

WHO COLLECTED IT

Keightley translates other men's collections and names them, which for 1828 is the remarkable thing about him. This sheet turns those citations into a reading list.

Who	What they published, and what is theirs here
Grimm, Jacob, 1785–1863	The first authority on these matters in Europe, in Keightley's own words, and the single largest presence in this volume — cited fifty-two times in Volume I alone. His <i>Deutsche Mythologie</i> of 1835 appeared after Keightley's first edition and is the reason the 1850 edition is so much larger. Grimm wrote to Keightley commending the book and saying it offered even him something new; Keightley prints the compliment in his preface and has been quoting it ever since.
Grimm, Wilhelm, 1786–1859	The other brother. Keightley's MM. Grimm is both of them, and where he cites the introduction to their translation of Croker's Irish legends it is their joint work.
Croker, Thomas Crofton, 1798–1854	The Irish antiquary whose <i>Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland</i> (1825) Keightley helped to compile, and without which, Keightley says, this book would not exist. He is a much larger figure in Volume II, where Keightley makes an admission about their joint work that is the most important sentence in either volume.
Thiele, Just Mathias, 1795–1874	The Danish collector whose <i>Danske Folkesagn</i> (1818–23) supplies most of the Danish material in this volume — twenty-five citations. He collected young, and he collected early enough that his informants had not yet read anybody else's collection.
Faye, Andreas, 1802–1869	Norwegian clergyman and collector, <i>Norske Sagn</i> (1833). The Norwegian material here is his. Asbjørnsen and Moe, who superseded him, were publishing while Keightley revised.
Afzelius, Arvid August, 1785–1871	Swedish clergyman, collector and ballad editor. With Geijer he produced the standard Swedish ballad collection; the Swedish tales here are largely his.
Arndt, Ernst Moritz, 1769–1860	German patriot, poet and professor, born on Rügen. His <i>Märchen und Jugenderinnerungen</i> is the source of nearly the whole fifty-page Rügen section — which is why an island has more space in this book than Norway.
Saxo Grammaticus, c. 1150 – c. 1220	The Danish historian whose <i>Gesta Danorum</i> gives Keightley his oldest Scandinavian matter. Cited eighteen times in this volume. A twelfth-century Latin literary text, and used here sometimes as literature and sometimes as report.
Snorri Sturluson, 1179–1241	The Icelandic poet, historian and politician who wrote the <i>Prose Edda</i> . Keightley cites the <i>Edda</i> without distinguishing Snorri's prose from the older poems, and the light-elf/dark-elf division that organises this volume is Snorri's alone.
Scott, Sir Walter, 1771–1832	Cited fifteen times, chiefly for the <i>Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border</i> and the <i>Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft</i> . A collector, an editor and an improver, and not always distinguishable in which capacity he is being used.
Hone, William, 1780–1842	London bookseller, satirist and compiler of the <i>Every-Day Book</i> and <i>Table Book</i> , which gathered popular custom from correspondents. Fourteen citations here and far more in Volume II. Not a scholar; a magpie with a wide net, and often the only record.
Wolf, Johann Wilhelm, 1817–1855	German collector, <i>Niederländische Sagen</i> and <i>Deutsche Märchen und Sagen</i> . A source for the German and Swiss sections of the enlarged edition.
Schreiber, Aloys, 1761–1841	German writer whose handbook of Rhineland legend supplies part of the Swiss and Rhenish material.

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Spenser, Edmund, c. 1552–1599	Present as a subject rather than a source: Keightley devotes a section to arguing that Spenser's fairies are allegory and Italian romance, with almost nothing of popular belief in them. The argument holds.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, c. 1343–1400	The epigraph of the whole book, and Keightley's evidence that faërie in English first meant enchantment rather than a creature.
Milton, John, 1608–1674	Cited for the fairy passages in L'Allegro and Comus, chiefly as evidence of what an educated seventeenth-century Englishman took the fairies to be.
Douce, Francis, 1757–1834	Antiquary and Shakespearean, whose praise Keightley records in the preface. Named here because a modern reader will not know why the compliment mattered: Douce's <i>Illustrations of Shakspeare</i> was the standard work on exactly this material.
Ritson, Joseph, 1752–1803	Antiquary and editor, whose <i>Fairy Tales</i> (1831) and ballad collections Keightley uses. Ritson's reputation for accuracy was ferocious and deserved.
Gervase of Tilbury, c. 1150 – c. 1228	Author of the <i>Otia Imperialia</i> , and the source of several medieval fairy anecdotes Keightley prints. A courtier writing to entertain an emperor.
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 1749–1832	Not a source. Named because Keightley's preface says he thought well of the book, and because that sentence has been quoted on this book's behalf for two hundred years.

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