind the hangings, and spake these words aloud:

"Assure yourselves, O King and Queen, that your daughter shall not die of this disaster. It is true, I have no power to undo entirely what my elder has done. The Princess shall indeed pierce her hand with a spindle; but, instead of dying, she shall only fall into a profound sleep,¹⁶ which shall last a hundred years,¹⁷ at the expiration of which a king's son¹⁸ shall come and awake her."

¹² **Sing like a nightingale:** Singing is another important talent which will increase the princess's range of talents. Before the age of recorded sound, entertaining live music required the local presence of a beautiful voice. Singing was a normal part of an evening's entertainment. People with beautiful singing voices are usually held in high esteem.

¹³ **Play all kinds of music:** Like beautiful singing voices, the ability to perform music was held in even higher esteem before recorded sound.

¹⁴ **Spindle:** A spindle is "the thin rod in a spinning wheel serving to twist and wind the thread" (Websters). The spindle can have a shape tip and usually does in illustrations of the story. In psychological interpretations of this tale, the spindle is considered to be a phallic symbol.

¹⁵ **Die of the wound:** It is interesting that the Perceforest version does not have the young princess sentenced to literal death as much as the threat of eternal sleep if no one comes to rescue her. The majority of the later versions include death as the curse. Then the remaining fairy softens the blow to a long slumber. Perhaps this is one of the most appealing factors of this story which has made it last so long.

¹⁶ **Profound sleep:** Sleeping Beauty will awaken from a long sleep which resembles death, but she will not truly be dead. The symbolism of resurrection or reincarnation is strong. This story is essentially about the triumph over death. Bettelheim states that the long sleep represents the sleepiness which accompanies adolescence when the body is maturing into adulthood. The princess will mature and prepare for adulthood with her sleep (Bettelheim).

¹⁷ **Hundred years:** A hundred years is long enough for everyone who knew Sleeping Beauty to have lived full lives and died. The worst part of the curse is not that the heroine will sleep for a long time as much as that she will wake up to a strange world in which everyone she has known and loved will be dead.

¹⁸ **King's son:** The king's son is always an important role and can be the only suitable mate for a princess such as Sleeping Beauty who is a princess herself. When fairy tales came into being princes and princesses were as rare as they are today, and fairy tales simply abound with them. Every child at some time wishes that he were a prince or a princess--and at times, in his unconscious, the child believes he is one, only temporarily degraded by circumstances. There are so many kings and queens in fairy tales because their rank signifies absolute power, such as the parent seems to hold over his child. So the fairy-tale royalty represent projections of the child's imagination (Bettelheim).

The King, to avoid the misfortune foretold by the old Fairy, caused immediately proclamation to be made, whereby everybody was forbidden on pain of death, to spin with a distaff and spindle, or to have so much as any spindle in their houses. About fifteen or sixteen years¹⁹ after, the King and Queen being gone to one of their houses of pleasure, the young Princess happened one day to divert herself in running up and down the palace; when going up from one apartment to another, she came into a little room on the top of the tower, where a good old woman,²⁰ alone, was spinning with her spindle. This good woman had never heard of the King's proclamation against spindles.²¹

"What are you doing there, goody?" said the Princess.

"I am spinning, my pretty child," said the old woman, who did not know who she was.

"Ha!" said the Princess, "this is very pretty; how do you do it? Give it to me, that I may see if I can do so." She had no sooner taken it into her hand than, whether being very hasty at it, somewhat unhandy, or that the decree of the Fairy had so ordained it, it ran into her hand, and she fell down in a swoon.²²

The good old woman, not knowing very well what to do in this affair, cried out for help. People came in from every quarter in great numbers; they threw water upon the Princess's face, unlaced her,²³ struck

¹⁹ **Sixteen years:** Sixteen is often considered to be the age in which a young woman begins her final steps towards adulthood and is marriageable. This tradition continues on today with the emphasis on "Sweet Sixteen" birthdays.

²⁰ **Good old woman:** In some versions, the good old woman is sometimes an innocent player in the story or the wicked witch in disguise insuring her curse comes to pass. Disney's movie version of the tale uses the latter plot device, for example. This version uses the good old woman and implies that the curse has been inevitable since the day it was spoken.

²¹ **Proclamation against spindles:** The king and queen do their best to keep the curse from occurring. They have all of the spindles destroyed and hope to keep their daughter away from them. However, the curse cannot be escaped despite all of their mortal endeavors. The story is reminiscent of the Oedipus myth in which the king does his best to keep his son from killing him but all of his attempts ultimately come to naught. Oedipus kills his father. Sleeping Beauty must sleep for a hundred years.

²² **In a swoon:** A swoon is a faint. In earlier centuries, swooning was a more common occurrence both real and faked by women for attention. Fake swoons were affected to change the attention or avoid unpleasant incidents. Real swoons were often caused by corsets being tied too tight or by illness.

²³ **Unlaced her:** When swooning occurred, it was often caused by a corset being tied too tight. One of the first solutions to the problem was to loosen the corset's ties in order to help the victim catch her breath and revive more quickly.

her on the palms of her hands, and rubbed her temples with Hungary-water;²⁴ but nothing would bring her to herself.

And now the King, who came up at the noise, bethought himself of the prediction of the fairies, and, judging very well that this must necessarily come to pass, since the fairies had said it, caused the Princess to be carried into the finest apartment in his palace, and to be laid upon a bed all embroidered with gold and silver.

One would have taken her for a little angel, she was so very beautiful; for her swooning away had not diminished one bit of her complexion; her cheeks were carnation,²⁵ and her lips were coral;²⁶ indeed, her eyes were shut, but she was heard to breathe softly, which satisfied those about her that she was not dead. The King commanded that they should not disturb her, but let her sleep quietly till her hour of awaking was come.

The good Fairy who had saved her life by condemning her to sleep a hundred years was in the kingdom of Matakina,²⁷ twelve thousand leagues²⁸ off, when this accident befell the Princess; but she was instantly informed of it by a little dwarf,²⁹ who had boots of seven leagues,³⁰ that is, boots with which he could tread over seven leagues of ground in one stride. The Fairy came away immediately, and she arrived, about an hour after, in a fiery chariot drawn by dragons.³¹

²⁴ **Hungary-water:** Queen of Hungary Water is thought to be the first alcohol-based perfume dating back to the 1300's.

²⁵ **Her cheeks were carnation:** In this case, carnation is a shade of pink. Sleeping Beauty's pink cheeks reassure the reader that she is only sleeping since her cheeks would turn white if she were dead.

²⁶ **Lips were coral:** Coral is a natural healthy color for lips, once again implying that Sleeping Beauty is only sleeping and in good health.

²⁷ **Manikin:** A manikin is a tiny man.

²⁸ **Twelve thousand leagues:** A league is roughly three miles. This distance would thus calculate to roughly 36 thousand miles, or in other words, a great distance.

²⁹ **Little dwarf:** The little dwarf does not appear in most versions of the story and is not a necessary character.

³⁰ **Boots of seven leagues:** Seven league boots are common in fairy tales and are used to travel great distances in a short amount of time. Seven leagues equals about 21 miles.

³¹ **chariot drawn by dragons:** Various mythological figures have driven or ridden in chariots drawn by dragons, including Jupiter and Medea. Perrault's use of the image emphasizes the Fairy's magical presence and powers.

The King handed her out of the chariot, and she approved everything he had done, but as she had very great foresight, she thought when the Princess should awake she might not know what to do with herself, being all alone in this old palace; and this was what she did: she touched with her wand³² everything in the palace (except the King and Queen) -- governesses, maids of honor, ladies of the bedchamber gentlemen, officers, stewards, cooks, undercooks, scullions, guards, with their beefeaters, pages, footmen; she likewise touched all the horses which were in the stables, pads as well as others, the great dogs in the outward court and pretty little Mopsey too, the Princess's little spaniel, which lay by her on the bed.

Immediately upon her touching them they all fell asleep, that they might not awake before their mistress and that they might be ready to wait upon her when she wanted them. The very spits³³ at the fire, as full as they could hold of partridges and pheasants, did fall asleep also. All this was done in a moment. Fairies are not long in doing their business.

And now the King and the Queen, having kissed their dear child without waking her, went out of the palace and put forth a proclamation that nobody should dare to come near it. This, however, was not necessary for in a quarter of an hour's time there grew up all round about the palace such a vast number of trees,³⁴ great and small, bushes and brambles twining one within another, that neither man nor beast could pass through so that nothing could be seen but the very top of the towers of the palace and that, too, not unless it was a good way off. Nobody doubted but that the Fairy gave herein a very extraordinary sample of her art, that the Princess while she continued sleeping, might have nothing to fear from any curious people.

When a hundred years were gone and passed the son of the King then reigning, and who was of another family³⁵ from that of the sleeping Princess, being gone a-hunting on that side of the country, asked:

³² **Wand:** A wand is "a slender stick or rod, especially one carried by a fairy, magician, conjurer etc." (Webster's). A wand often represents the special powers of a magical character. Sometime it represents the harnessing of those magical powers.

³³ **Spits:** A spit is a "skewer on which meat to be roasted is impaled and slowly turned over an open fire" (Webster's). This was a common way of cooking meat in previous centuries.

³⁴ **Vast number of trees:** A forest grows to protect and hide the castle. Forests are often used to hide danger or represent adventure in fairy tales.

³⁵ **Another family:** With the absence of Sleeping Beauty's royal family, another family gained power. This also makes it possible for Sleeping Beauty to marry the prince without the threat of incest.

"What those towers were which he saw in the middle of a great thick wood?" Everyone answered according as they had heard. Some said that it was a ruinous old castle, haunted by spirits. Others, That all the sorcerers and witches of the country kept there their Sabbath or night's meeting. The common opinion was: That an ogre³⁶ lived there, and that he carried thither all the little children he could catch, that he might eat them up at his leisure, without anybody being able to follow him, as having himself only the power to pass through the wood.

The Prince was at a stand, not knowing what to believe, when a very good countryman spake to him thus:

"May it please your royal highness, it is now about fifty years since I heard from my father, who heard my grandfather say, that there was then in this castle a princess, the most beautiful was ever seen; that she must sleep there a hundred years, and should be waked by a king's son, for whom she was reserved." The young Prince was all on fire at these words, believing, without weighing the matter, that he could put an end to this rare adventure; and, pushed on by love and honor, resolved that moment to look into it.

Scarce had he advanced toward the wood when all the great trees, the bushes, and brambles gave way of themselves to let him pass³⁷ through; he walked up to the castle which he saw at the end of a large avenue which he went into; and what a little surprised him was that he saw none of his people could follow him, because the trees closed again as soon as he had passed through them. However, he did not cease from continuing his way; a young and amorous prince is always valiant.

He came into a spacious outward court, where everything he saw might have frozen the most fearless person with horror. There reigned all over a most frightful silence; the image of death everywhere showed itself, and there was nothing to be seen but stretched-out bodies of men and animals, all seeming to be dead. He, however, very well knew, by the ruby faces and pimpled noses of the beefeaters, that they were only asleep; and

³⁶ **Ogre:** The ogre is usually not included in the story, but his presence in this version is yet another insurance that Sleeping Beauty will not be disturbed before the hundred years are finished. In other versions, the prince finds Sleeping Beauty before the hundred years are up. He rapes her and leaves her as she sleeps. She is impregnated and later wakes up when one of her twin children begins to suckle at her breast.

³⁷ **Let him pass:** Since the hundred years are completed in this version of the story, the prince is allowed to pass peacefully through the forest and castle and ultimately find the princess.

their goblets, wherein still remained some drops of wine, showed plainly that they fell asleep in their cups.

He then crossed a court paved with marble, went up the stairs and came into the guard chamber, where guards were standing in their ranks with their muskets upon their shoulders, and snoring as loud as they could. After that he went through several rooms full of gentlemen and ladies, all asleep, some standing, others sitting.³⁸ At last he came into a chamber all gilded with gold, where he saw upon a bed, the curtains of which were all open, the finest sight was ever beheld -- a princess, who appeared to be about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and whose bright and, in a manner resplendent beauty, had somewhat in it divine. He approached with trembling and admiration, and fell down before her upon his knees.

And now, as the enchantment was at an end, the Princess awaked,³⁹ and looking on him with eyes more tender than the first view might seem to admit of:

"Is it you, my Prince?" said she to him. "You have waited a long while." The Prince, charmed with these words, and much more with the manner in which they were spoken, knew not how to show his joy and gratitude; he assured her that he loved her better than he did himself; their discourse was not well connected, they did weep more than talk -- little eloquence, a great deal of love. He was more at a loss than she, and we need not wonder at it; she had time to think on what to say to him; for it is very probable (though history mentions nothing of it) that the good Fairy during so long a sleep, had given her very agreeable dreams. In short, they talked four hours⁴⁰ together, and yet they said not half what they had to say.

In the meanwhile all the palace awaked; everyone thought upon their particular business, and as all of them were not in love they were ready to die for hunger. The chief lady of honor, being as sharp set as other folks, grew very impatient, and told the Princess aloud that supper was

³⁸ **Some standing, others sitting:** The image of some members of the court standing show that everyone was literally frozen in place. Time virtually stopped for these people and will resume once Sleeping Beauty is awakened again.

³⁹ **Princess awaked:** Note that in this version of the story, the Princess is not awakened by the Prince's kiss, but by the end of the enchantment itself. The prince's arrival and the end of the enchantment coincide, but not with the now popular kiss.

⁴⁰ **Talked four hours:** Perrault's version of the story is much more innocent and allows some time for Sleeping Beauty and her prince to become acquainted and fall in love. The influence of the French salon fairy tales is clear. The female authors who were contemporary to Perrault emphasized the pains of convenience marriages. Romantic love is presented here.

served up. The Prince helped the Princess to rise; she was entirely dressed, and very magnificently, but his royal highness took care not to tell her that she was dressed like his great-grandmother, and had a point band peeping over a high collar; she looked not a bit less charming and beautiful for all that.

They went into the great hall of looking-glasses, where they supped, and were served by the Princess's officers, the violins and hautboys played old tunes, but very excellent, though it was now above a hundred years since they had played; and after supper, without losing any time, the lord almoner married them⁴¹ in the chapel of the castle, and the chief lady of honor drew the curtains. They had but very little sleep⁴² -- the Princess had no occasion; and the Prince left her next morning to return to the city, where his father must needs have been in pain for him. The Prince told him: That he lost his way in the forest as he was hunting, and that he had lain in the cottage of a charcoal-burner,⁴³ who gave him cheese and brown bread.

The King, his father, who was a good man, believed him; but his mother could not be persuaded it was true; and seeing that he went almost every day a-hunting, and that he always had some excuse ready for so doing, though he had lain out three or four nights together, she began to suspect that he was married, for he lived with the Princess above two whole years, and had by her two children, the eldest of which, who was a daughter, was named Morning,⁴⁴ and the youngest, who was a son, they called Day,⁴⁵ because he was a great deal handsomer and more beautiful than his sister.

⁴¹ **Married them:** In an early Italian version of the tale, "Sun, Moon, and Talia," the prince is a king and cannot marry Sleeping Beauty/Talia because he is already married. Perrault presents a more romantic version of the tale with an ogre mother threatening Sleeping Beauty in much the same way the Italian wife does.

⁴² **Very little sleep:** An overt example of Perrault's humor slips into the story here. After sleeping for 100 years, you might not be too sleepy either. A wedding night might also have the same sleepless effect.

⁴³ **Charcoal-burner:** A charcoal-burner is a person who creates charcoal by slow-burning wood.

⁴⁴ **Morning:** In the original French, Perrault chooses "L'Aurore" for the daughter's name which is translated variously as Aurora, Dawn, or Morning. Aurora is sometimes used for Sleeping Beauty's name, not her daughter's, in more modern versions of the tale, especially Walt Disney's film version.

⁴⁵ **Day:** Perrault names the son "Le Jour" in the original French. Most English translations choose to translate the name as Day. In the Italian version, "Sun, Moon, and Talia," the children are named Sun and Moon.

The Queen spoke several times to her son, to inform herself after what manner he did pass his time, and that in this he ought in duty to satisfy her. But he never dared to trust her with his secret; he feared her, though he loved her, for she was of the race of the Ogres,⁴⁶ and the King would never have married her had it not been for her vast riches; it was even whispered about the Court that she had Ogreish inclinations, and that, whenever she saw little children passing by, she had all the difficulty in the world to avoid falling upon them. And so the Prince would never tell her one word.

But when the King was dead, which happened about two years afterward, and he saw himself lord and master, he openly declared his marriage; and he went in great ceremony to conduct his Queen to the palace. They made a magnificent entry into the capital city, she riding between her two children.

Soon after the King went to make war with the Emperor Contalabutte, his neighbor. He left the government of the kingdom to the Queen his mother, and earnestly recommended to her care his wife and children. He was obliged to continue his expedition all the summer, and as soon as he departed the Queen-mother sent her daughter-in-law to a country house among the woods, that she might with the more ease gratify her horrible longing.

Some few days afterward she went thither herself, and said to the clerk of the kitchen:

"I have a mind to eat little Morning for my dinner to-morrow."

"Ah! madam," cried the clerk of the kitchen.

"I will have it so," replied the Queen (and this she spoke in the tone of an Ogress who had a strong desire to eat fresh meat), "and will eat her with a sauce Robert."⁴⁷

The poor man, knowing very well that he must not play tricks with Ogresses, took his great knife and went up into little Morning's chamber. She was then four years old, and came up to him jumping and laughing, to

⁴⁶ **Race of the Ogres:** While the villainess in "Sun, Moon, and Talia" is the lawful and reasonably jealous wife of the king, Perrault softens the story by making the character his mother, not his wife, and an Ogre to boot. Perrault doesn't consider that this makes the prince half human and half Ogre and what implications that might bring to him and his new family. In folklore, ogres are giants given to eating human flesh.

⁴⁷ **Sauce Robert:** One of Perrault's embellishments, Sauce Robert is a variation of traditional French brown sauce that uses mustard as a key ingredient. It is usually used on cooked meats, especially beef and pork.

take him about the neck, and ask him for some sugar-candy. Upon which he began to weep, the great knife fell out of his hand, and he went into the back yard, and killed a little lamb,⁴⁸ and dressed it with such good sauce that his mistress assured him that she had never eaten anything so good in her life. He had at the same time taken up little Morning, and carried her to his wife, to conceal her in the lodging he had at the bottom of the courtyard.

About eight days afterward the wicked Queen said to the clerk of the kitchen, "I will sup on little Day." He answered not a word, being resolved to cheat her as he had done before. He went to find out little Day, and saw him with a little foil in his hand, with which he was fencing with a great monkey, the child being then only three years of age. He took him up in his arms and carried him to his wife, that she might conceal him in her chamber along with his sister, and in the room of little Day cooked up a young kid,⁴⁹ very tender, which the Ogress found to be wonderfully good.

This was hitherto all mighty well; but one evening this wicked Queen said to her clerk of the kitchen: "I will eat the Queen with the same sauce I had with her children."

It was now that the poor clerk of the kitchen despaired of being able to deceive her. The young Queen was turned of twenty, not reckoning the hundred years she had been asleep; and how to find in the yard a beast so firm was what puzzled him. He took then a resolution, that he might save his own life, to cut the Queen's throat; and going up into her chamber, with intent to do it at once, he put himself into as great fury as he could possibly, and came into the young Queen's room with his dagger in his hand. He would not, however, surprise her, but told her, with a great deal of respect, the orders he had received from the Queen-mother.

"Do it; do it" (said she, stretching out her neck). "Execute your orders, and then I shall go and see my children, my poor children, whom I so much and so tenderly loved." For she thought them dead ever since they had been taken away without her knowledge.

"No, no, madam" (cried the poor clerk of the kitchen, all in tears); "you shall not die, and yet you shall see your children again; but then you must go home with me to my lodgings, where I have concealed them, and I shall deceive the Queen once more, by giving her in your stead a young hind."

⁴⁸ **Lamb:** A lamb is a young sheep and will have tender meat which could be mistaken for a young child. Thus the queen can be fooled into believing she ate the child.

⁴⁹ **Kid:** A kid is a young goat and its meat could be mistaken--like lamb meat--for a child due to its tenderness. Once again the queen can be fooled into thinking she ate a human child.

Upon this he forthwith conducted her to his chamber, where, leaving her to embrace her children, and cry along with them, he went and dressed a young hind,⁵⁰ which the Queen had for her supper, and devoured it with the same appetite as if it had been the young Queen. Exceedingly was she delighted with her cruelty, and she had invented a story to tell the King, at his return, how the mad wolves had eaten up the Queen his wife and her two children.

One evening, as she was, according to her custom, rambling round about the courts and yards of the palace to see if she could smell any fresh meat, she heard, in a ground room, little Day crying, for his mamma was going to whip him, because he had been naughty; and she heard, at the same time, little Morning begging pardon for her brother.

The Ogress presently knew the voice of the Queen and her children and being quite mad that she had been thus deceived, she commanded next morning, by break of day (with a most horrible voice, which made everybody tremble), that they should bring into the middle of the great court a large tub, which she caused to be filled with toads, vipers, snakes and all sorts of serpents,⁵¹ in order to have thrown into it the Queen and her children, the clerk of the kitchen, his wife and maid; all whom she had given orders should be brought thither with their hands tied behind them.

They were brought out accordingly, and the executioners were just going to throw them into the tub, when the King (who was not so soon expected) entered the court on horseback (for he came post) and asked with the utmost astonishment, what was the meaning of that horrible spectacle.

No one dared to tell him, when the Ogress, all enraged to see what had happened, threw herself head foremost into the tub, and was instantly devoured by the ugly creatures she had ordered to be thrown into it for others. The King could not but be very sorry, for she was his mother; but he soon comforted himself⁵² with his beautiful wife and his pretty children.

⁵⁰ **Hind:** A hind is a female deer, usually at least three years old. Since this animal is older and will have tougher meat, the queen can be fooled into thinking she ate Sleeping Beauty.

⁵¹ **Filled with toads, vipers, snakes, and all sorts of serpents:** Serpents are scarier than boiling water for many people and the image is certainly more grotesque and scarier for readers.

⁵² **Comforted himself:** Perrault's humor comes out in this line. Although the king misses his mother, it is implied that he doesn't miss her much with a new bride and children to amuse and distract him. This also serves as a reminder that the king has grown-up, married, and cleaved unto his wife.

Lang, Andrew, ed. "Sleeping Beauty." *The Blue Fairy Book*. New York: Dover, 1965. (Original published 1889.)