



*24.02.1786 –
16.12.1859*

*German writer and philologist 225th
birth anniversary*

The author was born into the family of a civil servant. He studied at the Lyceum, and soon at the University of Marburg, where he received a law degree.

Wilhelm worked as a professor at the University of Göttingen, but, unfortunately, was dismissed due to his refusal to take the oath of office to the King of Hanover, who, in turn, did not comply with constitutional laws.

From 1841 he served as a professor at the University of Berlin and a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences.



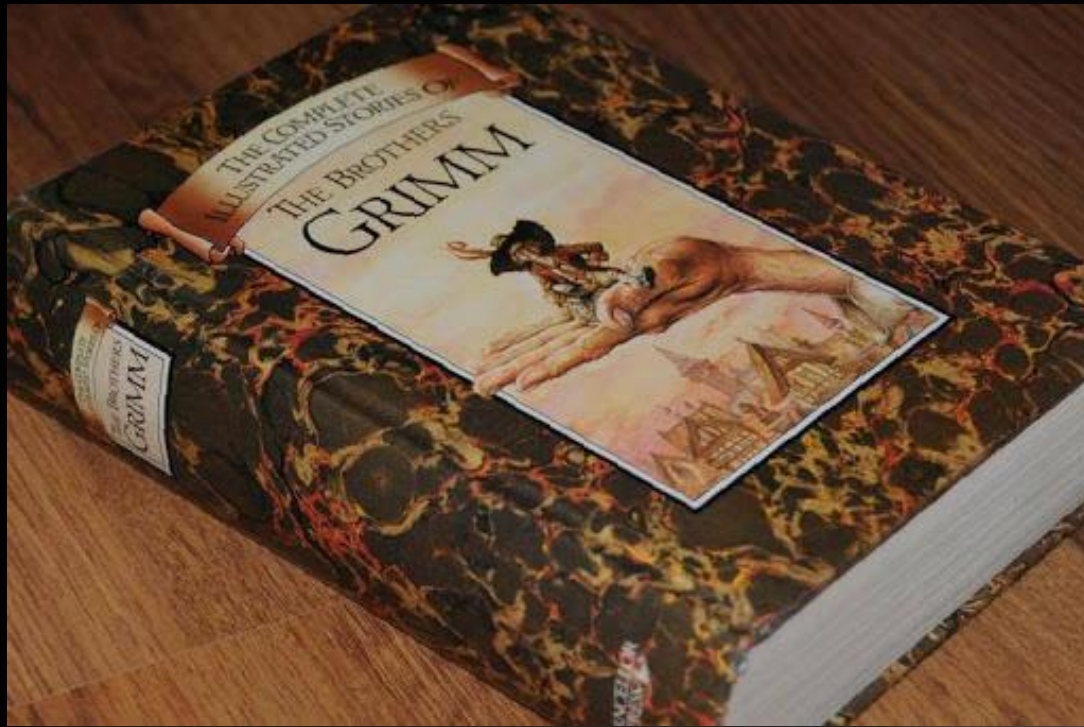
Wilhelm was "of an artistic nature."

Basically, he was engaged in collecting, classifying and publishing monuments of ancient Germanic poetry.

Fascinated by folk art, the brothers published German folk tales and legends.

They published medieval texts and studies: "On the Old German Meistergesang" (1811), "Poor Heinrich" (1815), "Germanic Heroic Legends" (1829) "Reinecke-Fox" (1834), "Flower Garden of Roses" (1836).





The brothers are the founders of the so-called mythological school in folklore, which revealed the fundamental role of mythology in the emergence and development of folklore and literature.

The most popular fairy tales:

- Seven ravens
- Snow White (German Schneewittchen)
- Bremen Town Musicians (German Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten)
- The Wolf and the Seven Kids (Der Wolf und die sieben jungen Geißlein)
- The Frog King (Der Froschkönig oder der eiserne Heinrich)
- About the fisherman and his wife (German: Von dem Fischer und seiner Frau)
- King Thrushbeard (German König Drosselbart)
- Clever Elsa (German Die kluge Else)
- Cinderella (German Aschenputtel)

The famous tales brothers Grimm

