The development of a Handbook of Bio-Bibliographies of Canadian Artists who Illustrated Children's Books Published between 1815-1975

Centre for Newfoundland Studies

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HANDBOOK OF BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN ARTISTS WHO ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOKS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1815-1975

AN INTERNSHIP PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DIVISION OF CURRICULUM & INSTRUCTION IN THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF EDUCATION DEGREE

BY

SIEGLINDE STIEDA, B.A., B.L.S.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

SEPTEMBER 1977
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this internship was to identify Canadian artists who illustrated children's books.

Of six hundred children's book artists thought to be Canadian, 164 artists were positively identified as being Canadian. The children's books referred to in this project were those published between 1815 and 1975.

An artist was considered Canadian if he met one of the following criteria: (1) the artist was born and lived in Canada, (2) the artist was born in Canada and lived there during his formative years, (3) the artist immigrated to Canada in youth or middle age and spent the rest of his life there, (4) the artist was born elsewhere, but was influenced in some way by the time spent in Canada, and (5) the artist was born elsewhere, but influenced Canadian art during his stay in Canada.

A bibliography was written for each artist who met one or more of the above criteria. In addition, a bibliography was prepared for each artist. The bibliography consists of works created by the artist, and references about him.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the members of my internship committee--Professor Betty Brett and Dr. Ethel James, for their assistance, encouragement, and generosity with their time while this internship project was in preparation.

I deeply appreciate the assistance of the numerous librarians who answered my queries--in particular Elizabeth Behrens and Midge King of the Memorial University of Newfoundland Library, Alexandra Pritz of the National Gallery of Canada Library, Irene Aubrey and Paul McCormick of the National Library of Canada, Judith St. John and Alan Suddon of the Toronto Public Library, and Bernard Bédard of La Bibliothèque de l'Université de Montréal. I also thank the artists, publishers and other individuals who answered my letters.

I am grateful for the financial support afforded me by the School of Graduate Studies of Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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PART ONE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 1

THE INTERNSHIP

Introduction

One of the first rights of children is the right to an identity—personal and national. Because educational and recreational media play so important a role in shaping this identity, and in defining it, they should meaningfully reflect the environments of the children using them. It is logical that at least a portion of these materials be indigenous to the country or region in which the child grows up.¹

When a child opens a book his eyes first see illustrations. Since Canada is largely a children's book importing country, many Canadian children and teachers are not aware of the existence of Canadian artists who have illustrated children's books. This internship project identifies 164 artists whose books were published between 1815 and 1975.

Purpose

The purpose of this internship was to identify Canadian artists who have created and/or illustrated books for children, that is, those who have used the children's book as a medium of artistic expression.

Scope

The major part of the Internship consists of bio-bibliographical information for each identified artist. Whenever possible, each bibliographic section includes listings of materials created by the artist and materials written about him.

Need for the Internship

Although the intern has identified approximately six hundred artists who may be Canadian, and who have created and/or illustrated books for children, very little information is readily available about these people. As of December 31, 1975, there had been published fourteen biographies of Canadian artists who were specifically identified as children's book artists. (Of these, eight were found in Profiles and six were found in the two volumes of Auteurs Canadiens pour la Jeunesse. Neither of these two publications is well-known outside a small group of Canadian children's literature specialists.)

Although the other major source of biographical information, A Dictionary of Canadian Artists, does, of course, contain biographies of approximately fifty Canadian artists who have illustrated children's


books, it is not complete. The last available volume (volume four) whose last entry is "MILES", was published in 1974. Considering that MacDonald started to develop his dictionary in 1953, it may be some time before this particular reference work is completed. At the same time it should be noted that MacDonald's biographies rarely mention the fact that the artists have created and/or illustrated books for children.

In European publications on children's literature biographical information on Canadian children's book artists is either non-existent or adapted from our scanty Canadian sources. For example, Die Welt im Bilderbuch is noteworthy for the almost total absence of Canadian artists. Recent issues of Bookbird, however, have acknowledged the existence of Cleaver, Newfeld and Italiano.

The major American source of biographical information on children's book artists, Illustrators of Children's Books, contains biographies of only fourteen Canadian artists.

5Bettina Hürlimann, Die Welt im Bilderbuch: Moderne Kinderbilderbücher aus 24 Ländern (Zürich: Atlantis Verlag, 1985.)


This lack of readily available information on Canadian children's book artists is emphasized by the fact that in the ten-year-old Biennale of Illustration Bratislava (BIB), held in Czechoslovakia every two years, Canadian artists have just recently begun to make an appearance. Cleaver was the only Canadian whose original artwork was exhibited among the 250 children's book artists from around the world in the 1973 BIB. Two years later, at the 1975 BIB, Cleaver's artwork was joined by that of Newfeld.

The intern hopes that some day there will be a more organized effort in Canada to bring Canadian children's book artists and their work to the attention of the international children's book world. There does not yet exist a national children's literature bibliography in Canada. As recently as 1974, Chapman stated the need for a checklist of Canadian children's books.\(^9\) The handbook of Canadian children's book artists produced by the intern is the beginning of such a checklist.

**Definitions**

For the purposes of this study the terms Canadian and children's book are defined as follows:

**Canadian:** There are a number of definitions of Canadian. The intern has chosen a comprehensive definition based on the McDowell definition.

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of 1957. An artist was considered Canadian if he met one of the following criteria:

1. The artist was born and lived in Canada, e.g., Clare Rice.
2. The artist was born in Canada and lived there during his formative years, e.g., Margaret Graham Bloy.
3. The artist came to Canada in youth or middle age and spent the rest of his life here, e.g., Odette Fumet Vincent.
4. The artist was born elsewhere, but was influenced in some way by the time spent in Canada, e.g., Hilda van Stockum and Lucienne Fontannaz.
5. The artist was born elsewhere but in his brief time spent in Canada exerted some influence on Canadian art, e.g., Walter Trier.

Children's Book: The definition of a children's book is that book specifically written for children up to the approximate age of fifteen years, or the book written for adults but adopted by children. Many of the nineteenth century Canadian children's books fall into this latter category.

Organization of the Report

The internship project is reported in two parts. Part one, entitled "The Development of the Handbook," has three chapters. Chapter one has introduced the internship, identified the purpose, given
the scope of and need for the internship and defined the terms Canadian and children's literature. Chapter two presents a review of the literature and chapter three sets forth the procedure followed.

Part two consists of a general introduction, the actual "Handbook of Bio-Bibliographies of Canadian Artists Who Illustrated Children's Books Published Between 1815-1975," and a list of references used in the compilations of the bio-bibliographies. The handbook lists the artists in alphabetical order.
CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Introduction

From books to periodicals, films to recordings, the foreign saturation of the Canadian mind is almost complete. But there remains a glimmer of hope.¹

This chapter reviews the literature related to the birth and development of an independent Canadian children's literature. The body of literature related directly to the subject of Canadian children's books or to the more specific topic of illustrations in Canadian children's books is very small indeed. It is possible, however, in a survey of the available sources to identify significant landmarks in the development of a Canadian culture. Within this culture Canadian writers and illustrators slowly gained recognition.

Glimmers of hope for an independent Canadian culture have existed for over a hundred years. Although the cultural life of nineteenth century Canada is said to have suffered from the "colonial

spirit--a spirit which does not adequately believe in itself" there was, in the Province of Quebec, as early as 1876, a systematic procedure of bringing French Canadian authors to the attention of the young. In that year, Father Henri-Raymond Casgrain (1831-1904) was commissioned by Gédéon Ouimet, "surintendant du département de l'instruction publique" for Quebec, to compile a list of Canadian works suitable to be offered as prizes in the schools:

Ces livres, ainsi distribués, seront des lectures "utiles et attrayantes" et, en même temps, ils développeront "le goût de la littérature canadienne".

Father Casgrain at the same time received a ten-year contract to furnish the Quebec Department of Education, a list of the best Canadian authors. Consequently, authors such as Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, Patricia Lacombe, Joseph Marmette, Benjamin Sulte, and Louise Legendre were recommended to the young, even though their writings were not specifically directed at children. At the same time, 1876-1886, Father Casgrain spent, for the Quebec Department of Education, $62,500 on the purchase of his recommended Canadian books.

In English Canada, the children's book author Agnes Maule Macfar (1837-1927) was "aware of the struggle for national identity going on in nineteenth century Canada." Macfar wrote sixteen children's books in which "she demonstrated that Canadian history might be made

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interesting to children."\(^4\)

In the fine arts, nationalism was already evident at the beginning of this century. The 1907 establishment of the Canadian Art Club in Toronto was not only "a revolt from the lack of public interest in the arts in general in Canada", but it also represented an arousal of "a strong national spirit among our artists" which stimulated them "to look inward rather than outward for the source of their inspiration."\(^5\)

**Significant Events**

Within the last forty years these early seeds of the Canadian spirit have blossomed out and have been manifested in a number of interesting events and publications such as the following:

1941: Claire Godbout wrote an early bibliographic and historical treatise on French Canadian children's books.\(^6\)

1948: The French-Canadian children's book writer Beatrice Clément founded Les Écrivains pour la Jeunesse. This association was the precursor of Editions Jeunesse and the Institut Culturel Jeunesse.\(^7\)

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\(^7\)Lemieux, pp. 146-147, 265.
1949: The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians/Association canadienne des bibliothécaires pour enfants sponsored the first annual celebration of Young Canada's Book Week/Semaine du livre pour la jeunesse canadienne. This national celebration existed for twenty-four years.

1949: The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians/Association canadienne des bibliothécaires pour enfants inaugurated the CACL bronze medal/ACBE medaille de bronze, to be awarded to the outstanding children's book published in Canada. Canadian children's books written in French received this award between 1954 and 1973 only.

1949: The juvenile category of the Governor General's Award, administered by the Canadian Authors' Association, existed for ten years from 1949-1958.

1953: In her book So Little for the Mind: An Indictment of Canadian Education Hilda Neatby expressed her concern about the foreign influence in Canadian schools.

1957: Marjorie McDowell wrote one of the few Master of Arts dissertations on Canadian children's literature.

1958: The Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française established the Prix Jeunesse ACELF. In 1964 the Quebec

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8Hilda Neatby, So Little for the Mind: An Indictment of Canadian Education (Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, 1953.)

9McDowell.
Department of Cultural Affairs assumed responsibility for this award under the name of "Grand Prix de la province de Québec, Section Littérature de Jeunesse."

1960: Jean Lesage's Liberal Party came to power in Quebec and launched the "Quiet Revolution,"10 One of the results was fervent revival in Québécois culture.

1967: Sheila Egoff published the first edition of The Republic of Childhood. Her aim was "to indicate in general the standards by which one may select and guide children's reading and, more particularly, to show the degree to which certain Canadian publications have met them".11 Most of the books discussed by Egoff were Canadian children's books in English issued after 1950.

1967: Laura Alice Stevenson wrote one of the few Master of Arts dissertations on Canadian children's literature.12

1967: Irma McDonough launched the first critical journal on Canadian children's books: In Review. Each issue of this quarterly contains the following: (1) news on children's literature in Canada, (2) a profile of a Canadian children's book author or


12Laura Alice Stevenson, "The Image of Canada in Canadian Children's Literature" (M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1967.)
illustrator, and (3) critical reviews of Canadian children's books in English and French.

1968: A. B. Hodgetts concluded his investigation What Culture? What Heritage? with this comment: "The majority of English-speaking high school graduates leave the Canadian studies classroom without the intellectual skills, the knowledge and the attitudes they should have to play an effective role as citizens in present-day Canada."

1970: The Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française (since 1973: Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation), inaugurated the Prix Marie-Claire Daveluy, in honour of the French Canadian librarian and children's book writer Marie-Claire Daveluy (1880-1968). The award of five hundred dollars and a return ticket to France is offered to a French Canadian between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one years who submits the best manuscript--novel, tale, drama, or poetry.

1970: A group of French-Canadian authors, illustrators, librarians, publishers, booksellers, and educators founded Communication-Jeunesse because of "une prise de conscience de la crise de la production littéraire québécois pour la jeunesse."

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1970: Two major Canadian-owned educational publishers, H. J. Gage and Ryerson Press, were bought by United States controlled companies.

1971: The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians/Association canadienne des bibliothécaires pour enfants inaugurated the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Medal to commemorate Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon (1826-1874), the illustrator of *An Illustrated Comic Alphabet*. This medal is awarded for outstanding illustrations of a children's book published in Canada.

1971: A conference on "Publishing in Canada" was held in Edmonton, by the University of Alberta School of Library Science.

1971: The Independent Publishers Association (now the Association of Canadian Publishers) was formed by Canadian-owned and controlled firms, in order to strengthen the publishing industry in Canada.

1971: The Canadian Library Association formed the Canadian Materials Committee. Two years later Canadian Materials 1971, a significant new bibliographic tool for educators and school librarians in Canada, was published. In 1975, *Canadian Materials* was converted into journal format and became the national journal devoted to the critical evaluation of learning materials in all media formats published or produced in Canada for pre-school to grade thirteen.

1972: "In February of 1972 Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier announced a set of government measures to deal with problems in Canada's...

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15 Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon. *An Illustrated Comic Alphabet*, designed by Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966.)
1972: The first annual Canada Day was held in Port Colborne High School, Port Colborne, Ontario. English teacher, James Foley, arranged for his students to meet living Canadian authors.

1972: Richard Rohmer, Dalton Camp, and March Jeaneret completed their final report on the Ontario Royal Commission on Book Publishing.17

1972: Claude Potvin published La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français.18

1972: Louise Lemieux published Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Originally this study was presented to the University of Ottawa as a Master of Library Science thesis. The author's aims were "À partir des données recueillies . . . retracer l'évolution historique de la littérature de jeunesse canadienne-française; voir où en est le monde de l'édition; par rapport à cette littérature; fournir des éléments biographiques et bibliographiques utiles à des études ultérieures."19

1972: Margaret Atwood published Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature. Her purpose was to outline "a number of key patterns..."20

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18Claude Potvin, La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français: Bref historique: Sources bibliographiques: Répertoire des livres, préf. Claude Aubry (Montréal: Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française, 1972.)

19Lemieux, p. 18.
which . . . will help you distinguish . . . Canadian literature from the other literatures with which it is often compared or confused."

1972: In November of 1972, Communication-Jeunesse held a workshop in Montreal to discuss the alarming situation of children's media in Quebec: "L'objet de cette rencontre était de refléter sur les conditions présentes de la création culturelle pour les jeunes sous toutes les formes qu'elle revêt aujourd'hui, et sur les exigences nouvelles de collaboration qu'elle pose aux créateurs et aux producteurs."

1973: All About Us/Nous Autres held the first All-Canada Children's Art Exhibit.

1973: The conference "Publishing in Canada II: ‘East looks West" was held at Dalhousie School of Library Service in Halifax.

1973: CANLIT, a non-profit corporation was set up to research various aspects of Canadian literature and publishing. Several research projects have so far been published.

1974: The Surrey-Langley chapter of the Committee for an Independent Canada conducted a "Canadian Awareness Survey" of students in their last year of high school in six Vancouver schools. The survey revealed that fewer than 30 percent of the students could

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identify the British North America Act as Canada's constitution, and 72 percent of the students could NOT name the Premier of the Province of Quebec. 22

1975: Canadian Children's Literature, a journal of criticism and review, published its first issue in cooperation with the Canadian Children's Literature Association.


1975: In June 1975, the National Library of Canada appointed Irene Aubrey as its first Children's Literature Librarian/Consultant.


1975: "The Book & Periodical Development Council was formed in February 1975 when a number of organizations recognized that the problems confronting everyone involved in the art and business of writing, publishing and distributing of books and periodicals in this country, were of a shared rather than a separate concern." 23

1975: In April 1975, Bill C-58 was introduced in the House of Commons to remove special tax privileges that Time Magazine and Reader's Digest had enjoyed for ten years. Now, a magazine must be Canadian controlled, and 80% different

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22Mel Hurtig, "Never Heard of Them . . . They Must be Canadian": A Report of the Results of a Canadian Student Awareness Survey (Toronto: Canadabooks, 1975).

from foreign magazines before its Canadian advertisers can claim their costs for tax purposes.24

1975: Lucienne Fontannaz wrote a Master of Arts thesis on the picture book in Quebec.25

1975: The Writer's Union of Canada launched its Educational Project, the objective of which "is to provide Canadian Literature teachers with a choice of truly classroom oriented outlines suitable for a variety of levels, and for each major geographic region of Canada."26

1976: S. M. Crean published Who's Afraid of Canadian Culture? which explains "how arts organizations exclude Canadian culture, how educational institutions have been Americanized, and how our mass media are being abandoned to a continental economy that favours U.S. monopolies."27

1976: In May 1976, Sheila Egoff chaired the "Pacific Rim Conference on Children's Literature" in Vancouver at the University of British Columbia. Delegates from eleven countries explored the current


25Lucienne Fontannaz, "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois" (M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975).


state of writing, illustrating and publishing for children in their countries, with special reference to Canada.\textsuperscript{28}

1976: In the spring of 1976, Irma McDonough started a Centre for Canadian Children's Books in Toronto. The purpose of the Centre was to promote the writing, publishing, selling and reading of Canadian children's books.

1976: In May 1976, the Canada Council announced its first two children's literature prizes of five thousand dollars each.

1976: Mary Rubio and Glenys Stow published \textit{Kanata}\textsuperscript{29}. This anthology of Canadian children's literature is a new vehicle for bringing Canadian children (in grades four to seven) closer to their national literature.

1976: Irma McDonough published \textit{Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants}.\textsuperscript{30} Teachers now have a checklist of Canadian children's books in print.

1977: In June 1977 a Canadian Friends of IBBY, (International Board on Books for Young People) was organized in order to "bring to Canadians a more international viewpoint, and give a forum for

\textsuperscript{28}"Pacific Conference on Children's Literature Information Sheet", Vancouver, B.C., Winter 1975.

\textsuperscript{29}Mary Rubio and Glenys Stow, eds., \textit{Kanata: An Anthology of Canadian Children's Literature} (Toronto: Methuen, 1976.)

\textsuperscript{30}Irma McDonough, ed., \textit{Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants} (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.)
our own books outside the country... Mention was also made of possible submissions for the Bratislava biennial exhibition.\textsuperscript{31}

**Summary**

Many of the significant events in the development of Canadian children's literature coincide with the significant events in Canada's struggle to free itself from cultural colonialism.

\textsuperscript{31}"Minutes of Formation of Canadian Friends of IBBY Meeting." June 14, 1977, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.
CHAPTER 3

PROCEDURES

In order to compile a basic list of Canadian artists who have used the children's book as a medium of artistic expression, the intern searched nine basic Canadian reference books that were available to her in May 1976: Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse; 1 "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures"; 2 La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français; 3 Notable Canadian Children's Books, first 4 and second 5 editions; "Notre bibliothèque enfantine"; 6 Pleins feux sur la littérature de


3Claude Potvin, La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français: Bref historique: Sources bibliographiques: Répertoire des livres, préf. Claude Aubry (Montreal: Association canadienne des bibliothècaires de langue française, 1972.)


Next, the intern searched the archival files of the library of the National Gallery of Canada and the author files of the Canadiiana Section of the Acquisitions Division of the National Library of Canada, to establish that these artists could be classed as Canadians. In addition, the intern xeroxed the newspaper clippings contained in the artists' files. The intern also obtained xeroxed materials of the pertinent artists' files of the Fine Arts Division of the Toronto Public Library. During the summer of 1976, the intern examined three major dissertations on Canadian children's literature in order to identify more Canadian children's book artists. The intern also searched Print for Young Canadians.

As a result of the above searches, the intern compiled a card index file of six hundred artists. Some of the non-Canadian artists were weeded out by checking through the three volumes of *Illustrators of Canadian Children's Literature* of 1976

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10 Marjorie McDowell, "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist" (M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957); Laura Alice Stevenson, "The Image of Canada in Canadian Children's Literature" (M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1967); Lucienne Fontannaz, "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois" (M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975.)

11 June Frayne, Jennifer Laidley, and Henry Hadeed, *Print for Young Canadians* (Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland, Ont., 1975.)
Children's Books. Further verification of the artists' identity was sought by searching the following reference books: American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within; Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development; Early Painters and Engravers in Canada; The Great Canadian Comic Books; Three Hundred Years of Canadian Art; Die Welt im Bilderbuch; Indian-Inuit Authors; The History of Painting in Canada: Towards a People's Art; Dictionary of Canadian Artists.


13 Barbara Bader, American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within (New York: Macmillan Co.; 1976).


15 J. Russell Harper, Early Painters and Engravers in Canada (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970.)


17 R. H. Hubbard and J. R. Ostiguy, Three Hundred Years of Canadian Art/Trois cents ans d'art canadien (Ottawa: National Gallery of Canada, 1967.)

18 Bettina Hürlimann, Die Welt im Bilderbuch: Moderne Kinderbilderbücher aus 24 Ländern (Zurich: Atlantis Verlag, 1965.)

19 Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. An annotated bibliography (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.)

20 Barry Lord, The History of Painting in Canada: Toward a People's Art (Toronto: NC Press, 1974.)

The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, volumes 1, 2, and 3; The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature; and Creative Canada. Additional information was obtained by reading Pantazzi's article, "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940," and by searching Children and Books, Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress, and Who's Who in American Art. Finally, the Ontario Index of Artists was


26University of Victoria, McPherson Library, Reference Division, comp., Creative Canada, 2 vols. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971-1972.)


28May Hill Arbuthnot and Zena Sutherland, Children and Books, 4th ed. (Glencoe, Ill.: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1972.)


searched in order to determine artists' files other than the two that the intern had already searched personally.

The cut-off publication date for children's books was December 31, 1975.

Preliminary biographies had been prepared by the intern in the Spring of 1976. These biographies were sent, with covering letters, to the publishers of the artists. The intern requested further information from the publishers. In most cases, the publishers replied to state that they could add nothing further. In some cases the publishers sent the requests to the artists who then replied. Thirteen personal letters from publishers, artists, librarians and other individuals have been cited in the bio-bibliographical guides.

In the final preparation of the handbook, the intern compared the information in her card index files with that in the xeroxed archival files. The biographical information contained in these files was then checked against the intern's definition of Canadian. Two thirds of the original artists' names had to be dropped for lack of sufficient data. The intern recommends that future bio-bibliographical studies be made on the unverified Canadian children's book artists in her reject files. The intern believes that much more information can be gathered by doing more detailed searches in the major archives and libraries of Canada.
Sources Consulted

Monographs:


Fontanaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education, Concordia University, 1975. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland, Ontario, 1975.


"Minutes of Formation of Canadian Friends of IBBY Meeting." June 14, 1977, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.


"Pacific Conference on Children's Literature Information Sheet." Vancouver, British Columbia, winter, 1975. (Mimeographed.)


Articles:


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Toronto Public Library. Fine Arts Division. Toronto, Ontario.
PART TWO

HANDBOOK OF BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN ARTISTS WHO HAVE ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 1815-1975
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This handbook identifies 164 Canadian artists who have illustrated and/or created children's books. This compilation is neither critical nor evaluative, but is meant to be a factual reference tool.

The artists are listed in alphabetical order. Following the heading of each artist's name are the dates of his birth and death (if applicable). When the years of birth and death were unknown, the known years of activity were indicated by the abbreviation fl. for flourished. Each entry is found under what the intern perceived to be the subject's real name with cross references from other names.

The bibliographical information is divided into two main parts. Part A contains the works created by the artist. Part B contains the references about the artist. Included in these references, are newspaper and journal articles found in the archives of the National Gallery of Canada Library, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
ADCOCK, John Kenneth (1950-)

The illustrator for Ronald and the Dragon was born in Trail, British Columbia on May 13, 1950.

I taught myself to draw at age six by copying comic books. I attended the Kootenay School of Art in Nelson, B.C. for one year of commercial art in 1972. I have never held a steady art job, but I have done work for numerous small magazines. Ronald and the Dragon ... was my first and last book although I am hoping for others. I support myself by working in steel factories and in my spare time I am working on a comic strip. It is called "Bear Claw," and takes place in the Rocky Mountains during the time of the fur trade.

The original sketches and drawings for Ronald and the Dragon are owned by Adcock. He lives in Edmonton, Alberta.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCE:


ALLARD, Michel (fl. 1960)

This Quebec artist was one of the two illustrators for the 1960 children's book Un billet pour l'Espagne. Eleven years later, Allard was teaching art at the Collège Bourget de Riguad. His paintings were exhibited both at the Caisse Populaire de Saint-Enfant-Jésus of Montreal in 1971, and at the Galerie Georges Dor of Longueuil in 1975.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


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*Personal letter from the artist, March 23, 1977.*
B. REFERENCES:


ARBUCKLE, George Franklin (1909- )

The illustrator of They Shared to Survive was born in 1909, in Toronto, Ontario. His studies at the Ontario College of Art prepared him for a career as a commercial artist, a freelance illustrator, and as an art teacher. His paintings are in various Canadian collections as well as in European galleries. Arbuckle is a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, the Royal Canadian Academy, and the Canadian Society of Book Illustrators.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(111) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

ARNAKTAUYOK, Germaine (1947- )

This Inuit artist, who has become famous for her pen-and-ink drawings, was born around 1947 in the small northern Canadian island community of Igloolik, Northwest Territories. After attending the University of Manitoba at the invitation of George Swinton, Arnaktauyok
participated in a government-sponsored project to illustrate Inuit stories for Inuit children. One of the results of that Ottawa-based project was the children’s book Harpoon of the Hunter. Her talents have taken Arnaktauyok to the Middle East as well as to Lapland. Besides illustrating books and articles, Arnaktauyok has designed the puppets for two delightful National Film Board productions of Eskimo legends. Her last-known activity was publications editor for the Department of Education in the Northwest Territories.

(i) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


(ii) ARTICLES ILLUSTRATED:


(iii) ART WORK FOR FILMS:

- The Owl and the Lemming. (Motion Picture) Co Hoedeman, director; Germaine Arnaktauyok, set and puppet designer; Pierre Moretti, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 5 min., 59 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

- The Owl and the Raven. (Motion Picture) Co Hoedeman, director; Germaine Arnaktauyok, puppet designer; Pierre Moretti, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 6 min., 39 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

B. REFERENCES:


AYLWIN, Louise (1953-)

The author and illustrator of the award winning children's book Raminagradu was born in 1953 in Nédelec, Témiscamingue County, in western Quebec. Her studies have included four years of the visual arts in Cégeps in Trois-Rivières, Ste.-Foy and Montreal as well as a year of art history at the Université de Montréal, and two years of communications studies at the Université du Québe à Montreal. In 1976, Aylwin was teaching science and fine arts in a school in Povungnituk, an Eskimo settlement on the northern tip of Hudson's Bay. Raminagradu, Aylwin's first children's book, which was completely hand-lettered, won its creator the 1974-75 ASTED Prix Marie-Claire Daveluy as well as the 1976 Canada Council award for the best Canadian children's book. This Canada Council award includes a prize of five thousand dollars.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCE:


BACK, Frédéric Henri (1924-)

This painter, art professor, and illustrator of at least eleven children's books, was born on April 8, 1924, in Sarrelbruck, Sarre Territory, Germany. Before coming to Canada in 1948, Back had studied art at the Ecole Estienne in Paris, 1938-1939, and at the Ecole des
Beaux-Arts in Rennes, 1939-1943. While in Montreal, Back taught drawing and illustration, became involved in television, and finally became a freelance illustrator and decorator.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


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(11) Back has illustrated at least two books published by le Cercle des livres de France.

B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.
This amateur painter and author of over one hundred boys' books, was born in 1825 in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died in 1894, in Rome, Italy. During his youth, Ballantyne spent six exciting years (1841-1847) working as a Hudson's Bay Company clerk in the Canadian fur trading posts of York Factory, Norway House, Fort Garry, Tadousac, and Sept-Iles.

The diaries which Ballantyne kept during his Canadian years and which recorded nineteenth century Canadian life in words and sketches, were later used as the basis for many of his books. Of the sixty titles listed below, which have been culled from the bibliographies of Frayne, McDowell, Egoff, St. John and the Library of Congress at least seventeen are known to have been illustrated by Ballantyne himself. Ballantyne describes his art in the Preface of Hudson's Bay:

The illustrative wood-cuts were executed from drawings made on the spot by the author, who has slightly changed his plan regarding them, since the first sheets of the contents were issued to his subscribers; being of opinion, that a number of small cuts, illustrative of several parts of Indian costume, &c., intermingled with three or four landscapes, will prove more interesting to the general reader than a number of drawings representing eight or ten of the Hudson's Bay Company's forts and establishments, which was his first intention.  

Ballantyne is also known to have written under the pseudonym Comus.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1874. St. John notes in her annotation, v. 2, p. 964, that this title was first published in 1857, and that the illustrations were by Ballantyne.


Hudson's Bay: Or, Every Day Life in the Wilds of North America, during Six Years' Residence in the Territories of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company. Edinburgh: For private circulation and copies to be had of W. Blackwood, 1848. Also London: Nelson, n.d., and Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1972. In the preface of this reprint edition, (pp. xxii-xxiii) Ballantyne states that "the illustrative wood-cuts were executed from drawings made on the spot by the author."


(11) CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN. THE INTERN WAS UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THESE BOOKS WERE EXECUTED BY THE AUTHOR OR BY SOMEONE ELSE:


(iii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN:


Originally this book was known by the title Snowflakes and Sunbeams: Or, The Young Fur Traders: A Tale of the Far North.

B. REFERENCES:

(1) Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland, Ont., 1975.


BASTIEN, Gabriel (1923-)

The painter Bastien who was born in Montreal, Quebec on January 25, 1923, has created at least three children's books. Bastien studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal (1942-1945) and at the Pratt
Institute in Brooklyn, New York (1945-1947). He has produced illustrations for Maclean's, Weekend Magazine, and the Montreal Star. Bastien has been employed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and by the National Film Board of Canada. His last known residence was in Pierrefonds, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

BEARDY, Jackson (1944-)

The Cree Indian artist Beardy was born in 1944 on the Island Lake Reserve, 350 miles northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He studied in a residential school in Portage la Prairie and took a one-year
industrial arts course at the Technical Vocational School in Winnipeg.

"Most of his paintings portray Indian life, their legends, history, 
laws of nature, and religious beliefs."^3

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Morgan, John S. When the Morning Stars Sang Together. Illustrated 
by Jackson Beardy and Ron Hamilton. Agincourt, Ont.: The 

B. REFERENCES:

(1) Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for 
Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland, 
Ont., 1975, p. 69.

(11) Cherry, Zena. "2 for the See-Show." Globe and Mail, January 
12, 1976.

Graham, J. W. "Indian Art Praised." Winnipeg Free Press, 
October 4, 1972.

"Indian Artist Jackson Beardy." Winnipeg Free Press, January 
31, 1970.


"Indian Legends Brought Back to Life on Canvas." Winnipeg 

"Jackson Beardy Is Pictured Here." Winnipeg Free Press, April 
19, 1969.

"Manitoba Indian's Art Displayed," Winnipeg Tribune, January 
30, 1970.


Schachter, Harry. "A 22-Year-Old and His Heritage." Winnipeg 

(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public 
Library.

BEAULAC, Henri (fl. 1935-1945)

By 1945, when Beaulac married another children's book artist,

Simone Hudon, he had created at least six children's books. In 1941, Godbout stated that Beaulac was a young artist from Trois-Rivières who showed promise of a brilliant future.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Desrosiers, Marie-Antoinette (Tardiff). *Autour de la maison.* Par Michelle Le Normand [pseud.] Illustrations de H. Beaulac. 4th ed. Trois-Rivières: Le Bien-Public, 1939. The 1916 and 1917 editions of this title were not illustrated. The intern could not determine if the 1954 and 1958 editions by Fides of Montreal were illustrated.


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) File at Toronto Public Library.

'BEAULAC, Simone Marie Yvette (Hudon) (1905- )

Sometimes referred to only by her maiden name Simone Hudon, Beaulac was born in Quebec City in 1905. Her studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Quebec prepared her for a career as painter, sculptor.
etcher, and art teacher. Beaulac is also a book illustrator, and has written and illustrated at least three books for young children. Her work has been exhibited in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. She is a member of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art.

Beaulac lives in the city of her birth.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


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(iii) ADULT BOOK-Illustrated AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Ontario, and the Toronto Public Library.

BEAVON, Daphne Odjig (fl. 1971 )

The Odawa artist and writer Beavon, was born on the Wiwemikong Indian Reserve on Manitoulin Island in Ontario.

Her talent for drawing and painting were recognized and encouraged by her father and grandfather, both of whom were artistic. . . . She paints legends she heard from her grandfather. . . . Daphne says, 'many of our traditions are disappearing from the Canadian scene, if you destroy our traditions, you also destroy our soul.'

She has received the coveted Brucebo Foundation Award to study in Sweden. Beavon "was the prime mover and founder of the Professional Native Indian Artists Association." Her ten booklets for children are all legends that teach moral truths through the character of Nanabozho, or Nanabush. As of the summer 1976, Beavon was living in a log house on the shores of Shuswap Lake, in Anglemont, British Columbia. The sole Manitoba outlet for Odjig Beavon originals remains her one-time gallery, the Odjig Indian Prints and Crafts of Canada Limited at 331 Donald Street in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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A1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Beavon, Daphne. Legends of Nanabush. Retold and illustrated by Daphne "Odjig" Beavon. Toronto: Ginn & Co., 1971. These booklets of sixteen pages each, are "to accompany levels four to seven of the Ginn Reading Series." The ten titles are: Nanabush and the Chipmunk; Nanabush and the Dancing Ducks; Nanabush and Mandomin; Nanabush and the Rabbit; Nanabush and the Spirit of Thunder; Nanabush and the Spirit of Winter; Nanabush and the Wild Geese; Nanabush and the Wild Rose Bushes; Nanabush Loses his Eyeballs; Nanabush Punishes the Raccoon.

A11) ADULT BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:

(i1) Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 2.

(i1) The Colours of Pride (Motion Picture) Commissioned to Henning Jacobsen Productions Ltd. by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 27 min., 40 sec., colour, 16 mm.


"Indian Paintings on Display." Winnipeg Free Press, August 11, 1972.


(iv) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, Toronto Public Library and London Public Library and Art Museum, in London, Ontario.

BÉDARD, Jacques (1914-1964)

The Montreal artist and illustrator Jacques Bédard lived from 1914 to 1964. Bédard, graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts, is known to have illustrated three children's books.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.
BELANEY, George Stansfeld (1888-1938) 

In September 1888, a boy named George Stansfeld Belaney, who later (1920) attained the honour of being adopted as a blood brother by the Ojibway tribe, was born in Hastings, England. Shortly after Belaney came to Canada (1905), he adopted the name Grey Owl or Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin, meaning He-Who-Goes-By-Night. The Ojibway taught Grey Owl the Indian custom of never hunting more than was needed for food. Eventually, the beaver kittens Rawhide and Jellyroll, changed Grey Owl’s life completely to that of a conservationist. Illustrations of these kittens appear in Sajo and the Beaver People. McDonough considers four other books written by Grey Owl as books for children.

A(1) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B(1) CHILDREN’S BOOKS WRITTEN:


(iii) Grey Owl was involved in the production of at least three films. The intern only has the following data:
The Beaver People (Motion Picture) 1931.
The Little People (Motion Picture) Grey Owl [pseud.], actor
and director. National Film Board of Canada, 1930.
The Trail: Winter Man Against the Snow (Motion Picture)
Grey Owl [pseud.], production.

B. REFERENCES:

Dickson, Lovat. Half-Breed: The Story of Grey Owl (Na-Shaw-Quon-
     , ed. The Green Leaf: A Tribute to Grey Owl. London:
     Lovat Dickson, 1938.
Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford
Moltke, Gertrude. Devil in Deer Skin: My Life with Grey Owl.
Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and
University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp.
Creative Canada. Vol. 1. Toronto: University of

(ii) Banks, W. J. "Grey Owl, Big Brother of the Beavers." United
Empire 27 (August 1936): 429-431.
Carlisle, N. "Most Incredible Indian." Coronet 36 (August
1954): 135-140.
Dexter, G. "Introducing Grey Owl." Canadian Magazine 76
Eayrs, Hugh. "Bookman Profiles: Grey Owl." Canadian Bookman
Frayne, T. G. "Grey Owl, the Magnificent Fraud." Maclean's 64,
Gaskell, E. F. "Grey Owl: Pathfinder and Artist." Canadian
Bookman 8 (June 1936): 1-5.
BENGOUGH, John Wilson (1851-1923)

One of Canada's best political cartoonists, John Wilson Bengough, who was also a reporter, lecturer, poet, and artist, was born in either Whitby, Ontario or in Toronto, Ontario in 1851. The Up-to-date Primer which was both illustrated and written by Bengough, may or may not have been intended for children. Many of Bengough's sophisticated and hard-hitting cartoons appeared in the weekly newspaper Grip which he started himself in 1873. Bengough espoused various causes with his sharp-witted words and cartoons. One of these causes was the women's suffrage movement. Bengough who died in Toronto in 1923, was a founding member of the Royal Canadian Academy.

A (1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(11) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


Bengough, John Wilson. A Caricature History of Canadian Politics: Events from the Union of 1867, as Illustrated by Cartoons from "Grip" and Various Other Sources. 2 vol. Toronto, 1886.


B. REFERENCES:


Keyes, D. P. "Bengough and Carlyle." University of Toronto Quarterly 2 (October 1932): 49-73.

(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Public Archives of Canada.

BENTLEY, Winnifred K. (fl. 1960)

Bentley was working for the National Museum of Canada when she executed the illustrations for The Corn Goddess.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(i1) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

BERRILL, Jacquelyn (Batsek) (1905-)

The Canadian author-illustrator Berrill was born in 1905.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCE:

BERTON, Patricia Dorothy (fl. 1974)

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCE:

BICE, Clare (1909-1976)
Landscape painter, creator of children's books and museum director, Bice was born January 24, 1909, in Durham, Ontario. Bice was largely a self-taught artist, who attended the New York Art Students' League and the Grand Central School for short periods. In the forties Bice was the best known author-illustrator of English Canadian children's books. His many honours included a Canadian Government Fellowship which enabled him to spend a year in France and England. In 1962.
Bice received a Canada Council Senior Arts Fellowship, as well as an honorary Doctor of Law degree from the University of Western Ontario.

Two years before his death in 1976, Bice was appointed to the Order of Canada. Bice was an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy and member of the Ontario Society of Artists. Bice died in St. John's, Newfoundland in May 1976 while attending an exhibition of his own art.

A (i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


- The Sun Horse. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1951.


(11) ARTICLES WRITTEN:


—. "The Young Artist in Canada." *Canadian Art* 17 (no. 5): 274–277.

B. REFERENCES:


(11) "Academy Honor for Clare Bice." *London Free Press*, October 14, 1940.


"Our Cover." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Spring 1975): 2.


(111) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Public Archives of Canada.

BLADES, Ann (Sager) (1947-)

The award-winning author-artist Ann Blades was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, on November 16, 1947. Blades has to support herself through teaching or nursing in order to create children's books. Mary
of Mile 18 won a 1972 Look of Books Design Award, as well as the 1972 Canadian Association of Children's Librarians' bronze medal for the best Canadian book for children written in English. A Boy of Taché won honourable mention for the 1974 Amelia Howard-Gibbon Award, given by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians for outstanding illustrations of a Canadian children's book. The Vancouver Art Gallery exhibited the originals for Mary of Mile 18 from December 10, 1971 to January 9, 1972. Blades received a Canada Council grant in 1975. Of all the words written on Blades as a children's book artist, the most sensitive were probably written by Fontannaz. Fontannaz, herself a children's book artist, deserves to be quoted at length on her analysis of Mary of Mile 18:

Il y a une simplicité de bon ton dans l'histoire comme dans les images, un désir, d'être vrai. Le livre est touchant parce qu'il présente des personnages humains, des sensations vécues, transmises harmonieusement à la fois par le texte et les illustrations.

Voilà un livre qui transmet à l'enfant l'expérience d'un autre enfant, d'une autre famille, qui vivent peut-être dans des conditions de vie très différentes de la sienne, mais dont les espoirs, les désirs sont en fin de compte très proches des siens, tout cela à travers des images de qualité qui ne peuvent que développer à la fois son bon goût et ses responsabilités d'expression par la peinture.7

Blades' last known residence was in Vancouver, British Columbia.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


7Lucienne Fontannaz, "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois " (M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975), p. 27.
B. REFERENCES:


"Council Wouldn't Aid Prize-Winning Author." Globe and Mail, June 8, 1972.


"Women on the Go." Chatelaine 47 (February 1975).


(iii) Illustrations in Children's Books #2: Ann Blades. (Videorecording) Interview by B. Brett during AMEC Conference, June 1976, St. John's, Newfoundland. Memorial University of Newfoundland ETV, 1 tape, 26 min., black & white.

(iv) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

BLOY GRAHAM, Margaret see GRAHAM, Margaret Bloy.

BOSWELL, Hazel (1882- )
The author-artist Boswell was born in Quebec in September, 1882. Her travels included two years in British Columbia, as well as art studies in Paris, Venice and Germany. Besides her writing and painting, Boswell was involved in various voluntary activities, including educational work on the Labrador coast. The two children's books which Boswell wrote and illustrated with water colours were published twenty-eight years apart. The Toronto Boys and Girls House owns two prints from French Canada, 1938, signed by the artist. When Legends of Quebec appeared in 1966, the English press in Montreal praised Boswell for a "profound understanding" of the Quebec people and "the ability to interpret their past with conviction and artistry."

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On the other hand, the French press in Montreal questioned the wisdom of portraying an old-fashioned Quebec: "on se demande s'il était opportun, en 1967, année du Centenaire . . . de publier un ouvrage qui donne du Québec une image un peu vieillotte, qui correspond à l'époque de Maria Chapdelaine." According to the Canadiana Author File of the National Library of Canada, Boswell was still alive in May 1967, when she was in her eighty-fifth year.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B(1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

BOUCHARD, Lorne Holland (1913- )

Bouchard was born in Montreal, Quebec in 1913.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) Cadell, Lois; Israel, Callie; Osler, Ruth; McDonough, Irma; and Smiley, Barbara. "Canadian Books for Children in English Selected from Titles in Print." In Review 8 (Autumn 1974): 34.

(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the Public Archives of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

BOURASSA, Napoléon (1827-1916)

The painter, architect, sculptor, and novelist Napoléon Bourassa, was born in L'Acadie, Quebec in 1827, and died in Lachesnaye, Quebec in 1916. Potvin classifies Bourassa’s novel on the expulsion and return of the Acadians, Jacques et Marie, as a children's book.

The intern was unable to determine if the artist Bourassa illustrated his own novel.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK:

OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:
_____ Napoléon Bourassa. Textes choisis et présentés par Roger Le

REFERENCES:
Montreal: Ecole des Bibliothécaires, 1944.
Bourassa, Anne. Un artiste canadien-français: Napoléon
Bourassa, 1827-1916. Montreal: By the author, 325 avenue
de l'Epée, 1968.
Grondin, Marguerite. Notes bio-bibliographiques sur M. Napoléon
Bourassa, écrivain et artiste. Montreal: Ecole des
Bibliothécaires, 1948.
Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse
au Canada français. Montreal: Éditions Leméac, 1972, pp. 23,
177, 205.
MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists.
Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing;
1975, pp. 69-70.
Potvin, Claude. La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français.
Montreal: Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de
tongue française, 1972, p. 80.
Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and
(ii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library
and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the Public
Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

BOWMAN, Mary and BOWMAN, Tony.

These joint author-artists of the children's book A Smart Toad,
may be from British Columbia.
A. CHILDREN'S BOOK:

B. REFERENCE:

BRIANSKY, Rita (Prezament) (1925– )

The artist whose sketches decorate the children's book *Grandmother Came from Dworitz,* was born in Poland, on July 25, 1925. Briansky came to Canada at the age of four years. She studied art at the Montreal Museum of Fine Art, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal, and at the Art Students' League in New York. Briansky has exhibited her oils, pastels, and copper plate etchings in every major city in Canada, as well as in Japan, France, Algiers, Norway and the United States. Her awards include two Canada Council grants (1962, 1967), a diplôme d'honneur at the 1960 Salon International Feminin de Vichy, third prize at the 1960 First National Exhibition of Prints in Burnaby, B.C., and a purchase award in 1962, at the St. Joseph Teacher's College in Montreal.

A June 9, 1973 *Montreal Gazette* article noted that Briansky,

"paints realistic . . . pensive and slightly misty scenes of people and nature . . . . Her people look like they're members of her family. I don't mean because of family resemblance, but because they look as though they are appreciated for their interior qualities rather than for any appealing externals such as fine bone structure or "interesting" features."

Briansky's art can be seen at the West End Galleries in Montreal. In 1976 she was living in Montreal, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


"Exposition de gravures et collages au Centre de réadaptation de Lethbridge." Le Journal de Montreal, January 10, 1972.


"Miss Briansky . . ." Toronto Globe and Mail, March 5, 1960.


"Rita Briansky at West End Gallery." Montreal Star, April 1, 1967.

"Rita Briansky expose à la Galerie XII." Le Droit, September 29, 1962.


(iii) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

BROWN, Annora (1899-)

The illustrator of the children's book Totem, Tipi and Tumpline was born in Fort Macleod, Alberta, in 1899. Before studying at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, Brown was a teacher in Fort Macleod for four years. Later she taught art at the Mount Royal College in Calgary (1929-1931) and at the Banff School of Fine Arts (1945-1950). Between 1958 and 1960, Brown worked on a Glenbow Foundation commission to produce two hundred paintings of wild flowers of western Canada.

Her last known residence was in Sidney, British Columbia.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


(11) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCE:


Butler, William Francis (1838-1910)

The author, artist and soldier, Sir William Francis Butler, served with the British forces in Canada between 1867 and 1868 and again in 1870. According to Harper, Butler "wrote accounts of his travels in the Canadian north which are illustrated with woodcuts from his own sketches." 11 Frayne attributes five works of juvenile fiction to Butler. The intern was unable to determine if these particular children's books were illustrated by Butler's own woodcuts.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED (?) AND WRITTEN:


The Great Lone Land: A Narrative of Travel and Adventure in the North-West. London: S. Low, Marson, Low &earle, 1872.


B. REFERENCE:
Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for Young Canadians. Toronto: By the Authors. Box 515, Vineland, Ont., 1975, p. 11.

CADDY, Alice (Burman) (fl. 1955)
Caddy was born in Hamilton, Ontario and spent her childhood in Ottawa. She studied at the Hamilton Art School, the New York Art Students' League, and the Paris Branch of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. She has illustrated two of Ben Lucien Burman's children's books, High Water at Catfish Bend and Seven Stars for Catfish Bend. Latest known residence (approximately 1955), was New York City.

B. REFERENCE:

CARTER, Helene (fl. 1950)
The artist Carter was born in Toronto, Ontario, probably prior to 1900. She studied at the Ontario School of Art, the Art Students' League in New York, and the Roerich Academy of Arts in New York. Carter worked in Italy and France, but appears to have made New York City her home. At least two of the books illustrated by Carter, The First Book of Trees, and Water, Water Everywhere, are children's books.

A(f) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:
(11) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:
Only partial bibliographic information is available for these titles. The intern could not determine whether all of these books are for children.

Spitteler, Carl. Two Little Misogynists. Illustrated by Helene Carter. n.p., 1921 [?]

B. REFERENCES:

CHABOT, Cécile (1907-)
The poet and painter Cécile Chabot was born in the quiet Laurentian village of l'Annocation, Quebec, on September 11, 1907. Although at the age of seven years Chabot left her birthplace to move to Saint-Césaire, Quebec, with her family, she returns to l'Annocation every summer.12 Chabot studied in Montreal at both l'Ecole des Arts et Métiers and the Beaux-Arts de Montréal. Scholarships helped her to do further studies at the Sorbonne and the Louvre Museum in Paris, France. Awards have included a Canada Council arts scholarship in 1958 and a Quebec government creative arts scholarship in 1968. In the

12Personal letter from Cécile Levasseur, April 6, 1976.
Canadian children's book world, Chabot is best known for the books, *Férie* and *Le petit sapin qui a poussé sur une étoile*. The first *Férie*, written and illustrated by Chabot, won her the 1964 Best Book of the Year Award given annually by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians/l'Association canadienne des bibliothécaires pour enfants. The second book, the Christmas picture book, *Le petit sapin qui a poussé sur une étoile*, which Chabot only illustrated, won the same Book of the Year Award in 1973 for its author Simone Bussières. Since Chabot's life and work up to 1948 have been well documented in Trudeau's Bio-Bibliographie, the intern will concentrate on the major references after that date. Chabot, who was elected to the Royal Society of Canada on June 15, 1948, has written articles under the pseudonyms Miette and Marie Mésange. She lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


A(II) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


A(III) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(iv) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Library of Canada and the Public Archives of Canada.

CHALMERS, Audrey (1893-1957)

Chalmers, a kindergarten teacher and illustrator, was born in Montreal, Quebec on May 27, 1893. Her childhood was spent in Cobourg, Ontario. She studied at Haverhill College in Toronto. According to Viguers, she was the artist for at least four children's books. Chalmers died in Washington, D.C. on November 27, 1957.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED (AUTHORS & PUBLISHERS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME):

Birthday of Obash. Illustrated by Audrey Chalmers, 1937.
Fancy be Good. Illustrated by Audrey Chalmers, 1941.
Hundreds and Hundreds of Pancakes. Illustrated by Audrey Chalmers.
The Lovely Time. Illustrated by Audrey Chalmers.

B. REFERENCES:


CHAVARIE, Robert (1949- )

The young author-artist Chavarie was born in Rosemont, Quebec, in December 1949. In 1970, Chavarie won the Prix Marie-Claire Daveluy for the text of Opium en fraude. This award, first given to Chavarie, is awarded by ASTED (l'Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation), in memory of the great French Canadian children's book author and librarian, Marie-Claire Daveluy (1880-1968), to a French-Canadian youth between the ages of 15 and 21, who submits a novel, a fairy tale, a drama or a series of poems. The award consists of a return trip to France, plus five hundred dollars. When Chavarie contacted Editions Paulines of Sherbrooke, they insisted that he illustrate his own manuscript. According to Lemieux, Chavarie was studying at the CEGEP du Vieux Montreal in the early seventies, with hopes of becoming an art teacher.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(II) File at the National Library of Canada.

CHICOINE, René (1910- )

The Montreal art professor, novelist, and illustrator of the children's book L'épopée canadienne, Chicoine was born on November 25,
1910. After completing his studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Chicoine received the first prize and the first medal in painting. He has exhibited his paintings in both North and South America. Besides painting and writing novels, Chicoine has been teaching art history in Montreal. In 1959 he was living in Montreal, Quebec.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(i) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the National Library of Canada.

CLEAVER, Elizabeth Ann (Mrazik) (1939-)

The Canadian children's book artist Elizabeth Cleaver was the first Canadian to have her works exhibited at the Biennale of Illustration Bratislava (1973). In Canada, Cleaver had the honour of being the first
winner of the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Award (1971) for the best illustrated children's book by a Canadian artist. Cleaver received the latter award for her water-colour collages in The Wind Has Wings. The Toronto Boys and Girls House bought the original art for The Wind Has Wings in 1969. Cleaver was born in Montreal, Quebec on November 19, 1939. She was educated in Montreal, except for several years in the 1950's when her family lived in Hungary where she attended secondary school. After returning to Montreal, Cleaver continued her studies at Sir George Williams University, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts School of Art and Design, l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and Concordia University. Cleaver is one of the few Canadian artists who is totally committed to creating children's book art. Her emotional and intellectual commitment is to create the best possible art for children. She firmly believes that:

All children's books will influence the way in which the child will see. But artistically valuable books will educate the child's taste and visual sense. They will stimulate imagination. They will also encourage the child to create his own image of life and thus help him find his own way. Through picture books we can help develop visual literacy.

In the nine years since her first success with children's book art, Cleaver has illustrated four children's books written by others, has illustrated and written a children's book, has provided the art work for three filmstrips and has created an adult book. The research needed for Cleaver's creation of authentic children's book art has been supported by

13Personal letter from Judith St. John, June 24, 1976.

several Canada Council travel grants:

1. In 1969 she travelled to British Columbia to do research on Tsimshian artifacts for *The Mountain Goats of Temlaham*. In 1970 this book received a Look of Books citation; in 1971 it received honourable mention for the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon award. *The Mountain Goats of Temlaham* and its companion volume, *How Summer Came to Canada*, were the first Canadian children's books to be chosen by Weston Woods Studios in their programme of adapting outstanding picture books to the filmstrip medium. Since a book which has been chosen by Weston Woods gains access to the vast American market, it might be interesting to quote Weston Woods' president, Morton Schindel, on the two criteria for art:

1) Desirability - the book has to be appealing to children, really have merits as a literary work of art, and be stimulating to someone who will assume the task of adapting the book to the audio-visual media.

2) Adaptability - generally speaking, to be adaptable to the filmstrip medium, all of the mood and all of the action in the text has to be visible somewhere in the illustrations. I would say that this is the principal reason why Elizabeth Cleaver's books were among the first that were adapted for the Weston Woods program.\[15\]

2. In 1971, Cleaver travelled to Europe, Turkey and Iran. She must have made a vivid impression on the Iranians, because when the intern visited that country in 1975, the Iranian children's book experts well remembered Cleaver and her books.

3. A Canada Council Arts bursary (1971-1972) enabled Cleaver to do research on shadow puppetry and puppets in Turkey, Greece, Iran,

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\[15\] Personal letter from Morton Schindel, February 17, 1977.
Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and England.

4. A Canada Council Travel Grant (1972) helped her in carrying out a shadow puppet project with the children at Kaminituak School, Baker Lake, Northwest Territories.

5. Two grants in 1974, - an Ontario Arts Council Grant and a Canada Council Short Term Grant - enabled Cleaver to work on the French-Canadian folk tales which were published as The Witch of the North.

Not only is Cleaver a storyteller in collages, but she has also retold an authentic legend about the founding of Hungary. For the creation of the picture book The Miraculous Hind she received the 1974 Book of the Year Award given by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians for the best children's book written in English by a Canadian. The Miraculous Hind, originally commissioned as a filmstrip by the National Film Board of Canada, has been translated into French as La Biche Miraculeuse by Canada's National Children's Librarian/Consultant, Irene Aubrey. In 1973, the Christmas exhibit of the Rare Book Room at the Mclean Library of McGill University consisted of the original collages, black and white pictures, proof sheets, trial colour paintings and other items connected with the production of the book and filmstrip from The Miraculous Hind.

In 1969, Cleaver was commissioned by the Canadian Library Association, to create the Young Canada's Book Week Poster. Besides the above-mentioned honours, in 1972 Cleaver received the highly commended citation for the Hans Christian Andersen award given by the International Board on Books for Young People. In 1974 Cleaver was
elected to the membership of The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

Cleaver, who is currently experimenting in producing different kinds of books, such as the Love & Kisses Heart Book, lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(11) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Downie, Mary Alice, and Robertson, Barbara, comps. The Wind Has Wings: Poems from Canada. Illustrated by Elizabeth Cleaver. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1968.


(111) ADULT BOOK CREATED:


(iv) CONTRIBUTED ILLUSTRATIONS TO:


(v) ART FOR FILMSTRIPS:


The Miraculous Hind (Filmstrip) Pictures and retelling by Elizabeth Cleaver. Produced by National Film Board of Canada, 1971.
The Mountain Goats of Temlaham (Filmstrip) Retold by William Toye. Pictures by Elizabeth Cleaver. Produced by Weston Woods Studio, colour.

[vi] ARTICLES WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis. Concordia University, 1975, pp. 6, 13-14, 37, 38, 42. (Xerox of Typewritten.)


(ii) "Among the Most Interesting and Attractive Books for Young Readers." Ottawa Citizen, November 15, 1969.


"Elizabeth Cleaver Has Illustrated." Ottawa Citizen, November 30, 1969.


"How Summer Came to Canada." Western Catholic Reporter 4 (December 7, 1969).


"Recommended." In Review 10 (Winter 1976).


"Two Indian Legends." _United Church Observer_, December 1, 1969.

"Two Indian Legends." _Victoria Times_, November 1, 1969.


(iii) Illustrations in Children's Books #1: Elizabeth Cleaver,
(Videorecording) Interview by B. Brett during AMTEC Conference,
June 1976. St. John's, Newfoundland. Memorial University of
Newfoundland ETV, 1 tape, 36 min., black & white.

(iv) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of
Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

CLUTESI, George (1900?– )
The Nootka artist, writer, teacher, and lecturer was born
around 1900. Clutesi, the Ise-Shaht author-artist of two books of
Indian legends for children, Son of Raven, Son of Deer and Potlatch,
is one of a growing number of Canadian native artists who are inter-pre ting
the culture of their people through various artistic media: "I
am trying to awaken my people in their natural heritage," he said.
"That's why I write and paint pictures. Many of our older people are
rich in memory and I paint or record their tales."16 Although Clutesi
had no formal art training, he was blessed with encouragement from the
great Emily Carr, (1871–1945). Carr must have thought highly of
Clutesi; for, when she died, "she left her brushes, oils and blank
 canvasses to him."17 Clutesi's paintings have been exhibited across
Canada. During Canada's Centennial Year, 1967, Clutesi was commissioned
to paint a large mural for Expo. The intern sadly notes that he was

16Humphry Day, "Island Indian Artist To Paint Big Mural for

17Ed Goud, "George Clutesi: Artist, Gentleman," Victoria
not invited to the official opening of the giant forty by twenty-seven foot mural. 18

Clutesi's Son of Raven, Son of Deer has been approved as a textbook for the elementary schools of British Columbia. It is appropriate that the children of Clutesi's native province should have the opportunity of learning about life through legends depicted by an Indian, for:

As Mr. Clutesi points out, a great many nursery rhymes and fairy tales of the European nations (and naturally, by transplantation, of the white Americans) are cruel, violent or pointless. This, he says, is noted by Indian children reading them in the white man's schools, and it baffles them and makes them feel insecure. 19.

Clutesi has received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from the University of Victoria. He lives in Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

A(I) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(I) INTRODUCTION TO A CHILDREN'S BOOK:

(III) WRITTEN WORKS IN COLLECTIONS:


18 Ibid.


8. REFERENCES:


Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs Indiens et Inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, pp. 3-4, 32.


"Author Visits Local School." Parksville-Qualicum Beach Progress, November 6, 1968.

"Author Was Guest Speaker." Duncan Cowichan Leader, December 11, 1968.


Chalmers, J. W. "When You Tell a Story." Canadian Author and Bookman 50 (September 1971): 5.


"Indian Artist Aroused Comment with Paintings." Victoria Colonist, May 21, 1964.

"Indian Artist George Clutesi: I Have Been Called a Dirty Siwash." Victoria Daily Colonist, October 24, 1970.


"Indian Here to Plug Book." Ottawa Citizen, August 26, 1969.


"Indian Painter to Break Silence." Vancouver Express, March 28, 1970.


"Interesting First Show." Victoria Daily Colonist, September 6, 1959.


"Ottawa Prejudiced, Says Indian Author." Vancouver Sun, January 24, 1969.


"Port Alberni Artist Stumps TV Panel." Port Alberni Valley Times, November 12, 1969.


"West Coast Indian Legends: Seven Paintings by George Clutesi Will be Unveiled at University on March 5." Port Alberni West Coast Advocate, February 24, 1949.

(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

COMUS see BALLANTYNE, Michael Robert

COSGROVE, Edmund Carew (1926- )

The author-illustrator and reporter Edmund Cosgrove was born in Vancouver, British Columbia on October 19, 1926. After his service in the Merchant Marine and the army during World War II, and his travels in the Far East, he was a reporter for a number of years with several Ontario and British Columbia newspapers. During this time Cosgrove won a National Newspaper Award and a Western Canada Newspaper Award. Apart from writing escape stories for adults and illustrating and writing books for children, Cosgrove is a television reporter for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

**A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:**


**(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK WRITTEN:**


**(iii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:**


B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the National Library of Canada.

Cowell, Vi (fl. 1968)

The author-illustrator Cowell taught the Indian children in Moosonee, Ontario.20

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


COX, Palmer (1840-1924)

The cartoonist and illustrator Cox was born in Granby, Quebec in 1840. Harper notes that Cox lived in California and New York where he "published various Brownie books for children illustrated by himself."21

The same source relates that "the Brownies were conceived and first

20 Egoff, 1975, p. 275.

21 Harper, p. 76.
used as illustrations for St. Nicholas Magazine 1865; they were an immediate success. More than 12,000,000 Brownie books were published with illustrations.  

22 The Kerlan Collection of the Research Centre for Children's Books at the University of Minnesota owns one Ink Illustration for the 1964 Dover edition of The Brownies.  

23 The National Gallery of Canada owns twenty-five pictures done by Cox. Cox died in 1924.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS [PRESUMABLY ILLUSTRATED] AND WRITTEN:


--- The Brownies and Other Stories. Chicago: Henneberry, 1901.


--- The Brownies Through the Union. New York: Century Co., 1895.


22 Ibid., p. 77.

Famous Adventures of Brownies. Chicago: Laird, 1901.


B. REFERENCES:


(v) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, the Public Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

CUPPLES, Patricia (fl. 1974)

The back cover of Adventure at Moon Bay Towers states that

"Patricia Cupples is a Toronto free-lance artist whose work has been
largely in portraits, drawings, and magazine illustrations. This is
her first book for children."24

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:
Engel, Marian. Adventure at Moon Bay Towers. Illustrated by Patricia

B. REFERENCES:
Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury
of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." 
(Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: 

DALBY, Lois (fl. 1977 )
The author-artist Dalby is currently developing materials for
schools in northern Saskatchewan.25 Four of her books, Helping Mother,
Here I Go, A Little Mouse, and The New Baby have been translated into
Ojibway by Elsie Bruyere and John Nichols. Dalby lives in La Ronge,
Saskatchewan.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:
Dalby, Lois and McCrie, Jeanette. The Bang Book. Illustrated by Lois

Grandma Knows. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg:
Peguis Publishers, n.d.

Helping Mother. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg:
Peguis Publishers, n.d.

Here I Go. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg: Peguis
Publishers, n.d.

Jack and Jet. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg:
Peguis Publishers, n.d.

24Marian Engel, Adventure at Moon Bay Towers, illustrated by
Patricia Cuppes (Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1974.)


B. REFERENCES:


DAVIES, Mary (Henderson) (1925-).

Davies was born in Truro, Nova Scotia in 1925. She studied at the Ontario College of Art and at Centennial College. In 1972, the Truro Daily News reported that Davies was concentrating on etchings and had "attained a national reputation with exhibits at the International Exhibition in Montreal, various galleries in Ontario and New York."26

She is a member of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art and the Ontario Society of Artists. Davies lives in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


26"Display of Etchings Are Open to Public This Week," Truro Daily News, June 19, 1972.
DAY, Shirley Jean (Sanders) (1932- )

Shirley Day was born in Canada in 1932. According to the book jacket of Star Maiden, Day "graduated from the Ontario College of Art. She studied watercolour with Victor Brickus and life drawing with Warren Lucock. She and her family live in the Toronto Beaches, and she has had several showings of her watercolours." 27

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


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27 Book Jacket of Patricia Robins' Star Maiden (Don Mills, Ont.: Collier-Macmillan, 1975.)
(11) File at the National Library of Canada.

de ROUSSAN, Jacques (1929-)

The distinguished Quebec author-artist de Roussan, was born in Paris, France on February 12, 1929. Before coming to Canada in 1952, he had studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. After the usual five-year waiting period for immigrants, de Roussan became a Canadian citizen in 1957. In the twenty-five years since his immigration, de Roussan has participated fully in Canadian cultural life - as a journalist, as an artist, as a writer, as a publisher, and as a creator of a children's picture book. His bilingual Beyond the Sun/Au delà du soleil was the first Canadian book ever to be chosen for the select exhibit of children's books showing trends of the future in children's books at the International Exhibition of Children's Books in Munich in November 1973. This handsilkscreened book was printed by the artist-Luc Benoit in a limited edition of one thousand copies. The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians/L'Association canadienne des bibliothécaires pour enfants awarded de Roussan the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon medal in 1973 for Beyond the Sun. De Roussan lives in St. Sauveur-des-Monts, Quebec.

A(4) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(11) CHILDREN'S BOOKS TRANSLATED:


(111) BIOGRAPHIES WRITTEN:


(iv) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

DEWDNEY, Selwyn Hanington (1909- )

Selwyn Dewdney, the author-artist of the children's book The Map that Grew was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan on October 22, 1909. Dewdney received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Toronto and became an Associate of the Ontario College of Art. He has had careers
as a high school teacher, an artist, an author, a geologist, and an
art therapist. As of 1975, he was a full-time researcher into aboriginal
pictographic media. His last known residence was in London, Ontario.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:
Dewdney, Selwyn. The Map that Grew. Illustrated by the author.

A(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

A(iii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:
Cornish, George A. Social Studies for Canadians. Illustrated by Selwyn Dewdney.

B | BOOKS WRITTEN:
Dewdney, Selwyn. Dating Rock Art in the Canadian Shield Region.
Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum, 1970. (Art and Archaeology
Occasional Papers.)

| The Sacred Scrolls of the Southern Ojibway. Toronto:
University of Toronto Press for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute,
1975.

| They Shared to Survive: The Native Peoples of Canada.
Illustrated by Franklin Arbuckle. Toronto: Macmillan of
Canada, 1975.

| Wind Without Rain. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co.,
1946.

B(v) BOOK-CO-AUTHORED:
Dewdney, Selwyn, and Kidd, Kenneth Earl. Indian Rock Paintings of the

B(vi) BOOK EDITED:
Dewdney, Selwyn, ed. Legends of My People: The Great Ojibway.
Illustrated and told by Norval Morrisseau. Toronto: Ryerson

B(vii) ARTICLES WRITTEN:
Dewdney, Selwyn. "Canadian Arable Acres." Canadian Forum 19 (May

| "Fear Goes to School." Maclean's 60 (June 1, 1947): 16,
47-49, 51.
B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

DIMSON, Theo Aeneas (1930-)

The graphic artist Theo Dimson was born in London, Ontario, on April 8, 1930. He was a scholarship winner at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. Dimson has been involved in various aspects of graphic design including typographic design, book illustration, posters, advertisements and packages. According to Egoff, Dimson was among the first Canadian illustrators who, in the late 1950's, ventured beyond the then...
prevalent stereotyped, schoolbookish children's book illustrations. In 1959 a Canada Council Senior Arts Fellowship permitted Dimson to visit designers in Japan. Since then, he has won numerous awards. Dimson lives in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


11. Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

DINGLE, John Adrian Darley (1911-1974)

Adrian Dingle was born in Barmouth, Wales on February 4, 1911.
and came to Oakville, Ontario in August 1914. Dingle is largely self-taught, although in 1937 he did study at the Goldsmith College in London, England. During the Second World War Dingle was among a group of Canadian artists who created a comic book industry. "Dingle says today that drawing comics greatly aided him in becoming the skilled and imaginative artist he is."\(^{28}\) After the war Dingle painted portraits, figures, landscapes, and seascapes in both oils and acrylics. Dingle was an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy and a Fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters. He died on December 22, 1974.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

DUBOIS, J. (fl. 1922)

The illustrator of the children's book Comment ils ont grandi was a graduate of l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, who had his start in illustrating the French-Canadian children's magazine L'Oiseau bleu. In 1941, Dubois was considered a specialist in illustrating for children.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:


DUCHESNE, Christiane (1949-)

The French-Canadian author-artist Duchesne was born in Canada in 1949.

A(I). CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B(I). CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:


(11) File at the National Library of Canada.

DUCCORNET, Erica (Rikki) (1943 - )

Rikki was born in the United States in 1943 and came to Canada in 1968. In 1974 she was living in France. According to the book jacket of Gullband, Rikki has had four one-woman shows in the U.S. and Canada and has been represented in group shows in France, Germany, Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Peru. She has illustrated books for a number of American and French publishers, including Beauty and the Beast and The Blue Bird for Alfred Knopf. 29

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:

Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

DUGUAY, Claire (fl. 1968 - )

Duguay was one of the Quebec picture book artists whom Fontannaz interviewed for her thesis. Duguay began illustrating children's books in 1968. Some six years later she had illustrated about forty books.

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Fontannaz notes that

Heureusement, on peut remarquer que Claire Duguay fait des progrès énormes dans ses dernières illustrations, notamment dans La promenade des mouffettes où la mise en pages, les couleurs, les détails sont nettement de meilleur goût. 30

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


30 Fontannaz, p. 12.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Mes amis, 8.)

Pierre et Louise. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Mes amis, 1.)

Doyon, Paule. Comic et Alain. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 6.)

Noirette. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke:
Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 3.)

Roussette. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke:
Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 21.)

Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 24.)

Sabiou. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions
Paulines, 1972.

Lavault, Dany. Le bûcheron. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 4.)

Leclerc, Claude. Les deux ruisseaux. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 7.)

Le nuage et le vieux paysan. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 8.)

Le vieux chêne. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke:
Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 5.)

Mon premier voyage. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de
Coquette.)

Une promenade aux champs. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de
Coquette, 8.)

Les sept vies d’un chat. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, n.d. (Les mémoires de
Coquette.)

Martine. Aimée-Simone. À la rivière des ours. Illustrations de Claire

L’escapade de Joujou. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Montreal: Editions Paulines, 1975. (Collection rêves d’or, 11.)

La promenade des mouffettes. Illustrations de Claire Duguay.
Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1974. (Collection rêves d’or,
2.)


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B. REFERENCES:


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DUGUAY, Rodolphe (1891-1973).

The painter Duguay was born in Nicolet, Quebec in 1891, and died in 1973. He started his art studies in Montreal in 1911. From 1920 to 1927 Duguay studied at the Académie Julian in Paris, France. The honours he received during his long life included the 1924 Prix David from the Quebec government and an appointment to the Order of Canada. He was known for his woodcuts and landscape paintings in oil.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


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(11) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) "Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

ENDOESWEETOK (fl. 1913)

Enoosweetok of the Sikosilingmint Tribe, Fox Land, Baffin Island, is known to have made the sketches for The Story of Concock in 1913. These sketches are now in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:

FADDEN, John (Ka-Hon-Hes) (1938-)

The Quebec illustrator of Makwa, le petit Algonquin was born in Akwesasne, St. Regis Reserve, in 1938. In an interview with Fontannaz, in June 1975, Fadden stated:

My prime objective in illustration is to accurately portray the life styles, history, philosophies etc. of the Native People. I have never illustrated anything but books dealing with these people: I was born and raised at Akwesasne, St. Regis Reserve. During my growth I was made aware, by my parents and my relatives, of the lack of truth in the dominant society's portrayal of my ancestors in books, films, history books. I have found that my contribution toward righting these lies attributed to my ancestors is to promote and illustrate books from the Indian's view of things. 31

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


FERGUSON, John L. (1904-1967)

Jack Ferguson was born in West Lorne, Ontario, on February 17, 1904, and died in Eagle, Ontario, in February 1967. He studied at the Parsons Art School in Detroit, Michigan, and the Art Students' League in New York. Ferguson was mainly a free-lance illustrator of books and

31 Ibid., p. 43.
A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Field at the National Gallery of Canada.

FIELD, Saul (1912-)

Field, one of the foremost printmakers and lithographers in Canada, was born in Montreal, Quebec, on January 12, 1912. He attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal and later in Toronto, studied printmaking with Nicholas Hornyansky and Guillermo Sylva. Field's work has been acclaimed in Western Europe, Australia and throughout North America. One of Field's hand-printed portfolios became the book *The Magic Fiddler.* The book was simultaneously published in French under the title, *Le violon magique.* Field is a member of the following associations: Printmakers of Canada, Canadian Society of Graphic Artists, Canadian Painters and Etchers Society, and is a Fellow of the International Society of Arts and Letters. He lives in Willowdale, Ontario.
A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(11) HAND-PRINTED PORTFOLIOS:


B. REFERENCES:


"Printmakers' Works Based on Joyce, Yeats." Globe and Mail, January 11, 1972.


FINES, Anne (1946-)

Fines was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1946. From 1964 to 1967,
she attended the Art School of the Society of Arts and Crafts in Detroit. Besides illustrating at least two children's books, Fines has been an instructor of painting and drawing for all ages. A 1968 Canada Council Fine Arts Bursary enabled Fines to concentrate her efforts on painting and sculpture for a year. She can be contacted through the Adams and Yves Gallery in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:
(iii) Fines at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

FINLEY, Frederick James (1894-1968)
The figure and landscape painter Finley was born in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia on June 4, 1894. After studying at the Académie Julian in Paris, France, Finley came to Canada in 1925. In 1930 he studied at the Bavarian Academy in Munich, Germany. Finley illustrated at least nine children's books written by Hayes. He designed the 1966 Young Canada's Book Week poster. Finley was a member of the Royal Canadian Academy and the Ontario Society of Artists. He
Died on May 14, 1968.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


"Frederick James Finley, RCA, OSA." Canadian Library 23 (September-October 1966): 114.


"Toronto Art Instructor Holds Successful Course." North News, March 17, 1953.

(111) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the Ontario Society of Artists, the Public Archives of Canada, and the
FLEMING, Allan Robb (1929- )

Canada's outstanding typographic designer, Fleming was born in Toronto, Ontario on May 7, 1929. Fleming studied at the Western Technical School in Toronto. In 1960, Fleming received a Canada Council grant to continue his studies in Europe. He is best known for his logo for Canadian National. In his capacity as chief designer for the publications department of the University of Toronto Press, Fleming has had the greatest impact on Canadian typographic design. "He has shown other artists... how letters of the alphabet may be used as their own works of art." 32 Thus, when a group of Indian children created the Alphabet Book, it was Fleming whose design talents produced the finished book. Fleming's designs have won him over sixty national and international awards, including the 1965 Royal Canadian Academy medal for his distinguished contribution to the art of typographic design. He lives in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK DESIGNED:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library:

FONTANNAZ, Lucienne see FONTANNAZ HOWARD, Lucienne

FONTANNAZ HOWARD, Lucienne (1945-

Lucienne Fontannaz was born in Bex, Switzerland on April 5, 1945.
From 1961 to 1965, Fontannaz studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Lausanne, Switzerland. She worked as an art teacher for a year. In June 1967, Fontannaz came to Montréal, Quebec where she lived until 1976. From 1970 to 1973, she was director, administrator and teacher of the Studio d'Arts Plastiques L. Fontannaz, which catered to children from the ages of four years and up as well as to adults. From 1972 to 1974, she was "Consultante en arts plastiques pour la Commission Scolaire St. Laurent, au niveau élémentaire francophone," in the Town of Mount-Royal, Quebec. In January 1975, Fontannaz exhibited the originals for her picture book Les perles de pluie at the Children's Library of the Town of Mount-Royal. Fontannaz' most significant contribution to Canadian art in children's books is her 1975 thesis Propos sur le livre d'images québécois. Fontannaz believes that every picture book has educative qualities:

Un livre d’images, c’est de la pédagogie appliquée. L’enfant, à qui ce type de livre est principalement destiné, apprend à connaître le monde à travers ces images et à le faire sien.
La lecture des images permet une participation active et constitue une stimulation à la communication. Elle renforce l’enfant émotionnellement, développe son imagination créatrice et ses facultés intellectuelles, élargit ses capacités.
In this study, Fontannaz critically analyzed 120 picture books published in Quebec. She met and interviewed artists, publishers, critics, booksellers and librarians in order to discover the nature of their involvement with children's books. Fontannaz shares the philosophy of François Ruy-Vidal, who has said: "Il n'y a pas d'art, de couleur ou de littérature pour enfants. Il y a l'art, la couleur, et la littérature, un point, c'est tout." According to Fontannaz only eight of the 120 Quebec picture books she studied met the criteria of being valuable in the development of aesthetic judgment: La surprise de dame Chenille by Henriette Major and Claude Lafontaine; Un drôle de petit cheval by Henriette Major and Guy Gaucher; La biche miraculeuse by Elizabeth Cleaver; Mary of Mile 18 by Ann Blades; La poulette grise illustrated by Louise Méthé; Le triste dragon and Lazaros Olibrius by Christiane Duchesne; and Ouram by Anne Vallières.35

The intern has discussed Fontannaz' thesis at length, because it is the first such full-scale analysis of the Quebec picture book. It is to be hoped that her analysis will become available for wide distribution in both French and English. She can be contacted through her publisher Le Tamanin in Montreal, Quebec.

33Fontannaz, p. 1.
34François Ruy-Vidal, quoted in Fontannaz, p. 104.
A(1) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

(11) THESIS WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:

FOSTER, Doreen (1950-)
The illustrator of Nanabozho and his Brother was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario in 1950. She studied art at the Central Technical School. At the age of twenty-one she received her first Canada Council grant. Foster has had several exhibitions at the Aggregation Gallery in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:
(111) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
FRY, Rosalie Kingsmill (1911-)

Fry was born in Vancouver, British Columbia on April 22, 1911. During her five year study at the London School of Arts and Crafts, Fry concentrated on book illustrating. According to Viguers, Fry has illustrated and written children's books.

REFERENCE:

FUMET, Odette see Vincent, Odette

GAGNON, Cécile (1936-)

The author-artist Gagnon was born in Quebec City on January 7, 1936. She studied art at the University of Boston and at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts décoratifs in Paris, France. Gagnon has executed illustrations for a newspaper and for an advertising agency. In 1965 she was awarded a certificate of honour ("Ehrenurkunde") for O Canada at the Leipzig Book Fair:36 Five years later she won the "Prix de la Province de Québec" for Martine aux oiseaux. Gagnon is a founding member of Communication-Jeunesse. She lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


36Personal letter from the artist, August 8, 1976.


(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

GAL, Laszlo (fl. 1956-1971)

The book jacket of Cartier Discovers the St. Lawrence gives the following information:

Laszlo Gal was born in Budapest and became an elementary-school teacher of art there. He left Hungary in 1956 and settled in Toronto, where he worked for six years in the Graphics Department of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In 1964 he became an illustrator for the Italian publishing firm of Arnoldo Mondadori, Verona. He illustrated numerous children's books there, of which Siegfried the Mighty Warrior and El Cid have been translated into English. He returned to Canada with his family in 1969 and lives in Toronto.37

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


37 Book Jacket of William Toye's Cartier Discovers the St. Lawrence (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1970).


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) File at the National Library of Canada.

GAUCHER, Guy (fl. 1956-1975)

The Quebec artist Gaucher became involved in the world of children in 1956. In an interview with Fontannaz, Gaucher said:

"J'ai plongé dans le monde des enfants en 1956, quand je suis devenu réalisateur pour enfants à Radio-Canada. Plus tard, Henriette Major m'a demandé d'illustrer Un drôle de petit cheval. Je l'ai mi jôté des semaines, des mois et un matin j'ai trouvé le truc; ce qui m'a frappé soudainement, c'est la possibilité de toujours avoir dans une double page une action, une pensée et que ce soit simple, avec peu de texte; c'est peut-être la seule chose que j'ait jamais inventé pour les enfants. La plume feutre m'a permis un énoncé simple, direct, assez fort, tout en multipliant les grossesses de pointe."

A: CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Fontannaz, p. 44.
B. REFERENCES:


(vi) "Un drôle de petit cheval." Le Devoir, December 9, 1967.


GAUTHIER, Suzanne (1948- )

Gauthier was born in Lorette, Manitoba in 1948. In 1969 she received an honours Bachelor of Fine Arts in printmaking from the University of Manitoba. Then in 1970, graduate studies took her to the University of Iowa. Back in Winnipeg, she set up the Print Studio at 91 Albert Street where she practices and teaches intaglio.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


A(2) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:

(1) "Gauthier Work on Show." Winnipeg Tribune, November 1, 1975.


(ii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

GENÈREUX, Marie Arline (1897- )

Arline Généreux was born in Quebec City on February 6, 1897. She studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Quebec, where she won various awards, including first prizes for drawing, painting and etching. In 1930 Généreux was living in Quebec City.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the Public Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

GILLETTE, Violet Amy (1898- )

Violet Gillett was born in Liverpool, England on July 14, 1898.
She came to Andover, New Brunswick in 1908. Gillett studied at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto and at the School of Design of the Royal College of Art in London, England. MacDonald notes that Gillett did some extremely useful coloured illustrations of pathological specimens for the University of Toronto Medical Department, in an age when colour photography had not yet been invented. Gillett was also Principal of the Department of Fine and Applied Art at the Vocational School at Saint John, New Brunswick. Gillett is an Associate of the Royal College of Art in London, England. In 1965 she was living in Andover, New Brunswick.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

GOuin, Lomer (1921-1955)

The Montreal artist, dramatist, and lawyer, Gouin was born on January 9, 1921. He died in Montreal on October 11, 1955.

A(II): CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


REFERENCES:


"Illustrateur de Mauriac." *La Presse,* June 7, 1952.

(111) File at the National Library of Canada.

GOULET, Aline (ft. 1966)

The Quebec artist Goulet has exhibited her ink and pastel paintings at Expo '67, as well as at the Atelier Renée Le Sieur in Quebec City.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


REFERENCES:


(111) File at the National Gallery of Canada.
GRAHAM, Margaret Bloy (1920– )

Graham was born in Toronto, Ontario on November 2, 1920. She studied art history at the University of Toronto. She has also studied at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University and at the New School for Social Research in New York City. After a short career in drafting and illustrating in a fashion magazine, Graham started to freelance, concentrating mostly on illustrating children's books. Many of her children's book illustrations are for the books written by her husband, Gene Zion. Bader has said, "It is characteristic of Graham's work . . . that animals and people, old and young are drawn with the same lively interest, that together they constitute a populace."39 Her Harry the Dirty Dog and Dear Garbage Man were on the 1957 New York Times list of "Ten Best Illustrated Children's Books." All Falling Down and The Storm Book were runners-up for the Caldecott Medal and The Meanest Squirrel I Ever Met was in the Children's Book Show of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.40 The original drawings, colour separations and dummy of Harry the Dirty Dog are in the Osborne Collection of the Boys and Girls House in Toronto.41 In the mid-sixties Graham was living in Cambridge, Massachusetts.


41 St. John.
A. CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


"For Young Children." Ottawa Citizen, December 13, 1958.


GRANT, Donald (1933-)

Grant, the illustrator of Tales of Nanabozho, was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1933. He graduated from the Ontario College of Art. Grant has made his livelihood by working for the film and graphics departments of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Egoff credits Grant with being one of the Canadian illustrators who "set a new standard in the visual presentation of children's books." One of the original pen drawings for Tales of Nanabozho is in the Osborne Collection of the Toronto Boys and Girls House. In the late sixties Grant was working and living in England. In 1967 he exhibited in a four-man show at the Pollock Gallery, 599 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

(ii) "At the Pollock Gallery." Toronto Telegram, June 27, 1967.
(iii) Flies at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

43St. John.
GREY OWL see BELAINEY, George Stansfeld

GRIFITH, Julius Edward Lindsay (1912-)

Julius Griffith was born in Vancouver, British Columbia on April 21, 1912. He studied at the Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Art, the London County Council Centre School of Arts and Crafts, and the Royal College of Art in London, England. This well-established graphic artist was asked to create the maps for the children's book Franklin of the Arctic. Griffith is a member of the Ontario Society of Artists and the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour. In 1965, Griffith was living in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(2) "Erindale Show." Brampton Daily Times, March 11, 1971.


(3) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the Ontario Society of Artists, the Public Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
GROL, Lini Richarda (1913- )

The author-artist Grol was born in 1913. Grol lives in Fonthill, Ontario.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED-AND WRITTEN:

A(11) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

A(iii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:
            Silent Thoughts and Silhouettes. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1970.
            Tales from the Niagara Peninsula. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:
Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

HALL, John Alexander (1914- )

The landscape painter, illustrator and designer, Hall was born in Toronto, Ontario on October 10, 1914. He attended the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. A 1964 Canada Council grant enabled Hall to do research in illustration, typography, exhibition, and mural design. Hall, who is a member of the Ontario Society of Artists and the Canadian Society of Graphic Art, teaches, drawing and design in the School of Architecture at the University of Toronto. His last known place of residence was in Toronto, Ontario.
A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Morrison, Helen, ed. *Nunny Bag 3*. Illustrated by John Hall; Agincourt, Ont.: Gage Educational Publishing, 1965. (Stories for Young Canada.)


(II) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, the Ontario Society of Artists, and the Toronto Public Library.

HARVEY, Marc (1952-

Marc Harvey, from the Province of Quebec, was born around 1952.

He was ten years old when he illustrated the children's book, Les contes du Loriot. At the age of fourteen, he was planning to become an architect:

De ce temps-ci, Marc ne fait presque plus de peinture:
"Je n'ai pas l'inspiration et c'est une chose que je pense. Surtout en me promenant. Je regarde autour de moi et je me dis: 'Mon Dieu que c'est laïd'. J'essaie d'imaginer des édifices plus harmonieux, plus beaux, plus adoptés au pays. C'est ce qui m'a donné l'idée d'être architecte même si ce n'est pas un métier encourageant, au Canada."44

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

44Thérèse Vaillancourt, "La vie féminine: Un garçon qui a puisé une foule d'idées dans ses lectures," La Presse, November 13, 1965,
HEMING, Arthur Henry Howard (1870-1940)

The author-illustrator Arthur Heming was born in Paris, Ontario on January 17, 1870. "At seventeen he was already selling characteristic drawings to Canadian and American magazines. These and his subsequent work were the fruits of observations made on his travels in the west and the north." 45 He studied at the Hamilton Art School as well as at the Art Students' League in New York. Heming illustrated three children's books written by the Nova Scotia-born William Alexander Fraser, (1859-1933). Phillips describes Heming's beginnings as a writer:

The prelude to this periodic commutation between painting and writing occurred in his youth. As a successful illustrator he was sent into the Canadian wilderness to accompany a writer and paint pictures. The writer failed in his effort and Heming felt obligated to compose a text to go with his pictures so that they should not be wasted. The result was *Spirit Lake*, and it was immediately successful." 46

Heming won many honours during his lifetime, including being elected as an associate member of the Royal Canadian Academy. He died on October 31, 1940.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


46Ibid., p. 25.
TheSaZadaTales.IllustratedbyArthurHeming.Toronto:
WilliamBriggs,1905.

(iii)OTHERBOOKSILLUSTRATEDANDWRITTEN:
Toronto: S. B. Gundy, 1921.

TheLivingForest.Illustratedbytheauthor. Toronto:
S. B. Gundy, 1925.

(iv)OTHERBOOKSILLUSTRATED:
Laut, A. C. The Story of the Trapper. Illustrated by Arthur Heming.
Toronto: William Briggs, 1902.

Tyrrell, J. W. Across the Sub-ArcticsofCanada. Illustrated by

B. REFERENCES:

Toronto: Best; 1934.

Frayne,June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print For
Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland,
Ontario, 1975, p. 16.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists.
420-424.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature
to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University

Morgan, Henry James, ed. The Canadian Men and Women of the

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and

Thomas, Clara. Canadian Novelists: 1920-1945. Toronto:
Longmans, Green & Co., 1946; reprint ed., n.p.: Folcroft

Toronto. Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. The Heming Paintings

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp.
Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto
Press, 1972, p. 125.

28 (July 1948): 84.


Graham, Jean. "Mr. Arthur Heming." Saturday Night 47 (June 25,
1932): 5.
Henderson, Mary see Davies, Mary

Hildes, Joey (1964-)

Hildes, the Winnipeg author-artist of How the Pelican Got Its Baggy Beak, was born in 1964. The back cover of the book states:

Joey's favourite companion is his Dalmatian, 'Dal'. He is fond of sports and, at the moment, enjoys skiing, hockey, speedskating and swimming. A special pleasure is fishing with his father at their summer cottage in Ontario's Lake of the Woods. He is also a collector of rocks and coins. But, most of all, he is an enjoyer of books.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) "Boys, 9 and 11, to Be Published." Winnipeg Free Press, June 18, 1974.

(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

Hiscox, Ingeborg (Juergensen) (fl. 1971)

A press release on Hiscox, a 1972 Look of Books Design Award winner, states:

Ingeborg Hiscox-Juergensen was born in Schleswig, Germany, where she received her early education. She continued her high-school and early art education in Munich, Germany.

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"Back cover of Joey Hildes' How the Pelican Got Its Baggy Beak (Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, 1974.)"
After coming to Canada, she studied at the Art School of the Central Technical Institute in Toronto, from where she graduated in 1963. Moving to Windsor 1963 she worked with the Windsor Art Association and taught at Willistead Art Gallery, exhibiting there and in Detroit, Michigan. Coming to Montreal in 1966, Ingeborg Hiscox studied Printmaking at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montreal, with Albert Dumouchel, Robert Savoie and Janine Leroux-Guillaume. She taught adult and children's art classes in Pointe Claire's Cultural Centre, Stewart Hall from 1967-1975. She worked at Atelier Libre "Graff" 1970-1972.

In 1974 Hiscox illustrated a filmstrip called Eggs & Things for the National Film Board of Canada. She lives in Pointe Claire, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

HISCOX-JUERGENSEN. Ingeborg see HIS Cox, Ingeborg (Juergensen)

HODGES, Carel Vivian see NOISEIWITSCH, Carel Vivian.

HOEY, Elizabeth Wilkes (fl. 1954-1974)

Hoey was born in Oakville, Ontario. She "developed her drawing skills in her early teens, when she attended the Port Hope summer art..."

school of J. W. Beatty, then one of Canada's foremost artists."  
Besides having illustrated Fowke's folk song books, Hoey has been a  
draftsman, watercolourist, cloth designer and printer, weaver, ceramic  
artist, and farmer. "Elizabeth Hoey is an artist who lives in a  
magnificently cluttered old stone farm house, raises sheep, spins and  
weaves their wool and turns out an incredible quantity of high-quality  
art work."  Her Elm Tree Farm is located fifty miles from Metro  
Toronto, north of Campbellville.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:
Fowke, Edith, literary ed. Folk Songs of Canada. Richard Johnston,  
/music editor. Illustrated by Elizabeth Wilkes Hoey. 4th ed.  

Folk Songs of Quebec/Chansons de Québec. Richard Johnston,  
musical arrangements. Illustrated by Elizabeth Wilkes Hoey. 
Waterloo, Ont.: Waterloo Music, 1957.

More Folk Songs of Canada. Richard Johnston, music editor.  
Illustrated by Elizabeth Wilkes Hoey. Waterloo, Ont.: 

B. REFERENCES:
(1) McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres  
canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 
1976, p. 18.

(11) Chandler, R. L. "Old Skills Still Alive and in Great Demand." 
Guelph Mercury, October 20, 1970.
Currell, Harvey. "Town and Country Trips." Toronto Sunday Sun, 
January 20, 1974.

"Elizabeth Wilkes Hoey, Artisan: Canadia through a Silk Screen." 
Ontario Homes and Living, August 1965.
"Two Day Open House: Talented Craftswomen Draw Crowds to Elm 

49R. L. Chandler, "Old Skills Still Alive and in Great Demand," 
Guelph Mercury, October 20, 1970.

50Harvey Currell, "Town and Country Trips," Toronto Sunday Sun, 
January 20, 1974.
HORWOOD, Harold Andrew (1923-)

Harold Horwood was born in St. John's, Newfoundland on November 2, 1923. His creative energy has manifested itself in a variety of activities, including being a longshoreman, a politician, a journalist, a fabulous cook, and an illustrator. Horwood both illustrated and wrote The Foxes of Beachy Cove, a nature book enjoyed by children and adults alike. O'Neill writes about Horwood in The Oldest City:

Journalism brought him into contact with Joey Smallwood, and in 1949, at the age of twenty-six, Horwood was elected a Liberal member of the first provincial House of Assembly. From 1946 to 1948 he had published a literary review, Protocol. He was a reporter, columnist, and editor of the Evening Telegram from 1952 to 1958. In 1960 he was associate editor of the Examiner, a weekly newspaper that lasted about one year. In its short life it won an award as the outstanding Canadian weekly of the year.51

Although Horwood occasionally leaves Newfoundland to earn his living, his permanent home is in Beachy Cove, Newfoundland.

(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

(ii) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:


---

(iii) ADULT BOOKS EDITED:


(iv) ARTICLES EDITED:


B. REFERENCES:

(i) Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 86.


(111) File at the National Library of Canada.

HOUSTON, James Archibald (1921-)

The storyteller James Houston, known as Saunik or "Left-Handed-One" to his Eskimo colleagues, was born in Toronto, Ontario on June 12, 1921. In an Ottawa Citizen article of July 27, 1974, Enkin describes how Houston lived with the Eskimo and learned their language and ways of life after unexpectedly dropping in to the far north in 1948. He'd always been interested in the north and during a trip to Moose Factory, he was able to fly up to Hudson's Bay on an emergency medical flight. When the doctor was ready to leave, Houston wouldn't go. He was already drawn to the land and its people.

It was Houston who was the first to bring Eskimo carvings to the attention of the world. And it was Houston who brought the techniques of printmaking to the Eskimos of Baffin Island. In a Longman press release for Eskimo Prints Houston recounts how printmaking began among the people of Cape Dorset in the early winter of 1957:

This is how it started: - Oshaweetok, a famous Eskimo carver and good friend, sat near me one evening casually studying
the sailor head on two identical packages of cigarettes. He noted carefully every subtle detail of color and form, and suggested to me that it must be very tiresome for some person to sit and paint every one of the little heads with exact sameness on an endless number of packages.

After twelve years of adventure and achievement in the north, Houston went to New York City where he became Associate Director of Design for Steuben Glass. It was in New York City that the intern met the handsome and fascinating storyteller Houston. The intern agrees with John Ayre's description of the man:

His energy seems to flow from an inner store of happiness which never appears to suffer the abrasions of the outside. His vitality has carried him painlessly through seven or so very successful careers as artist, developer and promoter of Eskimo art, Baffin Island administrator, Manhattan glass designer, author-illustrator of children's books, bestselling novelist and most recently filmmaker. Characteristically, he has managed to keep virtually all of them alive at once.

Foremost of all, Houston is a storyteller. An ordinary conversation with Houston becomes a storytelling session. He tells stories by creating glass sculptures, directing a film, and writing both adult and children's books. The American Library Association chose Houston's White Archer (1967) and his Akavak (1968) as Notable Children's Books. The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians awarded him the Best Book of the Year Award twice: for Tikta'lliktak (1966) and for The White Archer (1968). The original illustrations for The White Archer and Tikta'lliktak, plus fifty additional illustrations for a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television adaptation of Tikta'lliktak are

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housed in the Osborne Collection of Toronto's Boys and Girls House.54

Other awards received by Houston include a 1972 honorary degree of
Doctor of Literature, Carlton University in Ottawa for his "great con-
tribution to the art and welfare of the native people," and a 1972
appointment as Officer of the Order of Canada. Houston's extensive
travels often take him back to the Canadian north. He lives in
Leffern, Rhode Island, United States.

A(1) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:
Houston, Alma. Nuki. With drawings by James Houston. Toronto:
Longmans Canada, 1953.

(11) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:
Houston, James. Akavak: An Eskimo Journey. Written and illustrated

Eagle Mask: A West Coast Indian Tale. Illustrated by the

Ghost Paddle: A Northwest Coast Indian Tale. Written
and illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada,
1972.

Kiviok's Magic Journey: An Eskimo Legend. Written and

Tikta'liktak: An Eskimo Legend. Written and illustrated

The White Archer: An Eskimo Legend. Written and illus-

Wolf Run: A Caribou Eskimo Tale. Written and illustrated

(111) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND EDITED:
Houston, James. Songs of the Dream People: Chants and Images from the
Indians and Eskimos of North America. Edited and illustrated

(iv) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:
Houston, James. Canadian Eskimo Art. Ottawa: Department of Northern
Affairs and Northern Development, 1954.


(v) **FILM WRITTEN:**

Houston, James. *The White Dawn.* (Motion Picture) Produced by Martin Ramshoff; directed by Philip Kaufman; screenplay by James Houston assisted by Tom Rickman. Paramount Pictures, 1974. 109 mins., sd., colour, 35 mm. and 16 mm.

**B. REFERENCES:**


"Houston Leaving Arctic." Globe and Mail, April 7, 1962.
"James Houston." Ottawa Citizen, November 19, 1966.
"James Houston Leaves the Arctic." Montreal Gazette, April 18, 1962.


... "Houston Drawings on View." Ottawa Journal, October 8, 1968.


... "Tikta 'lik'k." Montreal Gazette, November 13, 1965.


"Ottawa Hires Young Couple in Arctic Work." Montreal Gazette, November 24, 1953.


The era of the modern coloured picture-book had not dawned in England when Miss Howard-Gibbon drew the pictures of 'Tom Thumb's Alphabet' in 1859. Edmund Evans had not yet perfected the art of colour-printing nor had he invited the three artists, Walter Crane, Kate Greenaway, and Randolph Caldecott, to illustrate books for young children.

Like the peerless illustrations of these famous artists whom she anticipated, the drawings of Miss Howard-Gibbon, a gifted amateur, have humour and story-telling qualities.
that appeal to little children. The scenes she drew were remembered from her days in Sussex.55

The original manuscript for An Illustrated Comic Alphabet is in the Osborne Collection of Toronto’s Boys and Girls House. Howard-Gibbon also taught art school in New York, but in 1873 she returned to England to claim an inheritance. A year later, in 1874, she died. Ninety-seven years after her death, the Canadian Association of Children’s Librarians inaugurated the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Award. The Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon medal is awarded for outstanding illustrations of children's books published in Canada. The illustrator must have been born in Canada or be a resident of Canada. The text must be worthy of the illustrations. The first Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon medal was awarded to Elizabeth Cleaver in 1971, for her illustrations in The Wind Has Wings. Other winners have been Shizuye Takashima, Jacques de Roussan, William Kurelek, and Carlo Italiano.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


HUDON, Normand (1929- ).

The caricaturist and painter Hudon who was born in Montreal, Quebec, on June 5, 1929, started drawing when he was three years old. Hudon studied at the Montreal Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and under Fernand Leger in Paris, France. He greatly perfected his caricature art through his night-club acts which involve singing satirical songs and simultaneously drawing the subjects of those songs. Quebec television viewers had the opportunity to see this satirist in action in a series of Saturday night shows called, "Le Monde de la Caricature" (1971). Hudon has illustrated at least three children's books and four adult books.

Jacques de Roussan wrote: "Il aime particulièrement se lancer dans la création d'un livre parce qu'elle lui permet d'y faire participer d'une façon permanente le grand public." Hudon lives in the city of his birth.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(i) ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


"Cartoonist Pokes Fun at Mayor." Ottawa Citizen, March 17, 1956.


"Inutile de les présenter." Le Devoir, April 12, 1961.


"Un livre humoristique?" La Presse, January 24, 1959.


"Normand Hudon a immortalisé nos 'Grands'." Le Grand Journal Illustré, January 24, 1972.


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

Hudon, Simone see Beaulac, Simone (Hudon)

Huffman, Joan (fl. 1971)

The illustrator of *Honor Bound* lives in Port Hope, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCE:

Egoff, Sheila. *The Republic of Childhood.* 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 120.

Ihlig, Robert (fl. 1950-1970)

Bob Ihlig was born in Lansing, Michigan. In the 1950's Ihlig studied towards a masters degree at the Michigan State University. From 1967 to 1971, he was director of Rothman's Art Gallery in Stratford, Ontario. In 1972 he was appointed to the Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery.
A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:


ILSLEY, Velma Elizabeth (1918-)

The children's fashion illustrator Ilsley was born in Edmonton, Alberta on August 6, 1918. She studied at the Douglass College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry in Philadelphia, and at the Art Students' League in New York City.

Viguers does not mention which children's books Ilsley has illustrated.

ILSLEY'S last known residence was in New York City.

REFERENCE:


ITALIANO, Carlo Tomasso (1920-)

Carlo Italiano was born in Montreal, Quebec on August 14, 1920.

The book jacket of his Sleighs of My Childhood states that Italiano was born "on a street in Old Montreal that was ideal for sleigh watching and he started drawing sleighs and horses as soon as he could hold a
Although mostly self-taught, Italiano did attend the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal for a while. Italiano's sketches and paintings have appeared in a number of Montreal newspapers. He is currently the artist for Weekend Magazine. Boyd has described Italiano's Sleighs of My Childhood as "a delightful collection of paintings and pen and ink sketches of the sleighs that glided and jingled along the streets of Montreal in the 1920's and 1930's . . . . The horses pulling the sleighs were as varied as their drivers; all are drawn by the artist with affection." For this delightful children's book Italiano won the 1975 Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon award, given by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians for the best illustrated book of the year. In 1976 Italiano was awarded an Honourable Mention Certificate for the Hans Christian Andersen award by the International Board on Books for Young People. The twenty-three originals for The Sleighs of My Childhood have been exhibited at Galerie Martal in Montreal.

(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

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57 Book jacket of Carlo Italiano's Sleighs of my Childhood (Montreal: Tundra Books, 1974.)

B. REFERENCES:


   "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and up-dated edition.
   (Mimeographed.)


(111) Files at the National Library of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

JAMESON, Anna Brownell (Murphy) (1794-1860)

Anna Brownell Murphy was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1794 [or 1796]. Although she acquired her husband's name "Jameson" in 1825, she "was and did things in her own right."59 Jameson translated German

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writings, wrote art history books and travelled. From December 1836
to late August or early September 1837 Jameson visited her husband in
Toronto, Upper Canada. Out of this visit came her three-volume Winter
Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada. Harper, who calls Jameson an
amateur artist, has stated that "extensive sketches made on her travels
illustrated her writings." According to McDowell:

It is ... true that ... Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in
Canada was written with no thought of children in mind. However,
the fact remains that Winter Studies is a faithful representation
of life in Canada in the 1830's and as such satisfies children
in their search for the first, the arduous, and the far away and
long ago.61

McDowell concludes her analysis of Winter Studies thus:

Many aspects of the book appeal to children. The sense of high
adventure, of pioneering, takes them back to the days when
there were frontiers to cross. The descriptions of camping
and canoeing give them a vicarious delight in the wilds.
The talk about Indians shed light on this most fascinating
of subjects. Above all, this book of facts, opinions, and
observations allows for imaginative participation, and for
this reason rates high as literature for older children.62

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED (?) AND WRITTEN:

Jameson, Anna Brownell. A First or Mother's Dictionary for Children:
Containing Upwards of Three Thousand Eighteen Hundred Words
Which Occur Most Frequently in Books and Conversation:
Simply and Familiarly Explained, and Interspersed Throughout
with Occasional Remarks; The Whole Adapted to the Capacities
of Younger Pupils. By Anna Brownell Murphy. London:
Printed for W. Darton, Jun., by J. Adlard, ca. 1815.

60 Harper, p. 172.

61 Marjorie McDowell, "A History of Canadian Children's Literature
to 1900, together with a Checklist" (M.A. thesis, University of New

62 Ibid. p. 92.

(11) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) File at the Toronto Public Library.

JEFFERYS, Charles William (1869-1951)

Canada's greatest historical artist, Jefferys was born in Rochester, Kent, England on August 25, 1869. His family came to Toronto, Ontario in about 1880. The book jacket of The Picture Gallery of
Canadian History cites Jeffery's own account of his beginnings in art:

Whenever the schoolroom was to be dressed up for closing exercises and the like, I was called upon to decorate the blackboard with pictures of the landing of Julius Caesar, the Battle of Queenston Heights, or Wolfe at Quebec. My school-fellows crowded me with commissions to illustrate their books. I established a fixed scale of prices: an English history, I think, was two cents, a Canadian, one cent.63

After he had completed his schooling, Jefferys became an apprentice in a lithographic shop. Next he went to New York where his skills as an illustrator were much in demand by newspapers who were not yet using the camera to record events of current history. After the death of his wife and son from meningitis, Jefferys returned to Canada (1900).

Shortly thereafter, Jefferys illustrated three juvenile thrillers by Marjorie Pickthall (1883-1922). As none of these illustrations show any promise, Uncle Jim's Canadian Nursery Rhymes (1908) with its decorative use of stylized Canadian motifs (which foreshadows the work of the Group of Seven), comes as a delightful surprise. Jefferys never surpassed those enchanting coloured illustrations.64

But while these children's book illustrations are not well known today, Jefferys' textbook illustrations are known to those Canadians who were fortunate enough to grow up in the days when Canadian schools were still filled with Canadian textbooks. His illustrations in George M. Wrong's Ontario Public School History of Canada and in Stewart-Wallace's A First Book of Canadian History gave many young Canadians their first


glimpse of “what Canadian history looked like.”65 Jefferys died in Toronto on October 8, 1951.

One year after Jefferys’ death his entire collection of sketches and paintings was purchased by Imperial Oil Limited. Although Jefferys’ will required that the purchaser agree to make the drawings available to Canadians for educational or cultural purposes, Imperial Oil refused NC Press the use of some of the drawings to illustrate Léandre Bergeron’s The History of Quebec: A Patriote’s Handbook.66 Canadian intellectuals protested this violation of the Jefferys will. Then, in 1972, Dominion Archivist W. I. Smith announced that the controversial collection of illustrations had been donated to the National Archives of Canada.67

A(1) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Wrong, George M. Ontario Public School History of Canada. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1921.


67 Archivist Is Given Collection,” Coin, Stamp, Antique News 10 (May 27, 1972.)
(i) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

(iii) "Archivist is Given Collection." Coin, Stamp, Antique News 10 (May 27, 1972.)
"C. W. Jefferys Is Dead: Was Historical Artist." Montreal Gazette, October 8, 1951.
"Canadian Artist Author Versatile." Quebec Chronicle-Telegram, September 25, 1942.


"In Memoriam: Charles W. Jefferys, OSA, RCA, LL.D. 1869-1951." Address given at the memorial service in St. John's Church, York Mills, October 11, 1951.


Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, the Ontario Society of Artists, the Public Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
JOHNSON, Bruce Henderson (1926- )

The book jacket of I Once Knew an Indian Woman describes Bruce Johnson in this way: "the illustrator is a well-known Montreal artist, whose drawings have appeared in numerous Canadian publications."68

The intern was unable to verify whether or not the illustrator of this children's book is the same Bruce Henderson Johnson whom MacDonald indicates as having been born in Toronto, Ontario in 1926. This Johnson was last known to be living in Franklin Centre, forty miles southwest of Montreal.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

JOHNSTON, Moira (fl. 1964-1971)

The book jacket of Figleafing through History gives the following information about the artist and journalist who grew up in western Canada:

Moira Johnston is Christie Harris's daughter and the subject of You Have to Draw the Line Somewhere. As that book explains, she has always been interested in fashion and in art. She studied at the Vancouver School of Art, the Art Centre.

School in Los Angeles, and The New School and the School of Visual Arts in New York. She worked as a fashion illustrator for Women's Wear Daily, Vogue Pattern Book and for Bergdorf Goodman.69

Her last known residence was in San Francisco, California.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


JONES, Randy (1950-)

The book jacket of Shogomoc Sam gives the following information:

Randy Jones, who made the illustrations for this book, was born in Exeter, Ontario in 1950. attended H. B. Beal Technical School in London, Ontario, and, since 1969 has been working as a freelance artist in Toronto.70

69Book Jacket of Christie Harris' and Moira Johnston's Figleaving through History (New York: Atheneum, 1971.)

70Book Jacket of Lorrie McLaughlin's Shogomoc Sam (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1970.)
A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:
(ii) Files at the National Library of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

KAGIGE, Francis (fl. 1964-1970)
The Odawa Indian artist Kagige (Ojibway for "Forever") was born in the village of Wikwemikong on Ontario's Manitoulin Island.

He has lived there all his life and makes only occasional trips to the outside world. Most of his paintings and drawings come out of the stories and legends he heard as a child and from observation of the animal life in the woods of his reserve.71

A 1964 press release put out by the Toronto Central Library Art Gallery, stated that, "it was in 1963, that Francis Kagige began to paint symbols of his Indian lore in water colors on scraps of paper and cardboard box tops."72

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

71 Wilfred Pelletier, "Childhood in an Indian Village." Ohis Magazine Is about Schools 3 (Spring 1969): 22.
B. REFERENCES:


(iii) "Francis Kagige." Press Release. Toronto Central Library Art Gallery, October 1964. (Mimeographed.)

(iv) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

KA-HON-HES see FADDEN, John

KERR, Illingworth Holey (1905- )

Kerr was born in Lumsden, Saskatchewan on August 20, 1905. He studied at the Toronto Central Technical School (1924), the Ontario College of Art (1924-1927), and the Westminster School of Art in London, England (1936). His career included being an instructor of the Vancouver School of Art (1945-1945), and the head of the Alberta College of Art in Calgary (1947-1967). Honours awarded to Kerr include a Vancouver Gallery Medal for water colour and a 1960 Canada Council Senior Arts Fellowship. In a 1953 interview with the Calgary Herald, Kerr stated, "To paint the West meant a great deal to me, although I realize today that a real national art is a result of individual interpretation of environment rather than a conscious cult, as it used to be."73

He now lives in Calgary, Alberta.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

(11) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

(111) BOOK WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:


"Kerr to be Honored." Regina Leader Post, July 5, 1975.

(111) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

KUCH, Peter (fl. 1973-1975)
Kuch is "an artist and cartoonist for the Winnipeg Free Press who has exhibited his work at the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences Art.
A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED.


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

KURELEK, William (1927-1977)

The prominent Canadian painter Kurelek was born in Whitford, Alberta on March 3, 1927. Kurelek was mainly self-taught although he did attend the Ontario College of Art and the Instituto Allende in San Miguel, Mexico for short periods of time. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Manitoba in 1949.

Kurelek's art is built on a foundation as solid as the obsessions that drive him: a childhood so filled with terrors and failures that it astonishes him, even now, that he survived at all. Not for nothing is his autobiography, Someone With Me, used as a textbook in a psychology course.\(^7^5\)

This book evolved out of a project in which the Cornell University psychology professor James Maas produced the film The Maze, which


explained the interrelationship between Kurelek's art and his past mental anguish. Kurelek resolved his internal conflicts by converting to Roman Catholicism in 1957. Thus, in the early sixties Kurelek spent several years producing a cycle of 160 paintings which illustrate the Gospel according to St. Matthew. The entire cycle was donated to the Niagara Falls Art Gallery and Museum. "He has incorporated religious symbolism into many of his paintings, often hiding crucifixes away in a corner of a landscape or under a distant tree."  

Side by side with the religious aspect of Kurelek's art is an acute social realism:

In a Prairie Boy's Winter William Kurelek is recalling his own boyhood of the 1930's . . . With meticulous realism, but with more conviction and emotion than a photograph could convey, he depicts nostalgic boyhood scenes of farm and school-life, work and play against a prairie winter background . . . . He has produced a documentary, which has its own kind of artistry, rather than a creative picture-book or picture-story-book.  

The intern has cited Egoff at length because she knows of no one else who can place Kurelek's children's books into such germane historical perspective. Egoff's comments on A Prairie Boy's Winter are equally true for Kurelek's other two pictorial autobiographies which had been published by the end of 1975.

Both A Prairie Boy's Winter and A Prairie Boy's Summer won the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians' Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Award given for the best children's book illustrations by a

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76 Lord, pp. 220-221.
Canadian artist. Kurelek received this award in 1974 and in 1976. In 1973 A Prairie Boy’s Winter was the first Canadian book to win the New York Times’ annual Best Illustrated Award.

Kurelek’s approach to creating children’s books was different from the approaches used by Elizabeth Cleaver and Maurice Sendak. The latter two are picture book creators. Kurelek was a painter first of all. His children’s books are part of Tundra Books’ “aim to have artists and writers from the main ethnic groups in Canada create books for and about their group and for other Canadian children.”


A. (1) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

(iii) OTHER BOOKS PAINTED AND WRITTEN:


(iv) ADULT BOOK WRITTEN:

78Personal letter from May Cutler, February 13, 1976.
(v) ARTICLE WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


"The Artist to Be This Week." Toronto Telegram, September 26, 1964.


"Contemporary Art Display at St. Stephen's Church." Fort Credit Weekly, March 12, 1964.


"Famous Artist to Show Slides in St. Timothy." Orangeville Banner, October 16, 1969.

"Father I Have Sinned." Edmontonian, November 4, 1967.


"Grandma or Bosch?" Toronto Sun, April 11, 1972.


"Une petite chronique 'Western'." La Presse, August 30, 1969.
"Tableau de Kurelek à la Galerie de Winnipeg." Le Soleil, April 14, 1966.


"Well-known Canadian Artist to Open Local Exhibit." Thunder Bay News-Chronicle, November 15, 1971.


(iii) Kurelek. (Motion Picture) Bill Pettigrew, director and editor; Tom Daly and Robert Verrall, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 10 min., 7 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

(iv) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, and the National Gallery of Canada.

LAFORTUNE, Claude (1936- )

The Quebec artist Lafontaine was born in 1936. In response to a question by Fontannaz, in June 1975, as to what led him to create picture books for children, Lafontaine replied:

Aux Beaux-Arts, je me suis spécialisé en décors de théâtre. J'ai été professeur d'arts plastiques pendant plusieurs années. A Radio-Canada, je suis entré comme décorateur pour les enfants. Pour moi, le livre, la télévision, le cinéma, ce document audio-visual sont tous des moyens d'expression pour parler aux enfants. Je ne tiens pas à me limiter à l'un d'entre eux.
Je m’ennuyerais à faire seulement des livres. Mes livres d’images sont d’ailleurs tous accompagnés d’un document audio-visuel; j’ai travaillé surtout à travers des méthodes plutôt que gratuitement. Pourquoi? Ça s’est trouvé comme ça! Mes deux prochains livres à paraître, avec disque et diapositives, illustrent les découvertes de deux enfants qui vivent quelques jours dans d’autres époques.

A. (1) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(11) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


Fontannaz: p. 44.
MADELEINE LALIBERTÉ (1912- )

Madeleine Laliberté was born in Victoriaville, Comté d'Arthabaska, Quebec on December 22, 1912. She studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Quebec, as well as in Paris, Mexico and New York. "In 1942 she was the winner of three first prizes at the Quebec provincial art competition." 80

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, London Public Library and Art Museum, Toronto Public Library.

NORMAN LALIBERTÉ (1925- )

The French-Canadian artist Laliberté was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1925. He studied at the Worcester Museum, the Chicago Institute of Design, and the Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield, Michigan.

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80 Macdonald, p. 716.
He began making banners while a resident artist at St. Mary's College in 1959 after having seen decorative banners at the Sienna Festivals in Italy. From 1963-65 he was Design Consultant for the Vatican Pavilion, New York World's Fair during which time he created and executed 88 large banners.81

A. (1) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


(11) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

LAPALME, Robert (1908-)

The cartoonist, designer, and painter LaPalme was born in Montreal, Quebec on April 14, 1908. At the age of ten, LaPalme followed his family to Alberta where he attended a village school. Seven years later he returned to Montreal where he was refused admittance to the

81Ibid.
Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He thus taught himself. LaPalme became one of the forerunners of modern art in Canada, when, as early as 1930 he started to apply abstract cubism to caricature.

His editorial cartoons have enhanced the pages of various journals and newspapers: L'Ordre (1934), Le Droit (1937), L’Action Catholique (1938), Le Canada (1943), Le Devoir (1950), La Presse (1959). This work won him the 1952 National Newspaper Award for the best cartoons of the year. Around the same time he received a bursary from the Royal Society of Canada for a one-year stay in Paris. Although LaPalme is best known for his clever caricatures and posters—(he created the 1957 Young Canada’s Book Week Poster)—, his illustrations for Ristontac ... deserve to be better known. The happy combination of flat, stylized pictures in gay primary colours and fluent calligraphy places his book with the best of the Père Castor series published in France by Flammarion in the 1930's. 82

LaPalme's other creative endeavours include creating murals, tapestries, and television programmes, as well as lecturing on the history of art and the history of caricature.

In 1963 LaPalme organized the National Exhibition of Canadian Cartoons which evolved into the International Salon of Cartoons. Five years later he organized the International Pavilion of Humour at Man and His World. This was the first museum in the world dedicated to plastic and graphic humour. In the same year (1968), he became director of the annual International Salon of Cartoons as well as the art consultant for the decoration of the Montreal Metro.

82Pantazzi, p. 8.
Two of his many honours were received in 1972:

1. The National Cartoonist Society of New York awarded him a diploma in recognition for his distinguished international service to comics.

2. The Governor General of Canada honoured LaPalme with the Order of Canada for his contribution to Canadian art.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B(1) BOOK WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:

(Mimeographed.)


(Xerox of Typewritten.)


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"Drôle et piquante histoire de huit papiers à nouvelles." La Presse, January 21, 1952.


"Quand un caricaturiste, La Palme, peint une murale pour la future Place des Arts." Le Devoir, January 22, 1963.

Robert La Palme: Artist Goes from Caricatures to Painting 19-Foot Murals." Inverness Victoria, April 17, 1963.


"La Palme Collects Quebec Caricatures." Toronto Star, February 3, 1951.


"Le petit monde du caricaturiste très connu Robert La Palme." La Droit, January 28, 1963.

"Robert La Palme à la Presse." La Presse, January 24, 1959.


Personal letter from the artist, June 28, 1976.


LAZARE, Gerald John (1927- )

Gerald Lazare was born in Toronto, Ontario on September 25, 1927.

Although mostly self-taught, Lazare was enrolled in the Famous Artists
Course. During World War II Lazare was one of the creators of Canadian comics. He has been a free lance illustrator since 1955. Lazare’s last known residence was in Toronto.

A. CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) File at the Toronto Public Library.

LEGENDRE, Marie Renée Irène (1904– )

The French-Canadian painter and author Irène Legendre was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on November 19, 1904. A press release on Pompon Chéri states:

professeur de dessin et de peinture à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montréal.\textsuperscript{83}

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:
(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

LEARTÉ, Jean-Paul (1933–)

The filmmaker, illustrator, painter and television producer Jean Letarte was born in Montreal, Quebec on April 28, 1933. Letarte studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Quebec. During his more than fifteen years as a television producer, Letarte twice (1968, 1974) won the Wilderness Award for the best television programme.

His work in film animation has been presented at international festivals in Annecy and Karlovy-Vary. He won jury mention in the former, a prize in the latter. As an artist, he has illustrated novels for children and adults and has had 10 exhibitions of paintings, watercolors, and drawings in various parts of Quebec and in Paris . . . He has also taught art at the Centre Culturel of Boucherville and animated film techniques at an elementary school.\textsuperscript{84}

\textsuperscript{83}Editions Beauchemin Press Release, January 12, 1960.
\textsuperscript{84}Montreal Museum of Fine Arts News Release (85/11.11.74.)
Letarte lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Koumic, le petit Esquimau. Illustré par Jean Letarte. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie. 1964. (Le canoë d'argent.)

La montagne et l'escargot. Illustrations de Jean Letarte. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie. 1965. (Le canoë d'argent.)

Togo, apprenti-remorqueur. Illustré par Jean Letarte. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie. 1965. (Le canoë d'argent.)

B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.


The artist Lytle was born in Toronto, Ontario. He studied at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto and at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, England.

His main interest is in book illustration, but his work is varied and includes teaching art, exhibition design for the Canadian Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair, a mural for the Hamilton City Hall, and a mural for the School...
of Dentistry at the University of Toronto. 85

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(3) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

MACDONALD, Kendall James (1965-)

The inside back cover of Patrick the Diesel states:

Kendall James MacDonald is very much a nine-year-old boy. You might see him hurrying down the block in his cub uniform, tossing the football with a pal, or stretched out on the rug at home drawing, and listening to music... Kendall spent a lot of time on the drawings—an endeavour he enjoyed. 86

85 Book Jacket of Helen Morrison's Rubaboo 3 (Toronto: Gage Educational Publishing, 1964.)

86 Back cover of Kendall James MacDonald's Patrick the Diesel (Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, 1974.)
MacDonald was attending school in Winnipeg, Manitoba when he created his book. His last known address was in Kamloops, British Columbia.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:


(3) "Boys, 9 and 11, To Be Published." Winnipeg Free Press, June 18, 1974.

(4) File at the National Library of Canada.

MACDONALD, Thoreau (1901– )

The illustrator and designer MacDonald was born in Thornhill near Toronto, Ontario on April 21, 1901. He studied under his father, the famous J. E. H. MacDonald, a member of the Group of Seven. The younger MacDonald's work was largely in the field of book design and illustration:

In 1927, for example, when a Committee of the Booksellers' and Stationers' Convention selected the twelve best-produced Canadian books of the last few years, no less than three were his work. 87


By 1976, MacDonald had illustrated over two hundred books. 88 Pantazzi has pointed out that although Thoreau MacDonald's work as a designer and illustrator is well known,

his charming designs for A Canadian Child's ABC...have not yet received their full due of appreciation. His alphabet of Canadian animals and scenes contains in microcosm all the precision and rustic poetry which is characteristic of his best work, and on a scale admirably conceived to appeal to children.89

MacDonald's own Woodchuck Press has published a series of illustrated brochures on Canadian birds and animals. MacDonald designed the 1954 Young Canada's Book Week poster. He lives in the place of his birth.

A(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(i1) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:90


FitzGerald, Doris M. Old Time Thornhill. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Thornhill, Ont.: By the Author, 7616 Yonge Street, 1970.


89Pantazzi, p. 8.

90Without further research, the intern is unable to compile a complete list of works illustrated and written by the artist. Edmund Robert Hunter's Thoreau MacDonald (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1943) gives a list of books containing illustrations and designs by the artist. Margaret E. Edison's Thoreau MacDonald (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973) is an attempt to list her collection of books designed by MacDonald.

B. REFERENCES:


Ibid.
"Hundreds Visit Art Show at Thornhill Library." Richmond Hill Liberal, October 14, 1971.


McISAAC, James (fl. 1920-1965)

The Montreal artist McIsaac was one of the original illustrators of L'Oiseau Bleu, the French Canadian magazine for children which began in 1920:

L'illustration qui est ici un facteur primordial constitue un chapitre non négligeable de cette histoire. "L'Oiseau Bleu," nous écrit Mlle M.-R. Turcot, "offrait un précieux encouragement à tous les écrivains qui s'adonnent à la littérature enfantine et le talent de ses illustrateurs n'ajoutait pas peu au plaisir d'être compté parmi ses collaborateurs. Les mieux connus ici outre notre grand artiste national M. J. Edm. Massicotte, sont M. J. McIsaac et M. J. Dubois recrutés tous deux par l'Oiseau Bleu. En ces dernières années des dessins remarquables ont illustré

les livres de l'enfance...

During an interview with Louise Lemieux\(^94\), the intern was told that the children's book artist McIsaac had been a "fireman" in Montreal.

A request for information on the artist and fireman James McIsaac, to the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers and Allied Workers/Fraternité Internationale des Chauffeurs et Huileurs et Ouvriers Associés, elicited the following response:

... I had the pleasure to know a very nice Gentleman by this name who was a "Fire Inspector" for the City of Montreal until late in 50's. As we were working as "social workers" for the Parish, in our spare time for about 10 years, I know this man was an artist. I saw a few paintings and they were beautiful. He died around 1965.\(^95\)

Further research might illuminate more details of McIsaac's identity.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


... Le captivité de Charlot. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1938. This is the first separate edition of the second part of the first edition of les aventures de Perrine et de Charlot.

\(^93\)Ibid., p. 42.

\(^94\)Interview with Louise Lemieux, Montreal International Book Fair, Montreal, Quebec, May 21, 1976.

\(^95\)Letter from C. Bilodeau, March 10, 1977.


. Le filleul du roi Grolo. Dessins de James McIsaac. 


. La médaille de la Vierge. Illustrations de James McIsaac. 
Quebec: Les Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, 1937. 

. Michel et Josephite dans la tourmente: La sombre année 1838. 


. Une révolte au pays des fées. Dessins de James McIsaac. 

First published in l'Oiseau Bleu under, "Les petits patriotes du Richelieu."

First published in l'Oiseau Bleu, 1929, under "Au pays des belles histoires."

Groulx, Lionel-Adolphe. Chez nos ancêtres. Par l'abbé Lionel Groulx. 


B. REFERENCES:


MACKENZIE, Garry (1921- )

Mackenzie was born in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba on September 7, 1921. He studied at the Chouinard Art Institute in Los Angeles, California. In 1945 Mackenzie went to New York City to pursue a career as an illustrator of children's books. According to Kingman\(^\text{96}\), he illustrated a children's book called Here Come the Cottontails. His last known residence was on Staten Island, New York, United States.

REFERENCES:


\(^{96}\) Kingman, p. 152.
MACKENZIE, Katherine (fl. 1973)

Mackenzie studied under the New York artist and naturalist Patrick Morgan. She lives on a farm in the Eastern Townships, near Montreal. In the introduction to Wild Flowers of Eastern Canada she modestly writes: "I am neither a botanist nor an artist. All the flowers in this book were painted for my own pleasure." 97

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCE:


McNALLY, Edwin Dean (1916-1971)

The cartoonist McNally was born in Fort William, Ontario in 1916. His cartoons appeared in such newspapers as The Winnipeg Free Press, and The Montreal Star. He died on December 19, 1971.

A (1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:
(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

McNEELY, Tom (1935-)

McNeely was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1935. He studied commercial art at the Danforth Technical School in Toronto.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:
A(1). CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B(11) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(11) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the Public Archives of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

MACPHERSON, Duncan Ian (1924-)

Ian Macpherson was born in Toronto, Ontario on September 20, 1924. He studied at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts and the Ontario College of Art. His caricatures and political cartoons have been published in over a hundred newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor, Maclean's, Weekend Magazine, The Montreal Standard and The Toronto Star. Honours received by Macpherson include four National Newspaper Awards for Editorial Cartooning and a Royal Canadian Academy Medal. He lives in Toronto.

A(1). CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Marchiori, Carlos (1937- )

Marchiori was born in Italy in 1937. He studied art in Venice and Padua. He came to Canada at the age of eighteen:

The first job he secured was in a Vancouver dog food plant; from there, he moved into department-store advertising, then into graphics for C.B.C. TV. After a year in Japan (mostly doing film animation), he joined the National Film Board and designed The Drag.

In 1976, while working as graphic designer for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto, Marchiori had two of his animated films, The Great Canadian Culture Hunt and The Screening of America, selected to be shown at the International Animation Festival held in Ottawa.

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Book Jacket of Edith Fowke's Sally Go Round the Sun: 300 Songs, Rhymes and Games of Canadian Children (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1989.)
A. (i) CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


(ii) ART WORK FOR FILM:

   Marchiori, Carlos. The Dragon. (Motion Picture) Direction, design and animation by Carlos Marchiori. Produced by Wolf Koenig and Robert Verrall. National Film Board of Canada, 8 min., 37 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ontario, and at the National Gallery of Canada.

MASSICOTTE, Edmond-Joseph (1875-1929)

   The artist Massicotte was born in Montreal, Quebec in 1875. He was the younger brother of the lawyer and writer Edouard-Zotique Massicotte. The younger Massicotte studied at the Ecole des Arts et Manufactures and at the Art Association of Montreal. He died at Sault au Récollet, Quebec in 1929.
A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Boulizón, Guy. Contes et récits canadiens d'autrefois. Présentés par
Guy Boulizón. Illustrations de Edmond -J. Massicotte. Montreal:
Editions Beauchemin, 1961. (Grand Nord.)

Kerouac, Conrad. Croquis laurentiens. Par le frère Marie-Victorin
écoles chrétiennes, 1920.

Kerouac, Conrad. Croquis laurentiens. Par le frère Marie-Victorin [pseud.]
Illustré par Edm. J. Massicotte. Montréal, 1919. Also Laurentian
Stories. By Marie-Victorin [pseud.], Translated by James Ferres.
Illustrations by Edmond-J. Massicotte. Montréal: Frères des
écoles chrétiennes, 1922.

(11) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Massicotte, Édouard-Zotique. La cité de Sainte-Cunégonde de Montréal.
Illustrations de Edmond -J. Massicotte. Montreal: J. -Stanley
Houle, 1893.

Monographie de plantes canadiennes. Illustrations de Edmond

B. REFERENCES:

(1) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliogra-
phie canadienne-française," Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy.
Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, pp. 8, 21, 24, 29, 42. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists.
Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, pp. 1140-
1141.

Massicotte-Boutin, Françoise. "Notes bio-bibliographiques sur
Édouard-Zotique Massicotte." Montreal: Ecole de Bibliothécaires,
1948, pp. 4, 7. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

(11) "Un art très populaire." La Presse, October 16, 1971.

(111) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of
Canada, the Public Archives of Canada, and the Toronto Public
Library.

MENZIES, Sheena-Lillian (1921- )

Menzies was born in Regina, Saskatchewan on September 10, 1921.

She studied under Garnet Hazard for a short period and also took a

 correspondence course in art from the University of California. She

illustrated at least three children's books, two of which are Prince of
the Plains and The Tremendous Adventure of the Peace Fairy. 99

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists.
Regina Leader-Post, August 5, 1947.
(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

MERCIER, Louise, see MÉTÉ, Louise.

MÉTÉ, Louise (1951-)

The young Quebec designer Mété is a graduate of the Ecole des
Arts Visuels de l'Université Laval.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Mété, Louise. La poulette grise: Dessins de Louise Mété. Montreal:
Editions Leméac, 1973. (Collection Littérature de jeunesse.)

(11) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Corriveau, Monique. Le garçon au cerf-volant. Illustrations de Louise

Les saisons de la mer. Préface de George-Alain Frecker.
(Collection du Goéland.)

Montreal: Le Tamanoir, 1975. (Collection de l’Étoile filante.)

(111) CHILDREN'S BOOK CO-ILLUSTRATED:

Leclerc, Michèle; Mété, Louise; and Chatillon, Yolande. Les comptines
traditionnelles du Canada français. Dessins de Michèle Leclerc,
(Littérature de jeunesse.)

99Without further research the intern is unable to identify
this title by any other bibliographical information.
B. REFERENCES:


(11) File at the National Library of Canada.

MICHALIUK, George (fl. 1971)

George and his brother Richard live in Hamilton, Ontario where they have designed and built their own two hand operated presses. They have cut a font of over 3,000 rubber letters by hand, and their blocks are also hand cut in rubber. They write their own books, and print, colour and bind them, all by hand. 100

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


MICHALIUK, Richard (fl. 1971)

Richard and his brother George live in Hamilton, Ontario where they have designed and built their own two hand operated presses. They have cut a font of over 3,000 rubber letters by hand, and their blocks.

are also hand cut in rubber. They write their own books, and print, colour and bind them all by hand."

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


MOISEIWITSCH, Carol Vivian (1941 - )

Moiseiwitsch was born in England in 1941. Before coming to Canada in 1968, she had studied at St. Martin's School of Art and at the University of London. She has also taught art in secondary schools. Her last known residence was in Vancouver, British Columbia.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Macken, Michael. The Sleeping Beauty. Illustrated by Carol Moiseiwitsch. Ottawa: Oberon Press, 1973. The plates reproduced in this book were originally commissioned by the National Film Board of Canada for a film strip.


B. REFERENCES:


101 Ibid.
MORRISEAU, Norval (1933-)

The Ojibway artist Morriseau was born at Sand Point Indian Reserve on Lake Nipigon, Ontario on March 12, 1933. Although Morriseau had little formal schooling, he was exposed to the wisdom of his beloved grandfather, Moses "Potan" Nanakonagos. He was the first of the Ojibway people to break the taboos against art. He writes about himself in Legends of My People:

I am Norval Morriseau and my Indian name is Copper Thunderbird. I am a born artist .... I have grown up with many stories and legends of my people, the great Ojibway Indians, and I have made paintings of these legends .... The Department of Indian Affairs at one time wanted to give me art lessons but in my opinion this would have spoilt me ....

His first one-man show was held in 1962 at the Pollock Gallery in Toronto.

Six years later he was awarded a Canadian Centennial Medal.

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


(iii) ARTICLE WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, pp. 19, 49.


Dunning, R. W. "Tales of an Indian People." Canadian Literature 29 (Summer 1966): 75-76.


"Here's Your Chance to Purchase a Norval Morrisseau." Geraldton Times-Star, March 6, 1969.


"Indian Paintings at D. H. S. Friday." Dryden Observer, December 9, 1965.


"Moats to Display Indian Painting at Coffee Party." Fort Frances Daily Bulletin, June 20, 1968.


"Norval Morriseau." Le Nouvelliste, October 1, 1962.


"Ojibway Artists to Visit City Schools." North Bay Nugget, March 29, 1971.


"West Feris SS Students View Art by Canadian Indian Artists." North Bay Nugget, May 11, 1971.


(iii) FILMS:

The Colors of Pride. (Motion Picture) Commissioned to Henning Jacobsen Productions by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 27 min., 40 sec., colour, 16 mm.

The Indian Speaks. (Motion Picture) Directed by Marcel Carrière. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 40 min., 20 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

The Paradox of Norval Morrisseau. (Motion Picture) Commissioned to Henning Jacobsen Productions by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 28 min., colour, 16 mm.
MOULD, Vernon (1927– )

The historical artist Mould was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1927. At the age of twenty, Mould graduated with honours from the Ontario College of Art. He is head of Upper Canada College’s art department. In 1965 Mould was appointed as a consultant in the reconstruction of Fort Ste. Marie among the Hurons at Midland, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B: REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, and the National Gallery of Canada.

MRAZIK, Elizabeth see CLEAVER, Elizabeth.

MURPHY, Anna Brownell see JAMESON, Anna Brownell.

NANOGAK, Agnes (1925-)

Nanogak was born on Bajille Island near Victoria Island in Northern Canada in 1924 or 1925. She has lived on Holman Island in the Western Arctic since 1933.

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(ii) ART WORK FOR FILM:

The Owl Who Married a Goose. (Motion Picture) Caroline Leaf, animation and direction; Nanogak, design; Pierre Moretti, production. A co-production of the National Film Board of Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 7 min., 38 sec., colour, 16 mm and 35 mm.
B. REFERENCES:


Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et Inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 94.


Duggan, James P. "In the Arctic World of Inuit Myth." Ottawa Journal, November 2, 1974.


(111) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

NEWFELD, Frank (1928-)

The free-lance designer and lecturer Newfeld was born in Czechoslovakia on May 1, 1928. In 1937 he went to England. There he studied design and illustration at the Brighton College of Art in Sussex, and at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, England. When he came to Canada in 1954 Newfeld discovered that professional book design and illustration were virtually non-existent. When he illustrated The
Princess of Tomboso in 1960, he became part of a small group of Canadian illustrators who were setting "a new standard in the visual presentation of children's books." 103

Between 1957 and 1970 Newfeld was associated with McClelland and Stewart variously as consultant art director, director of art and production, and vice-president. Since 1970 he has assumed the presidency of Macpherson-Newfeld Fashion Limited. He has become publishing consultant for Mondadori International in Milan, Italy and for the National Gallery of Canada. His numerous design awards include an Honourable Mention in the Hans Christian Andersen competition (1961), the Canadian Centennial Medal (1967), a silver and a bronze medal at the Internationale Buchkunst Ausstellung in Leipzig, Germany (1965), an American Institute of Graphic Art certificate of excellence (1972), and an award of merit from Design Canada's The Look of Books (1974). In 1975 Newfeld was one of two Canadian artists, whose children's book art was exhibited at the prestigous Biennale of Illustration Bratislava in Czechoslovakia. The 1959 Young Canada's Book Week poster was designed by him. Newfeld lives in Scarborough, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Lee, Dennis. Alligator Pie. The poems were written by Dennis Lee. The pictures were drawn by Frank Newfeld. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1974.


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

NORRIS, Leonard Matheson (1913- )

The cartoonist Len Norris was born in London, England on December 1, 1913. He moved to Port Arthur, Ontario with his family in 1926. For a while Norris was enrolled as a part-time student at the Ontario College of Art. A year after he became editorial cartoonist for the Vancouver Sun (1950), Norris received the National Newspaper Award in cartooning (1951). In 1973 he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Windsor.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

ODJIG, Daphne see BEAVON, Daphne.

OONARK, Jessie (1906- )
The Inuit artist Oonark was born in the Back River country about seventy-five miles north of Baker Lake, North West Territories in 1906.

Oonark and her family moved to Baker Lake after the starvation periods of the early 1950's when many of the Caribou Eskimos perished. In 1959 some of her early drawings excited the interest of Mrs. Sam Dodds, wife of the Northern Service Officer at Baker Lake. Mrs. Dodds showed Oonark's drawings to James Houston, who decided to include them in the 1960 Cape Dorset collection.104

Today Oonark is especially known for her wall hangings. One of these is in the personal office of Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:
(1) Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et Inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 97.


"Un missel original." Le Droit, April 9, 1976.


(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

PACEY, Mary Elizabeth (1915- )

The illustrator of the children's poetry book The Cat, the Cow, and the Kangaroo was born in Ottawa, Ontario on April 14, 1915. Pacey received her early training in Ottawa. In 1953 she began to study painting at the University of New Brunswick. Nine years later she studied modelling and wood carving at the Cambridge College of Arts and Technology in England. In reply to a request for information, Pacey wrote:

I also illustrated some of my husband's short stories which appeared in the Atlantic Advocate, and done drawings of houses and scenery. I have recently edited Heritage Walks in Fredericton, the Colonial Capital. It is at the printers.
I am actively drawing and painting.

Pacey lives in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCE:

Personal Letter from the Artist, April 15, 1977.

PALLECK, Tye (fl. 1958)

The illustrator of *Foxy Grandpa* was born at Lakehead, Ontario. He graduated from the Ontario College of Art. In 1958 Palleck was earning his living as a television producer in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(3) *File at the National Gallery of Canada.*

PANAMICK, Martin (fl. 1974)

The young Ojibway artist Panamick contributed an illustration to Radulovich's article on the Ojibway Cultural Foundation on Manitoulin Island in Manitowaning, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


105 Personal letter from the artist, April 15, 1977.
3. REFERENCES:


PARKER, Lewis (1926- )

The 1976 president of the Canadian Society of Book Illustrators, Parker was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1926. He studied at the Central High School of Commerce in Toronto. Two Canada Council senior arts grants enabled Parker to study Mexican Indian culture (1968) and the culture of the Indians of the West (1969). These latter studies enabled him to complete a series of thirty-six paintings called "Sainte-Marie among the Hurons," which was commissioned by the Ontario government for its restored mission fort near Midland.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Campbell, Marjorie Wilkins. The Savage River: Seventy-One Days with Simon Fraser. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1968. (Great Stories of Canada.)


B. REFERENCES:


(111) File at the Toronto Public Library.

PERRET, Edouard B. (1818– )

The Swiss architect Perret lived in Canada for nineteen years—1952 to 1971. He was born in Montreux, Switzerland on April 23, 1818.

Perret is the illustrator of two of Claude Aubry's delightful children's books, *Le loup de Noël* and *Les fêtes du roi Maha-Maha.* Due to Alice Kane's translations of both titles, English Canadian children too were given an opportunity to enjoy Aubry's tales and Perret's imaginative sketches.

Of his work in Canada Perret writes:

"My work with Mr. C. Aubry is the only occurrence which I had to take care of the entire presentation of children's books. But,
aside from that, I had also the task, in 1968 to study and execute a big coloured mural in the shopping floor of the complex "Place de Ville" in Ottawa, while I was employed at the Campeau Construction Company. This mural, as I could see during my short 1974 stay, has been destroyed, the whole wall being covered up by a coat of opaque paint. Nothing remains of that work which was extending over a thirty foot wall, except a partial charcoal study which I offered to the London or Kitchener Ontario Arts Gallery. Today I am not absolutely sure which one, because I gave it personally to a Lady who was a member of the gallery committee and who came in abruptly in my shop.106

However, the original drawings for Aubry's two children's books are still safe in Perret's possession. Perret created the 1961 poster for Young Canada's Book Week. Since 1971 he has been residing in Mont Pelerin, Switzerland.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


106 Personal letter from the artist, March 27, 1977.


(iii) Personal letter from the artist, March 27, 1977.

PETE RS ON, Roy Eric (1936- )

The cartoonist and illustrator Peterson was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on September 14, 1936. His cartoons have been published in Punch, the New York Times, the Spectator and the Vancouver Sun. Honours awarded to Peterson include a National Newspaper Award (1968) and the Vancouver International Amateur Film Festival Award for the animated film Life In British Columbia Is . . . (1964). He lives in West Vancouver, British Columbia.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


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B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at National Gallery of Canada.

PITSEOLAK, Mary (1900- )

Pitseolak was born around 1900 on Nottingham Island in Hudson's Bay, the Eastern Arctic of Canada. In her autobiography the artist relates:
My name is Pitseolak, the Eskimo word for the sea pigeon. ... I have lost the time when I was born, but I am old now—my sons say maybe I am 70. 107

After her husband died Pitseolak was poor. With the coming of Saumik (James Houston) to Cape Dorset Pitseolak's life changed for the better again. At first she sold her hand-made tents and parkas to Saumik; later it was her drawings that she sold to him: "Jim Houston told me to draw the old ways, and I've been drawing the old ways and the monsters ever since." 108 Her book Pitseolak: Pictures out of My Life was chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the fifty outstanding books of 1972. Pitseolak has had the honour of being elected to the Royal Canadian Academy of the Arts.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND TOLD:


B. REFERENCES:


Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 93.


108 Ibid.

(ii) "Art esquinouc: 75 gravures de Pitseolak." Le Devoir, October 1, 1971.


"Eskimo Author Here, Nov. 4." Ottawa Journal, October 1, 1971.


"Old Eskimo Lady Recalls Past Times and Illustrates Her Story." Ottawa Citizen, October 2, 1971.


(iii) Pictures out of My Life. (Motion Picture) Directed by Zina Heczko; written by Dorothy Harley Eber; produced by Wolf Koenig. A co-production of the National Film Board of Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 13 min., .9 sec., colour, 16 mm and 35 mm.

(iv) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.
POMMIER, Claudine (fl. 1974)

According to the book jacket of *Once upon Anne Elephant There Was a Time* Pommiere is a well-known Vancouver illustrator.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

POMMINVILLE, Louise (1940- )

Pomminville was born in Montreal, Quebec on March 19, 1940. She studied art in Paris and in Montreal. From 1963 to 1966 Pomminville worked with animations at the National Film Board of Canada.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

_B. REFERENCES:

(11) File at the National Library of Canada."
POWELL, Ann Cecilia (1951-)

The puppeteer and illustrator Ann Powell was born in England on May 25, 1951. She came to Canada in 1968. Powell studied at the Ontario College of Art. She lives in Toronto, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


PREZAMENT, Rita see BRIANSKY, Rita.

PRICE, Arthur Donald (1918-)

The creator of the seven-birds-sculpture at the Gander International Airport was born in Edmonton, Alberta on May 22, 1918. Price studied commercial art at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. Although he has received no "formal" schooling in sculpture, he did have
the privilege of studying wood carving with Munga Martin of Fort Rupert. He has worked for the National Film Board of Canada as a set designer and, an animator. Besides his work as a sculptor and illustrator, Price has also earned his living through advertising work, as a night club cartoonist and as a set designer for the Volkoff Ballet Company. The artist lives in Ottawa, Ontario.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


(11) OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED:


(111) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


"Aujourd'hui, il est dévoilé une plaque." La Presse, June 4, 1960.


"Artwork in the Church." Globe and Mail, April 9, 1965.


Art Scene in Canada: Montreal." Canadian Art 22
(May-June 1965.)

"Arts and Crafts of Our City on View at St. Helen's

"Lefkovitz and Price: Gigantic Murals, Easel Portraits,

"Sculptors Plan Exhibition for Anniversary." Montreal
Star, June 20, 1953.

"Sculpture Is Looking up: 18 Pieces in This Year's

"Sunday Afternoon Visit to St. Helen's Island." Montreal
Star, July 13, 1957.

B., B.: "From Idea to Air Time: 5 Months' Toil behind Firs."

Barbeau, Marius. "Les totems de la côte nord-ouest." L'Événement-

Bélineau, André. "Le concours des monuments-fontaines: Un magnifique
projet qui va finir... en queue de poisson." Le Petit Journal,
November 8, 1964.

Bergin, Jenny. "Three Years' Hard Labor: City's Shining New
Sculpture Survives the Squeeze." Ottawa Citizen, December 5, 1970.

Bertrand, T. "La bague de vertu et autres contes de Marius Barbeau." Lectures 7 (February 1951): 322.

"Beyond Our Former Selves." Canadian Copper and Brass 14 (Fall

"Bond Brass: Give Us the Patterns, We'll Cast the Job." Ottawa


"Canada Council Art Unpacked for Display." Globe and Mail, April

"Canada Furnishes, Decorates Room in Rome, FAO." Ottawa Journal,
September 29, 1954.


"Concours à Montréal: Un sculpteur de Cyrville remporte le grand


"Cyrville Studio Producing Bits of Canadienne." Ottawa Citizen,
October 22, 1958.
"Ganders for Gender." Ottawa Journal, August 8, 1959.
"He Likes to Follow His Designs." Shell News 20 (June 1960): 17.
"One of the Leading Young Sculptors in Canada." Halifax Mail-Star, October 30, 1961.
"Ottawa's Historic Coat of Arms Brought up to Date in 1954." Ottawa Journal, August 1, 1956.
"Royal York: Artists Go Primitive to Decorate Hotel Wing." Financial Post, November 15, 1958.
"Sculpture to Remain." Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, June 8, 1967.
"Symbole de sécurité et de la protection." Le Droit, June 8, 1960.
"Une troisième fontaine." Le Droit, September 13, 1967.
"Une victoire attendue depuis longtemps." La Presse, December 24, 1950.
"Victoria Times Centennial Gift to City: New Bronze Bust of Queen Unveiled Sunday at 3 p.m." Victoria Times, July 30, 1962.
"Visiting Workshops." Ottawa Citizen, October 21, 1959.
"Wide World Comes to Eastview." Ottawa Citizen, December 5, 1959.


PRICE, Norman Mills (1877-1951)

Norman Price was born in Brampton, Ontario on April 16, 1877. He studied at the Ontario School of Art in Toronto, the Goldsmith's Institute and Westminster School of Art in London, and at the Académie Julien in Paris. While in London, England (1902-1903) Price joined the Carlton Studio, "which is said to have been one of the largest studios of commercial art in London at the time."109 It was at the Carlton Studio that Price illustrated Tales from Shakespeare. In 1911 Price went to the United States where he painted many covers for St. Nicholas Magazine. He died on August 2, 1951.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

RAMPEN, Leo (1928-)

Rampen was born in Surabaya, Java in 1928. He studied at the

109Pantazzi, p. 7.
Polytechnic Institute in Delft, Holland, and later studied design in Paris, France. Rampen also holds a Master’s degree in history of art and archeology from the University of Toronto. "He is the CBC producer who started Take 30 in 1961 and in 1967 created the religious series Man Alive." 110 Rampen lives in Oakville, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

REID, William Ronald (1920- )

The Haida artist Bill Reid was born in Victoria, British Columbia on January 12, 1920. His maternal grandfather was the Haida silver and slate worker Charles Gladstone, nephew and heir of Charles Edenshaw (1835-1920) of Massett, British Columbia. Edenshaw was the greatest historical Haida artist. Reid started his career as a Canadian Broadcast Company radio announcer (1951) in Toronto. For two years Reid worked the evening shift so that he could study European jewellery techniques at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute at night. Before leaving the broadcasting industry in 1958, Bill Reid wrote and narrated a television film documenting the salvage of the last of the totem poles from the Queen Charlotte Islands. He also wrote and narrated a film record of a major exhibit of Northwest Coast art at the Vancouver Art Gallery: People of the Potlatch. After his formal training in Toronto, Reid returned to western Canada. There he worked with the carver Chief Mungo Martin (1884-1962) for a few weeks. "Then he plunged into the mammoth 3-year task of recreating a section of a Haida village for the University of British Columbia."111 After a year of studying jewellery (1968) in London, England (on a Senior Canada Council Fellowship), Reid set up a jewellery workshop in Montreal. He returned to Vancouver in 1972,

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:
Harris, Christie. Raven's Cry. Illustrations by Bill Reid. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1966:

(ii) BOOK WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:

Egoff, Sheila, and Belisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse.


(iv) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

RIKKI see DUCORNET, Erica.
ROBINSON, Boardman (1876-)

Robinson was born in Somerset, Nova Scotia on September 6, 1876, and studied art in Boston and in Paris. This cartoonist is listed by Mahony as a children's book artist. The intern was not able to determine exact titles of the books he illustrated.

REFERENCE:


ROBSON, William Bertie Provost (1960-)

William Robson of Toronto, Ontario was nine years old when he illustrated and wrote his fantasy trilogy.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

ROUSSAN, Jacques de see de ROUSSAN, Jacques.

SAGER, Ann see BLADES, Ann.

SANDERS, Shirley see DAY, Shirley.
SCALABRINI, Rita (1919-)

Rita Scalabrini was born in the Eastern Townships of Quebec in 1919. She studied art in Quebec City, Montreal, and in Paris.

A. (i) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) File at the National Library of Canada.

SCOTT, Lloyd Edward William (1911-)

Lloyd Edward William Scott was born at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan on January 22, 1911. He studied at the Technical School in Regina and at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. In 1965 Scott was employed by Ontario Hydro; his book illustrating was done on a free lance basis.
A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


Thompson, Frances C. Danger in the Coves. Illustrated by Lloyd Scott. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963. (Buckskin Books.)


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

SEA PIGEON see PITSEOLAK, Mary.

SETON, Ernest (Evan) Thompson (1860-1946)

The artist, naturalist and author Seton was born in South Shields, Durham, England on August 14, 1860 under the name of Ernest Evan Seton Thompson. For a brief period he used the name Ernest Seton-Thompson. Then in 1899 he legally changed his name to Ernest Thompson Seton.

In 1866 Seton along with his family, immigrated to Lindsay, Ontario. Due to an unhappy family situation Seton often sought refuge in the sanctuary of nature: "In it he found clarity, order, and comfort... and through his detailed observations of the world he had chosen he developed his skills as artist and writer."112 He studied at the Ontario

College of Art in Toronto, the Royal Academy School of Painting in London, England (1879-1881), and at the Académie Julien in Paris, France (1890-1896). While studying in London, Seton started hearing "voices":

I remember it was the summer of 1881 that I had the longest message. I had assumed that my life would henceforth be in London, in the world of art, where already I had won a footing as an illustrator. But my Voice said: "No. A year from now you will be living on the Plains of western Canada. You will there regain your health.... Your future will be, not in Canada or London, but in New York, where, as an illustrator and writer, you will make your fortune."113

Seton obeyed his "voice", and at the age of twenty-two, in 1882, he saw the Canadian prairies for the first time. True to his "voice" Seton did not permanently settle on the prairies. He did, however, receive an appointment (1890) as naturalist to the government of Manitoba.

Then came a period of hardship in New York until he was commissioned to make a thousand drawings for the Century Dictionary. This work established him as an illustrator of animal and bird life.114

Illustrations became an important part of Seton's nature books. According to Egoff, Frayne, McDowell and St. John some thirty-four of Seton's books were suitable for children. Seton, along with his contemporary Charles George Douglas Roberts (1860-1943), was one of the originators of the realistic animal story for children. His interest in children went beyond the writing and illustrating of nature stories for them. In 1902 Seton founded the Woodcraft Indians (later the


Woodcraft League) for boys and girls. Then in 1910 he helped to establish the Boy Scouts of America, being Chief Scout for the first five years. He wrote the first scout manual.

In 1930 Seton bought a wild tract of 2500 acres of land near Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he established the Seton Institute, "a repository for his books, journals and collection of bird and mammal skins and a museum devoted to the Indians of the South-West." Today Seton Village no longer exists. Eleanor Pratt, Director of Museums for the Seton Memorial Library and Museum in Cimarron, New Mexico, writes:

Seton Village is no more. The area was broken up into lots for real estate sales. However Mrs. Dee Barber, the adopted daughter of Ernest Thompson Seton and her family still own and live in what was known as Seton Castle in Santa Fe ... We have archival material, pen and ink sketches for his illustrations of his animal stories, and manuals of his first efforts at organizing youth movements. The Woodcraft League of America, the fore-runner of Boy Scouts of America.\(^{115}\)

In addition to the materials in the Seton Memorial Library and Museum, the Brandywine River Museum in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania owns about six hundred file cards, each one giving information for a drawing completed by Seton for a Scribner publication.\(^{117}\) Seton's books have been translated into many languages, including French, German and Japanese. In the summer of 1976 there was an exhibit of Setonia held in Osaka Japan:

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\(^{115}\)Mcdowell, p. 275.


\(^{117}\)Personal letter from Anne E. Mayer, Brandywine Museum, November 19, 1976.
They stripped our museum here as well as Seton Castle for materials. He seems more well known in Japan (and Czechoslovakia) than in America. All his animal books have been translated into their languages.\textsuperscript{118}

Honours received by Seton include a gold medal from the Ontario Art School, the John Burroughs Medal (1928) for his contribution to natural history, and the David Girou Medal (1930) for his contribution to natural science. Seton died in Seton Village, Santa Fe, New Mexico on October 23, 1946.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


\textsuperscript{118}Pratt.


How to Play Indian. Illustrated by the author. Philadelphia: Curtis, 1903.


Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1904. Also Toronto: G. N. Morang, 1904.


OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:


 B. REFERENCES:


 Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 518, Vineland, Ont., 1975, pp. 27-28.


"Returned to Winnipeg to Deliver a Series of Lectures." Saturday Night 54 (October 21, 1939): 6.


"Salute to an Old Friend." Saturday Evening Post 211 (December 31, 1938): 22.


SETON-THOMPSON, Ernest see SETON, Ernest (Evan) Thompson.

SHORTT, Terence Michael (1910- )

The painter-ornithologist of the Royal Ontario Museum, Terry Shortt was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on March 1, 1910. In August, 1976 Banting wrote of Shortt:

... he has spent the past 46 years working quietly as the chief of display biology at the Royal Ontario Museum, ...
Probably no bird painter living commands more respect in the ornithological community. He has illustrated a score of books about birds, among them Francis Kortright's Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America and Fred Bodsworth's Classic Last of the Curlews.¹¹⁹

Shortt retired from the R.O.M. recently.

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

(ii) BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

SMITH, Elmer Boyd (1860-1943)

The author-illustrator Smith was born in St. John, New Brunswick in 1860. At the age of six he went to Boston. During his teen years he was educated in France. While in France Smith did some caricatures and illustrations for French newspapers and publishers.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


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*Santa Claus and All about Him.* Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1908.

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(11) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


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(11) ADULT BOOK WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


STOCKUM, Hilda van see VAN STOCKUM, Hilda.

SUDDON, Alan (1924-)

The artist and librarian Sudden was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1924. Sudden is head of the fine art section of the Toronto Public Library.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
SURREY, Philip Henry Howard (1910-)

Philip Surrey was born in Calgary, Alberta on October 8, 1910. He spent the first ten years of his life in Java, Malaya, India and England. Surrey studied at the Winnipeg School of Art, the Vancouver School of Art, and the Art Students' League in New York. In 1937 Surrey came to Montreal where he started his newspaper career with Montreal Standard. Later he became one of the founders of Weekend Magazine. He now teaches drawing at Concordia University in Montreal.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


"Philip Surrey Holds First Show of Unusual Paintings in Ottawa." Ottawa Citizen, February 17, 1942.


(iii) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, and the National Gallery of Canada.

TAILFEATHERS, Gerald (1925-1975)

The Blood Indian artist Tailfeathers (sometimes Tail Feathers) was born near Cardston, Alberta on either February 13, or 14, 1925. He studied art in Montana, the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and Art, and at the Calgary and Banff Schools of Fine Art. At his graduation in 1944, Tailfeathers was the first formally trained Indian artist on the Canadian prairies. At first he worked as an illustrator and draftsman in Calgary and Edmonton. After eighteen years of working on the "outside" Tailfeathers returned to live and work on the Standoff Reserve. In 1974 he received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from the University of Lethbridge. Tailfeathers died on April 4, 1975.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(ii) "Alberta Artist Dies at Lethbridge."  Calgary Herald, April 5, 1975.
"Blood Indian Wins Acclaim." Indian News 3 (March 1959.)
"Well-Known South Artist Dies at 50." Lethbridge Herald, April 4, 1975.

(iii) Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

TAKASHIMA, Shizue Violet (1928-)

Takashima was born in Vancouver, British Columbia on July 12, 1928. She studied drawing and painting at the Ontario College of Art (1951-1953), weaving at the Fine Arts Institute in San Miguel, Mexico (1965), and etching at the Pratt Art Centre in New York City (1965-1971). The artist has travelled extensively throughout Asia, Europe and North America. Some of these travels have been supported by Canada Council grants.
In 1971 Takashima illustrated and wrote *A Child in Prison Camp*, which is an autobiographical novel of the imprisonment of Japanese Canadians during World War II. Takashima was one of over thirteen thousand Canadian citizens who, because they happened to be of Japanese origin, were ordered to evacuate the west coast of Canada under a March 4, 1942 Order in Council under the War Measures Act. Takashima was among the people who were sent to work in wilderness camps in the Rockies.

The book won wide acclaim in North America and in Japan. It was syndicated by eight major newspapers across Canada. In 1972 *A Child in Prison Camp* won the Amelia Howard-Gibbon Award which is given to the best illustrated children's book by a Canadian artist. That same year the book received the Look of Books design award. In Japan, Takashima's book (published by Fuzambo Publishing Company in Tokyo), received the prestigious Sankai Shinbun Annual Juvenile Literary Award. The film rights of the book have been sold to Robin Campbell of Espial Productions in Toronto. A film based on the novel is to be co-produced by the famous Japanese film director, Kaneto Shindo. In Tokyo, a musical adaptation of *A Child in Prison Camp* was produced and dramatized by the Fuji Drama Company. The novel has also been published in braille and in Italian. Takashima lives in Toronto, Ontario, where she is currently writing and illustrating a children's book on Indian mythology.120

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

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120 Personal letter from the artist, June 28, 1976.
B. REFERENCES:


"Un livre offensant le gouvernement canadien?" Le Soleil, March 3, 1972.


THORNE, Diana (1894- )

Thorne was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on October 7, 1894. She studied in Germany, France and Scotland. In 1929 she started doing commercial art in New York City. Her last known residence was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1956). Viguers lists Thorne as a children's book artist, but the intern was not able to determine exact titles of books illustrated.

REFERENCE:


TIBO, Gilles (1951- )

The artist Tibo, from Beloeil, Quebec was born in 1951. Besides illustrating Le Prince Sourire et le lys bleu, Tibo has created a comic book and a book of humorous sketches.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at Toronto Public Library.

TILLENIUS, Clarence Ingwall (1913-)

The wildlife artist Tilenius was born in 1913 at Sandridge in the Interlake area of Manitoba. He lives in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
TOLMIE, Kenneth Donald (1941-)

Ken Tolmie was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia on September 18, 1941. He studied under Alex Colville at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick. After graduation Tolmie roamed around Europe for three years. In 1976 he was living in Ottawa, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(111) Files at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre in Kingston, Ont., the Art Gallery of Ontario, the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.
TRIER, Walter (1890-1951)

Trier was born in Prague, Bohemia on June 25, 1890. He studied at the Academy of Art in Munich, Germany. By 1910 Trier was already contributing his caricatures to the famous satirical magazine Simplicissimus. In 1936 Trier was forced to go into exile in England. Before coming to Canada in August 1947, Trier had become, one of Europe’s top illustrators. His paintings are published in more than 100 children’s books. For 12 years his covers livened England’s Lilliput Magazine.112

When Trier died near Collingwood, Ontario in July 1951, the Peterborough Examiner wrote:

One of the most talented men to come to Canada as a result of the war was Walter Trier . . . . His pictures of children, of circus life, of witches and gnomes, and such illustrations as those which he made for Emil and the Detective were filled with a youthful, bubbling exuberance and a genuine originality of outlook which made a Trier picture unmistakable anywhere. Though his time in Canada was brief he was able to exert some influence upon art; and particularly upon commercial art, in this country which was all in the direction of lightness, simplicity and gaiety, and for that we must hold him in grateful remembrance.122

A. (i) CHILDREN’S BOOK123 ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN’S BOOK124 ILLUSTRATED:


123Without further research the intern is unable to give further titles.
124Without further research the intern is unable to give further titles.
B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

TRINGLE, José (1955–)

The Ottawa artist Tringle was born in Canada on April 16, 1955.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:


(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

VALLIÈRES, Anne (1951–)

The Quebec graphic artist Vallières was born in Canada on January 10, 1951. She studied at the École des Beaux-Arts. Vallières won the Prix CLA/ASTED given jointly in 1974 by the Canadian Library Association and the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation for the best French Canadian children's book of the year.
A. CHILDREN’S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Valière, Anne. "Ouram. Texte et illustrations de Anne Vallières.

Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973. (Collection littérature de

jeunesse.)

B. REFERENCES:


Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois."

M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975,
pp. 28-29, 46, 51, 54, 57. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens


(ii) Lefèvre, Michel. "L'Ouram-ram-ram-ram." Le Devoir, December 7,

1974.

(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

VAN STOCKUM, Hilda (1908- )

Van Stockum was born in Rotterdam, Holland, on February 9, 1908.

She studied at the Dublin School of Art, the Academy of Art in Amsterdam,

and at Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C. For several years

during the 1950's she lived in Montreal, Quebec. In 1966 she was living

in Washington, D.C.

A. (i) CHILDREN’S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Van Stockum, Hilda. Canadian Summer. Illustrated by the author. New


- Cottage at Bantry Bay. Illustrated by the author. New York:

Viking Press, 1938.


& Row, 1934.

- Friendly Gables. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking


- Gerrit and the Organ. Illustrated by the author. New York:

Viking Press, 1943.

- Little Old Bear. Illustrated by the author. New York:


- Mitchell. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press,

1947.

B. REFERENCES:


(ii) File at the London Public Library and Art Museum.

VINCENT, Odette Fumet (1911- )

Odette Fumet Vincent was born in Paris, France on January 8, 1911. She studied at the Académie Julien in Paris. Her career as an art teacher was interrupted by her marriage, in 1937, to the French Canadian artist Rodolphe Vincent. She has lived in Canada since 1940.

A. (1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN:

(iv) ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:
(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

VINCENT, Rodolphe (1905- )

Vincent was born in Ottawa, Ontario on February 22, 1905. He studied at the Ecole Technique in Hull, Quebec and at the Ecole du Livre Estienne in Paris, France. He married the illustrator Odette Fumet in 1937. Vincent lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


B. REFERENCES:
(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

WEILER, Mary (fl. 1947-1967)

Weiler was born in Enderby, British Columbia. She studied at St. Martin's School of Art in London, England. Since 1947 Weiler has been living at Whaletown, Cortez Island, which is situated on a bluff of land looking out over the straits towards Campbell River, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

B. REFERENCES:

(ii) "Acrylic Water Colors Charm Weiler Art Exhibit Viewers." Campbell River Upper Islander, March 15, 1967.

"Local Artist Gaining in International Acclaim." Campbell River Courier, September 16, 1964.
(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.

WILKES, Elizabeth Hoey see HOEY, Elizabeth Wilkes.

WYSE, Alexander John (1938-)

The painter and sculptor WYSE was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England on September 8, 1938. WYSE studied at the Cheltenham College of Art in Gloucestershire and at the Royal College of Art in London, England. In 1961 he came to Canada. A year later he worked
for the West Baffin Cooperative at Cape Dorset, Baffin Island, teaching copper engraving to the local Inuit artists. His work has been supported by Canada Council grants in 1968, 1970, and 1973. Alex Wyse and his wife Anne have planned, laid out, and compiled two children's books. The Alphabet Book, which contains the drawings of thirty-seven Kettle Point Indian children, was chosen as one of the best fifty books of 1968 by the American Society of Graphic Arts. Five years later The One to Fifty Book was chosen among the best in Design Canada's Look of Books competition. In 1978 Wyse was living in Ottawa, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS LAID OUT AND COMPILED:


- **The One to Fifty Book.** Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

B. REFERENCES:


(iii) Files at the London Public Library and Art Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.

Wyse, Anne (fl. 1968—)

A note in The One to Fifty Book explains:

Anne Wyse has had teaching experience with farmers' children on the Saskatchewan prairies, Eskimo hunters' children on Baffin Island, factory workers' children in Gloucestershire in England, Chippewa and Potawami Indian children in southwestern Ontario, as well as children of the "middle classes" in cities.125

Anne Wyse and her husband Alex have planned, laid out, and compiled two children's books. The Alphabet Book, which contains drawings of thirty-seven Kettle Point Indian children, was chosen as one of the best fifty books of 1968 by the American Society of Graphic Arts. Five years later The One to Fifty Book was chosen among the best in Design Canada's Look of Books competition. In 1976 Wyse was living in Ottawa, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS LAID OUT AND COMPILED:


125 One to Fifty Book, laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973).
B. REFERENCES:


ZANDER, Hans (1936- )

Zander was a bricklayer, carpenter, farmhand and signpainter when he left Germany in 1957 to come to Canada. Here he enrolled in evening art classes. In March 1977 Rhodes described Zander as one of Canada's leading illustrators. His work has appeared in many magazines and he's also been a newspaper political cartoonist. He's illustrated twenty children's books for U.S. publishers. He both wrote and illustrated the 21st The Harmonica Man...

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:


(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:


B. REFERENCES:


127Without further research the intern is unable to list the other nineteen children's books illustrated by the artist.
Files at the National Gallery of Canada and the Toronto Public Library.
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Monographs:


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