

MEMORY OF THE WORLD

Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales)

(Germany)

REF N° 2004-10 revised version of July 2011

SUMMARY

The "*Kinder- und Hausmärchen*" (Children's and Household Tales; hereafter *CHT*) of the Brothers Grimm are, next to the Luther Bible, the most well-known and the most widely distributed book that has emerged in the course of German cultural history. It is, at once, the first systematic compilation of any fairy tale tradition undertaken in the European or Oriental realm as well as the first scholarly documentation of such a tradition. Translations exist in over 160 languages and cultural dialects from all continents.

The Grimms' great work is like a concave mirror that captures a fairy tale tradition shaped by several cultures, compiles it in a new form, and reflects it in such a way that a new tradition emerges which subsequently unfolds with worldwide impact. The global distribution of the Grimm fairy tales is also a demonstration of their exemplary character, which, rooted in German romanticism, takes up the poetry of the human imagination and sets it down in a universally valid form. The uniqueness and global impact of this collection may be ascribed to the fact that the Brothers Grimm, in their literary encoding of a pre-literary tradition, moved beyond the German and European frame of reference and created a universal pattern for the cross-cultural fairy tale tradition.

The most significant preserved historical source documenting the origins and effect of the Grimms' fairy tales are the Annotated Reference Copies of the *CHT*, the so-called Kassel Handexemplare. These books include numerous supplements and notes handwritten by the Grimms themselves, as well as various other handwritten materials.

1 IDENTITY AND LOCATION

1.1 Name of documentary heritage

Kinder- und Hausmärchen. Gesammelt durch die Brüder Grimm.

Kasseler Handexemplare der KHM 1812/15 und 1819/22

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8° Grimm 79[1.2. (registration details, Octavo format, collection Group, Grimm', Position 79, two volumes)

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8° Grimm 80[1.2.3 (registration details, Octavo format, collection Group, Grimm', Position 80, three volumes)

[*Children and Household Tales. Collected by the Grimm Brothers*

Annotated Reference Copies of the CHT, 1812/15 (first edition) and 1819/22 (second enlarged and improved edition)].

1.2 Country

Federal Republic of Germany

1.3 State, province or region

City of Kassel (State of Hesse)

2 DETAILS OF THE NOMINATOR

The application for nomination was initiated by the executive board of the association of the Brothers Grimm on April 8, 2004, and transmitted for decision to the International Memory of the World Advisory Committee in June 2004 by the German "Memory of the World" Nomination Committee.

The nomination is supported by the City of Kassel and the State of Hesse.

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3. IDENTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

Children's and Household Tales collected by the Brothers Grimm. Kassel Annotated Reference Copies of the CHT, 1812/15 (first edition) and 1819/22 (second enlarged and improved edition) i.e. the first two editions.

Kinder- und Hausmärchen. Gesammelt durch die Brüder Grimm.

Kasseler Handexemplare der KHM 1812/15 und 1819/22

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8° Grimm 79[1.2. (registration details, Octavo format, collection Group ,Grimm', Position 79, two volumes)

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8°Grimm 80[1.2.3 (registration details, Octavo format, collection Group ,Grimm', Position 80, three volumes)

3.2 Description

Jacob (1785-1863) and Wilhelm (1786-1859) Grimm, the famous German fairy tale collectors and philologists, belong to the great minds and personalities of the 19th century. Not only did they find recognition and appreciation in their own country and lifetime, but also far beyond Germany and to the present day they continue to enjoy manifold regard throughout the world. With their groundbreaking collections and historically informed approach focusing on the language, history and the uniqueness of popular culture (of the "Volk" = "the people"), the brothers pioneered a historical and critical cultural approach that radiated out in an exemplary manner to other European peoples in their search for identity and national rebirth, strongly influencing Celtic, Romanic, and Slavic philology, which were coming into being at that time. In Germany, their work made an important contribution to the political unification of Germany in the 19th century. All these efforts were clearly marked by ethical principles (as seen in the brothers' participation in the protest of the "Göttinger Sieben" in 1837 or Jacob Grimm's activity in the first German National Parliament in Frankfurt's St. Paul's church in 1848). They consistently stood up for the principle of liberty founded upon law and history.

Above all, they achieved world fame through their Children's and Household Tales, which have been translated into over 160 languages and are found in millions of homes around the world.

Although the Brothers Grimm were born into and clearly marked by a time of awakening national consciousness and emerging national movements, they never conceived of their scholarly research and collecting activities as being restricted by the boundaries of their own country. Rather, they always cast their sights far beyond Germany's borders and included numerous other cultures and traditions in their research. Not only biographically – from the small Hessian town of Hanau, where they were born, to the country town of Steinau, to the Hessian electoral capital of Kassel, the university towns of Marburg and Göttingen and to the Prussian metropolis of Berlin, where they are buried – did their path lead them from small things to great, but they also climbed in their scholarly endeavors, from the "small and insignificant," ever higher, to far-reaching questions and correlations. From Hesse to Germany and from Germany to Europe, one might perhaps write programmatically about their life and work.

At the same time, the Brothers Grimm have – with their numerous literary editions, their great fairy tale and legend collections, their groundbreaking research, as well as through a path of life marked by an unparalleled brotherly life- and work partnership – built up a picture of Germany, of German tradition and history, the effect of which carries on to this day. In this the Children's and Household Tales play an important role; it is precisely this "Poetry of the People" which is seen all over the world as a typically "German" tradition from which it is believed one may be able to discover and create "German thought," "German existential orientation," and "German being – this despite the fact that the Brothers Grimm did *not* assign the designation "German" to this work, unlike so many of their other productions.

Two aspects, above all others, account for the overwhelming worldwide success of the Grimms' fairy tale collection: 1) the special language and the poetic quality of the fairy tale text, which was

first and foremost polished by Wilhelm Grimm from one edition to the next into a specifically romantic, highly stylized narrative tone; and 2) the artistic reception, i.e. the change and adaptation into various media, which accompanied the reception of the fairy tales since the second edition of 1819 and was likewise strongly influenced by the fundamental principles of romanticism.

In the structure of the Grimms' fairy tale collection, a fundamental contradiction is set forth, which to this day is of central significance to the history of its reception. On the one hand it was suggested through the Grimms' preface to and commentary on the fairy tales that the fairy tale texts deal with "genuine, living, and original" folk poetry, the remnants of ancient popular traditions reaching back to pre-literary times. Wilhelm Grimm, for example, wrote in 1812: "In all these tales lies ancient Germanic myth which was believed to have been lost." In addition, the stylization of the storyteller Dorothea Viehmann as the Grimms Brothers' "dyed-in-the-wool Hessian fairy tale teller" and the numerous source references, such as "from the Main region," "oral tradition from Hesse," "from the Paderborn dialect" or "from the Münsterland," have supported the notion of a genuine German fairy tale tradition. On the other hand, the exhaustive commentary given already in the first edition of the Children's and Household Tales clearly highlights the cross-cultural references and correlations of tradition in the Grimms' fairy tales. Granted, in such fairy tales as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Sleeping Beauty," or "Cinderella," by way of example, the Hessian and German lines of descent and patterns of interpretation are presented first. At the same time, however, references to Charles Perrault and the French fairy tale tradition are always established. Finally, from one edition to the next, the Brothers Grimm present and disclose all aspects of international fairy tale tradition; as is generally known, the first edition of 1812 and 1815 was followed by the publication of two separate commentary volumes in 1822 and 1856 respectively.

The documentary heritage of the Grimms' fairy tale collection is of special significance in multiple respects. It stands paradigmatically for a central aspect of the *Memory of the World* program, that is to say, the promotion of awareness regarding the importance of the documentary materiality of this heritage as it has been passed down. For human societies, the compilation and focusing of oral and written tradition has always been a pivotal factor in the development of identity with completely new cultural patterns of codification and reception. In this respect, German romanticism created important philosophical foundations which still are to be seen as a framework of the current understanding of cultural heritage. The fairy tale collections of the Brothers Grimm may be viewed as the most exemplary and successful realization of this romantic program, which is why their importance for the world's documentary heritage is unique and outstanding.

There are a number of accompanying manuscripts and sources for the Children's and Household Tales which are described here in order to give a better understanding of the context and the history of transmission of the two nominated items, namely the first two editions from 1812/1815 and 1819/1822 of the Annotated Reference Copies (Handexemplare) of the Children's and Household Tales.

These essential manuscripts and sources for the Children and Household Tales consist of the following described positions:

1. The last edition of the Children's and Household Tales supervised by the Brothers Grimm (Göttingen: Verlag der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1857, 2 vol., including the separate commentary volume: Göttingen Verlag der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1856).

With its final total of 201 fairy tales and 10 children's legends and its critical appendix, these three volumes are an important point of reference for the history of transmission and of editing of the fairy tale texts as well as for criticism of the international fairy tale tradition in the 19th century (also preserved in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm, Kassel).

2. The so-called "*Ölenberger Märchenhandschrift*" (Ölenberg Fairy Tale Manuscript) of the Brothers Grimm with approximately 60 texts, prepared in 1810 for friend and Romantic poet Clemens Brentano and handed down in his estate (available in the Bibliotheca Bodmeriana in Geneva).

3. Approximately 30 individual (partially fragmentary) fairy tale manuscripts and other source documents (Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz / State Library of Prussian Cultural Heritage, Berlin; Universitätsbibliothek / University Library, Marburg; Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel / Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel; privately owned in Germany).

Also essential to the history of the impact of the Grimms' collection are, among others, the early Danish, Dutch, English, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese translations, many of which are available as unique, very rare editions in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel and likewise ought to be understood in terms of the documentation.

While these aforementioned manuscripts and sources are relevant in scientific terms, they are not part of the items being nominated for the international Memory of the World register. However, these manuscripts and sources can document and reveal the continuing intensive work of the Brothers Grimm on their fairy tale editions and their recognition in and significance for the international history of fairy tale editions and folk tale studies.

Bibliographic/Registration details

Kinder- und Hausmärchen. Gesammelt durch die Brüder Grimm.

2 vol. Berlin; In der Realschulbuchhandlung, 1812/1815. XXVIII, 388, LX p.; XVI, 298, LXX, 3 p. 8°
Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8° Grimm 79 [1.2.; *registration details, Octavo format, collection Group ,Grimm', Position 79, two volumes*]

Kinder- und Hausmärchen. Gesammelt durch die Brüder Grimm.

Zweite und vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage

3 vol. Berlin: Gedruckt und verlegt bei G. Reimer, 1819/1822. 5, LVI, 439, 1 p.; LXXII, 304, 1 p.; VII, 422, 2 p. 8°

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel: 8° Grimm 80[1.2.3., *registration details, Octavo format, collection Group ,Grimm', Position 80, three volumes*]

[Children and Household Tales. Collected by the Grimm Brothers

Annotated Reference Copies of the CHT, 1812/15 (*first edition*) and 1819/22 (*second enlarged and improved edition*)].

Visual documentation, if appropriate

The Annotated Reference Copies of the CHT have already been part of various national and international exhibitions (for example, in Hanover at Expo 2000 in the German Pavilion), for which individual pages were reproduced in the respective catalogs and in the press coverage (for example, in National Geographic Magazine). In addition, the Annotated Reference Copies have also been presented as part of various television productions (for example, on NHK in Japan).

History

The brothers Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm died in 1859 and 1863 respectively. Legal successors were the children of Wilhelm Grimm: Herman Grimm, (1828-1901), Rudolf Grimm (1830-1889) and Auguste Grimm (1832-1919). They also inherited the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales.

At the turn of the 19th to the 20th century, Herman Grimm handed the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales over to Prof. Dr. Bolte, a scholar residing in Berlin, who used them for the new adaptation of the Children's and Household Tales. Prof. Dr. Bolte writes on October 8th 1932 to the then acting director of the state of Hesse Library, Hopf: ... "*When Professor [Herman] Grimm handed me the fairytales of the Brothers Grimm more than thirty years ago for adaptation, he determined that these volumes should be donated to the State Library Cassel after I terminated my work.*" Director Hopf acknowledged the receipt of the volumes with a

letter of thanks on November 12th 1932. Therefore, the state of Hesse Library has been proprietor and in possession of the Annotated Reference Copies since the end of 1932.

With a contract dated November 19th 1957 / January 13th 1958, the state of Hesse and the city of Kassel have agreed that the "*State Library (in Kassel) with all its assets and liabilities, all administrative files and all books, maps and musical notations will be transferred into the ownership and the administration of the city of Kassel*". Excluded from this transfer of ownership were only the manuscripts stated in an amendment to said contract. The Annotated Reference Copies of the Brothers Grimm are not included in that list.

In 1959, the Museum of the Brothers Grimm of the City of Kassel was founded by the City of Kassel and the Association of the Brothers Grimm. All objects related to the topic "Grimm" were transferred to the museum. This included the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales.

In 1975 the state of Hesse established the Polytechnic (University) Kassel. On December 12, 1975, the state of Hesse and the City of Kassel concluded an agreement about the retransfer of ownership of the State Library (in Kassel). Since then the ownership of parts of the collection, especially of the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales, is a question of dispute between the contract parties.

Meanwhile the state of Hesse and the City of Kassel have reached an agreement about keeping the Annotated Reference Copies in Kassel permanently, as part of the contract between the state of Hesse and the City of Kassel about the reorganization of the Museumslandschaft – the local museums - dated December 2007. The contract specifies that the state of Hesse and the City of Kassel will ensure "the presentation of the Grimm's Children's and Household Tales as a UNESCO Memory of the World document in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel" (compare §7 of the Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the State of Hesse and the City of Kassel, attached in a working translation to the copy of the original contract. See also Section 5. Legal information of this revised form).

Bibliography Archives and collections

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Dieter Hennig: Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel. Katalog der Ausstellung im Palais Bellevue [*Museum of the Brothers Grimm. Exhibition catalogue*]. Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1973. 160 S.

Werner Moritz u.a.: Verzeichnis des Nachlaßbestandes Grimm im Hessischen Staatsarchiv Marburg [*Inventory of the estate of the Brothers Grimm in the Hessian State Archives of Marburg*]. Marburg: Hitzeroth, 1988. XX, VIII, 528 S., 1 Taf. (= Quellen zur Brüder Grimm-Forschung, 1; Repertorien des Hess. Staatsarchivs, Bestand 340 Grimm). [*Sources of the Brothers Grimm Research in the Hessian State Archives of Marburg*]

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Ingrid Koszinowski u. Vera Leuschner: Ludwig Emil Grimm. Zeichnungen und Gemälde. Werkverzeichnis [*Inventory of the drawings and paintings of Ludwig Emil Grimm*]. 2 Bde. Marburg: Hitzeroth, 1990. 408, 390 S. (=Quellen zur Brüder Grimm-Forschung, 3.1-3.2).

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Ludwig Denecke: Bibliographie der Briefe von und an Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm [*Bibliography of the correspondance of the Brothers Grimm*]. In: Aurora. Jahrbuch der Eichendorff-Gesellschaft 43, 1983, S. 169-227 (auch als Sonderdruck = Schriften der Brüder Grimm-Gesellschaft, 7).

Bernhard Lauer: [Laufende] Brüder Grimm-Bibliographie 1886-1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 [*Continuing bibliography of the Brothers Grimm, Yearbook of the Association of the Brothers Grimm*]. In: Jahrbuch der Brüder Grimm-Gesellschaft 1, 1991 bis 8, 1998 sowie 9, 1999 bis 12, 2002.

Book series

Brüder Grimm Gedenken [*Commemorative volumes of the Brothers Grimm*]. Hrsg. von Ludwig Denecke u.a. Bisher 16 Bände. Marburg 1963ff. (Bände 3-9 = Schriften der Brüder Grimm-Gesellschaft, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 24). Bände 11-16 = Hrsg. von Berthold Friemel. Stuttgart/Leipzig 1995 ff.

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Jacob Grimm: Kleinere Schriften [*Smaller works*]. Zweite Aufl. 8 Bde. Berlin: Dümmler, 1879-1885 (mehrfach nachgedruckt).

Wilhelm Grimm: Kleinere Schriften [*Smaller works*]. Bd. 1-3. Berlin: Dümmler, 1881-1883; Bd. 4 Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1887 (mehrfach nachgedruckt).

Die Selbstbiographien von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm aus dem Juli und September 1830 [*The autobiographies of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, July and September 1830*]. Hrsg. von Ingeborg Schnack. Kassel: Brüder Grimm-Gesellschaft, 1958. 59 S. (= Sonderabdruck aus dem Jahrbuch der Deutschen Schillergesellschaft 2, 1958).

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Jacob Grimm: Reden in der Akademie [*Discourses in the Academy*]. Ausgewählt u. hrsg. von Werner Neumann u. Hartmut Schmidt. Berlin [Ost]: Akademie-Verlag, 1984. 364 S., 16 Taf.

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Jack Zipes: The Brothers Grimm. From enchanted forests to the modern world. New York / London: Routledge, 1988. X, 205 S.

Names, qualifications and contact of independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenances of the documentary heritage

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Prof. Dr. Heinz Röllecke is the editor the three volume edition of the “Kinder and Hausmärchen” [Children’s and Household Tales] published by Reclam Verlag as well as “Deutschen Sagen” [German Legends] published in one volume by the Deutscher Klassiker Verlag; together with Ulrike Marquardt he has overseen the reprinting of the two volume first edition of the “Children’s and Household Tales” based on the Annotated Reference Copies of the Museum of the Brothers Grimm Kassel. See also the bibliography in this nomination form as well as the biographical article in the “Enzyklopädie des Märchens” (Bd. 11, Sp. 786-790) [*Encyclopedia of the Fairy Tale*].

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Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Uther is the editor of the four volume edition of the “Kinder- und Hausmärchen” [*Children’s and Household Tales*] as well as “Deutschen Sagen” [*German Legends*] in two volumes both published by the Diederichs Verlag. In addition, he has presented nearly 40,000 fairy tale texts, including the texts of the Brothers Grimm in the “Digitale Bibliothek” [*Digital Library*]. See also the bibliography in this nomination form as well as the biographical article in the “Enzyklopädie des Märchens” Bd. 13, Sp. 1292-1295) [*Encyclopedia of the Fairy Tale*].

The Museum of the Brothers Grimm and the University of Kassel also maintain worldwide contacts and maintain a presence in various European countries, North America, and East Asia. They work in collaboration with the following international scholars, among others:

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Prof. Dr. Lu Xia (Sechuan/Taiwan)
Prof. Dr. Yoshiko Noguchi (Osaka/Japan)
Prof. Dr. Toshio Ozawa (Tokyo/Japan)
Prof. Dr. Martin Sutton (Auckland/New Zealand)
Prof. Dr. Tatsuyoshi Wada (Fukuoka/Japan)
Prof. Dr. Jack Zipes (New York/USA)

The academics listed here have published extensively on the formation, history and structure of the “Kinder- und Hausmärchen”. They also have done research on the impact of this collection of fairy-tales in their respective countries.

The following institutions hold materials pertaining to the Brothers Grimm and to the European fairy tale tradition; they co-operate with Kassel:

- Odense Bys Museer om H.C. Andersens Hus (Municipal Museums of Odense – Andersen-House), Odense (Denmark)
- Bibliotheca Bodmeriana (Bodmer Library), Geneva-Cologny (Switzerland)
- Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library of France), Paris (France)
- Enzyklopädie des Märchens (Encyclopedia on Fairy Tales), Göttingen (Germany)
- Fondazione Carlo Collodi (Foundation Carlo Collodi), Collodi (Italy)
- Grimm collection of the Kyūshū-University library (九州大学), Fukuoka (Japan)
- Kinderbuchmuseum (Children’s Book Museum), Troisdorf near Bonn (Germany)
- Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Kinderbuchabteilung (State Library Berlin – Department of Children’s Books), Berlin (Germany)
- Internationale Jugendbibliothek (International Youth Library), Munich (Germany)
- Library of Congress, Washington D.C. (USA)
- Государственный музей изобразительных искусств имени А. С. Пушкина (Pushkin Museum), Moscow (Russia)

A close collaboration exists also with the manuscript departments of the Universitätsbibliothek (University Library) Marburg and with the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek (State University Library of Lower Saxony) Göttingen, as well as with the Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz (State Library of Prussian Cultural Heritage) in Berlin.

4 JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION/ ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

4.1 Authenticity

The transition of the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children’s and Household Tales has been

secured continuously. The Annotated Reference Copies kept by the City of Kassel are the originals written by the Brothers Grimm. The authenticity of the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales is certified by an expert opinion rendered in 2008 by Prof. Dr. Thilo Brandis, the former director of the Handschriftenabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz zu Berlin (see attachment, letter of Prof. Dr. Tilo Brandis, former director of the manuscript division of the State Library of Prussian Cultural Heritage at Berlin of 31 May 2008 to SV Sparkassen Versicherung Stuttgart).

4.2 World significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability

The world significance of the Children's and Household Tales of the Brothers Grimm is not only proven by their translation into 160 languages, but also by the international scholarly reception of their methodology: They are considered to be a point of reference for their systematic and theoretically founded approach to collecting and documenting popular folk tales.

Most of the later collections of regional and national traditions of narration refer back to the standards set by the Brothers Grimm whose scholarly contributions were not limited to German language and literature.

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm maintained varied and rich professional and personal relationships to many important scholars, writers and artists of their time. They were members of academic organisations in Germany and throughout Europe, inspiring Celtic, Romance, Slavic, Baltic and Finno-Ugrian studies. They can be considered 'Founding Fathers' for the modern schools of literary ethnological studies and folklore.

In addition to their outstanding scholarly significance, the Children's and Household Tales have had and continue to have an extraordinary influence on the arts, music, theatre, film and the new digitized media.

The oral and written transmission of fairy tales is a worldwide phenomenon and is verifiable in all countries and at all times.

The earliest printed fairy tale collections which defined an independent genre in European cultural history were first published in the 16th and 17th centuries in Italy and France (Perrault in 1697, et al.). Together with the "*Arabian Nights*" collection, which appeared for the first time in print in 1704, they quickly spread all over Europe and laid the foundation for the worldwide success of the fairy tale genre.

The following institutions hold the historical first editions of the international fairy tale tradition:

Giovanni Francesco Straparola: Le Piacevoli Notti. Venedig 1551

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Wien / Austrian National Library (Erstausgabe / First edition) - Sign.: 39.J.21

Bibliothèque Nationale Paris / French National Library (Erstausgabe / First edition) - Sign.: unbek.

Privatsammlung Kassel / Private collection in Kassel (Erste illustrierte Ausg. von 1604 / First illustrated edition of 1604) - Sign.: Strap. 1604

Giambattista Basile: Lo Cunto de li Cunti. Neapel 1634-37

Staatsbibliothek Preuß. Kulturbesitz Berlin / State Library of Prussian Cultural Heritage (Erstausgabe / First edition) - Sign.: Xn 6373 R

Bibliothek in Turin / Library of Torino (Erstausgabe / First edition) - Sign.: unbek.

Bibliothèque Nationale Paris / French National Library (Ausgabe 1674: Pentamerone) - Sign.: Y² 10802

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel / Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel (erste Ausgabe in italienischer Sprache / First edition in the Italian language; 1679) - Sign.: 2000.349 8°

Charles Perrault: Histoires ou Contes du Temps Perdu. Paris 1697

Bibliothèque Nationale Paris / French National Library (Erstausgabe / First edition) · Sign.: unbek.
Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel / Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel (Handexemplar Jacob
Grimms der Titelaufgabe 1697 / Personal copy of Jacob Grimm with notes and annotations by
himself) · Sign.: Acc.Gr.2000.71

*Antoine Galland: Les Mille et Une Nuit. Contes Arabes.
Paris 1704-1717*

Bibliothèque Nationale Paris / French National Library (Erstausgabe / First edition) · Sign.: Y²
8921-8932

Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel / Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel (Zweite Auflage von
1747ff. / second edition) · Sign.: Acc.Gr.2001

In Germany, the above named fairy tale collections were first published as translations in the 18th
century; then, however, independent German collections came into being as well (Musäus 1782-
87, Naubert 1789-93, et al.).

The Brothers Grimm for the first time gathered all obtainable attestations of the worldwide fairy tale
tradition according to oral and written sources and, with their Children's and Household Tales,
Berlin 1812-15), created a canon which is valid to this day.

4.3 Criteria of (a) time (b) place (c) people (d) subject and theme (e) form and style

Time

The Children's and Household Tales of the Brothers Grimm represent one of the most significant
and influential fairy tale collections; they are deeply rooted in German romanticism, the concepts of
which decisively affected numerous cultural developments of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Place

The Children's and Household Tales came into existence in the Hessian resident city of Kassel
and were printed in Berlin, later the capital of Germany; their sources and references certainly
extend far beyond Germany and embrace the entire tradition of popular narrative material from all
countries and cultures available at that time.

People

The Brothers Grimm did not merely succeed in documenting the popular story telling of humanity.
At the same time they also created *the* unique, romantic narrative tone for fairy tales which is valid
to this day.

Subject / Theme

With their collection, the Brothers Grimm founded the romantic ideal type for the fairy tale narrative.
In that they laid a comprehensive foundation of oral and literary sources and established the fairy
tale in its ideal form. At the same time, however, they always presented the societal, historical, and
cultural context of each fairy tale tradition.

Social Value

The Children's and Household Tales are worldwide one of the most significant and widely
distributed fairytale books. Even today they serve in equal measure as both a scholarly
"compilation of folk poetry" (Jacob Grimm) and an "educational and upbringing book" (Wilhelm
Grimm). At the same time they continue to find their way into all areas of modern life and media.

4.4 Issues of rarity, integrity, threat and management

Rarity

The Annotated Reference Copies are unique with their handwritten notes, commentaries and supplements.

Integrity

The Annotated Reference Copies have been passed down in an unchanged and complete form, and are in good condition considering their age.

5 LEGAL INFORMATION

5.1 Owner (name and contact details)

The ownership of the Annotated Reference Copies is unclear and is claimed by two public owners, being the State of Hesse (Land Hessen) and the City of Kassel. A decision in court on this question is not being sought by either of the two parties at present. Despite the disagreement on ownership both parties agree on fulfilling their duty concerning preservation and access.

In December 2007 the State of Hesse and the municipality of Kassel formally agreed on a cooperation in cultural affairs ¹. This includes the joint recognition that the appreciation of the heritage of the Brothers Grimm is in the common interest of both the City of Kassel and the State of Hesse. As the Annotated Reference Copies of the Children's and Household Tales of the Brothers Grimm are part of the UNESCO Memory of the World Registry, the cooperation partners commit themselves to the permanent presentation of the Annotated Reference Copies in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel. This museum is being further developed into an up-to-date exhibition, research and archive facility. In addition, both cooperation parties agree on fulfilling their duties concerning preservation and access to these Annotated Reference Copies.

State of Hesse

Ministry of Higher Education, Research and the Arts
Rheinstraße 23- 25, 65185 Wiesbaden
phone: 0049- 611 - 32 – 3463
Fax. 0049- 611 - 32 – 3449
Email: reinhard.dietrich@hmwk.hessen.de
Internet: www.hmwk.hessen.de

City of Kassel, Cultural office

Obere Königsstraße 8, 34117 Kassel, Germany
phone: 0049- 561-787-1252
Fax: 0049- 561-787- 4040
Email: dorothee.rhiemeier@stadt-kassel.de
Internet: www.stadt-kassel.de

5.2 Custodian (name and contact details)

Dr. Bernhard Lauer, head of the Museum of the Brothers Grimm
Brüder Grimm-Platz 4, 34117 Kassel, Germany
Phone: 0049- 561-103235
Fax: 0049- 561-713299
Email: Bernhard.Lauer@stadt-kassel.de

5.3 Legal status

(a) Category of ownership

¹ Kooperationsvereinbarung Kultur December 2007, eight pages, including a specific § 7 on the heritage of the Brothers Grimm; compare the full version included in the original language, § 7 in English, working translation by the nominators

Public Ownership.

(b) Accessibility

The State of Hesse and the City of Kassel have declared that the Annotated Reference Copies should be exhibited permanently within the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel; they are, however, also accessible to researchers and interested laypersons. A complete digitized version of the Annotated Reference Copies is available.

(c) Copyright status

The work is in the public domain. Under German copyright law, any work becomes a public domain work seventy years after the death of the author.

(d) Responsible administration

All technical aspects of conservation and security are guaranteed by qualified employees within the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel.

The Annotated Reference Copies were kept and exhibited in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel since 1959 until 2007. Starting in 2009 they are presented in a special public exhibition of the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel and are being exhibited in the Brothers Grimm Museum from 2011 onward again².

Since 2011, the Annotated Reference Copies are made available to the public through the compilation of a CD-ROM containing facsimiles and transcriptions, as well as a scholarly commentary and index. A facsimile version of the first edition from 1812/1815 has appeared in print (see bibliography) and is on display.

A CD-ROM with scans of the the Annotated Reference Copies is available in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm as well as on the website www.grimms.de/khm/khmhexa.php.

6. MANAGEMENT PLAN

All the necessary technical and organizational conditions for preservation and accessibility are available in the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in Kassel.

² As of June 2011, the museum is currently closed for reconstruction: It will reopen in January 2012. As part of the complete overhaul of the permanent exhibition, parts of the website www.grimms.de are also under reconstruction.