There was once a rich man whose wife lay sick, and when she felt her end drawing near, she called to her only daughter to come near her bed and said,

“Dear child, be pious and good, and God will always take care of you, and I will look down upon you from heaven and will be with you.”

And then she closed her eyes and expired. ¹ The maiden went every day to her mother’s grave and wept and was always pious and good. When the winter came, the snow covered the grave with a white covering, and when the sun came in the early spring and melted it away, the man took to himself another wife.

The new wife brought two daughters home with her and they were beautiful and fair in appearance but at heart were wicked and ugly. And then began very evil times for the poor stepdaughter.

“Is the stupid creature to sit in the same room with us?” said they. “Those who eat food must earn it. Out with the kitchen maid!”

They took away her pretty dresses and put on her an old gray kirtle² and gave her wooden shoes to wear.

“Just look now at the proud princess, how she is decked out!” cried they, laughing, and then they sent her into the kitchen. There she was obliged to do heavy work from morning to night, get up early in the morning, draw water, make the fires, cook, and wash. Besides that, the sisters did their

¹ expired (ehk SPYRD): died. In Latin, exspirare means “to breathe out”; to breathe out one’s last breath is to die.

² kirtle (KUR tuhl): old-fashioned word for “dress.”
utmost to torment her—mocking her and strewing peas and lentils among the ashes and setting her to pick them up. In the evenings, when she was quite tired out with her hard day’s work, she had no bed to lie on but was obliged to rest on the hearth among the cinders. And as she always looked dusty and dirty, they named her Aschenputtel.

It happened one day that the father went to the fair, and he asked his two stepdaughters what he should bring back for them.

“Fine clothes!” said one.

“Pearls and jewels!” said the other.

“But what will you have, Aschenputtel?” said he.

“The first twig, Father, that strikes against your hat on the way home; this is what I should like you to bring me.”

So he bought for the two stepdaughters fine clothes, pearls, and jewels, and on his way back, as he rode through a green lane, a hazel twig struck against his hat; and he broke it off and carried it home with him. And when he reached home, he gave to the stepdaughters what they had wished for, and to Aschenputtel he gave the hazel twig. She thanked him and went to her mother’s grave, and planted this twig there, weeping so bitterly that the tears fell upon it and watered it, and it flourished and became a

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**Analyzing Visuals**

Viewing and Interpreting What does the girl in the painting have in common with Aschenputtel?

Aschenputtel went to see it three times a day and wept and prayed, and each time a white bird rose up from the tree, and, if she uttered any wish, the bird brought her whatever she had wished for.

Now it came to pass that the king ordained a festival that should last for three days and to which all the beautiful young women of that country were bidden so that the king’s son might choose a bride from among them. When the two stepdaughters heard that they too were bidden to appear, they felt very pleased, and they called Aschenputtel and said,

“Comb our hair, brush our shoes, and make our buckles fast, we are going to the wedding feast at the king’s castle.”

Aschenputtel, when she heard this, could not help crying, for she too would have liked to go to the dance, and she begged her stepmother to allow her.

“What, you Aschenputtel!” said she. “In all your dust and dirt, you want to go to the festival! You that have no dress and no shoes! You want to dance!”

But since she persisted in asking, at last the stepmother said,

“I have scattered a dish full of lentils in the ashes, and if you can pick them all up again in two hours, you may go with us.”

Then the maiden went to the back door that led into the garden and called out,

\[
O\ \text{gentle doves, } O\ \text{turtledoves,}
\]

\[
\text{And all the birds that be,}
\]

\[
\text{The lentils that in ashes lie}
\]

\[
\text{Come and pick up for me!}
\]

\[
\text{The good must be put in the dish,}
\]

\[
\text{The bad you may eat if you wish.}
\]

Then there came to the kitchen window two white doves, and after them some turtle-doves, and at last a crowd of all the birds under heaven, chirping and fluttering, and they alighted among the ashes; and the doves nodded with their heads and began to pick, peck, pick, peck, and then all the others began to pick, peck, pick, peck and put all the good grains into the dish. Before an hour was over, all was done, and they flew away. Then the maiden brought the dish to her stepmother, feeling joyful and thinking that now she should go to the feast; but the stepmother said,

“No, Aschenputtel, you have no proper clothes, and you do not know how to dance, and you would be laughed at!”

And when Aschenputtel cried for disappointment, she added,

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3. ordained (awr DAYND): ordered or decreed.

Vocabulary

persisted (puhr SIHS tihd) v.: refused to give up.
“If you can pick two dishfuls of lentils out of the ashes, nice and clean, you shall go with us,” thinking to herself, “for that is not possible.” When she had strewed two dishfuls of lentils among the ashes, the maiden went through the back door into the garden and cried,

O gentle doves, O turtledoves,
And all the birds that be,
The lentils that in ashes lie
Come and pick up for me!

The good must be put in the dish,
The bad you may eat if you wish.

So there came to the kitchen window two white doves, and then some turtledoves, and at last a crowd of all the other birds under heaven, chirping and fluttering, and they alighted among the ashes, and the doves nodded with their heads and began to pick, peck, pick, peck, and then all the others began to pick, peck, pick, peck and put all the good grains into the dish. And before half an hour was over, it was all done, and they flew away. Then the maiden took the dishes to the stepmother, feeling joyful and thinking that now she should go with them to the feast. But her stepmother said, “All this is of no good to you; you cannot come with us, for you have no proper clothes and cannot dance; you would put us to shame.”

Then she turned her back on poor Aschenputtel and made haste to set out with her two proud daughters.

And as there was no one left in the house, Aschenputtel went to her mother’s grave, under the hazel bush, and cried,
Viewing and Interpreting

What details in the painting tell you that Aschenputtel’s stepsisters treat her harshly?

Analyzing Visuals

been very quick and had jumped out of the pigeon house again and had run to the hazel bush; and there she had taken off her beautiful dress and had laid it on the grave, and

the bird had carried it away again, and then she had put on her little gray kirtle again and had sat down in the kitchen among the cinders.

Read and Discuss

What has happened to Aschenputtel?
The next day, when the festival began anew, and the parents and stepsisters had gone to it, Aschenputtel went to the hazel bush and cried,

*Little tree, little tree, shake over me,*

*That silver and gold may come down and cover me.*

Then the bird cast down a still more splendid dress than on the day before. And when she appeared in it among the guests, everyone was astonished at her beauty. The prince had been waiting until she came, and he took her hand and danced with her alone. And when anyone else came to invite her, he said,

“She is my partner.”

And when the evening came, she wanted to go home, and the prince followed her, for he wanted to see to what house she belonged; but she broke away from him and ran into the garden at the back of the house. There stood a fine large tree, bearing splendid pears; she leapt as lightly as a squirrel among the branches, and the prince did not know what had become of her. So he waited until her father came along, and then he told him that the strange maiden had rushed from him, and that he thought she had gone up into the pear tree. The father thought to himself,

“It cannot surely be Aschenputtel” and called for an axe and felled the tree, but there was no one in it. And when they went into the kitchen, there sat Aschenputtel among the cinders, as usual, for she had got down the other side of the tree and had

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**Literary Focus** Folk Tales  Princes often appear in tales like “Aschenputtel.” In what ways is the character of the prince a motif, or common pattern?
taken back her beautiful clothes to the bird on the hazel bush and had put on her old gray kirtle again.

On the third day, when the parents and the stepchildren had set off, Aschenputtel went again to her mother’s grave and said to the tree,

Little tree, little tree, shake over me,  
That silver and gold may come down and cover me.

Then the bird cast down a dress the likes of which had never been seen for splendor and brilliancy, and slippers that were of gold.

And when she appeared in this dress at the feast, nobody knew what to say for wonderment. The prince danced with her alone, and if anyone else asked her, he answered, “She is my partner.”

And when it was evening, Aschenputtel wanted to go home, and the prince was about to go with her when she ran past him so quickly that he could not follow her. But he had laid a plan and had caused all the steps to be spread with pitch, \(^4\) so that as she rushed down them, her left shoe remained sticking in it. The prince picked it up and saw that it was of gold and very small and slender. The next morning he went to the father and told him that none should be his bride save the one whose foot the golden shoe should fit.

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4. pitch (pihch): here, black, sticky tar.

The two sisters were very glad, because they had pretty feet. The eldest went to her room to try on the shoe, and her mother stood by. But she could not get her great toe into it, for the shoe was too small; then her mother handed her a knife, and said,

“Cut the toe off, for when you are queen, you will never have to go on foot.”

So the girl cut her toe off, squeezed her foot into the shoe, concealed the pain, and went down to the prince. Then he took her with him on his horse as his bride and rode off. They had to pass by the grave, and there sat the two pigeons on the hazel bush and cried,

There they go, there they go!  
There is blood on her shoe;  
The shoe is too small,  
—Not the right bride at all!

Then the prince looked at her shoe and saw the blood flowing. And he turned his horse round and took the false bride home again, saying she was not the right one and that the other sister must try on the shoe. So she went into her room to do so and got her toes comfortably in, but her heel was too large. Then her mother handed her the knife, saying, “Cut a piece off your heel; when you are queen, you will never have to go on foot.”

So the girl cut a piece off her heel and thrust her foot into the shoe, concealed the pain, and went down to the prince, who took his bride before him on his horse and

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**Literary Focus** Folk Tales  The number three is a common motif in European folk tales. What events have happened three times in this story?

**Vocabulary** splendor (SPLEHN duhr) n.: magnificence.
rode off. When they passed by the hazel bush, the two pigeons sat there and cried, *There they go, there they go!*  
*There is blood on her shoe;  
The shoe is too small,  
—Not the right bride at all!*

Then the prince looked at her foot and saw how the blood was flowing from the shoe and staining the white stocking. And he turned his horse round and brought the false bride home again.

“This is not the right one,” said he. “Have you no other daughter?”

“No,” said the man, “only my dead wife left behind her a little stunted Aschenputtel; it is impossible that she can be the bride.” But the King’s son ordered her to be sent for, but the mother said,

“Oh, no! She is much too dirty; I could not let her be seen.”

But he would have her fetched, and so Aschenputtel had to appear.

First she washed her face and hands quite clean and went in and curtseyed to the prince, who held out to her the golden shoe. *Then she sat down on a stool, drew her foot out of the heavy wooden shoe, and slipped it into the golden one, which fitted it perfectly. And when she stood up and the prince looked in her face, he knew again the beautiful maiden that had danced with him, and he cried, “This is the right bride!”*

The stepmother and the two sisters were thunderstruck and grew pale with anger, but the prince put Aschenputtel before him on his horse and rode off. And as they passed the hazel bush, the two white pigeons cried, *There they go, there they go!*  
*No blood on her shoe;  
The shoe’s not too small,  
The right bride is she after all.*

And when they had thus cried, they came flying after and perched on Aschenputtel’s shoulders, one on the right, the other on the left, and so remained.

And when her wedding with the prince was appointed to be held, the false sisters came, hoping to curry favor and to take part in the festivities. So as the bridal procession went to the church, the eldest walked on the right side and the younger on the left, and the pigeons picked out an eye of each of them. And as they returned, the elder was on the left side and the younger on the right, and the pigeons picked out the other eye of each of them. And so they were condemned for the rest of their days because of their wickedness and falsehood.

5. stunted (STUHN tihd): not properly grown.

6. curry favor: try to win approval by flattering and fawning.
Vocabulary Check

Answer the following questions.

3. How would you react to the splendor of an entertaining musical?

4. When might you admire someone who persisted?

Aschenputtel

Literary Analysis

5. Interpret Why did the father call his own daughter Aschenputtel?

6. Analyze Do most people, especially in childhood, feel they have something in common with Cinderella-type characters? What feelings might they share with her?

Comparing Cinderella Stories

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7. Evaluate How does the motif of the number three build suspense in this folk tale? Support your answer with examples from the text.

Think as a Reader/Writer

Use It in Your Writing In what ways does the tone of “Aschenputtel” change depending on how the writer portrays different characters? Write a paragraph in which you give examples—words, phrases, and sentences—of how the writer reveals a character. How does the tone contribute to the moral of the tale?