

Images from:

Front Cover:

Madeleine Gekiere. From *Grimm's Tales*, Oxford University Press, 1954

Interior:

Brothers Grimm. Picture by Emil Grimm
Courtesy of Brueder Grimm Museum
Kassel.

Felix Hoffman. From *Rapunzel*, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1961.

Jacob Grimm, Wilhelm Grimm and Arthur Rackham. *Pulling the Piece of Soft Cheese Out of His Pocket, He Squeezed it Till The Moisture Ran Out* from *Hansel & Grethel & Other Tales*, E.P. Dutton & Company, 1920.

Jacob Grimm, Wilhelm Grimm and Arthur Rackham. From *Little Brother and Little Sister*, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1917.

Back Panel:

Kay Nielsen. *Snip, snap, she cut off all her beautiful tresses* from *Rapunzel, Hansel and Gretel*, George H. Doran Company, 1906.



Special Thanks: Jennifer Farrington, Bill Hanssen, John Cech, Megan Leroy, Smathers Libraries' Digital Library Center, and Facilities and Planning Department.

EXHIBITION HOURS

Monday - Thursday 9:00am - 6:00pm

Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm

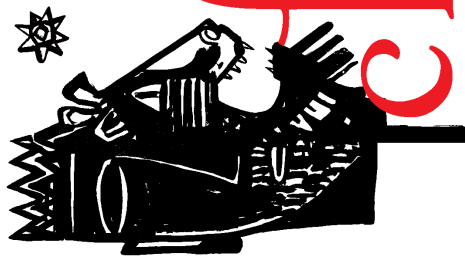
Closed Saturday, Sunday and
academic holidays

Featuring 30 books from the Baldwin Library of Historical Children's Literature, *Grimm Changes* illustrates the transformation of the Grimm tales from orally shared folk tales to the beloved fairy tales of today.

Also available online at:

<http://exhibits.uflib.ufl.edu/grimmchanges>

UF | George A. Smathers
Libraries
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



GRIMM Changes

Smathers Library,
Special & Area Studies
Research Room

from folk tale to fairy tale

October 4 - December 14, 2012

Grimm Changes: from folk tale to fairy tale

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the publication of the Brothers Grimm, *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* (*Children and Household Tales*), a collection of folk tales from the oral tradition that were considered to be distinctly German. The first volume was published in 1812 by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and a second volume was published in 1815. During their lifetime, there were seven editions of *Children and Household Tales*, the last edition appearing in 1857. By this time, Wilhelm Grimm had so heavily altered and edited many tales that they were hardly recognizable from the first edition.

The original edition of *Children and Household Tales* was published for scholars and members of the middle class, not children. But by 1819, when Wilhelm began the second edition, the Brothers had conceded to the will of the public. Subsequent editions of the *Tales* focused on refining the prose from the oral tradition, as well as eliminating anything unsuitable for children (such as sexual elements). By altering their own work, the Brothers Grimm helped begin the transformation of the *Tales* from folk tales to fairy tales.



When the Brothers Grimm began collecting material for *Children and Household Tales*, Germany as we know it today did not exist. The 'country' was divided into principalities (states), each having its own set of laws and customs. In addition, the country had been invaded and occupied by Emperor Napoleon. Thus, it was a crucial goal of the Brothers to create a work that would unite the German people and create a national identity. By recovering material from esoteric encyclopedias and recording various storytellers that came to their house, the Grimms' believed they were recovering a German mythology and a German attitude toward life.

However many of the stories, such as *Cinderella*, were actually hybrids from different cultures. Yet many of the protagonists were like the Grimms' themselves: individuals who proved their merit, rose in social status, and achieved success through cunning and industriousness. Indeed, most of the characters what the Brothers Grimm believed to be specific German ideals; a belief in Protestantism, industriousness, diligence, cleverness, loyalty, and honesty.

Suzan A. Alteri and Jasmine Tran, Curators



Grimm Changes is a part of *Grimmfest*, presented by the Center for Children's Literature and Culture. For details see: www.clas.ufl.edu/cclc/grimmfest.html