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

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

TOTAL OF 10 PAGES ONLY
MAY BE XEROXED

(Without Author's Permission)

SIEGLINDE STIEDA

000289

CENTRE FOR NFLD. STUDIES
OCT 6 1981
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND

National Library of Canada
Collections Development Branch

Canadian Theses on
Microfiche Service

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
Direction du développement des collections

Service des thèses canadiennes
sur microfiche

NOTICE

The quality of this microfiche is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original thesis submitted for microfilming. Every effort has been made to ensure the highest quality of reproduction possible.

If pages are missing, contact the university which granted the degree.

Some pages may have indistinct print especially if the original pages were typed with a poor typewriter ribbon or if the university sent us a poor photocopy.

Previously copyrighted materials (journal articles, published tests, etc.) are not filmed.

Reproduction in full or in part of this film is governed by the Canadian Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-30. Please read the authorization forms which accompany this thesis.

THIS DISSERTATION
HAS BEEN MICROFILMED
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N4

AVIS

La qualité de cette microfiche dépend grandement de la qualité de la thèse soumise au microfilmage. Nous avons tout fait pour assurer une qualité supérieure de reproduction.

S'il manque des pages, veuillez communiquer avec l'université qui a conféré le grade.

La qualité d'impression de certaines pages peut laisser à désirer, surtout si les pages originales ont été dactylographiées à l'aide d'un ruban usé ou si l'université nous a fait parvenir une photocopie de mauvaise qualité.

Les documents qui font déjà l'objet d'un droit d'auteur (articles de revue, examens publiés, etc.) ne sont pas microfilmés.

La reproduction, même partielle, de ce microfilm est soumise à la Loi canadienne sur le droit d'auteur, SRC 1970, c. C-30. Veuillez prendre connaissance des formules d'autorisation qui accompagnent cette thèse.

LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
MICROFILMÉE TELLE QUE
NOUS L'AVONS REÇUE

NL-339 (Rev. 8/80)

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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 biography 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 Janes, 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.

To Patricia Bennett and Mary Haggas of Technical Typing, I give my appreciation and thanks for their help and skill in typing the manuscript.

And, not least, are thanks due to my husband, Michel Levasseur, for the confidence he gives me when I assign to myself what seems to be an almost impossible task.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iii

PART ONE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HANDBOOK

Chapter

1. THE INTERNSHIP 2
   - Introduction 2
   - Purpose 2
   - Scope 3
   - Need for the Internship 3
   - Definitions 5
   - Organization of the Report 6
2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE 8
   - Introduction 8
   - Significant Events 10
   - Summary 20
3. PROCEDURES 21

SOURCES CONSULTED 26

PART TWO

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION 32

HANDBOOK 33

REFERENCES 265

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.

---

[1]Anne Pellowski, The World of Children's Literature (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1968), p. 11.

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[2] and six were found in the two volumes of Auteurs Canadiens pour la jeunesse.[3] 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,[4] does, of course, contain biographies of approximately fifty Canadian artists who have illustrated children's

---

[2]Irma McDonough, ed., Profiles, rev. ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.)

[3]Louise Lemieux, comp., Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse, 2 vols. (Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972, 1975.)

[4]Colin S. MacDonald, comp., A Dictionary of Canadian Artists, 4 vols. (Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1967-1974.)

books, it is not complete. The last available volume (volume four), whose last entry is "MYLES", 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[5] is noteworthy for the almost total absence of Canadian artists. Recent issues of Bookbird, however, have acknowledged the existence of Cleaver,[6] Newfeld and Italiano.[7]

The major American source of biographical information on children's book artists, Illustrators of Children's Books[8], contains biographies of only fourteen Canadian artists.

---

[5]Bettina Hürlimann, Die Welt im Bilderbuch: Moderne Kinderbilderbücher aus 24 Ländern (Zürich: Atlantis Verlag, 1965.)

[6]Nancy D. Herbert, "Elizabeth Cleaver," Bookbird 11 (March 15, 1973): 66-73.

[7]"Andersen Honours List," Bookbird 13 (June 15, 1976): 12.

[8]Bertha E. Mahony, Louise Payson Latimer, and Beulah Folmsbee, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books, 1744-1945 (Boston: Horn Book, 1947); Ruth H. Viguers, Marcia Dalphin, and Bertha Mahony Miller, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956 (Boston: Horn Book, 1958); Lee Kingman, Joanna Foster, and Ruth Giles Lontoft, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966 (Boston: Horn Book, 1968.)

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 art work was exhibited among the 290 children's book artists from around the world in the 1973 BIB. Two years later, at the 1975 BIB, Cleaver's art work 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

---

[9]Geoffrey Chapman, "Bibliography of Canadian Children's Books," a report prepared for the Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, May 22-24, 1974, Vancouver, B.C., pp. 7-8.

of 1957.[10] 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 Bice.

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

---

[10]Marjorie McDowell, "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist" (M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957), pp. 1-2.

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

---

[1]Paul Robinson, After Survival: A Teacher's Guide to Canadian Resources (Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1977), p. 8.

spirit--a spirit which does not adequately believe in itself"[2] 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".[3]

Father Casgrain at the same time received a ten-year contract to furnish the Quebec Department of Education with 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 Machar (1837-1927) was "aware of the struggle for national identity going on in nineteenth century Canada." Machar wrote sixteen children's books in which "she demonstrated that Canadian history might be made

---

[2]E. K. Bronen, "The Problem of Canadian Literature," in The Canadian Century: English Canadian Writing since Confederation, ed. A. J. M. Smith (Toronto: Gage Publishing, 1973), p. 215.

[3]Louise Lemieux, Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français (Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972), p. 89.

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 Ecrivains pour la Jeunesse. This association was the precursor of Editions Jeunesse and the Institut Culturel Jeunesse.[7]

---

[4]Marjorie McDowell, "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist" (M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957), pp. 164, 177.

[5]William Colgate, Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1943, pb. ed., 1967), pp. 74, 75.

[6]Claire Godbout, "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française," préf. Marie-Claire Daveluy (Les Trois-Rivières, 1941.)

[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[8] 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.[9]

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

---

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

[9]McDowell.

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

---

[10]Léandre Bergeron, The History of Quebec: A Patriote's Handbook, trans. Baila Markus (Toronto: NC Press, 1971), p. 217.

[11]Sheila Egoff, The Republic of Childhood: A Critical Guide to Canadian Children's Literature in English (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967), p. 2.

[12]Laura 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."[13]

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."[14]

---

[13]A. B. Hodgetts, What Culture? What Heritage? A Study of Civic Education in Canada (Toronto: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 1968), p. 116.

[14]Raymond Vézina, "Communication-Jeunesse: Présentation et bilan," Communication-Jeunesse 3 (May 1975): 12.

1970 & 1971: Two major Canadian-owned educational publishers, W. 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.[15] 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 strenghten 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

---

[15]Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon, An Illustrated Comic Alphabet, designed by Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966.)

book industry."[16]

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 Jeanneret 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

---

[16]Book & Periodical Development Council, "Federal Publishing Policy: A Response and Recommendations from the Book & Periodical Development Council," a brief presented to Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner, March, 1975, p. 1.

[17]Ontario, Royal Commission on Book Publishing, Canadian Publishers and Canadian Publishing (Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1973.)

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

[19]Lemieux, p. 18.

which . . . will help you distinguish . . . Canadian literature from the other literatures with which it is often compared or confused."[20]

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 reflechir 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."[21]

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

---

[20]Margaret Atwood, Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature (Toronto: House of Anansi, 1972), p. 13.

[21]Paule Daveluy and Guy Boulizon, eds., Création culturelle pour la jeunesse et identité québécoise, textes de la rencontre de 1972 Communication-Jeunesse (Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973), p. 11.

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 May 1975, Egoff published her second edition of The Republic of Childhood. She included substantial sections on the Canadian picture book.

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

1975: In August 1975, Canada hosted its first Loughbrough International Seminar on Children's Literature.

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

---

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

[23]"Book & Periodical Development Council Information Sheet." October, 1976.

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 exlude 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

---

[24]"Know What You Want from Government," Books of Our Own 1 (November 1976): 13.

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

[26]The Writers' Union of Canada, "Educational Project 1975-1976," rev. September 1975, p. 1.

[27]S. M. Crean, Who's Afraid of Canadian Culture? (Don Mills: General Publishing, 1976), p. 5.

state of writing, illustrating and publishing for children in their countries, with special reference to Canada.[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 Kanata.[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 Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants.[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

---

[28]"Pacific Conference on Children's Literature Information Sheet", Vancouver, B.C., Winter 1975.

[29]Mary Rubio and Glenys Stow, eds., Kanata: An Anthology of Canadian Children's Literature (Toronto: Methuen, 1976.)

[30]Irma McDonough, ed., 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."[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.

---

[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

---

[1]Louise Lemieux, comp., Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse, 2 vols. (Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972, 1975.)

[2]Irene E. Aubrey, comp., "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images" (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976.)

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

[4]Sheila Egoff and Alvine Bélisle, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973.)

[5]Irene E. Aubrey, comp., "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse," rev. and updated ed. (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976.)

[6]Claire Godbout, "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française," préf. Marie-Claire Daveluy (Les Trois Rivières, 1941.)

jeunesse au Canada français;[7] Profiles;[8] and The Republic of Childhood.[9] Next, the intern searched the archival files of the library of the National Gallery of Canada and the author files of the Canadiana 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[10] on Canadian children's literature in order to identify more Canadian children's book artists. The intern also searched Print for Young Canadians.[11]

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

---

[7]Louise Lemieux, Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français (Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.)

[8]Irma McDonough, ed., Profiles, rev. ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.)

[9]Sheila Egoff, The Republic of Childhood: A Critical Guide to Canadian Children's Literature in English, 2nd ed. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975.)

[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.[12] Further verification of the artists' identity was sought by searching the following reference books: American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within;[13] Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development;[14] Early Painters and Engravers in Canada;[15] The Great Canadian Comic Books;[16] Three Hundred Years of Canadian Art;[17] Die Welt im Bilderbuch;[18] Indian-Inuit Authors;[19] The History of Painting in Canada: Towards a People's Art;[20] Dictionary of Canadian Artists;[21]

---

[12]Bertha E. Mahony, Louise Payson Latimer, and Beulah Folmsbee, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945 (Boston: Horn Book, 1947); Ruth H. Viguers, Marcia Dalphin, and Bertha Mahony Miller, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956 (Boston: Horn Book, 1958); Lee Kingman, Joanna Foster, and Ruth Giles Lontoft, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966 (Boston: Horn Book, 1968.)

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

[14]William Colgate, Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development (Toronto: McGraw-Hill-Ryerson, 1943, 1967.)

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

[16]Michael Hirsh and Patrick Loubert, The Great Canadian Comic Books, designed and illustrated by Clive Smith (Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971.)

[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.)

[21]Colin S. MacDonald, comp., A Dictionary of Canadian Artists, 4 vols. (Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1967-1974.)

Arts of the Eskimo: Prints;[22] The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, volumes 1[23] and 2;[24] The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature;[25] and Creative Canada.[26] Additional information was obtained by reading Pantazzi's article, "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940,"[27] and by searching Children and Books,[28] Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress,[29] and Who's Who in American Art.[30] Finally, the Ontario Index of Artists[31] was

---

[22]Ernst Roch, ed., Arts of the Eskimo: Prints (Montreal: Signum Press in association with Oxford University Press, 1974.)

[23]Judith St. John, ed., The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books: Vol. 1: 1566-1910: A Catalogue (Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1958, repr. with corr. 1975.)

[24]Judith St. John, Dana Tenny, and Hazel I. MacTaggart, eds., The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books: Vol. 2: 1476-1910: A Catalogue (Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975.)

[25]Norah Story, The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967.)

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

[27]Sybille Pantazzi, "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940," National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 6-24.

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

[29]United States, Library of Congress, Rare Book Division, Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress, 2 vols. (Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1975.)

[30]Who's Who in American Art, 12th ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976.)

[31]Louise Chenier, ed., Ontario Index of Artists 1974 (Toronto: Ontario Society of Artists, n.p.)

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:

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

Atwood, Margaret. Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature. Toronto: House of Anansi, 1972.

Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. (Mimeographed.)

_____., ed. "Notable Canadian Children's Books/ Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and updated edition. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. (Mimeographed.)

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

Bergeron, Léandre. The History of Quebec: A Patriote's Handbook. Translated by Baila Markus. Toronto: NC Press, 1971.

Book & Periodical Development Council. "Federal Publishing Policy: A Response and Recommendations from the Book & Periodical Development Council." A Brief Presented to Secretary of State, J.Hugh Faulkner, March 1975.

Chapman, Geoffrey. "Bibliography of Canadian Children's Books." A Report Prepared for the Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, May 22-24, 1974, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Chenier, Louise, ed. Ontario Index of Artists 1974. Toronto: Ontario Society of Artists, n.p.

Colgate, William. Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1943, 1967.

Crean, S.M.. Who's Afraid of Canadian Culture? Don Mills: General Publishing, 1976.

Daveluy, Paule, and Boulizon, Guy, éds. Création culturelle pour la jeunesse et identité québécoise. Textes de la rencontre de 1972 Communication-Jeunesse. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967.

_____. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973.

Ellis, Alec. How to Find out about Children's Literature. 3rd. ed. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1973.

Fontannaz, 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.

Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Preface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941. (Handwritten.)

Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971.

Hirsh, Michael, and Loubert, Patrick. The Great Canadian Comic Books. Designed and illustrated by Clive Smith. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971.

Hodgetts, A.B. What Culture? What Heritage? A Study of Civic Education in Canada. Toronto: Ontario Institute of Education, 1968.

Howard-Gibbon, Amelia Frances. An Illustrated Comic Alphabet. Designed by Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966.

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

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

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

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

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

_____, comp. Auteur canadiens pour la jeunesse. 2 vols. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972, 1975.

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

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. 4 vols. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1967-1974.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.

_____, ed. Profiles. Revised edition. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957.

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books, 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Books. 1947.

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

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

Ontario. Royal Commission on Book Publishing. Canadian Publishers and Canadian Publishing. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1973.

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

Pellowski, Anne. The World of Children's Literature. New York: R.R. Bowker, 1968.

Potvin, Claude. La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français: Bref historique: Sources bibliographiques: Répertoire des livres. Préface de Claude Aubry. Montreal: Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française, 1972.

Robinson, Paul. After Survival: A Teacher's Guide to Canadian Resources. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1977.

Roch, Ernst, ed. Arts of the Eskimo: Prints. Montreal: Signum Press in association with Oxford University Press, 1974.

Rubio, Mary, and Stow, Glenys, eds. Kanata: An Anthology of Canadian Children's Literature. Toronto: Methuen, 1976.

St. John, Judith, ed. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books. vol. 1: 1566-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1958. Repr. with corr. 1975.

St. John, Judith; Tenny, Dana; and MacTaggart, Hazel I., eds. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books. vol. 2: 1476-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975.

Smith, A.J.M. The Canadian Century: English Canadian Writing since Confederation. Toronto: Gage Publishing, 1973.

Stevenson, Laura Alice. "The Image of Canada in Canadian Children's Literature." M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1967.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967.

Thomas, Clara. Canadian Novelists: 1920-1945. Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1946; repr. ed: n.p.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1970.

United States. Library of Congress. Rare Book Division. Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress. 2 vols. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1975.

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

Viguers, Ruth H.; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958.

Watters, Reginald Eyre, and Bell, Inglis Freeman, comps. On Canadian Literature: 1806-1960: A Checklist of Articles, Books, and Theses on English-Canadian Literature, Its Authors and Language. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966., 1973.

Who's Who in American Art. 12th ed. New York: R.R. Bowker, 1976.

The Writers' Union of Canada. "Educational Project 1975-1976." Revised September 1975. (Mimeographed.)

Articles:

"Andersen Honours List." Bookbird 13 (June 15, 1976): 12.

Herbert, Nancy D. "Elizabeth Cleaver." Bookbird 11 (March 15, 1973): 66-73.

Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 6-24.

Vézina, Raymond. "Communication-Jeunesse: Présentation et bilan." Communication-Jeunesse 3 (May 1975): 12.

Archives:

National Gallery of Canada. - Library. Ottawa, Ontario.

National Gallery of Canada. Acquisitions Division. Canadiana Section. Ottawa, Ontario.

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.[1]

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

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Peters, Laurie. Ronald and the Dragon. Illustrated by John Adcock. Edmonton: Tree Frog Press, 1975.

B. REFERENCE:

Personal letter from the artist, March 23, 1977.

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 Rigaud. His paintings were exhibited both at the Caisse Populaire de Saint-Enfant-Jésus of Montréal in 1971, and at the Galerie Georges Dor of Longueil in 1975.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Grisé-Allard, Jeanne. Un billet pour l'Espagne. Illustrations de Pierre Allard et Michel Allard. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1960. (Rose des vents.)

---

[1]Personal letter from the artist, March 23, 1977.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

(ii) "Exposition Michel Allard." Montréal-Matin, November 6, 1971. "Galeries." Le Devoir, March 26, 1975.

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:

Dewdney, Selwyn. They Shared to Survive. Illustrated by Franklin Arbuckle. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S. comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, p. 14.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "Better Packaging for an Exhibition." Canadian Art 15 (No. 4, 1958): 304.

Moon, B. "The Franklin Arbuckles." Maclean's 72 (February 28, 1959): 46.

(iii) 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.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Markoosie. Harpoon of the Hunter. Illustrations by Germaine Arnaktauyok. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1970.

_____. Harpoon of the Hunter. Illustrations by Germaine Arnaktauyok. Deluxe ed. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1970. Two hundred copies of this edition have been bound in sealskin.

(ii) ARTICLES ILLUSTRATED:

Husky, Mrs. Jim. "Three Legends of Crow: How Crow Recovered His Beak; How Crow Fooled the Old Lady; How Crow Got His Winter Supplies." North 16 (March-April 1969): 18-20.

Panipakuttuk, Joe. "The Many Lives of Anakajuttuq." North 16 (September-October 1969): 12-13.

(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 design; Pierre Moretti, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 6 min., 39 sec., colour, 35 mm and 16 mm.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 189.

Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, pp. 10, 41, 92.

(ii) Rider, Wini. "Old Inuit Tales Inspired Art of Twentieth-Century Nomad." Montreal Gazette, July 18, 1974.

(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

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 Cegeps 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 Québec 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:

Aylwin, Louise. Raminagradu: histoire ordinaires pour enfants extraordinaires. Réalisation graphique de l'auteur. Montreal: Editions du Jour, 1975.

B. REFERENCE:

"Canada Council News Release", May 4, 1976.

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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Cailloux, André. Un cadeau d'Egypte. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968. (Ulysse et Oscar.)

_____. Corrida de vaches sacrées. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968. (Ulysse et Oscar.)

_____. Fredons et couplets. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1958.

_____. Hortense aviatrice. Illustrations de Frédérick Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968. (Ulysse et Oscar.)

_____. Noises chinoises. Illustrations de Frédérick Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968. (Ulysse et Oscar.)

_____. Oscar fait du cinéma. Illustrations de Frédérick Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968. (Ulysse et Oscar.)

_____. Ulysse rencontre Oscar. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Héritage and Ici Radio-Canada, 1968.

Mauffette, Guy. Ildège de la pomme fameuse. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1959. (P'tits bouts de chou.)

_____. Le petit âne. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1961. (P'tits bouts de chou.)

_____. Un petit mousse. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1959. (P'tits bouts de chou.)

_____. Un poème. Illustrations de Frédéric Back. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1961. (P'tits bouts de chou.)

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

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 303.

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

BALLANTYNE, Robert Michael (1825-1894)

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.[2]

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

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

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. The Battery and the Boiler: Or, Adventures in the Laying of Submarine Electric Cables. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1883.

_____. Blown to Bits: Or, The Lonely Man of Rakata: A Tale of the Malay Archipelago. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1889.

---

[2]R. M. Ballantyne, Hudson's Bay (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1972), pp. xxi-xxii.

_____. The Buffalo Runners: A Tale of the Red River Plains. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1891.

_____. 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.

_____. Charlie to the Rescue: A Tale of the Sea and the Rockies. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1890.

_____. The Coral Island: A Tale of the Pacific Ocean. With illustrations by the author. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1858.

_____. Erling the Bold: A Tale of the Norse Sea-Kings. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1869.

_____. The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands: A Tale. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1870.

_____. The Giant of the North: Or, Pokings Round the Pole. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1882. The St. John annotation, v. 2: p. 965, states that "the frontispiece, added title-page vignette, and four plates are engraved by H. Pearson after drawings by the author." also Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1881.

_____. 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. xxi-xxii) Ballantyne states that "the illustrative wood-cuts were executed from drawings made on the spot by the author."

_____. The Kitten Pilgrims: Or, Great Battles and Grand Victories. By R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated by the author. Engraved and printed by Edmund Evans. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1882.

_____. The Robber Kitten. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1860. St. John notes in her annotation, v. 2: p. 967, that "eight plates are engraved after R. M. Ballantyne and are printed in colour." Also London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1875. St. John notes in her annotation, v. 2: p. 967 that "the author's illustrations are reproduced in black and white." Also New York: James Miller, n.d.

_____. The Rover of the Andes: A Tale of Adventure in South America. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1885. St. John states in her annotation, v. 2: p. 967, that "the frontispiece, added title-page vignette, and four plates are engraved on wood by Pearson after drawings by R. M. Ballantyne."

_____. Six Months at the Cape: Or, Letters to Periwinkle from South Africa. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations by S. E. Waller from sketches by the author. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1882.

_____. Snowflakes and Sunbeams: Or, The Young Fur Traders: A Tale of the Far North. With illustrations by the author. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1856.

_____. Ungava: A Tale of Esquimauxland. With illustrations by the author. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1877.

(ii) 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:

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. Blue Lights: Or, Hot Work in the Soudan: A Tale of Soldier Life in Several of Its Phases. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1888.

_____. Deep Down: A Tale of the Cornish Mines. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1869.

_____. Dusty Diamonds Cut and Polished: A Tale of City-Arab Life and Adventure. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1884.

_____. Freaks on the Fells: Or, Three Months' Rustication: And Why I Did Not Become a Sailor. By R. M. Ballantyne. A new edition with illustrations. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons, 1865.

_____. The Fugitives: Or, The Tyrant Queen of Madagascar. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1887.

_____. The Hot Swamp: A Romance of Old Albion. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1892.

_____. Hunting the Lions: Or, The Land of the Negro. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1873.

_____. The Iron Horse: Or, Life on the Line: A Tale of the Grand National Trunk Railway. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., n.d.

_____. Jarwin and Cuffy: A Tale. By R. M. Ballantyne. With original illustrations. London: Frederick Warne & Co., 1885. (Incident and Adventure Library.)

_____. The Lonely Island: Or, The Refuge of the Mutineers. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1880.

_____. The Middy and the Moors: An Algerine Story. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1888.

_____. The Norsemen in the West: Or, America before Columbus: A Tale. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1873. Also Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1872.

_____. The Pirate City: An Algerine [sic] Tale. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1874.

_____. Post Haste: A Tale of Her Majesty's Mails. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1884.

_____. The Red Man's Revenge: A Tale of the Red River Flood. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1880.

_____. Rivers of Ice: A Tale Illustrative of Alpine Adventure and Glacier Action. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1875.

_____. The Walrus Hunters: A Romance of the Realms of Ice. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1893.

_____. The Wild Man of the West: A Tale of the Rocky Mountains. By R. M. Ballantyne. With illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1894.

_____. The World of Ice: Or, Adventures in the Polar Regions. With illustrations. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1860.

(iii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN:

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. Away in the Wilderness: Or, Life among the Red Indians and Fur Traders of North America. London: James Nisbet, 1863. Also Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1869.

_____. The Big Otter: A Tale of the Great Northwest. London: James Nisbet & Co., n.d.

_____. Chasing the Sun: Or, Rambles in Norway. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1970.

_____. Chit-Chat by a Penitent Cat. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1874. St. John notes in her annotation, v. 2: p. 964, that this book was first published under the title My Mother.

_____. The Crew of the Water Wagtail: A Story of Newfoundland. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1889.

_____. The Dog Crusoe and His Master: A Story of Adventure in the Western Prairies. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1878. First published in 1861. Also New York: Bowman, 1909, and Don Mills, Ont.: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), n.d., and London and Glasgow: Blackie & Sons, n.d.

_____. Fast in the Ice: Or, Adventures in the Polar Regions. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1880. Also New York: D. Appleton, 1865.

_____. Fighting the Whales: Or, Doings and Dangers on a Fishing Cruise. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1870.

_____. Glascoyne the Sandal-Wood Trader: A Tale of the Pacific. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, n.d.

_____. The Golden Dream: Or, Adventures in the Far West. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1860. Also London: J. F. Shaw, 1861.

_____. The Gorilla Hunters: A Tale of the Wilds of Africa. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1861.

_____. Life in the Red Brigade and Fort Desolation. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1887.

_____. The Life of a Ship from the Launch to the Wreck. By the author of "Three Little Kittens." London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1857.

_____. Man on the Ocean: A Book for Boys. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1863.

_____. Martin Rattler: Or, A Boy's Adventures in the Forests of Brazil. London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1869.

_____. Mee-a-ow! Or, Good Advice to Cats and Kittens. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1859.

_____. Mister Fox. By Comus [pseud.] London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1857.

_____. My Mother. By Comus [pseud.] London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1857. Also Philadelphia: Willis P. Hazard, n.d. and New York: James Miller, n.d.

_____. Over the Rocky Mountains: Or, Wandering Will in the Land of the Red Skin. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1882. (Ballantyne's Miscellany)

_____. The Pioneers: A Tale of the Western Wilderness: Illustrative of the Adventures and Discoveries of Sir Alexander MacKenzie. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1872.

_____. Silver Lake: Or, Lost in the Snow. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 1867.

_____. Three Little Kittens. By R. M. Ballantyne. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1862.

_____. The Young Fur Traders. London: Ward, Lock, 1901. Originally this book was known by the title Snowflakes and Sunbeams: Or, The Young Fur Traders: A Tale of the Far North.

B. REFERENCES:

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

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

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957, pp. 104-116.

Quayle, Eric. Ballantyne the Brave. Hart-Davis, 1967.

_____. R. M. Ballantyne: A Bibliography of First Editions. Dawsons of Pall Mall, 1968.

St. John, Judith, ed. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books: Vol. 1: 1566-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1958, Repr. with corr. 1975.

St. John, Judith; Tenny, Dana; and MacTaggart, Hazel I., eds. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, Vol. 2: 1476-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 48-49.

United States Library of Congress. Rare Book Division. Children's Books in the Rare Book Division. 2 vol. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1975.

Wallace, W. Stewart. The Macmillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography. 3rd rev. & enl. ed. London: Macmillan & Co., 1963, p. 32.

(ii) Atherton, Stan. "Escape to the Arctic: R. M. Ballantyne's Canadian Stories." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Spring 1975): 29-34.

Selby, Joan. "Ballantyne and the Fur Traders." Canadian Literature 18 (Autumn 1963): 40-46.

(iii) File at the Public Archives of Canada.

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:

Bastien, Gabriel. Monsieur Petitpois au soleil. Texte et dessins de Bastien. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1975.

_____. Monsieur Petitpois "Dialoguer". Texte et dessins de Bastien. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1975.

_____. Ombre et lumière. Texte et dessins, Bastien. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, p. 25.

(ii) "Bastien Expo at Stable." Montreal Star, August 3, 1971.

Benoit, L. "Gabriel Bastien: Du masque à la ligne." Vie des Arts 19 (Summer 1974): 64-65.

Kirkman, Terry, and Heviz, Judy. "Bastien's Paintings Evoke Laughter." Montreal Star, August 11, 1971.

"Stable Gallery Show." Montreal Gazette, August 7, 1971.

Vermette, L. "Gabriel Bastien." Vie des Arts 64 (Autumn 1971): 74.

(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 Book Society, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

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

(ii) 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 Artists Series 2." Indian News 14 (April 1968): n.p.

"Indian Legends Brought Back to Life on Canvas." Winnipeg Free Press, March 1967.

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

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

"Myth Image." Winnipeg Free Press, February 19, 1977.

Schachter, Harry. "A 22-Year-Old and His Heritage." Winnipeg Tribune, May 25, 1967.

(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,

---

[3]"Indian Artists Series 2," Indian News 14 (April 1968).

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 promises of a brilliant future.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Benoît, Pierre. La vie inspirée de Jeanne Mance. Illustrations de H. Beaulac. Montreal: A. Lévesque, 1935.

Bernard, Harry. Montcalm se fâche. Illustrations de H. Beaulac. Montreal: A. Lévesque, 1935.

Bolduc, Albert. La famille grenouille. Illustrations de H. Beaulac. Montreal: Fides, 1944 (Albums BB). It is possible that the English edition (The Coax Family. Montreal: Editions Réal d'Anjou, n.d.) was also illustrated by Beaulac.

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.

Panneton, Auguste. Dans le bois. Par Sylvain [pseud.] Illustrations de Henry Beaulac. Trois-Rivières: Trifluviennes, 1940.

Saint-Pierre, Laetitia (Desaulniers) La vie gracieuse de Catherine Tekakwitha. Par Juliette Lavergne [pseud.] Illustrations de H. Beaulac. 2nd ed. Montreal: Edition Alb. Lévesque, 1934.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Plein feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 304.

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

Beaulac, Simone. Compti-compta, comptines et rimettes. Illustré par l'auteur. 2nd ed. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1962.

_____. Gai patapon, comptines rimettes et chansonnetes. Textes, images et musique de Simone Beaulac. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1964.

_____. Pompi Pompette, exercices de prononciation, rimettes et chansonnettes. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1964.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Brown, Evelyn Marjorie. Kateri Tekakwitha, vierge mohawk. Translated by Maurice-L. Hébert. Illustrations by Simone Hudon-Beaulac. Quebec: Editions du Pélican, 1960. The original title, Kateri Tekakwitha Mohawk Maid, had been published in New York by Vision Books, 1958.

(iii) ADULT BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Beaulac, Simone. Au fil des côtes de Québec. Texte et illustrations de Simone Beaulac. Quebec: Imprimeur de la reine, 1967.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 84.

Lemieux, Louise. "Simone Beaulac (Hudon)." In Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse, [p. 2] vol. 1. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972.

_____. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada francais. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 42, 110-111, 128-140, 202, 290, 304.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, p. 479.

(ii) Coursalles, Alex. "Simone Hudon Beaulac." Plein Jour 2 (March 1967): 10, col. 3-4.

Métivier, Jacqueline D. "La femme du mois: Simone Hudon." Actualité 8 (June 1968): 31-33.

"Plaisir des yeux, plaisir de l'esprit." Le Nouvelliste, September 16, 1967.

(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.'[4]

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."[5] 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.

---

[4]"Manitoulin Reserve Home of Artist Odjig," Little Current Manitoulin Expositor, April 10, 1969.

[5]Linda Curtis, "Between Two Cultures," Calgary Albertan, November 26, 1976.

A(i) 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 Racoon.

(ii) ADULT BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Schwarz, Herbert T. Tales from the Smokehouse. Illustrated by Daphne Odjig. Edmonton: Hurtig Publisher, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

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

(ii) 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.

(iii) "Art Showing Held in Selkirk." Selkirk Enterprise, December 11, 1968.

"At the Museum: Mural Explains Indian Myth." Winnipeg Free Press, November 6, 1976.

Bletcher, Mary. "Indian Artist Born with Paint Brush in Her Hand." Winnipeg Tribune, December 14, 1971.

Curtis, Linda. "Between Two Cultures." Calgary Albertan, November 26, 1976.

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

"Indian Artist Completes Mural." Winnipeg Tribune, February 18, 1971.

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

McAndless, Janice. "Artist Daphne Odjig Uses Peanut Shells and String." Winnipeg Free Press, February 22, 1969.

McCullagh, Lillian. "Daphne Odjig's Works Showing in Brandon." Winnipeg Free Press, November 12, 1968.

"Manitoulin Reserve Home of Artist Odjig." Little Current Manitoulin Expositor, April 10, 1969.

"Odjig Originals Offer Unique Glimpse of Canada." Kamloops Daily Sentinel, October 22, 1973.

Scherbain, Gary, "Most Artists . . . ." Winnipeg Free Press, June 26, 1973.

"Schools Not Essential: Canadian Native Artist." Brantford Expositor, January 19, 1972.

"Talented Odawa Indian Artist Displays Paintings." St. Vital Lance, March 6, 1969.

Wiseman, Eva. "She Paints Indian Legends." Winnipeg Tribune, November 28, 1968.

Woloski, Rosalie. "Odjig Gallery is Alive and Well." Winnipeg Tribune, May 22, 1976.

(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 Ecole des Beaux-Arts, is known to have illustrated three children's books.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Melançon, Claude. Charmants voisins. Dessin par Jacques Bédard. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1940.

_____. Les poissons de nos eaux. Illustrations de J. Bédard et G. Bernier. 2 vol. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1936.

Taschereau-Fortier, Marie-Caroline Alexandra (Bouchette). Quand passe la plume rouge. Par Maxine [pseud.] Illustrations de J. Bédard et M. Lorrain. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1951.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941. p. 45. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

(ii) "Obituary: [Bédard Jacques.]" Le Devoir, September 16, 1964.

(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

BELANEY, George[6] 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Belaney, George Stansfeld. Sajo and the Beaver People. By Grey Owl [pseud.] Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1935, 1973.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN:

Belaney, George Stansfeld. A Book of Grey Owl: Pages from the Writings of Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin. Edited by E. E. Reynolds. With preface by Lovat Dickson. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1938, 1975.

_____. The Men of the Last Frontier. By Grey Owl [pseud.] Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1931, 1972.

_____. Pilgrims of the Wild. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1935.

_____. Tales of an Empty Cabin. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1935.

[6]Sheila Egoff, The Republic of Childhood (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967), p. 116 and Norah Story, The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967), p. 59 refer to Grey Owl as "George" Stansfeld Belaney; University of Victoria, McPherson Library, Reference Division, comp., Creative Canada, vol. 1 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971), pp. 135-136 refers to him as "Archibald" Stansfeld Belaney. Without further research, the intern is unable to illuminate this apparent discrepancy.

(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 Men Against the Snow (Motion Picture) Grey Owl [pseud.], production.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Cory, Harper. Grey Owl and the Beaver. London: Nelson, 1935.

Dickson, Lovat. Half-Breed: The Story of Grey Owl (Wa-Shaw-Quon-Asin). London: Davies, 1939.

_____., ed. The Green Leaf: A Tribute to Grey Owl. London: Lovat Dickson, 1938.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 116-118, 127.

Moltke, Gertrude. Devil in Deer Skin: My Life with Grey Owl. By Anahareo [pseud.] Toronto: Paper Jacks, 1975.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 59.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 1. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, pp. 135-136.

(ii) Banks, W. J. "Grey Owl, Big Brother of the Beavers." United Empire 27 (August 1936): 429-431.

"Beaver Man." Time 28 (December 21, 1936): 63.

Carlisle, N. "Most Incredible Indian." Coronet 36 (August 1954): 135-140.

Dexter, G. "Introducing Grey Owl." Canadian Magazine 76 (August 1931): 20, 31.

Dickson, H. Lovat. "The Story of Grey Owl: How an English School Boy Became an Indian." Owl 2 (February 1977): 22-27.

Eayrs, Hugh. "Bookman Profiles: Grey Owl." Canadian Bookman 20 (June 1938): 14-15.

Frayne, T. G. "Grey Owl, the Magnificent Fraud." Maclean's 64 (August 1, 1951): 14-15, 36-39.

Gaskell, E. F. "Grey Owl: Pathfinder and Artist." Canadian Bookman 8 (June 1936): 1-5.

"Grey Owl Hushed." Time 31 (January 3, 1938): 17.

"Grey Owl's Ghost." Newsweek 11 (May 9, 1938): 18.

"Grey Owl's Silencing." Saturday Night 53 (January 29, 1938): 2.

"Obituary: [Grey Owl]." Publishers' Weekly 133 (April 23, 1938): 1683.

"Salute a Great Canadian." Canadian Magazine 86 (December 1936): 1.

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 (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Bengough, John Wilson. The Up-to-date Primer: A First Book of Lessons for Little Political Economists in Words of One Syllable. With pictures by J. W. Bengough. London: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1895; facsimile ed., with a new introduction by Doug Fetherling, Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1975.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Bengough, John Wilson. Bengoughs Chalk Talks. Toronto, 1922.

_____. A Caricature History of Canadian Politics: Events from the Union of 1841, as Illustrated by Cartoons from "Grip" and Various Other Sources. 2 vol. Toronto, 1886.

_____. A Caricature History of Canadian Politics. Introduction Doug Fetherling. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1974.

_____. The Grip Cartoons: May 1873-May 1874. Notes and introduction, J. W. Bengough. Toronto, 1875.

_____. Motley: Verses Grave and Gay. Toronto: W. Briggs, 1895.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Charlesworth, Hector. "A Pioneer Canadian Cartoonist." In his The Canadian Scene, pp. 125-131. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1927.

Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970, p. 27.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1: 3rd. ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, pp. 38-39.

(ii) Bosanquet, Charles. "A Caricature History of Canadian Politics." Quill & Quire 40 (April 1974): 17.

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:

Jenness, Diamond. The Corn Goddess and Other Tales from Indian Canada. Illustrated by Winnifred K. Bentley. 2nd. ed. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1960.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 8.

(ii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

BERRILL, Jacquelyn (Batsel) (1905-)

The Canadian author-illustrator Berrill was born in 1905.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Berrill, Jacquelyn. Wonders of Animal Migration. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.

_____. Wonders of Animal Nurseries. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1968.

_____. Wonders of the Antarctic. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964.

_____. Wonders of the Arctic. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1959.

_____. Wonders of the Fields and Ponds at Night. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1962.

_____. Wonders of the Monkey World: Monkeys and Apes in the Wild. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1967.

_____. Wonders of the Seashore. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1951.

_____. Wonders of the Woods and Desert at Night. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1963.

B. REFERENCE:

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.

BERTON, Patricia Dorothy (fl. 1974)

Patsy Berton illustrated the 1974 edition of her father's book, The Secret World of Og.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Berton, Pierre. The Secret World of Og. Illustrated by Patsy Berton. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974.

B. REFERENCE:

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 314.

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:

Bice, Clare. Across Canada: Stories of Canadian Children. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1949.

_____. A Dog for Davie's Hill. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1956. Also a Swedish edition in 1960, and a Special edition in 1958.

_____. Jory's Cove: A Story of Nova Scotia. Illustrated by the author. New York: Macmillan Co., 1941.

_____. The Great Island: A Story of Mystery in Newfoundland. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1954.

_____. Hurricane Treasure. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Clark, Catherine Anthony. The Diamond Feather: or, The Door in the Mountain: A Magic Tale for Children. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962.

_____. The Golden Pine Cone. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1950.

_____. The Hunter and the Medicine Man. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1966.

_____. The One-Winged Dragon. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1955.

_____. The Silver Man. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1958.

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

Hooke, Hilda M. Thunder in the Mountains: Legends of Canada. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1947.

Leitch, Adelaide. The Great Canoe. Illustrated by Clare Bice. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962. ('Buckskin Books')

Longstreth, T. Morris. The Force Carries On. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1954.

(iii) ARTICLES WRITTEN:

Bice, Clare. "Canadian Artists Abroad—An Exhibition." Canadian Art 13 (Summer 1956): 320-323, 347.

_____. "With Illustrations by the Author." Canadian Library Association Bulletin 14 (August 1957): 24-27.

_____. "The Young Artist in Canada." Canadian Art 17 (no. 5): 274-277.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 8. (Mimeographed.)

Donnelly, Eleanore. "Clare Bice". In Profiles, pp. 12-15. Edited by Irma McDonough. Rev. ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 34, 67, 101, 158, 195, 199, 218-219, 227, 228, 229, 231.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 34-35.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, pp. 45-47.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 75.

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

Bell, Peter. "He Painted for his Own Enjoyment." St. John's Evening Telegram, May 22, 1976.

"Bice Paintings Survey of Work." London Free Press, January 24, 1955.

Britt, Patricia. "The Great Island." Montreal Gazette, December 17, 1955.

"Claire [sic] Bice Named Artist-Instructor." Fredericton Gleaner, June 4, 1962.

"Competition Stifles Urge, Canadian Artists Fear." Globe and Mail, December 26, 1960.

Crawford, Lenore. "Bice: Triple Career Curator." Saturday Night 65 (November 8, 1952): 28.

_____. "Bice Wins Council Fellowship." London Evening Free Press, April 12, 1972.

_____. "Clare Bice Discloses Some of the Ingredients that Go into the Painting of a Bice Landscape." London Free Press, May 26, 1962.

_____. "London Artist Giving First Show in 9 years." London Evening Free Press, February 7, 1962.

"Curator Clare Bice Renowned as Painter." London Evening Free Press, June 15, 1955.

Frazer, Frances. "Instructive Horror." Canadian Literature 34 (Autumn 1967): 93-94.

Heine, William. "Points of View Make a Lively Show." Weekend Magazine, November 8, 1958.

"Hurricane Treasure." Montreal Star, November 13, 1965.

"Museum Curator Wins Fellowship." London Evening Free Press, March 7, 1962.

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

Robinson, William S. "Michener Lists 65 for Honors." London Free Press, June 23, 1973.

Stieda, Sieglinde. "Clare Bice: A Pioneer in Canadian Children's Books." Feliciter 22 (September 1976): 6.

Toplack, Mary. One-Man Show Delights Art Gallery Visitors." Chatham News, March 14, 1975.

Townsend, Sally. "Mystery in the Hills." Globe and Mail, June 2, 1956.

_____. "Treasure in Newfoundland." Globe and Mail, April 17, 1954.

Turner, Linda. "Slide Show Offers Comparison with Scenes in Rodman Show." St. Catherines Standard, January 7, 1975.

(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 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:

Blades, Ann. Mary of Mile 18. Story and pictures by Ann Blades. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1971.

_____. A Boy of Taché. Story and pictures by Ann Blades. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1973.

---

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

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 9. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 260, 264, 266, 280-281, 288-289, 311.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 54.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis. Concordia University, 1975, pp. 27, 36. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Israel, Callie. "Ann Blades." In Profiles, pp. 16-17. Edited by Irma McDonough. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

(ii) Anderson, Donna. "A Special Day for Mary Fehr." Vancouver Sun, November 12, 1971.

"The Author." Vancouver Sun, December 21, 1973.

"Best Children's Book." Quill & Quire 38 (July 1972): 2.

"A Boy of Taché." Montreal Star, December 1, 1973.

Chatelin, Ray. "Kiddie Section Cleaned Up." Vancouver Province, June 23, 1972.

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

French, William. "Publisher Boycotts Canada Council: The Mouse Defies the Elephant." Globe and Mail, July 6, 1972.

_____. "Unsmothered." Globe and Mail, June 20, 1972.

Israel, Callie. "Ann Blades: Profile." In Review 6 (Autumn 1972): 12-13.

McLaren, Jean. "A Boy of Taché: In Review 8 (Spring 1974): 28-29.

"Medalist." Ottawa Citizen, June 14, 1972.

Mungall, Constance. "Unusual Children in Faraway Places: Teacher Wrote Books as Gifts for her Pupils." Globe and Mail, June 12, 1975.

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

"19-Year Old's Novel Wins Award." Ottawa Citizen, May 23, 1972.

"Poor Books Spur Teacher to Write." Ottawa Citizen, December 14, 1971.

Rossiter, Tom. "Rising Literary Star Still Waiting for those Royalties." Vancouver Sun, June 12, 1972.

Rubio, Mary. "Pictorial and Narrative Realism." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Spring 1975): 77-79.

"Rural B.C. Teaching Experience Inspires Children's Textbook." Montreal Gazette, December 14, 1971.

(iii) Illustrations in Children's Books #2: Ann Blades. (Videorecording) Interview by B. Brett during AMTEC 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."[8]

---

[8]Helen Guiton, "Folklore of Quebec," Montreal Gazette, December 10, 1966.

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."[9] 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Boswell, Hazel. French Canada: Pictures and Stories of Old Quebec. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1938; reprint ed., Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1967.

_____. Legends of Quebec: From the Land of the Golden Dog. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1966.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Bennett, Ethel Hume. A Treasure Ship of Old Quebec. Illustrated by Hazel Boswell, n.p., 1936.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 9. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 224, 229.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 32.

McDonough, Irma. "Hazel Boswell." In Profiles, pp. 19-21. Edited by Irma McDonough. Revised ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, pp. 281-282.

(ii) Goodman, Eileen. "Old Quebec." Montreal Gazette, August 19, 1967.

---

[9]"L'influence de Voltaire," Le Devoir, August 28, 1967.

Guiton, Helen. "Folklore of Quebec." Montreal Gazette, December 10, 1966.

"L'influence de Voltaire." Le Devoir, August 28, 1967.

(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:

Tetso, John. Trapping is My Life. Illustrated by Lorne H. Bouchard. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1970.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S. comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, pp. 65-66.

(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 Lachenaie, 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:

Bourassa, Napoléon. Jacques et Marie: Souvenirs d'un peuple dispersé. Montreal: E. Sénécal, 1866. Texte revu et complété par Eugène Achard. Nouv. ed. Montreal : Librairie général canadien, 1957.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:

Bourassa, Napoléon. Lettres d'un artiste. Paris: n.p., 1929.

_____. Napoléon Bourassa. Textes choisis et présentés par Roger Le Moine. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1972.

_____. Nos grand'mères. Montreal: n.p., 1887.

_____. Souvenir de voyage. Montreal: n.p., 1889.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Beaudet, Suzanne. Bio-bibliographie de Napoléon Bourassa. 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.

Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970, pp. 40-41.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 23, 177, 205.

Le Moine, Roger. Napoléon Bourassa: l'homme et l'artiste. Ottawa: Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1974.

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 langue française, 1972, p. 80.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 89-90.

(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:

Bowman, Mary, and Bowman, Tony. A Smart Toad. Illustrated by the authors. Saanichton, B.C.: Granny Soot Publications, 1972.

B. REFERENCE:

McDonough, Irma. "Not Recommended." In Review 8 (Summer 1974): 18.

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.[10]

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

---

[10]"Made It," Montreal Gazette, June 9, 1973.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Vineberg, Ethel. Grandmother Came from Dworitz: A Jewish Story. With sketches by Rita Briansky. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1969. Also in a French Edition: L'aïeule qui venait de Dworitz: Une belle histoire juive. Traduit par Jacques de Roussan. Illustrations de Rita Briansky. Montreal: Les Livres Toundra, 1969.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E. comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 9. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 217.

Lemieux, Louis. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 255.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, pp. 80-81.

(ii) "L'art et la réadaptation." Le Devoir, January 11, 1972.

"At Gallery Pascal." Globe and Mail, March 22, 1969.

Ayre, Robert. "Art Scene: Extending the Range." Montreal Star, March 31, 1969.

Bergin, Jenny. "Janus-Like Quality in Briansky Exhibit." Ottawa Citizen, November 15, 1972.

"Children Model for Artistic Parents." Ottawa Citizen, December 19, 1962.

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

"Gallery Pascal." Globe and Mail, March 12, 1966.

"Made It." Montreal Gazette, June 9, 1973.

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

"Montreal Painter . . . ." Montreal Star, December 6, 1962.

Raphael, Shirley. "Briansky: A Refreshing Look at a Private Happy World." Montreal Gazette, May 29, 1971.

"Rita Briansky Now Showing . . . ." Globe and Mail, February 15, 1964.

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

"Rita Briansky Etching Exhibition Opens at Glenhyrst." Brantford Expositor, March 3, 1965.

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

"Rita Briansky's Studies at the Gallery Pascal . . . ." Globe and Mail, April 3, 1965.

(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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Fisher, Olive M., and Tyner, Clara L. Totem, Tipi and Tumpline: Stories of Canadian Indians. Illustrated by Annora Brown. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, 1955.

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Brown, Annora. Old Man's Garden. Illustrated by the author. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing, 1955, c1970.

B. REFERENCE:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 33-34.

Render, Lorne E. Glenbow Collects: An Exhibition. Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1970, pp. 41-42.

(ii) "Complimentary Tea for Miss Annora Brown." Macleod Gazette, May 20, 1965.

Gordon, Leita. "For Macleod Artist: Field Painting Trips Often Present Problems." Calgary Albertan, June 21, 1963.

Mudiman, Freda Smith. "Interpreter of the Foothills." Calgary Herald, October 17, 1942.

Senter, James. "Little Bits of Gossip Make Friends Out of Flowers." Winnipeg Tribune, August 1, 1970.

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

BURMAN, Alice (Mrs. Ben Lucien Burman) see CADDY, Alice.

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:

Butler, William Francis. Far Out: Rovings Retold by Lieut. Col. W. F. Butler. London: W. Isbister, 1880.

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

_____. The Hero of Pine Ridge: The Story of the Great Prairie. By Lieut. Col. W. F. Butler. Boston: Jordon, Marsh, n.d.

_____. Red Cloud, The Solitary Sioux: A Story of the Great Prairie. By Lieut. Col. Butler. London: Burns & Oates, 1882.

_____. The Wild North Land: Being the Story of a Winter Journey with Dogs Across Northern North America. Montreal: Dawson Bros., 1873.

---

[11]Russell J. Harper, Early Painters and Engravers in Canada (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970), p. 54.

B. REFERENCE:

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

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

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:

Vigeurs, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 86.

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(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Cormack, Maribelle. The First Book of Trees, Pictures by Helene Carter. New York: Watts, 1951. (First Book Series, No. 17.)

Walsh, Mary Regina. Water, Water Everywhere! Pictures by Helene Carter. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1953.

(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.

Ditmars, Raymond L. Book of Prehistoric Animals. Illustrated by Helene Carter. n.p., 1935.

_____. Book of Zoography. Illustrated by Helene Carter. n.p., 1934.

Lucas, Jannette May. Earth Changes. Illustrated by Helene Carter. n.p., 1937.

_____. Fruits of the Earth. Illustrated by Helene Carter. n.p., 1942.

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

B. REFERENCES:

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, p. 290.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 88.

CHABOT, Cécile (1907-)

The poet and painter Cécile Chabot was born in the quiet Laurentian village of l'Annonciation, Quebec, on September 11, 1907. Although at the age of seven years Chabot left her birthplace to move to Saint-Cesaire, Quebec, with her family, she returns to l'Annonciation 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

[12]Personal 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Chabot, Cécile. Et le cheval vert. Avec dessins de l'auteur. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1961.

_____. Contes du ciel et de la terre. Avec dessins par l'auteur. 3 vol. Vol. 1: Imagerie: Conte de Noël. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1943; Vol. 2: Férie: Conte du jour de l'an. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1962; Vol. 3: Paysannerie: Conte des rois. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Bussières, Simone. Le petit sapin qui a poussé sur une étoile. Images de Cécile Chabot. Notre-Dame-des-Laurentides: Les Presses Laurentiennes, 1972.

Carême, Maurice et Chabot, Cécile. Du soleil sur ton chemin. Les poèmes de Maurice Carême. Les images de Cécile Chabot. Notre-Dames-des-Laurentides: Les Presses Laurentiennes, 1969.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Barbeau, Marius. Les Indiens d'Amérique. Illustrations de Cécile Chabot. n.p., n.d.

Brannan, Robert E. Initiation à la psychologie. Illustrations de Cécile Chabot. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1955.

Guèvremont, Germaine. En pleine terre: Paysanneries. Illustrations de Cécile Chabot. Montreal: Edition Paysana, 1942. Also in another edition, Montreal: Editions Fides, 1955.

(iv) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Chabot, Cécile. Légende mystique. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Edition de la société des écrivains canadiens, 1942.

_____. Vitrail. Poèmes par Cécile Chabot. Préface d'Emile Coderre. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Edition Bernard Valiquette, 1939.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 1-2. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 87, 88.

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

Lemieux, Louise. "Cécile Chabot." In Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse. Vol. 1 [p.5]. Compilatrice, Louise Lemieux, Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972.

_____. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 35, 47, 54, 58, 111, 142-144, 207, 306-307.

Trudeau, Claude Bernard. "Bio-Bibliographie de Cécile Chabot de la Société Royale du Canada." Library Diploma, Ecole de Bibliothécaires de l'Université de Montréal, 1948. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 1, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, p. 56.

(ii) "L'auteur de 'Férie' Cécile Chabot remporte un prix." Le Devoir, May 30, 1964.

"Book Awards." Quill & Quire, July 1973, p. 8.

"Cécile Chabot: Nouvelle lauréate." Le Petit Journal, December 1, 1963.

"Cécile Chabot: poète de l'enfance." La Presse, November 23, 1963.

"Contes du ciel et de la terre." Le Devoir, April 20, 1963.

"Contes du ciel et de la terre." Le Petit Journal, March 31, 1963.

Dénéchaud, Jean. "Exposition de paysages de France par Cécile Chabot." La Presse, February 23, 1952.

Gagnon, Lysiane. "Le dernier livre de Cécile Chabot: Charme et fantaisie, et curieuse poésie." Le Petit Journal, January 7, 1962.

"Montreal Writer Awarded Medal." Globe and Mail, May 28, 1964.

"Parutions: Contes du ciel et de la terre." La Presse, May 25, 1963.

Robillard, J. P. "Interview-éclair avec . . . Cécile Chabot." Le Petit Journal, May 13, 1956.

(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 Havergal 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:

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, p. 290.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, pp. 88-89.

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:

Chavarie, Robert. Opium en fraude. Illustré par l'auteur. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and updated ed. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. pp. 78-79. (Mimeographed.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 144-145, 208, 288, 307.

(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:

Bruchési, Jean. L'épopée canadienne. Illustrations de R. Chicoine et J. P. Lemieux. Montreal: A Lévesque, 1934. Also in another edition: L'épopée canadienne. Illustrations de René Chicoine et Jean-Paul Lemieux. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1955. (Bibliothèque de la jeunesse canadienne.)

(ii) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:

Chicoine, René. Carrefour des hasards. Montreal: Editions du cercle du livre de France, 1959.

_____. Un homme rue Beaubien. Montreal: Editions du cercle du livre de France, 1967.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, p. 24. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 307.

(ii) Ethier-Blais, Jean. "Les lettres C.-F.: Un homme rue Beaubien." Le Devoir, February 2, 1967.

Robillard, Jean-Paul. "Que raconte 'Carrefour des Hasards'? Ne mélangez pas art et amour à moins d'en tirer un roman!" Le Petit Journal, March 3, 1959.

Vaillancourt, Jean. "Carrefour des hasards." Le Petit Journal, February 8, 1959.

(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.[13] 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.[14]

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

---

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

[14]Elizabeth Cleaver, "The Visual and the Creative Process in Picture Books," Canadian Children's Literature 1 (No. 4, 1976): 71.

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:

> i) 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.
>
> ii) 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 someplace 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,

---

[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 Kamanituak 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 McLennan 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Cleaver, Elizabeth. The Miraculous Hind: A Hungarian Legend. Pictures and retelling by Elizabeth Cleaver. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1973. Also in a French edition: La Biche miraculeuse: une légende hongroise. Illustré par l'auteur. Traduit par Irène E. Aubrey. Montreal: Les Editions Holt, Rinehart et Winston, 1973.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Downie, Mary Alice. The Witch of the North: Folk Tales of French Canada. Adapted by the author. Illustrated by Elizabeth Cleaver. Ottawa: Oberon Press, 1975.

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

Macmillan, Cyrus. Canadian Wonder Tales. Being the two collections "Canadian Wonder Tales" and "Canadian Fairy Tales," collected from oral sources by Cyrus Macmillan. Illustrated by Elizabeth Cleaver. Toronto and London: Bodley Head (Canada) in association with Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1974.

Toye, William. How Summer Came to Canada. Retold by William Toye. Pictures by Elizabeth Cleaver. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1969.

_____. The Mountain Goats of Temlaham. Retold by William Toye. Pictures by Elizabeth Cleaver. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1969.

(iii) ADULT BOOK CREATED:

Cleaver, Elizabeth. Love & Kisses Heart Book. Edition A. Montreal: Melville Press, 257 Melville Avenue, 1975.

(iv) CONTRIBUTED ILLUSTRATIONS TO:

Childcraft How and Why Library. Vol. 1: Poems and Rhymes, pp. 208-209. Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, 1973.

(v) ART FOR FILMSTRIPS:

How Summer Came to Canada (Filmstrip) Retold by William Toye. Pictures by Elizabeth Cleaver. Produced by Weston Woods Studio, n.d., colour.

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:

Cleaver, Elizabeth. "An Artist's Approach to Picture Books." In Review 8 (Winter 1974): 5-8.

_____. "That Jacob, He's Two Much." Books in Canada 4 (June, 1975): 12.

_____. "The Visual Artist and the Creative Process in Picture Book." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (No. 4, 1976): 71-79.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 9-10. (Mimeographed.)

_____. ed. "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and up-dated ed. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, pp. 38, 44. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 28, 52, 53, 242, 253, 260-263, 273-274, 284, 286, 288, 311.

_____. "Children's Books in English." In Supplement to The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature, pp. 34, 39. Edited by William Toye. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1973.

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.)

Foy, Kathleen M. "Elizabeth Cleaver." In Profiles, pp. 30-33. Edited by Irma McDonough. Revised ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

Who's Who in American Art. 12th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker & Co., 1976, pp. 102-103.

"A World of Children's Books: A Selective International Bibliography/Le monde des livres pour enfants: Bibliographie internationale selective." Paris, Unesco, 1972, (ED/WS/304) p. 28. (Mimeographed.)

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

B., A. D. "Indian Stories." Saskatoon Star Phoenix, November 17, 1969.

Boloten, Shirley. "The Mountain Goats of Temleham." Montreal Star, November 15, 1969.

Buchan, Stuart. "A Bookshelf of Fascination." Vancouver Province, November 14, 1969.

"CLA Awards." Quill & Quire 40 (August 1974): 21.

Calder, W. "Canadian-Folklore." The B.C. Teacher 49 (March 1970): 257.

Carson, Jo. "Illustrations for Children: A Flying Boy? Why Not?" Globe and Mail, November 14, 1968.

"Children's Book Illustrator." Quill & Quire 36 (January 9, 1970): 3.

"Elizabeth Cleaver Has Illustrated." Ottawa Citizen, November 29, 1969.

England, Claire. "The Miraculous Hind." Quill & Quire 40 (April 1974): 21.

Foy, Kathleen M. "Profile: Elizabeth Cleaver." In Review 6 (Winter 1972): 15-17.

Frazer, Frances. "Books for Chic Parents." Canadian Literature 44 (Spring 1970): 94-96.

Freeman, Madeline. "The Miraculous Hind." Canadian Author and Bookman 49 (Spring 1974): 27.

Goldsborough, Diana. "Children's Books: Some Handsome Canadian Editions." Toronto Star, November 29, 1969.

Graham, Joanne. "Recommended." In Review (Spring 1975): 45-46.

Grant, Ron. "Picture Books." Montreal Gazette, November 15, 1969.

Herbert, Nancy D. "Elizabeth Cleaver: 'Highly Commended Illustrator.'" Bookbird 11 (March 15, 1973): 66-73.

Hollenberg, Mimi. "How Summer Came to Canada." Montreal Gazette, November 15, 1969.

"How Summer Came to Canada." Calgary Herald, November 12, 1971.

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

"Hungarian Legend." Ottawa Citizen, December 15, 1972.

Jukes, Mary. "Illustrator of Children's Books Has Showing in ROM Gallery." Globe and Mail, November 25, 1972.

Kelly, Elinor. "Recommended." In Review 8 (Spring 1974): 31-32.

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

Lee, Jerry. "Dreamlike Collages." Montreal Gazette, December 6, 1975.

Lee, Jerry. "Folk Stories: Wonder Tales Tell of a Romantic Canadian Past." Montreal Gazette, March 29, 1975.

Lightbody, Catherine. "The Mountain Goats of Temlaham." Vancouver Sun, November 14, 1969.

Lunn, Janet. "Children's Books: All Sorts of Canadian Goodies." Globe and Mail, November 15, 1969.

M., A. R. "Books for Children." Victoria Colonist, March 29, 1970.

Morel, Mary Anne. "The Weekend Bookshelf: A Treasure-Trove of Amusement for Eager Young Tykes." Calgary Albertan, November 15, 1969.

"The Mountain Goats of Temlaham." Montreal Star, November 15, 1969.

"The Mountain Goats of Temlaham." Winnipeg Free Press, December 13, 1969.

Munro, June E. "The Wind Has Wings: The Creative Production." In Review 3 (Autumn 1969): 5-9.

"New Canadian Books Ready for Young Readers." Dryden Observer, November 19, 1970.

O'Leary, Dillon. "Our Land's Rich Mystic Past." Ottawa Journal, March 8, 1975.

Patterson, Gail. "Book Review." Port Hope, January 6, 1970.

Phillips, Joan. "Indian Legends in Words, Beautiful Pictures." St. Catherines Standard, November 8, 1969.

Robertson, Helen. "Something New for Canada and Christmas." Winnipeg Free Press Weekly, November 7, 1970.

Saint-Pierre, Jeanne-M. "Cleaver, Elizabeth." Communication-Jeunesse Bulletin 2 (May 1974): 2.

"Showing of Illustrator's Work." Quill & Quire 38 (December 1972): 6.

Thomas, Gillian. "Early Canadian Folklore." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Autumn 1975): 86-87.

"To Begin With." Books in Canada 1 (November 1971): 16-17.

"Two Indian Legends." Trail Times, November 15, 1969.

"Two Indian Legends." United Church Observer, December 1, 1969.

"Two Indian Legends." Victoria Times, November 1, 1969.

"World of Books." New Glasgow News, April 28, 1970.

Wyatt, Louise. "Fine Book in English or French." London Free Press, July 20, 1974.

"Young Canada's Book Week." Montreal Star, November 10, 1973.

"Young Canada's Old Hungary." Montreal Star, November 10, 1973.

Young, Chip. "Children." Toronto Telegram, May 29, 1971.

(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 Tse-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 interpreting 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

---

[16]Humphry Davy, "Island Indian Artist To Paint Big Mural for Pavilion at Expo," Victoria Times, January 3, 1967.

[17]Ed Goud, "George Clutesi: Artist, Gentleman," Victoria Colonist, March 30, 1966.

not invited to the official opening of the giant forty by twenty-seven feet 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 honourary 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:

Clutesi, George. Potlatch. Illustrations by the author. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing, 1967.

_____. Son of Raven, Son of Deer; Fables of the Tse-Shant People. Illustrations by the author. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing, 1967.

(ii) INTRODUCTION TO A CHILDREN'S BOOK:

Barbeau, Marius. The Downfall of Temlaham. Introduction by George C. Clutesi. Illustrated by A. Y. Jackson et al. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1973.

(iii) WRITTEN WORKS IN COLLECTIONS:

Clutesi, George. "How the Human People Got the First Fire." In Kanata, pp. 35-44. Edited by Mary Rubio and Glenys Stow. Toronto: Methuen Publications, 1976.

_____. "Ko-ishin-mit takes a Partner." In I am an Indian, pp. 2-4. Edited by Kent Gooderham. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1969.

---

[18]Ibid.

[19]D.L.A., "Indian Stories Are Better," Winnipeg Tribune's Weekend Showcase, January 13, 1968.

_____. "Laughter Behind the Trees." In I am an Indian, pp. 87-89. Edited by Kent Gooderham. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1969.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) De Temple, Elaine. "George Clutesi." In Profiles, pp. 34-36. Revised ed. Edited by Irma McDonough. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

Egoff, Sheila. "Children's Books in English." In Supplement to the Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature, p. 31. Edited by William Toye. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1973.

_____. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 3, 33, 34-36, 49, 270.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Up Choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 48.

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

(ii) A., D. L. "Indian Stories Are Better." Winnipeg Tribune's Weekend Showcase, January 13, 1968.

_____. "True Facts Given on Indian Festival." Winnipeg Tribune, June 28, 1969.

"Art Group Is Addressed by George Clutesi." Port Alberni Coast Advocate, June 2, 1949.

"Artist, Author, Lecturer: Noted Canadian to Open Arts Fair." Courtenay Comox District Free Press, November 17, 1971.

"Author Returns." Port Arthur News Chronicle, May 5, 1969.

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

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

Baird, R. "Man with a Vision." Beaver 292 (Spring 1962): 4-10.

Carney, Tom. "Adrift Between Cultures." Peterborough Examiner, May 6, 1969.

_____. "Clutesi Acts as Broker." Vancouver Sun, May 7, 1969.

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

"Clutesi." Golden West nv (Autumn 1972): n.p.

"Clutesi, Aller Honored." Port Alberni Valley Times, April 8, 1970.

"Clutesi + Gray's = Recognition." Quill & Quire 35 (September 12, 1969): 1-2.

Curtis, Linda. "A Man to Remember." Calgary Albertan, May 31, 1969.

Davy, Humphry. "Island Indian Artist to Paint Big Mural for Pavilion at Expo." Victoria Times, January 3, 1967.

Gould, Ed. "George Clutesi, Artist, Gentleman." Victoria Colonist, March 30, 1966.

Grantham, Ronald. "Coast Indian Arts and Rituals." Ottawa Citizen, June 21, 1969.

"Indian Artist Arouses Comment with Paintings." Victoria Colonist, May 21, 1944.

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

"Indian Artist Urges More Indian Culture." Ottawa Journal, August 22, 1969.

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

"Indian Painter: Broken Back to Bear Fruit in Art Show." Victoria Daily Colonist, September 5, 1959.

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

"Indian Painter, Writer, Records Ancient Fables." Ottawa Citizen, June 30, 1967.

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

MacGillivray, Leo. "Son of Raven, Son of Deer." Montreal Gazette, November 11, 1967.

McIntyre, Doreen. "Noted Indian Artist Introduces New Book." Duncan Cowichan Leader, May 14, 1969.

Newton, Norman. "Indian Festivals." Canadian Literature 43 (Winter 1970): 97-99.

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

"Pash-hook: An Obedient Wife." Ottawa Citizen, November 25, 1967.

Perrault, Ernest G. "Indian Legends Live on Canvas." Vancouver Sun Magazine Supplement, August 21, 1948.

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

Reinke, W. C. "Indians: Copper Club." Montreal Star, November 8, 1969.

Tost, Dar. "A Man of Many Talents." Nelson Daily News, June 17, 1969.

Van Luven, Lynne. "Speaking of Books." Red Deer Advocate, November 20, 1968.

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

Cosgrove, Edmund. Canada's Fighting Pilots. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1965. (Canadian Portrait Series.)

_____. Windigo Wings. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Burns & MacEachern, 1967.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK WRITTEN:

Cosgrove, Edmund. The Terror of the Tar Sands. Illustrated with line drawings and an endpaper map by Don Morrison. Toronto: Burns & MacEachern, 1968.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:

Cosgrove, Edmund. Casey of the Chronicle. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1972.

_____. The Evaders. Illustrated with eight pages of black and white photographs. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1970.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 180, 196, 230.

(ii) A., D. L. "The Evaders." Winnipeg Tribune, December 19, 1970.

_____. "A Wave of Terror Hits the Tar Sands." Winnipeg Tribune, September 21, 1968.

"The Evaders." Montreal Star, February 6, 1971.

M., H. V. "Air Aces." Montreal Gazette, May 1, 1965.

(iii) 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:

Cowell, Vi. Normie's Goose Hunt. Story and pictures by Vi Cowell. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1968.

_____. Normie's Moose Hunt. Story and pictures by Vi Cowell. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1968.

B. REFERENCES:

Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 10. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 275-276, 287.

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:

Cox, Palmer. Another Brownie Book. New York: Century Co., 1890.

_____. The Brownie Clown of Brownie Town. New York: Century Co., 1908.

_____. The Brownies Abroad. New York: Century Co., 1899.

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

_____. The Brownies and Prince Florimel: Or Brownieland, Fairyland, and Demonland. New York: Century Co., 1918.

_____. The Brownies at Home. New York: Century Co., 1893.

_____. The Brownies in Fairyland. London: Century Co., 1925.

_____. The Brownies in the Philippines. New York: Century Co., 1904.

_____. The Brownies' Latest Adventures. New York: Century Co., 1910.

_____. The Brownies' Many More Nights. New York: Century Co., 1913.

_____. The Brownies Round the World. New York: Century Co., 1894.

_____. The Brownies: Their Book. New York: Century Co., 1887.

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

_____. The Brownie Year Book. New York: McLaughlin, 1895.

_____. Childhood's Happy Day A.B.C. Book. Jersey City: Star, 1893.

---

[22]Ibid., p. 77.

[23]Personal letter from Hoyle, March 15, 1977.

_____. Famous Adventures of Brownies. Chicago: Laird, 1901.

_____. Frontier Humor: Some Rather Ludicrous Experiences that Befell Myself and My Acquaintances among Frontier Characters before I Made the Acquaintance of My Esteemed Friends, "The Brownies." Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Co., 1895.

_____. Hans von Pelter's Trip to Gotham. New York: Art Printing, 1892.

_____. How Columbus Found America. New York: Art Printing, 1877.

_____. The Monk's Victory: A Collection of Stories, Anecdotes and Charming Sketches for Young People. With pictures specially designed to please the little ones by Palmer Cox. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Co. Publishers, 1901.

_____. Queer People with Paws and Claws and their Kweer Kapers. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Co., 1888.

_____. The Queer People such as Goblins, Giants, Merry-men and Monarchs, and their Kweer Kapers. Illustrated by Palmer Cox. Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros. Publishers, 1889.

_____. Queer People with Wings and Stings. By Palmer Cox, author of The Brownies. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Co., 1894.

_____. Queerie Queers with Hands, Wings and Claws. With illustrations by Palmer Cox. Philadelphia: Sunshine Publishing Co., n.d.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Cummings, Roger W. Humorous but Wholesome: A History of Palmer Cox. New York: Century House Americana Publishers, 1973.

Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970, pp. 76-77.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957.

United States. Library of Congress. Rare Book Division. Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1975.

(ii) 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 Cupples. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa. National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 11. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 283, 289.

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 Dalby. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, n.d.

_____. 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.

---

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

[25]Personal letter from the artist, March 20, 1977.

_____. A Little Mouse. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, n.d.

_____. The New Baby. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, n.d.

_____. The Snare. Illustrated by Lois Dalby. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, n.d.

B. REFERENCES:

Brady, Jill. "Not Recommended." In Review 7 (Spring 1973): 34-35.

Mueller, Kerstin. "Recommended." In Review 9 (Autumn 1975): 28-29.

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:

Cook, Lyn. Jolly Jean-Pierre/Voyage extraordinaire de Jean-Pierre. Lyn Cook and Mary Davies. French adaptation/Adaptation en français, Micheline St. Cyr. Toronto: Burns & MacEachern, 1973.

_____. The Magical Miss Mittens. Illustrated by Mary Davies. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1970.

_____. Toys from the Sky. Illustrated by Mary Davies. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1972.

---

[26]"Display of Etchings Are Open to Public This Week," Truro Daily News, June 19, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene, comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 11. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 91, 274-275, 286-287.

(ii) "Commissioned to Illustrate Children's Books." Truro Daily News, May 15, 1970.

"Display of Etchings Are Open to Public This Week." Truro Daily News, June 19, 1972.

"13 Etchings for Exhibit." Halifax Chronicle-Herald, June 20, 1972.

"Truro Native is Making Name in Painting Circles." Truro Daily News, November 3, 1969.

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

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:

Robins, Patricia. Star Maiden: An Ojibwa Legend of the First Water Lily. Illustrated by Shirley Day. Don Mills, Ont.: Collier-Macmillan Canada, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene, comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 11. (Mimeographed.)

---

[27]Book Jacket of Patricia Robins' Star Maiden (Don Mills, Ont.: Collier-Macmillan, 1975.)

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

de Roussan, Jacques. Au delà du soleil/Beyond the sun. Written and illustrated with collages by Jacques de Roussan. Handsilk-screened by Luc Benoit in his Montreal studio. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1972.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS TRANSLATED:

Mackenzie, Katherine. Fleurs sauvages du Québec. Adaptation française Jacques de Roussan. Montreal: Editions du Jour, 1973.

Vineberg, Ethel. L'aïeule qui venait de Dworitz: Une belle histoire juive. Traduit par Jacques de Roussan. Illustré par Rita Briansky. Montreal: Les livres Toundra, 1969.

(iii) BIOGRAPHIES WRITTEN:

de Roussan, Jacques. Gaston Petit. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Jacques Ferron: Quatre itinéraires. Montreal: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1971.

_____. Kittie Bruneau. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Mario Merola. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1970. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Normand Hudon. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Philip Surrey. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1968. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Réal Arsenault. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1968. (Collection Panorama.)

_____. Richard Lacroix. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967. (Collection Panorama.)

(iv) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:

de Roussan, Jacques. Les Canadians et nous. Montreal: Editions de l'Homme, 1964.

_____. Eternité humaines. Montreal: Librairie Déom, 1963. (Poésie canadienne.)

_____. Le guide du lecteur canadien-français. Montreal: Editions de l'Homme, 1965.

_____. Israël, terre de promesse. Montreal: Le cercle du livre de France, 1954.

_____. Mes anges sont des diables. Montreal: Editions de l'Homme, 1961.

_____. Mon père, vous avez la lèpre. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1963.

_____. Paradoxes. Montreal: Editions à la page, 1962.

_____. Pénultièmes. Montreal: Editions à la page, 1964.

_____. Le pouvoir de vivre. Montreal: Editions Atys, 1961.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 17. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 287, 311.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 9-10. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Smiley, Barbara. "Jacques de Roussan." In Profiles, pp. 60-66. Edited by Irma McDonough. Revised ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

(ii) "Aux comptoirs des librairies: Mon père, vous avez la lèpre!" Le Petit Journal, September 15, 1963.

Beauregard, Fernand. "Fait inusité dans l'histoire." La Presse, February 22, 1964.

"Book Awards." Quill & Quire 39 (July 1973): 8.

"Les Canadians." Le Petit Journal, July 27, 1964.

Dansereau, Claude. "Les lettres Canadiennes-françaises: Penultièmes de Jacques de Roussan." Le Devoir, February 13, 1965.

"Des bibelots figuratifs." La Presse, May 2, 1970.

"Les éditions de l'Horizon: Un nouvel éditeur ouvre ses portes." Le Petit Journal, April 14, 1963.

"Editions Toundra." Vient de paraître 8 (November 1973): 39.

Jasmin, Claude. "Lettre ouverte sur Normand Hudon." Sept-Jours, June 24, 1967.

"Lancement de 21 Paradoxes." Le Petit Journal, October 7, 1962.

"L'oeuvre de Jacques de Roussan: A la découverte du cosmos." Le Nouvelliste, September 9, 1970.

"Quadruple lancement dans un musée de la rue Drummond." Le Petit Journal, June 2, 1967.

Smiley, Barbara. "Profile: Jacques de Roussan." In Review 7 (Autumn 1973): 9-14.

Surrey, Philip. "A Man of Good Will." Montreal Star, November 17, 1962.

(iii) 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. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1960.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Dunham, Bertha Mabel. Kristli's Trees. Illustrated by Selwyn Dewdney. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1947.

(iii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Cornish, George A. Social Studies for Canadians. Illustrated by Selwyn Dewdney. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1938.

(iv) 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.

(v) BOOK CO-AUTHORED:

Dewdney, Selwyn, and Kidd, Kenneth Earl. Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962.

(vi) BOOK EDITED:

Dewdney, Selwyn, ed. Legends of My People: The Great Ojibway. Illustrated and told by Norval Morriseau. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1965.

(vii) ARTICLES WRITTEN:

Dewdney, Selwyn. "Canadian Arable Acres." Canadian Forum 19 (May 1939): 51-52, 54.

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

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 34, 52, 186-187, 193.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 34.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972, pp. 78-79.

(ii) "Artist to Renew Quetico Project." Port Arthur News Chronicle, March 28, 1958.

B., A. M. "Rock Paintings." Montreal Gazette, February 24, 1962. "Boys' Map." Globe and Mail, November 19, 1960.

Crawford, Lenore. "Search by Scaffold." London Morning Free Press, October 9, 1960.

Grantham, Ronald. "Indian Society in the Scrolls." Ottawa Citizen, August 3, 1975.

Jaspar, Marg. "P.A. Notebook: Native Art Expert to Work at Expo '67." Prince Albert Herald, October 24, 1966.

McC., J. "Secret of Canadian Indian Painters' Paint." Ottawa Journal, April 7, 1962.

"The Map that Grew." Montreal Gazette, November 12, 1960.

"New Hospital's Murals Work of London Artist." London Morning Free Press, April 21, 1951.

"Ontario Artist to Record Rock Paintings by Indians." Globe and Mail, June 21, 1968.

"Pictograph Hunter has Museum Show." Globe and Mail, January 10, 1962.

(iii) 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:

McNeill, James. The Double Knights: More Tales from Round the World. Illustrated by Theo Dimson. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1964.

_____. The Sunken City and Other Tales from Round the World. Illustrated by Theo Dimson. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1959.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 11. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 63, 258.

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968, pp. 99-100.

(ii) "Art Associates Limited: Theo Dimson." Globe and Mail, July 13, 1962.

"The Double Knights." Montreal Gazette, November 14, 1964.

Downie, Mary Alice. "Books for Children: Books by Two Ottawans Entertain Young Readers." Ottawa Citizen, November 14, 1964.

Frazer, F. M. "Orange Blossom Honey." Canadian Literature 23 (Winter 1965): 77-78.

Stobie, Margaret. "Tales Outside Time." Canadian Literature 4 (Spring 1960): 78-80.

"Theo Dimson." Montreal Star, March 15, 1962.

"Young Canadian Hailed in Japan." Brandon Sun, March 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.

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 Canadian 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:

Lambert, Richard S. Redcoat Sailor: The Adventures of Sir Howard Douglas. Illustrated by Adrian Dingle. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1956. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Robins, John D. Logging with Paul Bunyan. Edited by Edith Fowke. Illustrated by Adrian Dingle. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1957.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 66, 160, 232.

Hirsh, Michael and Loubert, Patrick. The Great Canadian Comic Books. Designed and illustrated by Clive Smith. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971, p. 23.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, p. 180.

(ii) Andrews, Bernadette. "Art: A Dingle Retrospective." Toronto Telegram, January 20, 1968.

Long, Richard. "Adrian Dingle: Well Known Artist Once Drew Comics." Globe and Mail, December 23, 1974.

"Painter's Profile." Guelph Guardian, August 11, 1965.

---

[28] Michael Hirsh and Patrick Loubert, The Great Canadian Comic Books, designed and illustrated by Clive Smith (Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971), p. 23.

Pierce, Gretchen. "Adrian Dingle: Many Early Setbacks Prepared Him for Success." Halifax Mail Star, April 3, 1972.

(iii) 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:

Léveillé, Ernestine (Pineault). Comment ils ont grandi: Epopée des petits Canadiens. Par Joybert Soulanges [pseud.]. Illustrations de J. Dubois. Montreal: Bibliothèque de l'action française, 1922.

B. REFERENCES:

Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois Rivières, 1941, p. 48. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 308.

DUCHESNE, Christiane (1949-)

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

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



Duchesne, Christiane. Lazaros Olibrius. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1975. (Les enfants du roi Cléobule.)

_____. Le triste dragon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1975. (Les enfants du roi Cléobule.)

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Young, Chip. The Little Hen of Huronia. Illustrations by Christiane Duchesne. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres/canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 2. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 291.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 19, 23, 43. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

(ii) File at the National Library of Canada.

DUCORNET, 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:

Musgrave, Susan. Gullband Thought Measles Was a Happy Ending. Illustrated by Rikki [pseud.]. Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1974.

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.

---

[29]Book Jacket of Susan Musgrave's Gullband (Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1974.)

Fontannaz notes that

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

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Adams, Magella. Le sentier et la grande-route. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 12.)

Bélair, Diane. Gamba le pauvre éléphant. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 22.)

Benoit, Marie-Reine. Bouboule est perdue. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de Coquette.)

_____. Bouboule et Moustache. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de Coquette.)

_____. Des amis pas comme les autres. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de Coquette.)

_____. Des vacances à la campagne. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de Coquette.)

_____. La leçon de chasse. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Les mémoires de Coquette.)

_____. Vagabond. Par Margerie [pseud.] Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Montreal: Editions Paulines, 1974. (Collection rêves d'or.)

Bérubé, Jocelyne. Le coucou. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 17.)

Bourdon, Odette. Matinale à Montréal. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1973. (Les escapades de Matinale, 3.)

_____. Matinale à Percé. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1973. (Les escapades de Matinale, 1.)

_____. Matinale à Val-David. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1973. (Les escapades de Matinale, 2.)

---

[30] Fontannaz, p. 12.

Capucine. Jolie Paquerette. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. 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.)

Lafleur, Nicole. Merli-Merlon. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Contes du chalet bleu, 24.)

_____. Sablou. Illustré par Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972.

Laveault, 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 Duguay. Montreal: Editions Paulines, 1975.

_____. 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.)

Meunier, Sylvain. Fleur de papier. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu.)

Simpson, Danièle. Le voleur d'étoiles. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1971. (Contes du chalet bleu, 1.)

Yvon, Odette. Les aventures de Petit-Jo. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1974. (Boisjoli.)

_____. Petit-Jo, prince de la garenne. Illustrations de Claire Duguay. Sherbrooke: Editions Paulines, 1972. (Mes amis, 7.)

B. REFERENCES:

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 11-12, 43, 50, 53, 56. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 308.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.

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 Julien 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Dubé, Dollard. Légendes indiennes du St.-Maurice. Illustrations de R. Duguay. 2e éd. Trois-Rivières, 1935.

Duguay, Jeanne (L'Archevêque). Cinq petits enfants. Illustrations de Rodolphe Duguay. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1942.

_____. Sur la route avec Jésus. Illustrations de Rodolphe Duguay. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Gaudet-Smet, Françoise. Racines. Illustré par Rodolphe Duguay. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1950.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, p. 48. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 308.

Ostiguy, Jean René. Rodolphe Duguay: Vingt gravures tirées par Monique Duguay. Quebec: Editions Garneau, 1974.

(ii) "Décès du peintre Rodolphe Duguay." La Presse, August 27, 1973.

Marchand, Clément. "Une oeuvre à la gloire du peintre Rodolphe Duguay bientôt lancée." Le Nouvelliste, January 27, 1975.

Nelson, James. "Landscapes on Tour." Halifax Mail Star, September 24, 1975.

Pratte, Gilles. "Rodolphe Duguay un demi-siècle de peinture québécoise." Le Magazine de la Presse, November 23, 1968.

"Rodolphe Duguay est décédé à Nicolet." Le Devoir, August 27, 1973.

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

ENOOESWEETOK (fl. 1913)

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

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Carpenter, Edmund, ed. Anerca. Illustrated by Enooesweetok. New York: J. M. Dent & Sons, 1972.

_____., ed. The Story of Comock, the Eskimo. As told to Robert Flaherty. Drawings by Enooesweetok. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1968.

B. REFERENCES:

Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. An annotated bibliography. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, pp. 91, 96.

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:

Assiniwi, Bernard. Makwa, le petit Algonquin. Par Chagnan (Bernard Assiniwi) et Ka-Hon-Hes (John Fadden). Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973. (Collection Chicouté.)

_____. Les Iroquois. Par Chagnan (Bernard Assiniwi) et Ka-Hon-Hes (John Fadden). Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1975. (Collection Chicouté.)

B. REFERENCES:

Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada 1976, p. 2. (Mimeographed.)

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 26, 43, 50. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

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.

advertisements.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Goodspeed, Donald J. The Good Soldier: The Story of Isaac Brock. Illustrated by Jack Ferguson. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1964. (Great Stories of Canada.)

McCourt, Edward. Revolt in the West: The Story of the Riel Rebellion. Illustrated by Jack Ferguson. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1958. (Great Stories of Canada.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 65, 67.

(ii) "Artist Jack Ferguson Suffers Hemorrhage: Found Two Days Later." West Lorne Sun, February 16, 1967.

(iii) File 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 Gullermo 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Aubry, Claude. Le violon magique et autres légendes du Canada français. Texte de Claude Aubry. Gravures de Saul Field. Ottawa: Editions des Deux Rives, 1968.
Also
The Magic Fiddler and Other Legends of French Canada. Translated by Alice E. Kane. Illustrated by Saul Field. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1968.

(ii) HAND-PRINTED PORTFOLIOS:

Field, Saul. Birds of the Petroglyphs. Willowdale, Ont.: Upstairs Gallery, 1971.

_____. Bloomsday Suite. Limited ed. 4 series. Willowdale, Ont.: Upstairs Gallery, 1968-1971.

_____. Legends of French Canada/Les légendes du Canada-français. Limited ed. Willowdale, Ont.: Upstairs Gallery, 1966.

_____. Sholom Aleichem Suite. Limited ed. Willowdale, Ont.: Upstairs Gallery, 1967.

_____. Themes from the Old Testament. Limited ed. Willowdale, Ont.: Upstairs Gallery, 1964.

Field, Saul, and Levitt, Morton P. Bloomsday. Limited ed. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, pp. 204-206.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 5, 79.

(ii) Anderson, R. J. "Rich Colorful Legends of Quebec Fascinate Artist." Oshawa Times, January 6, 1969.

Balfour, Lisa. "Husband and Wife Team: Printmakers Launch Show at Mansfield Book Mart." Montreal Gazette, May 5, 1964.

"Canadian Printmakers and their Art." The Globe Magazine, December 10, 1966.

Chapman, Carol. "Birth Gives Birth to Prints." Globe and Mail, November 16, 1963.

Dempsey, Lotta. "A Work of Love: Out of Legends Come Engravings, a Book and a Film." Toronto Daily Star, November 28, 1966.

Douglas, Joyce. "At the West End Gallery: Print-Making Becomes Family Affair." Montreal Star, March 21, 1968.

"Field illustre James Joyce." Le Devoir, November 17, 1971.

Grant, Kathleen. "Légendes du Canada français." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Autumn 1975): 90-92.

"Graphic Arts Exhibit Set." Montreal Star, November 15, 1968.

Green, Robin. "Inventiveness Shown in Biblical Prints." Globe and Mail, March 14, 1964.

Hale, Barrie. "World of Art: Memorial to Reppen." Toronto Telegram, August 29, 1964.

"Hand Printed Book Given to University." Globe and Mail, April 8, 1965.

"James Joyce." Globe and Mail, February 19, 1966.

Kerr, Eileen. "The Magic Fiddler." Montreal Gazette, December 7, 1968.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Art: Saul Field Producing 250 Prints for Joyce Foundation." Globe and Mail, January 17, 1969.

_____. "An Artistic Theme for the Fields." Globe and Mail, September 17, 1964.

_____. "At the Galleries: Bloomsday Prints Sparkle with Joyce's Ulysses." Globe and Mail, July 15, 1967.

_____. "Bloomsday Suite." Globe and Mail, July 15, 1967.

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

"Lithographer Uses New Process for Making Prints of Legends of Quebec." Montreal Gazette, December 19, 1966.

Lowndes, Joan. "A Curious Observer in Multiple Images." Vancouver Sun, January 12, 1973.

McCarthy, Pearl. "Sponsors' Club Fosters Collecting." Globe and Mail, November 19, 1960.

"Paysage Connu des Skieurs." La Presse, October 23, 1948.

"Saul Field." Montreal Star, March 30, 1968.

"Travelling Prints." Globe and Mail, December 23, 1967.

Wroe, Julie. "Legend Sharing is Educational." Sherbrooke Record, March 28, 1969.

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

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:

Ford, Fred. Atush Inlet. Drawings by Anne Fines. Toronto: Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada), 1972.

Reekie, Isabel M. Journey to Red River. Illustrated by Anne Fines. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1973.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 128, 187.

(ii) "Anne Fines at Adams & Yves." Globe and Mail, September 21, 1968.

Edmonstone, Wayne. "Art: Metro Ad Agency Turns its Office into Art Gallery." Toronto Daily Star, July 14, 1972.

Saltmarche, Ken. "Exhibit by Anne Fines. Windsor Star, October 14, 1967.

Wilkinson, Eloise. "Young Kingsville Artist Plans Single Art Show in Windsor." Windsor Star, October 3, 1967.

(iii) 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.

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 Julien 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:

Hayes, John Francis. Buckskin Colonist. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1947.

_____. Bugles in the Hills. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1955.

_____. The Dangerous Cove. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1957.

_____. Flaming Prairie. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1965.

_____. A Land Divided. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1951.

_____. Quest in the Cariboo. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1960.

_____. Rebels Ride at Night. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1953.

_____. The Steel Ribbon. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1967.

_____. Treason at York. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing Co., 1949.

B. REFERENCES:

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 123, 124, 125.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 36.

MacDonald, Colin S. comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 1. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1975, p. 209.

(ii) "Artists Plan Outdoor Event." Le Nouvelliste, October 9, 1961.

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

"Noted Illustrator to Open Country-Wide Art Exhibit." Midland Free Press, October 13, 1954.

"Teacher, Artist, Illustrator Dies." Toronto Telegram, May 15, 1968.

"Toronto Art Instructor Holds Successful Course." North News, March 11, 1953.

(iii) 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.

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:

Alphabet Book. Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Designed by Allan Fleming. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969.

B. REFERENCES:

(1) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 8. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 286.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 49.

---

[32]"Profile," Quill & Quire 37 (May 21, 1971): 4.

(ii) McCarthy, Pearl. "Art and Artists: 1-Man Design Show Brings Out an Issue." Globe and Mail, November 15, 1958.

"Profile." Quill & Quire 37 (May 21, 1971): 4.

(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.

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 Montreal, 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

> réceptives et éveille sa sensibilité à la qualité de la ligne, de la forme, de la couleur, tout en l'aidant à comprendre diverses formes d'art actuelles et en lui permettant de former son jugement esthétique.[33]

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."[34] 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 Lafortune; 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 Tamanoir in Montreal, Quebec.

---

[33]Fontannaz, p. 1.

[34]François Ruy-Vidal, quoted in Fontannaz, p. 104.

[35]Renée Rowan, "Le livre d'images," Le Devoir: Un Supplément, May 18, 1976.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Mérinat, Éric. Les perles de pluie. Illustré par Lucienne Fontannaz. Montreal: Le Tamanoir, 1975. (Collection de l'étoile filante.)

(ii) THESIS WRITTEN:

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

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 2. (Mimeographed.)

(ii) Rowan, Renée. "Le livre d'images." Le Devoir: Un Supplément, May 18, 1976.

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:

Alton, E., comp. Nanabozho and his Brother. Illustrated by Doreen Foster. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1970 (A Language Pattern Book.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 49, 284.

(ii) "Foster." Globe and Mail, November 17, 1973.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Tech Student Gets One-Woman ROM Show." Globe and Mail, August 19, 1969.

Worthington, Helen. "Museum Exhibits the Art of a Toronto Teenage Girl." Toronto Daily Star, August 15, 1969.

(iii) 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:

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 116.

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(1) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Gagnon, Cécile. La bergère et l'orange. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

_____. La journée d'un chapeau de paille. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

_____. La marmotte endormie. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

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

_____. Martine aux oiseaux. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Quebec: Editions du Pélican, 1967.

_____. La pêche à l'horizon. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Quebec: Editions du Pélican, 1961.

_____. Pipandor: Formulettes de notre folklore. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1962.

_____. Trèfle et Tournesol. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

_____. Le voilier et la lune. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

_____. Le voyage d'un cerf-volant. Texte et illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1972.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Barclay, Isabel. O Canada. Illustrated by Cécile Gagnon. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1964.
Reissued under title, The Story of Canada. Illustrated by Cécile Gagnon. Toronto: Pagurian Press, 1974.

Boucher, Pierrette. Je chante au jardin de Pierrot. Avec Pierrette Boucher. Dessins de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Heritage, 1974.

Clément, Béatrice. Hélène Boulé. Illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1964.

Corriveau, Monique. Le secret de Vanille. Illustré par Cécile Gagnon. Quebec: Editions du Pélican, 1959.

Desparois, Lucille. Pirouette cacahuète. Conte de Tante Lucille [pseud.] Illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Héritage, 1971.

Lacerte, Rolande. Les aventures de Kilucru et l'étoile Chance. Illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1963.

Martel, Suzanne, and Martel, Alain. Marmitons. Illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Jeunesse, 1972.

Thériault, Yves. Les extravagances de Ti-Jean. Illustrations de Cécile Gagnon. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1963.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 3. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 226, 228.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 45, 81.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 32-33, 44, 50, 53, 56, 59. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Gagnon, Cécile. "Cécile Gagnon par elle-même." In Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse. Vol. 1: pp. 15, 17. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 56, 104, 110, 158, 219-220, 288, 309.

(ii) "Son premier livre." Le Petit Journal, November 19, 1961.

(iii) File at the National Library of Canadá.

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:

Maas, Selve. The Moon Painters and Other Estonian Folk Tales. Edited by Ralph E. Garretson. Illustrated by Laszlo Gal. New York: Viking Press, 1971.

Mathews, Evelyn Margaret Elizabeth. How the Chipmunk Got its Stripes. By Nancy Cleaver [pseud.] Illustrated by Laszlo Gal. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1973.

Melzack, Ronald. Raven, Creator of the World: Eskimo Legends. Illustrated by Laszlo Gal. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1970.

---

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

Toye, William. Cartier Discovers the St. Lawrence. Illustrated by Laszlo Gal. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1970.

Williams, Bert. The Rocky Mountain Monster. Illustrated by Laszlo Gal. Don Mills, Ont.: Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada), 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 12. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 45, 54, 226, 260, 263, 264, 265, 282, 289, 290.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livre canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 52.

(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 mijoté 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'aie jamais inventée pour les enfants. La plume feutre m'a permis un énoncé simple, direct, assez fort, tout en multipliant les grosseurs de pointe.[38]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Major, Henriette. Un drôle de petit cheval. Illustré par Guy Gaucher. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1966. (Collection Coccinelle.)

Rocher, Suzanne. Le dernier-né des Cailloux. Illustrations en couleur de Guy Gaucher. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1975. (Collection du Goéland.)

---

[38]Fontannaz, p. 44.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 3. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 86.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 34-35, 44, 50, 54, 59. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 310.

(ii) "Une belle histoire pour les enfants: Celle du Petit cheval bleu." Le Soleil, February 3, 1968.

"Un drole de petit cheval." Le Devoir, December 9, 1967.

Rowan, Renée. "Le livre d'images." Le Devoir: Un Supplément, May 18, 1976.

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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Bosc, Claudette et al. Barbe-Rousse au Manitoba, et autres contes. Illustrations de Suzanne Gauthier. Saint-Boniface: Editions du Blé, 1975.

_____. Le Manitoba en avion, et autres contes. Illustrations de Suzanne Gauthier. Saint-Boniface: Editions du Blé, 1975.

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Benoist, Marius, Louison Sanregret, Métis. Illustrations de Suzanne Gauthier. Saint-Boniface: Editions du Blé, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

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

Graham, John W. "Gauthier Evokes Magic, Mystery." Winnipeg Free Press, October 22, 1975.

Jacub, George. "The Printmaker's Art." Winnipeg Tribune, March 9, 1974.

Mulaire, Bernard. "L'oeuvre de Suzanne Gauthier." Saint Boniface Liberté, October 22, 1975.

"Suzanne Gauthier." Nouvelles du centre culturel franco-manitobain, October 1975.

(ii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

GÉNÉREUX, 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:

Taschereau-Fortier, Marie-Caroline-Alexandra (Bouchette). La fée des castors. Par Maxine [pseud.] Illustrations d'Arline Généreux. Montreal: Editions A. Lévesque, 1933. Godbout notes of this title: "1 ère. éd. séparée de Fées de la Terre canadienne."

_____. Fées de la terre canadienne. Par Maxine [pseud.] Illustré par Arline Généreux. Montreal: Editions de l'Action canadienne-française, 1928. Godbout notes that, "cet ouvrage modifié a paru en anglais, sous le titre: Unknowned Fairies of Canada. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1926."

_____. L'ogre de Niagara. Par Maxine [pseud.] Illustrations d'Arline Généreux. 8th ed. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1954.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, pp. 8-9. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montréal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 310.

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

GILLETT, 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:

Gillett, Violet. In Fields and Woods. Illustrations from pictures painted by the author. Fredericton, N.B.: Brunswick Press, 1967.

_____. Where Wildflowers Grow. Illustrations from pictures painted by the author. Fredericton, N.B.: Brunswick Press, 1966.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 276-277.

(ii) "'Art in Industry' Third Topic in Creative Art Series." Woodstock Press, March 18, 1948.

"Miss Violet Gillet Again Association Head." St. John Telegraph-Journal, June 4, 1945.

(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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Mercier-Gouin, Yvette Ollivier. José chez tante Ninette. Illustré par Lomer Gouin. Montreal: Editions de l'action canadienne-française, 1937.

_____. José en vacances. Illustré par Lomer Gouin. Montreal: Editions de l'action canadienne-française, 1937.

(ii) ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Giono, Jean. Le moulin de Pologne. Edition de luxe, numérotée et illustrée par Lomer Gouin. Montreal: Le cercle du livre de France, 1953.

Mauriac, François. Galigaï. Edition de luxe, numérotée et illustrée par Lomer Gouin. Montreal: Le cercle du livre de France, 1952.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, p. 6. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 311.

(ii) Béraud, Jean. "Galigaï." La Presse, June 28, 1952.

"Gouin." Montreal Gazette, October 15, 1955.

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

(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

GOULET, Aline (fl. 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:

Corriveau, Monique. La petit fille du printemps. Illustrations de Aline Goulet. Quebec: Editions Jeunesse, 1966. (Brin d'herbe.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 86.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 311.

(ii) F., M. B. "Forest Scenes, Human Forms Dominate Painter's Works." Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, November 15, 1967.

(iii) 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 free-lance, 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.

---

[39]Barbara Bader, American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within (New York: Macmillan Co., 1976), p. 466.

[40]Lee Kingman, Joanna Foster, and Ruth Giles Lontoft, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966 (Boston: Horn Book, 1968), p. 116.

[41]St. John.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Zion, Gene. All Falling Down. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1951.

_____. Dear Garbage Man. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1957.

_____. Harry and the Lady Next Door. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1960 (I Can Read Books).

_____. Harry by the Sea. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

_____. Harry the Dirty Dog. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1956.

_____. Hide and Seek Day. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1954.

_____. Jeffie's Party. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1957.

_____. Meanest Squirrel I Ever Met. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

_____. No Roses for Harry. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1958.

_____. Plant Sitter. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1959.

_____. Really Spring. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1956.

Zolotow, Charlotte. The Storm Book. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham. New York: Harper & Row, 1952.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Bader, Barbara. American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within. New York: Macmillan Co., 1976, p. 466.

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968, p. 116.

Vigeurs, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, pp. 121-122.

(ii) "For Age 4." Globe and Mail, March 28, 1959.

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

"Gene Zion." Globe and Mail, March 14, 1959.

Hamilton, Judy. "The Meanest Squirrel I Ever Met." Montreal Gazette, December 15, 1962.

M., L. M. "No Roses for Harry." Montreal Gazette, November 29, 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."[42] One of the original pen drawings for Tales of Nanabozho is in the Osborne Collection of the Toronto Boys and Girls House.[43] 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:

Reid, Dorothy M. Tales of Nanabozho. Illustrated by Donald Grant. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1963.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp., "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 12. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto. Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 35, 214, 215, 232.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 42, 44.

(ii) "At the Pollock Gallery." Toronto Telegram, June 27, 1967.

Frazer, F. M. "Legends Old and New." Canadian Literature 22 (Autumn 1964): 69-71.

(iii) 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.

---

[42]Egoff, 1967, p. 214.

[43]St. John.

GREY OWL see BELANEY, George Stansfeld

GRIFFITH, 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:

Lambert, Richard S. Franklin of the Arctic. Maps by Julius Griffith. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1949. Also under title Adventure to the Polar Sea: The Story of Sir John Franklin. Maps by Julius Griffith. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1950.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 35.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 323-324.

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

"Julius Griffith, O.S.A." Kenora Miner & News, April 15, 1966.

McCarthy, Pearl. "Art and Artists: Why One-Man Exhibitions Have a Flavor of Adventure." Globe and Mail, January 23, 1954.

"Watercolors Understate Scenes." Globe and Mail, December 10, 1960.

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

Grol, Lini Richarda. Magic Gifts. Text and Illustrations by Lini R. Grol. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1975.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Osborn, E. M., ed. My Book: An Anthology of Poetry for Children. Illustrated by Lini Grol. Victoria, B.C.: Marlowe House, 1972.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:

Grol, Lini Richarda. Lelawala: A Legend of the Maid of the Mist. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1971.

_____. Scissorcraft. Don Mills, Ont.: Saunders of Toronto, 1971.

_____. Silent Thoughts and Silhouettes. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1970.

_____. Tales from the Niagara Peninsula. Fonthill, Ont.: Fonthill Studio, 1972.

_____. Thoughts in Pictures and Prints. 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Macmillan, Cyrus. Glooskap's Country and Other Indian Tales. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1955.

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

Roberts, Charles G. D. Thirteen Bears. Chosen and edited by Ethel Hume Bennett. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1947.

Wood, Kerry. The Great Chief, Maskepetoon: Warrior of the Crees. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1957. (Great Stories of Canada.)

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Braden, Bernard. These English. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1949.

Coburn, Kathleen. The Grandmothers. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1949.

Diebel, P. W. Beckoning Trails. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1948.

McCourt, Edward. The Road Across Canada. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1949.

Reeve, Dominic. No Place Like Home. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Agincourt, Ont.: Book Society of Canada, 1959.

Wood, Edgar. The Great Chief. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1957.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 52, 152, 238.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 36.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 346-347.

(ii) Barker, Hazel. "Barrie Artist among Students at Schneider Fine Arts Centre." Barrie Examiner, August 31, 1965.

Bernfeld, Allan. "Indian Legends." Montreal Gazette, December 17, 1955.

"Glooskap's Country." Globe and Mail, November 17, 1956.

"John Hall's Paintings Shown in Local Exhibit." Aurora Banner, January 19, 1961.

Pratt, Viola. "Classic Canadian Legends." Globe and Mail, December 10, 1955.

Thomson, Hugh. "Hogan, Hall Exhibit Art in Two Places." Toronto Star, December 4, 1952.

_____. "John Hall Canvasses at Victoria College." Toronto Star, November 29, 1952.

"Toronto Artist Barrie Speaker." Barrie Examiner, March 18, 1967.

(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 à autre chose que je pense. Surtout en me promenant. Je regarde autour de moi et je me dis: 'Mon Dieu que c'est laid'". 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:

Fortier-Lépine, Collette. Les contes du Loriot. Illustrations de Marc Harvey. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1962.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 311.

(ii) Vaillancourt, Thérèse. "La vie feminine: Un garçon qui a puisé une foule d'idées dans ses lectures." La Presse, November 13, 1965.

---

[44] Thérèse Vaillancourt, "La vie féminine: Un garçon qui a puisé une foule d'idées dans ses lectures," La Presse, November 13, 1965.

(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Heming, Arthur. Spirit Lake. Illustrated by the author. London: Macmillan, 1907. Also Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1923.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Fraser, William Alexander. Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries. Illustrated by Arthur Heming. Toronto: William Briggs, 1900.

_____. The Outcasts. Illustrated by Arthur Heming. Toronto: William Briggs, 1901.

---

[45]W. J. Phillips, "The Art of Arthur Heming," Beaver 271 (September 1940): 28.

[46]Ibid., p. 25.

_____. The Sa Zada Tales. Illustrated by Arthur Heming. Toronto: William Briggs, 1905.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Heming, Arthur. The Drama of the Forests. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: S. B. Gundy, 1921.

_____. The Living Forest. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: S. B. Gundy, 1925.

(iv) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

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

Tyrrell, J. W. Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada. Illustrated by Arthur Heming. Toronto: William Briggs, 1897.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Colgate, William G. Arthur Heming: Recorder of the North. 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. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 420-424.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957, p. 318.

Morgan, Henry James, ed. The Canadian Men and Women of the Time: A Hand-book of Canadian Biography of Living Characters. 2nd ed. Toronto: William Briggs, 1912.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 353.

Thomas, Clara. Canadian Novelists: 1920-1945. Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1946; reprint ed., n.p.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1970, pp. 63-64.

Toronto. Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. The Heming Paintings of Northern Life. Garden City: Doubleday, Page, 1923.

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

(ii) Benedict, Eardley. "Arthur Heming - A Vignette." Canadian Forum 28 (July 1948): 84.

"Careers of Canadian Painters." Curtain Call 9 (April 1938): 6.

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

Phillips, W. J. "The Art of Arthur Heming." Beaver 271 (September 1940): 24-29.

R., N. R. "Heming's New Drama of the Wilds." Maclean's 38 (July 1, 1925): 5.

(iii) File at the Toronto Public Library.

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![47]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Hildes, Joey. How the Pelican Got Its Baggy Beak. Written and illustrated by Joey Hildes. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 276-277, 287.

(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.

---

[47]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.[48]

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:

Clark, Joan. Thomasina and the Trout Tree. Story by Joan Clark. Pictures by Ingeborg Hiscox. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 283, 289.

(ii) "Ah Well: Downtown in Old Montreal." Montreal Star, June 15. 1968.

"Women Printers Exhibit their Graphics at Montreal Museum." Lachine Messenger, January 9, 1969.

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

HISCOX-JUERGENSEN, Ingeborg see HISCOX, Ingeborg (Juergensen)

HODGES, Carel Vivian see MOISEIWITSCH, 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

[48]Press Release on Ingeborg Hiscox, 1972.

school of J. W. Beatty, then one of Canada's foremost artists."[49] 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."[50] Her Elm Tree Farm is located fifty miles from Metro Toronto, north of Campbelville.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Fowke, Edith, literary ed. Folk Songs of Canada. Richard Johnston, music editor. Illustrated by Elizabeth Wilkes Hoey. 4th ed. Waterloo, Ont.: Waterloo Music, 1954.

_____. 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.: Waterloo Music, 1967.

B. REFERENCES:

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

(ii) 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: Canadiana through a Silk Screen." Ontario Homes and Living, August 1965.

"Two Day Open House: Talented Craftswomen Draw Crowds to Elm Tree Farm." Acton Free Press, October 7, 1970.

---

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

[50]Harvey Currell, "Town and Country Trips," Toronto Sunday Sun, January 20, 1974.

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

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.

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

Horwood, Harold. The Foxes of Beachy Cove. With illustrations by the author. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1967. Also Don Mills, Ont.: Paper Jacks, 1975.

(ii) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:

Horwood, Harold. Newfoundland. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969.

_____. Tomorrow Will Be Sunday. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1966. Also Don Mills, Ont.: Paper Jacks, 1975.

_____. White Eskimo. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1972.

---

[51]Paul O'Neill, The Oldest City: The Story of St. John's, Newfoundland (Erin, Ont.: Press Porcepic, 1975), p. 395.

(iii) ADULT BOOKS EDITED:

Brown, Cassie. Death on the Ice: The Great Newfoundland Sealing Disaster of 1914. By Cassie Brown with Harold Horwood. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1972.

Horwood, Harold, ed. Voices Underground. Poems by Des Walsh, Michael Wade, Drew, Eric Hoyles. Edited and introduced by Harold Horwood. Toronto: New Press, 1972.

(iv) ARTICLES EDITED:

Horwood, Harold, ed. "Tales of the Labrador Indians. Part 1." Collected and translated into English by Mary May Michel, Charles Andrew, Germaine Andrew, Raphael Gregory, and Rose Gregory. With notes and comments by Harold Horwood. Illustrations by John Maunder. New Newfoundland Quarterly 66 (September-November 1967): 17-20.

_____. "Tales of the Labrador Indians. Part 2." Collected and translated by Judith Pone, Pien Nuna, and Bartholomew Jack. With notes and comments by Harold Horwood. Illustrations by John Maunders. New Newfoundland Quarterly 66 (Winter 1968): 16-18.

_____. "Tales of the Labrador Indians. Part 3." Collected and translated by Rose Gregory and Mary May Michel. With notes and comments by Harold Horwood. Illustrations by John Maunders. New Newfoundland Quarterly 66 (Summer 1968): 17-19.

B. REFERENCES:

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

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 14.

O'Neill, Paul. The Oldest City: The Story of St. John's, Newfoundland. Erin, Ont.: Press Porcepic, 1975, p. 395.

(ii) Cameron, Don. "Harold Horwood." Quill & Quire 38 (August 1972): 3.

French, William. "Flawed and Uneven but Promising." Globe and Mail, February 19, 1966.

Grantham, Ronald. "Hip Guy Reports Newfoundlanders Are Really with It." Ottawa Citizen, May 28, 1969.

"Horwood Novel." Ottawa Citizen, March 22, 1975.

Jackson, Marni. "Novelists Roam Newfoundland . . . ." Toronto Star, February 22, 1975.

L., D. M. "Newfie Outport Scandal." Montreal Star, February 5, 1966.

Laurence, Margaret. "Books: Worthy Indeed: Far Removed from Corny Porn and Ice Cakes." Globe and Mail, October 7, 1972.

McCutcheon, Sarah E. "New Newfoundland Poets." Montreal Gazette, March 31, 1973.

Mowat, Farley. "Contemptuous Talent Turns out a Gilded Guide Book." Globe and Mail, May 3, 1969.

Pascoe, Norman. "Raw Revenge." Montreal Star, February 3, 1973.

S., J. "A New Nature Writer that's Hard to Beat." Winnipeg Tribune, December 9, 1967.

Tench, Helen. "Island Boy's Complex Relationships." Ottawa Citizen, March 19, 1966.

"White Eskimo." Ottawa Citizen, January 5, 1974.

"Who Shot White Man's Friend in the Labrador Wilderness?" Ottawa Citizen, April 7, 1973.

(iii) File at the National Library of Canada.

HOUSTON, James Archibald (1921-)

The storyteller James Houston, known as Saumik 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. . . .[52]

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, best-selling novelist and most recently filmmaker. Characteristically, he has managed to keep virtually all of them alive at once.[53]

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 'liktak (1966) and for The White Archer (1968). The original illustrations for The White Archer and Tikta 'liktak, plus fifty additional illustrations for a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television adaptation of Tikta 'liktak are

---

[52]Press Release by Longman, on James Houston's Eskimo Prints, 1971.

[53]John Ayre, "James Houston: The Neglected Hero," Saturday Night 89 (May 1974): 25.

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 contribution 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 Letfern, Rhode Island, United States.

A(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Houston, Alma. Nuki. With drawings by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1953.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Houston, James. Akavak: An Eskimo Journey. Written and illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1968.

_____. Eagle Mask: A West Coast Indian Tale. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1966.

_____. 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 illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1973.

_____. Tikta ' liktak: An Eskimo Legend. Written and illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1965.

_____. The White Archer: An Eskimo Legend. Written and illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1967.

_____. Wolf Run: A Caribou Eskimo Tale. Written and illustrated by James Houston. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1971.

(iii) 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 by James Houston. New York: Atheneum, 1972.

(iv) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:

Houston, James. Canadian Eskimo Art. Ottawa: Department of Northern Affairs and Northern Development, 1954.

---

[54]St. John.

_____. Eskimo Prints. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1971.

_____. Ojibwa Summer. Photographs by B. A. King. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1972.

_____. The White Dawn: An Eskimo Saga. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1971. Also in French edition, L'Aube blanche: Une saga esquimaude. Montreal: Editions Hurtubise, 1972. Available in about twenty different editions, including translations into Eskimo, Russian and Japanese.

(v) FILM WRITTEN:

Houston, James. The White Dawn. (Motion Picture) Produced by Martin Ransohoff; 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:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 12-13. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 47-48, 54, 115, 125, 160-163, 188-189, 190, 245-246, 253, 260, 311.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 47, 49.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 474-475.

(ii) Aiken, D. L. "Baffin Island Legend Provides Basis for Fascinating Tale." Winnipeg Tribune, August 28, 1971.

_____. "A Few More Selections for the Young." Winnipeg Tribune, November 20, 1971.

"Andrée Maillet et James Houston ont écrit les meilleurs livres pour enfants de 1965." Le Nouvelliste, May 28, 1966.

Ashley, Audrey M. "Savage Whites Wreck Civilized Eskimo Life." Ottawa Citizen, June 26, 1971.

Aubrey, Irene E. "Wolf Run: A Caribou Eskimo Tale." Montreal Gazette, November 13, 1971.

"Award." Montreal Gazette, December 19, 1966.

Ayre, John. "James Houston: The Neglected Hero." Saturday Night 89 (May 1974): 25-30.

"Believe All Escaped Injury: Houston, Six Others Wait Rescue in 50-Below North." Ottawa Citizen, February 25, 1955.

Bergin, Jenny. "James Houston (the Man) Salutes his Friends." Ottawa Citizen, April 21, 1973.

Buga, Marie. "Eagle Mask: A West Coast Indian Tale." Montreal Gazette, November 12, 1966.

C., L. "Show Houston's Eskimo Sketches." London Free Press, March 7, 1956.

Clement, Samuel. "Life-and Death-with the Eskimos." Montreal Gazette, June 12, 1971.

"Developing Handicrafts." Montreal Gazette, January 8, 1954.

Dickason, Olive. "Nuki." Montreal Gazette, April 4, 1953.

"Eagle Mask." Montreal Star, November 19, 1966.

Enkin, Esther. "Maker of The White Dawn: Houston's Arctic Love Affair Began with Unexpected Visit." Ottawa Citizen, July 27, 1974.

"Entertained at the Capital." Globe and Mail, October 11, 1958.

"The Eskimo Image." Montreal Star, November 13, 1965.

"An Eskimo Legend." Ottawa Citizen, October 14, 1967.

"Eskimo-made Mace." Globe and Mail, October 20, 1955.

"Eskimo Yarn Wins Prize." Globe and Mail, May 3, 1966.

"Exciting Eskimo Story Retold for Youth with Bold Drawings." Ottawa Citizen, May 29, 1971.

Frazer, Frances. "Uncreeping Flesh." Canadian Literature 35 (Winter 1968): 79-82.

French, William. "Downfall for Kindness." Globe and Mail, June 19, 1971.

Fulford, Robert. "Eskimo Culture and James Houston's Remarkable New Novel." Ottawa Citizen, June 26, 1971.

Gilmour, Clyde. "Despite Snowmobiles and Television: Eskimos Will Never Envy Us, Says Author." Toronto Star, July 27, 1974.

_____. "Scenery Tops the People in Movie White Dawn." Toronto Star, July 27, 1974.

Graham, June. "Tikta-liktak." CBC Times, December 10-16, 1966.

Grantham, Ronald. "Critic's Choice: Alaska Eskimo Masks and Prints from NWT." Ottawa Citizen, August 26, 1967.

_____. "Grim and Gentle Story of the Boy Who Faced Death." Ottawa Citizen, November 27, 1965.

"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.

"James Houston Visit." Quill & Quire 36 (April 3, 1970): 3.

"Jim Houston Leaves Northern Affairs." Ottawa Journal, May 16, 1962.

K., W. Q. "Artist Depicts Eskimos at Work and Play." Ottawa Journal, September 22, 1961.

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

_____. "Pictures by James Houston Shown with Eskimo Work." Ottawa Journal, November 25, 1955.

Large, M. "Biographical Note." North 20 (July - August 1973): 36.

Leah, Vince. "Eskimos Master Concept of Print-Making." Winnipeg Tribune, August 12, 1972.

Lee, Betty. "Arctic Art Good? Bad? Ask an Eskimo Expert." Globe and Mail, June 12, 1971.

_____. "A Heady Ego Trip for Houston." Globe and Mail, July 27, 1974.

_____. "White Dawn: The Arctic Tale Breaks New Cinematic Ground." Globe and Mail, July 27, 1974.

M., L. "Akavak." Montreal Gazette, November 16, 1968.

_____. "Tikta 'liktak." Montreal Gazette, November 13, 1965.

Maeots, Krista. "North Country Author Boosts Understanding of Eskimo." Calgary Herald, June 25, 1966.

"Man Behind the Scene." Ottawa Journal, February 22, 1961.

Martin, P. "Prosperous Eskimo Print-Makers." Canadian Bank 69 (Autumn 1962): 32-41.

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

Platiel, Rudy. "This Arctic Epic Has Eskimo Actors, but the Polar Bear is an Outsider." Globe and Mail, June 9, 1973.

Richardson, Linda. "Houston Has No Regrets: Isolation Preserved Eskimo Art." Sault Ste. Marie Star, January 23, 1975.

Robertson, Helen. "Canadian Painter Writes Book for Small Fry." Winnipeg Tribune, November 9, 1968.

Scott, Steven. "Author Envisions Arctic Kibbutz Bringing Eskimos Back to Land." Montreal Gazette, August 11, 1973.

_____. "Book Becomes Best-Seller: Disruption of Age-Old Culture Upsets Author of Eskimo Epic." Montreal Gazette, July 14, 1971.

_____. "Hollywood Filming Saga with Dialogue in Eskimo." Ottawa Citizen, July 12, 1973.

"Seven in RCMP Otter: Ottawa Man on Plane Hunted Over . . . ." Ottawa Citizen, February 24, 1955.

"Songs of the Dream People." Vancouver Sun, November 9, 1973.

Taylor, Noel. "Houston Novel Well Filmed: White Dawn: Drama and Documentary." Ottawa Citizen, July 27, 1974.

Townsend, Sally. "Perfect Book for Children Explains Life of Eskimos." Globe and Mail, March 14, 1953.

Van Dusen, Jack. "Artist Leaves North, but Artists Remain." Ottawa Citizen, May 16, 1962.

Weiselberger, Carl. "Finds Eskimo Carvings Original and Powerful." Ottawa Citizen, November 24, 1954.

_____. "Houston Exhibit Tells Truth about Eskimos." Ottawa Citizen, September 20, 1961.

_____. "New Vigorous Style Shown in Houston Eskimo Painting." Ottawa Citizen, November 12, 1958.

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

HOWARD-GIBBON, Amelia Frances (1825-1874)

The teacher and author-illustrator Howard-Gibbon was born in Arundel, England on July 25, 1825. In 1859, Howard-Gibbon was teaching in Sarnia, a small town in southwest Ontario. It was in Sarnia that she drew and lettered Canada's first-known picture alphabet book in English. Judith St. John has written:

> 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:

Howard-Gibbon, Amelia Frances. An Illustrated Comic Alphabet. Designed by Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966. This 1966 printing of the 1859 created book, includes explanatory pages by Judith St. John, Librarian in charge of the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, "About Miss Howard-Gibbon and her Illustrated Comic Alphabet."

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 13. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 272, 287, 311.

---

[55]St. John, "About Miss Howard-Gibbon and Her Illustrated Comic Alphabet," in An Illustrated Comic Alphabet designed by Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966), n.p.

Egoff, Sheila and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 48, 61.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 4, 71.

(ii) "Books: C Was a Captain, Covered with Lace." Montreal Gazette, November 12, 1966.

Carson, Jo. "Toronto Library May Publish Early Manuscript for Children." Globe and Mail, October 5, 1965.

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

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."[56] Hudon lives in the city of his birth.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Hébert, Jacques. Aïcha, l'Africaine. Illustré de Normand Hudon. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1950. (Rêve et vie.)

---

[56]Jacques de Roussan, Normand Hudon (Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967), n.p.

Hudon, Normand. Le Pic: Magazine de bonne mine. Illustré. [no. 1] (October 1972). Anjou, Montreal: Production G.L.

Uguay, Huguette, éd. Dis-nous quelques chose: Poésies pour les tout petits. Choisies par Huguette Uguay. Illustré par Normand Hudon. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1961.

(ii) ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Hudon, Normand. A la potence. Montreal: Editions à la Page, 1961.

_____. La caricature. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967.

_____. J'ai mauvaise mine. Montreal: Editions de l'Autorité, 1954.

_____. Parlez-moi d'humour. Montréal: Editions du Jour, 1965.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) de Roussan, Jacques. Normand Hudon. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1967.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 311.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, pp. 478-479.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "Art Notes: Primitive Art on Display." Montreal Star, November 24, 1962.

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

"Les derniers arrivés." Le Petit Journal, December 19, 1965.

de Roussan, Jacques. "Normand Hudon, le caricaturiste et le peintre." Cité Libre 16 (December 1965): 25-30.

Hamelin, Jean. "Accusateur public . . . Norman Hudon envoie ses victimes à la potence." La Presse, March 18, 1961.

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

Jasmin, Claude. "Ironie, humour, virtuosité." La Presse, November 24, 1962.

Jasmin, Claude. "Le visage inconnu de Normand Hudon." La Presse, November 24, 1962, p. 23.

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

Moore, Jacqueline. "Master of Irreverent Wit." Weekend Magazine 6 (No. 44, 1956): 29, 50-51.

"Normand Hudon." Le Devoir, September 18, 1965.

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

"Normand Hudon au Devoir." Le Devoir, January 1, 1959.

"Normand Hudon, peintre." La Presse. November 24, 1962.

"Normand Hudon prend son 'Come back' au sérieux." Télé Press, June 5, 1971.

O'Brien, Andy. "Andy O'Brien Says Artist Hudon's Brush Points to an Oddity of Sport wherein Age Enhances Hockey Glamor." Carricatures by Normand Hudon. Weekend Magazine 9 (no. 43, 1959): 60-61.

Robillard, J.-P. "Avec A la Potence de Normand Hudon: Le jeu de massacre continue." Le Petit Journal, March 26, 1961.

_____. "La tête la première: Normand Hudon et les autres." Le Petit Journal, November 23, 1958.

Savoie, Louise. "L'artiste de la semaine." Montréal Télé-Radiomonde, September 2, 1967.

(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:

Downie, Mary Alice, and Downie, John. Honor Bound. Illustrated by Joan Huffman. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1971.

B. REFERENCE:

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

IHRIG, Robert (fl. 1950-1970)

Bob Ihrig was born in Lansing, Michigan. In the 1950's Ihrig 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:

Perez, Norah A. Strange Summer in Stratford. Illustrated by Robert Ihrig. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co., 1968.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 196.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 2. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968, p. 505.

(ii) "The Artist, Bob Ihrig." Stratford Times, April 12, 1967.

Keane, Ted. "Art with Ted Keane." Stratford Times, June 26, 1968.

"Stratford Artist: He's Going to be Busy." Stratford Beacon-Herald, July 22, 1972.

(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

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:

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 133.

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

pencil."[57] 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."[58] 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.

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

Italiano, Carlo. The Sleighs of My Childhood/Les traineaux de mon enfance. Written and illustrated by Carlo Italiano. Traduction par René Chicoine. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1974.

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Gougeon, Helen. Helen Gougeon's Original Canadian Cookbook. Illustrated by Carlo Italiano. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1975.

---

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

[58]Helen Boyd, "Sleigh Centre of the World," Ottawa Citizen, November 2, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 13. (Mimeographed.)

_____. "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and up-dated edition. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 48, 52. (Mimeographed.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 4, 71.

(ii) Basile, Jean. "La fiction: Nouvelles . . . :" Le Devoir, December 21, 1974.

Boyd, Helen. "Sleigh Centre of the World." Ottawa Citizen, November 2, 1974.

"Carlo Italiano." Feliciter 21 (July-August 1975): 17.

de Roussan, Jacques. "Les traîneaux de mon enfance." Perspectives 16 (October 5, 1974): 4.

Fleming, Marjorie. "Carlo Italiano." Bookbird 13 (June 15, 1976): 16.

"Heavyweight of Letters Produce Big, Glossy Tomes." Toronto Star, December 7, 1974.

Leslie, Susan. "Sleigh Bells and Other Jingles." Books in Canada 3 (December 1974): 11-13.

McDonough, Irma. "Profile: Carlo Italiano." In Review 9 (Autumn 1975): 14-16.

Royer, Jean. "Les traîneaux de l'enfance de Carlo Italiano à Montréal." Le Soleil, January 4, 1975.

(iii) 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

---

[59]Eve Zaremba, ed. Privilege of Sex: A Century of Canadian Women (Toronto: House of Anansi, 1974), p. 6.

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."[60] 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 faraway 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 sheds 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(i) 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 Brunswick, 1957), p. 78.

[62]Ibid. p. 92.

_____. Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada. 3 volumes. London: Saunders and Ottley, 1938,; reprint ed., Rexdale, Ont.: Coles Publishing Co., 1972 (Coles Canadiana Collection.) Also Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada. Selections. Introduction: Clara Thomas. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1965. (New Canadian Library No. 46.)

(ii) ADULT BOOKS WRITTEN:

Jameson, Anna Brownell. The History of our Lord as Exemplified in Works of Art. 2nd ed. London: Longmans, Green, 1865.

_____. Sacred and Legendary Art. 4 volumes. London: n.p., 1852-1861.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970, p. 172.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 54.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957, pp. 78-92, 333.

St. John, Judith. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books: 1566-1910. A Catalogue. Volume 1. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1958, p. 125.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 387.

Thomas, Clara. Love and Work Enough: The Life of Anna Jameson. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967. (University of Toronto Department of English Studies and Texts.)

Zaremba, Eve, ed. Privilege of Sex: A Century of Canadian Women. Toronto: House of Anansi, 1974, pp. 5-7, 36-50.

(ii) Klinck, Carl F. "British in the Bush." Canadian Literature 27 (Winter 1966): 77-79.

New, W. H. "Enough Understanding." Canadian Literature 35 (Winter 1968): 93-94.

(iii) 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

---

[63]Book Jacket of C. W. Jefferys' The Picture Gallery of Canadian History: Discovery to 1900. Combined ed. (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1975.)

[64]Sybille Pantazzi, "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940," National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (no. 7, 1966): 7.

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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Boyle, David. Uncle Jim's Canadian Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1908.

Pickthall, Marjorie Lowry Christie. Billy's Hero: Or the Valley of Gold. By Marjorie Pickthall. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1908.

_____. Dick's Desertion: A Boy's Adventures in the Canadian Forest. By Marjorie Pickthall. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1905.

_____. The Straight Road. By Marjorie Pickthall, Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1906.

Wallace, William Stewart. The First Book of Canadian History. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1928.

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

---

[65]Dennis Duffy, "Art-History: Charles William Jefferys as Canada's Curator," Journal of Canadian Studies/Revue d'études canadiennes 11 (November 1976): 3.

[66]Barry Lord, The History of Painting in Canada: Toward a People's Art (Toronto: NC Press, 1974), p. 171.

[67]"Archivist Is Given Collection," Coin, Stamp, Antique News 10 (May 27, 1972.)

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Jefferys, Charles William. Canada's Past in Pictures. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1934.

_____. Dramatic Episodes in Canada's Story. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Press of the Hunter-Rose Co., 1930.

_____. The Formative Years. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1968.

Jefferys, Charles William, and McLean, T. W. The Picture Gallery of Canadian History. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. 3 vols. Vol. 1: Beginning to 1783; Vol. 2: 1763 to 1830; Vol. 3: 1830 to 1900. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1942 to 1950. Also The Picture Gallery of Canadian History: Discovery to 1900. Combined edition. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1975.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Haliburton, Thomas C. Sam Slick in Pictures. Edited by Malcolm Park. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1956.

Symons, Harry. Fences. Illustrated by C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1958, 1974.

Wallace, William Stewart. By Star and Compass. 2nd rev. ed. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1953.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Colgate, William G. C. W. Jefferys. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1944.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 32.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 551-555.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 51.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972. pp. 138-139.

(ii) "Archivist is Given Collection." Coin, Stamp, Antique News 10 (May 27, 1972.)

"Artist in Bronze." Globe and Mail, August 27, 1960.

"C. W. Jefferys Is Dead: Was Historical Artist." Montreal Gazette, October 8, 1951.

"Canadian Artist Author Versatile." Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, September 25, 1942.

"Charles W. Jefferys." Toronto Telegram, August 25, 1945.

Deacon, William Arthur. "Senior Canadian Artist Finishes Picture History." Globe and Mail, December 30, 1950.

Duff, Dennis. "Art-History: Charles William Jefferys as Canada's Curator." Journal of Canadian Studies/Revue d'études canadiennes 11 (November 1976): 3-18.

"Jefferys' Daughters: Famous Father Remote." Ottawa Citizen, April 13, 1972.

"Jefferys Honored." Montreal Gazette, September 3, 1960.

Jones, Donald. "Historical Toronto: Our Most Recognizable Artist." Toronto Star, May 10, 1975.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Jefferys Paintings Get Proper Attention at Last." Globe and Mail, December 2, 1976.

Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists, 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (no. 7, 1966): 6-24.

"Picture Gallery by Jefferys Ends Canadian History Pageant." Toronto Star, December 16, 1950.

Pierce, Lorne H. "C. W. Jefferys, OSA, RCA, LL.D." Papers and Records 41 (No. 4, 1949): 213-216.

_____. "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.

Robson, Albert H. "C. W. Jefferys, RCA, LL.D: A Great Canadian Artist and Educationist." School Progress 6 (November 1937): 15-16, 25.

Staley, J. E. "Jefferys: Painter of the Prairies." Maclean's 26 (July 1913): 81.

"Sketches of Canada's History." Ottawa Citizen, December 24, 1957.

"Wealth of Jefferys Drawings in Story of Canada's Creation." Ottawa Citizen, December 28, 1968.

"Who Was C. W. Jefferys?" Imperial Oil Review 51 (July 1967): 1.

(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, 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:

Cutler, Ebbitt. I Once Knew an Indian Woman. Drawings by Bruce Johnson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1973. When first published under its original title, The Last Noble Savage: A Laurentian Idyll. Drawings by Bruce Johnson. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1967, it won first prize in the Centennial Literature Awards.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 562-563.

(ii) 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

---

[68]Book Jacket of Ebbitt Cutler's I Once Knew an Indian Woman (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1973.)

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:

Harris, Christie, and Johnston, Moira. Figleafing through History: The Dynamics of Dress. Sketches by Moira Johnston. New York: Atheneum, 1971.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Harris, Christie. The Confessions of a Toe-Hanger. Drawings by Moira Johnston. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1967.

_____. You Have to Draw the Line Somewhere. Drawings by Moira Johnston. New York: Atheneum, 1964.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 199-200.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 45.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 19.

(ii) "History of Dress." Ottawa Citizen, May 25, 1972.

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 free-lance artist in Toronto.[70]

---

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

[70]Book Jacket of Lorrie McLaughlin's Shogomoc Sam (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1970.)

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

McLaughlin, Lorrie. Shogomoc Sam. Illustrated by Randy Jones. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1970.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 63.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 52.

(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:

Johnston, Patronella. Tales of Nokomis. Illustrated by Francis Kagige. Don Mills, Ont.: Musson Book Co., 1970.

---

[71]Wilfred Pelletier, "Childhood in an Indian Village." This Magazine Is about Schools 3 (Spring 1969): 22.

[72]"Francis Kagige," Press Release, Toronto Central Library Art Gallery, October 1964.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 51, 270.

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

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 7.

(ii) Pelletier, Wilfred. "Childhood in an Indian Village." This Magazine Is About Schools 3 (Spring 1969): 6-22.

(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 (1945-1946), 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.

---

[73]Dusan Bresky, "Employed at the Tech: Trapper Turned Artist Now Heads School Here," Calgary Herald, February 21, 1953.

A.(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Campbell, Marjorie Wilkins. The Nor'Westers: The Fight for the Fur Trade. Illustrated by Illingworth Kerr. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1961. (Great Stories of Canada.)

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Innis, Mary Quale. Travellers West. Illustrated by Illingworth Kerr. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1956.

Scott, Joseph M. The Story of Our Canadian Northland. Illustrated by Illingworth Kerr. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1946.

Wood, Kerry. Willowdale. Illustrated by Illingworth Kerr. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1956.

(iii) BOOK WRITTEN:

Kerr, Illingworth. Gay Dogs and Dark Horses. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1946.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 63.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 633-634.

Render, Lorne E. Glenbow Collects. Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1970, p. 10. (Art Publication #1.)

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 1. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, p. 175.

(ii) Bresky, Dusan. "Employed at the Tech: Trapper Turned Artist, Now Heads School Here." Calgary Herald, February 21, 1953.

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

Walker, Ann. "Kid from the Sticks Had Faith in Own Ability." Regina Leader Post, June 6, 1974.

(iii) 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 Ukranian Free Academy of Sciences Art

Gallery in Winnipeg."[74]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED.

Chafe, J. W. Extraordinary Tales from Manitoba History. Illustrated by Peter Kuch. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973.

Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Women's Council, comp. The Flying Ship and Other Ukrainian Folk Tales. Translated by Victoria Symchych and Olga Vesey. Illustrated by Peter Kuch. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, p. 688.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 9.

(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.[75]

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

---

[74]Colin S. MacDonald, comp., A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. (Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971), p. 688.

[75]Marq de Villiers, "William Kurelek: Portrait of the Artist as a Tormented Man," Weekend Magazine 24 (July 6, 1974): 2.

explained the interrelationship between Kurelek's art and his past mental anguishes. 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."[76]

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.[77]

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

---

[76]Lord, pp. 220-221.

[77]Egoff, 1975, p. 282; p. 264; p. 282.

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."[78] Kurelek died in Toronto, Ontario, on November 3, 1977.

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

Kurelek, William. Lumberjack. Paintings and story by William Kurelek. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1974.

_____. A Prairie Boy's Summer. Paintings and story by William Kurelek. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1975.

_____. A Prairie Boy's Winter. Paintings and story by William Kurelek. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1973.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Forman, Joan. Westward to Canaan. Illustrated by William Kurelek. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1972.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS PAINTED AND WRITTEN:

Kurelek, William. Kurelek's Canada. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1975. Also Kurelek's Country. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1975.

_____. O Toronto. Introduction by James Bacque. Toronto: New Press, 1973.

_____. Passion of Christ. Niagara Falls: Niagara Falls Art Gallery and Museum, 1974.

(iv) ADULT BOOK WRITTEN:

Kurelek, William. Someone With Me. Autobiography of William Kurelek. Introduction by James B. Maas. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, n.d.

---

[78]Personal letter from May Cutler, February 13, 1976.

(v) ARTICLE WRITTEN:

Kurelek, William. "Another Perspective: Hushing the Noisy Revolution." Weekend Magazine 26 (April 10, 1976): 20-21.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 13-14. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 227, 260, 264, 267, 269, 280-282, 290, 311.

Hubbard, R. H., and Ostiguy, J. R. Three Hundred Years of Canadian Art/Trois cents ans d'art canadien. Ottawa: National Gallery of Canada, 1967, p. 239.

Lord, Barry. The History of Painting in Canada: Toward a People's Art. Toronto: NC Press, 1974, pp. 219-220, 244.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 693-696.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp.45, 71.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 1. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, p. 180.

(ii) "Arctic Wastes." Elliot Lake Standard, September 23, 1970.

"Art Display at City Firm." Brantford Expositor, October 31, 1973.

"Artist Building A-Shelter." Toronto Daily Star, August 5, 1967.

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

"The Artwork of Canadian Artist William Kurelek." Scarborough Mirror, November 29, 1967.

Ashby, Audrey M. "Simplicity: Canada by Kurelek." Ottawa Citizen, December 13, 1975.

"At Least One Viewer Is Offended by Artist Kurelek's Paintings." Toronto Daily Star, March 13, 1969.

"Avant-garde Artist Here." Ottawa Citizen, February 16, 1974.

Ayre, Robert. "Humanity and Trash in Gallery XII." Star Weekly, April 13, 1963.

_____. "Kurelek: The Artist As Moralist." Montreal Star, March 6, 1965.

_____. "Probing Lasting Values." Montreal Star, April 30, 1969.

Barnhouse, Dorothy. "Alberta Painter's Work Is Paradox." Edmonton Journal, February 9, 1965.

_____. "There Is a War Going Behind the Quiet, Conventional Façade of William Kurelek." Edmonton Journal, November 13, 1967.

Bates, Catherine. "Painting the Prairies." Montreal Star, October 6, 1973.

"Best-known Canadian Painter." Globe and Mail, November 29, 1975.

"Building for Art Is a Work of Art." Chatham News, July 29, 1972.

Burkman, Kay. "Breughel at Versailles." Books in Canada 3 (January-February 1974).

"Burnaby Displays Kurelek Art." New Westminster Columbian, October 19, 1973.

"CACL Children's Awards." Feliciter 22 (August 1976): 3.

"Canadian Book Wins Times Award." Montreal Gazette, November 5, 1973.

Carroll, Joy. "Kurelek Sees Us Better Than We See Ourselves." Maclean's 88 (August 1975): 70.

Civen, Janice, and Civen, Sherman. "Keep Kurelek Exhibition in Canada." Ottawa Citizen, May 15, 1976.

Colombo, J. R. "William Kurelek at the Isaacs Gallery, Toronto." Canadian Art 20 (September-October 1963): 270.

"Commissioned Art Display Opens in City Church Hall." Fort William Times Journal, May 18, 1968.

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

Crawford, Lenore. "People Portrayal Criticized in Kurelek Art." London Evening Free Press, March 17, 1971.

_____. "Religious Painter Sees Middle Ages Basis for Real Art Revival." London Free Press, February 9, 1965.

Cummings, A. E., and Richardson, J. E. "Children's Books." Globe and Mail, November 15, 1973.

Daigneault, Claude. "Le plus beau livre: L'enfance dont se souvient l'adulte." Le Soleil, November 10, 1973.

de Villiers, Marq. "The Agony and the Ecstasy of William Kurelek." Weekend Magazine 24 (July 6, 1974): 2-8.

Dumas, Paul. "William Kurelek's l'imagier visionnaire." L'Information médicale et paramédicale 19 (October 7, 1967).

Dunlop, Alasdair. "Kurelek's Paintings True to Life, Yet Visionary." Edmonton Journal, November 25, 1970.

Duval, Art. "Humble, Sincere, Talented Religious Tracts in Paint." Toronto Telegram, May 25, 1963.

Edmonstone, Wayne. "Admirable Metro Artist Haunted by World's Sins." Toronto Daily Star, October 13, 1972.

"Exposition des oeuvres de Kurelek illustrant la vie des paysans de l'Ukraine et de l'ouest canadien." Sherbrooke Tribune, November 2, 1968.

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

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

Fedor, John. "Paintings Are Jewels: New Gallery: Work of Art." Niagara Falls Review, July 9, 1971.

"40 Kurelek Works to Be on Display." Thunder-Bay Times Journal, November 22, 1971.

French, William. "Is It Because Kurelek Sells and Canada Doesn't?" Globe and Mail, January 20, 1976.

Fulford, Robert. "Bill Kurelek Remains a Stranger Despite the Success of His Art." Toronto Star, December 8, 1973.

_____. "A Sad, Sad Story in Paint." Toronto Daily Star, September 26, 1964.

_____. "Strange Autobiography of W. Kurelek." Ottawa Citizen, December 8, 1973.

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

Grantham, Ronald. "Kurelek Rated Unique as a Painter, Prophet." Ottawa Citizen, December 1, 1973.

"Hauling Sheaves." Fort Frances Daily Bulletin, April 21, 1969.

Heller, Lianne. "Artist's Paintings Outstanding." Owen Sound Sun Times, June 8, 1974.

Heywood, Irene. "Kurelek's Paintings of Pioneer Farm." Montreal Gazette, August 30, 1969.

"The Hound of Heaven." Toronto Daily Star, November 14, 1976.

Hunt, Jacquie. "Prairie Boy: Kurelek Does It Again, with Summer Memories." Ottawa Citizen, August 9, 1975.

Jensen, Gregory. "Canadian Artist's Style Puzzles London Viewers." Vancouver Province, April 14, 1972.

K., W. Q. "Wide Open Spaces Depicted in Painting." Ottawa Journal, February 24, 1975.

Kamienski, Jan. "His Far Horizons Beckon." Winnipeg Tribune, April 7, 1966.

Kewley, Dave. "The Passion of Christ at Falls Museum." Niagara Falls Review, March 11, 1972.

Kilbourn, E. "W. Kurelek." Canadian Art 19 (March-April 1962): 136-137.

Kilbourn, Elizabeth. "Art and Artists: Dogma and Experience." Toronto Star, May 18, 1963.

Kirkman, Terry, and Heviz, Judy. "Kurelek's Art Reveals Power of Bible Stories." Montreal Star, June 17, 1971.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Honors and Tributes for the Happy Canadian." Globe and Mail, December 20, 1974.

_____. "Kurelek to Exhibit in London." Globe and Mail, March 17, 1972.

_____. "Outstretched Hand and Averted Eye. Kurelek, Roberts: A Sense of Identity." Globe and Mail, October 14, 1972.

_____. "A Solemn Gospel in Temperas." Globe and Mail, February 26, 1970.

_____. "A Week When Art Wins Appeal to Heart." Globe and Mail, November 14, 1970.

"Kurelek Big Draw at Gallery." Ottawa Journal, October 15, 1971.

"Kurelek Captures Montreal." Montreal Gazette, December 20, 1975.

"Kurelek Exhibition Opens." Brantford Expositor, May 4, 1974.

"Kurelek Featured." Ottawa Journal, June 28, 1975.

"Kurelak [sic] Illustrates Children's Book." Quill & Quire 38 (November 1972): 8.

"Kurelek Paintings Are on View Courtesy of Ukrainian Women." Port Arthur News Chronicle, May 23, 1968.

"Kureleck [sic] Paintings Displayed." Woodstock-Ingersoll-Sentinel-Review, November 16, 1970.

"Kurelek's Book Wins N.Y. Prize." Ottawa Citizen, November 5, 1973.

"Kurelek's Canada: Religious Worship for the Land." Montreal Gazette, November 1, 1975.

"Kurelek's Toronto: A Unique and Gripping Vision." Toronto Life 7 (November 1973): 60-63.

Leslie, Susan. "Growing Up Untidy." Books in Canada 4 (June 1975): 10-11.

Lind, Loren. "Many Mayors, Few Tears." Globe and Mail, March 6, 1974.

Littman, Sol. "An Admirer Stoutly Defends the Art of William Kurelek." Toronto Star, January 3, 1974.

Lowndes, Joan. "Esthetic Conflicts Are Evident in Kurelek Shows." Vancouver Sun, October 15, 1973.

_____. "Kurelek: Visionary Painter as Pragmatic Salesman." Vancouver Sun, October 13, 1973.

McCarthy, Pearl. "Kurelek Show Significant One." Globe and Mail, April 2, 1960.

McLéod, N. Bruce. "William Kurelek: Prophet with Paint." The United Church of Canada Observer 139 (April 1, 1968).

Martin, Robert. "After the Anguish; 3 Books in One Year." Globe and Mail, October 20, 1973.

"Meet William Kurelek." Don Mills News, December 7, 1967.

"Le meilleur livre illustré." Le Soleil, November 6, 1973.

Michener, Wendy. "Kurelek." The Globe Magazine, January 20, 1968.

Montbizon, Rea. "To Return Glory to God." Montreal Gazette, March 6, 1965.

Morley, Patricia. "A Prairie Boyhood Full of Wonder and Dry Humor." Ottawa Journal, August 23, 1975.

"Niagara Falls Art Gallery Offers a Unique Religious Experience." Toronto Star, April 21, 1973.

Nixon, Virginia. "Kurelek's Message Is Sharp and Clear." Montreal Gazette, June 19, 1971.

"Paintings by Kurelek Coming to Art Gallery." Winnipeg Tribune, March 12, 1966.

Perry, Art. "Artist William Kurelek: Spokesman for Prairies." Vancouver Province, June 17, 1974.

"Une petité chronique 'Western'." La Presse, August 30, 1969.

"Prairie Artist in Lumberjack Land." Ottawa Citizen, December 21, 1974.

"A Prairie Boy's Summer." Weekend Magazine 25 (July 5, 1975): 14-17.

"A Prairie Boy's Winter." Weekend Magazine 22 (December 23, 1972): 16-19.

Russell, Paul. "Masterpieces from the Prairies' Painter." Toronto Daily Star, November 14, 1970.

Saltmarche, Kenneth. "You'll Never Forget These!" Windsor Star, January 12, 1974.

Sandiford, Judith. "Painting Beauty: Kurelek's Miracle." Ottawa Citizen, March 6, 1976.

"Simcoe Little Theatre." Simcoe Reformer, January 17, 1973.

"Symbolic Painting Will Put 14 Mayors in Crombie's Office." Toronto Star, March 14, 1974.

Sypnowich, Peter. "The Easter Story." Star Weekly, April 13, 1963.

"Tableau de Kurelek à la Galerie de Winnipeg." Le Soleil, April 14, 1966.

Thériault, Normand. "De Walt Disney à Savonarole: Et maintenant: Saint Matthieu." La Presse, June 19, 1971.

"Toward an Appreciation and Understanding of Primitive Art." Canadian Art 20 (June 1963): 163-167.

Turner, Linda. "Private Art Collection, Book Illustrations on View at Rodman." St. Catherines Standard, January 12, 1974.

Tyrwhitt, M. Janice. "William Kurelek: The Power of Obsession." Saturday Night 77 (May 26, 1962): 30-32.

"Ukrainian Paintings on Display." Edmonton Journal, January 7, 1972.

Waller, Adrian. "The Quest for the Best." Quill & Quire 40 (December 1974): 13.

Watkins, Ralph. "In One of the William Kurelek Paintings." Winnipeg Tribune, February 9, 1965.

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

"Western Scene." Thunder Bay Times Journal, November 26, 1971.

"William Kurelek." Montreal Star, March 20, 1967.

"William Kurelek expose: De la misère humaine au mysticisme." Sherbrooke Tribune, November 4, 1968.

"World-Renowned Artist Had Deeply Troubled Life." Thunder Bay News-Chronicle, November 27, 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 Lafortune 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, Lafortune replied:

> Aux Beaux-Arts, je me suis spécialisé en décors de théatre. 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, le document audio-visuel 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.[79]

A.(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Boily, Reina. Collection Plume-au-vent. Images de Marcel Bernier et Claude Lafortune. 4 vols. Boucherville, Que.: Le Sablier, 1972. Vol. 1: La maison champignon; Vol. 2: La verte demoiselle; Vol. 3: Les quatre saisons de Plume-au-vent; Vol. 4: Au pays de l'arc-en-ciel.

Major, Henriette. La surprise de Dame Chenille. Raconté dans les décors de Claude Lafortune. Photographiés par Jean-Lois Frund. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1970. (Premier pas.)

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Lafortune, Claude. Un beau coffre pour toi. Texte et dessins, Claude Lafortune. Montreal: Editions Ici Radio-Canada et Editions Héritage, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 4. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 88.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis. Concordia University, 1975, pp. 17, 19, 20, 36, 37, 44, 45, 51, 54, 57, 59. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 57, 99, 105, 112, 164, 234, 287, 295, 312.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 88.

---

[79] Fontannaz, p. 44.

(ii) Rowan, Renée. "Le livre d'images." Le Devoir: Un Supplément, May 18, 1976.

Saint-Hilaire, Gisele. "Young Canada." Montreal Gazette, November 15, 1971, p.

LALIBERTÉ, Madeleine-Marie-Jacqueline (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 competiton."[80]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Roy, Carman. Contes populaires gaspésiens. Illustrations de Madeleine Laliberté. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1952. (La grande aventure.)

_____. Le géant brigandin. Illustrations de Madeleine Laliberté. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1956.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 312.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, p. 716.

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

LALIBERTÉ, Norman (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.

---

[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 Siena 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. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Hieatt, Constance. The Castle of Ladies. Illustrated by Norman Laliberté. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1973.

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Laliberté, Norman. Demi-douzaine. Six sérigraphies originales de Norman Laliberté; poème de Yves Robillard. Montreal: Guilde graphique, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 716-717.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 6.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "Normand Laliberté a Religious Art." Montreal Star, May 15, 1965.

Capper, Ann. "Laliberté's Contagious Quality of Joy." Montreal Gazette, November 8, 1969.

Montbizon, Réa. "The Spell Is Inescapable." Montreal Gazette, May 15, 1965.

(iii) 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

[81] Ibid.

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.

---

[82]Pantazzi, 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Lachelier, Barthelémy-G. Vissouville. Illustré avec 8 dessins originaux de Robert LaPalme. 2 vol. Montreal: Le cercle du livre de France, 1949.

Maillet, Andrée. Ristontac. Illustrations en couleurs par Robert LaPalme. Montreal: Editions Parizeau, 1945.

(ii) BOOK WRITTEN:

LaPalme, Robert. Oliphant. Montreal: Pavillon international de l'humour, Terre des hommes, 1973.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 4. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 80.

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois" M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, p. 4. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

Gagnon, Jean-Louis. La Palme, the First Twenty Years of the Canadian Caricaturist. Montreal: Cercle du livre de France, 1950.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 110, 312.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 736-738.

(ii) "Art Notes: Able Painter La Palme Also Great Showman." Montreal Standard, July 15, 1950.

Ayre, Robert. "Bravo! La Palme." Canadian Art 2 (April-May 1945).

_____. "La Palme Exhibit Marvellously Entertaining in Design and Color." Montreal Star, November 4, 1950.

B., E. d. "Un canadese a Roma." Italian Observer (Rome), June 4, 1949.

Banty, Bill. "Expo 67: Murals while You Wait." Montreal Gazette, March 23, 1966.

Bovin, Nicole. "Le rêve de Robert La Palme: Un musée consacré à l'humour." Montreal Photo-Journal, September 10, 1973.

"Canadian Artist to Spend Time in Paris." Halifax Chronicle-Herald, September 3, 1953.

"Caricatures de Robert La Palme en vente au musée des Beaux-Arts." Le Devoir, February 4, 1961.

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

Farrell, Alexander. "For Place des Arts: Top Canadian Caricaturist Tackles Mural Challenge." Ottawa Journal, April 9, 1963.

_____. "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.

Forster, Michael. "Able Painter La Palme: Also Great Showman." Montreal Standard, July 15, 1950.

Gachon, Jean. "Robert La Palme expose à Paris." Le Droit, January 13, 1950.

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

"La Palme quitte Le Devoir." Le Devoir, January 31, 1959.

"La Palme's Expo Poster Wins Prize." Montreal Star, March 1, 1967.

McCarthy, Pearl. "Art and Artists: Brilliant Work." Globe and Mail, February 28, 1946.

"Mountainside Painting." Montreal Standard, September 2, 1950.

"Une oeuvre humaine." La Presse, December 16, 1967.

Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 6-24.

"Portrait." Canadian Homes 27 (April 1950): 39.

"Quebec at Work." Montreal Star, November 2, 1963.

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

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

"Robert La Palme shows fertile imagination." Montreal Gazette, November 4, 1950.

"Robert La Palme Shows Murals in Gouache." Montreal Gazette, December 8, 1945.

Stewart, William. "De la touche poétique." Le Droit, September 1, 1953.

_____. "Montreal Plans to Beautify City's New Subway Stations." Saint John Evening Times-Globe, February 27, 1967.

"Toronto Shows Work by Robert La Palme." Montreal Gazette, November 16, 1957.

"La vie des arts: Une tapisserie à sujet mythologique de Robert La Palme à la Place des Arts." Le Devoir, May 14, 1963.

(iii) Personal letter from the artist, June 28, 1976.

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

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:

Burch, Robert. Queenie Peavy. Illustrated by Jerry Lazare. New York: Viking Press, 1966.

Hood, John Edward. Hunters of the North. Illustrations by Jerry Lazare. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1966.

Little, Jean. Home from Far. Illustrated by Jerry Lazare. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co., 1965.

Phelan, Josephine. The Bold Heart: The Story of Father Lacombe. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965. (Great Stories of Canada.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Arbuthnot, May Hill, and Sutherland, Zena. Children and Books. 4th ed. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1972, pp. 8, 449, 479, 652.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 68, 203, 222.

Hirsh, Michael, and Loubert, Patrick. The Great Canadian Comic Books. Designed and illustrated by Clive Smith. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971, pp. 114, 121, 180, 242.

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968, p. 137.

(ii) 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:

> Irène Legendre est une personnalité en vue du monde artistique et littéraire du Canada français. Ancienne élève de l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Québec, elle a poursuivi des études de peinture à New York avec de grands maîtres européens. Grand Prix de peinture aux Concours artistiques de la Province en 1945, auteur d'une Petite Histoire de l'Art Moderne, Voyages nombreux en Europe, en Egypte, au Moyen-Orient. Depuis douze ans,

professeur de dessin et de peinture à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montréal.[83]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Legendre, Irène. Pompon chéri. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1959.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 233, 313.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, p. 796.

(ii) DéneChaud, Jean. "Présentation d'une rétrospective des tableaux d'Irène Legendre." La Presse, November 25, 1950.

Forster, Michael. "Speaking of Art: Irene Legendre Show; Paintings from Paris." Montreal Standard, November 25, 1950.

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

LETARTE, 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.[84]

---

[83]Editions Beauchemin Press Release, January 12, 1960.

[84]Montreal Museum of Fine Arts News Release (85/4.11.74.)

Letarte lives in Montreal, Quebec.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Durand, Lucille. Le cordonnier Pamphile, mille-pattes. Illustré par Jean Letarte. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1964. (Le canoë d'argent.)

_____. 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:

(i) Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 84-86.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 313-314.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1971, pp. 819-820.

(ii) Brûlé, Michel. "Jean Letarte: Un cinéaste hors-cadre et, peut-être, hors pair." Le Nouveau Journal, April 4, 1962.

(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.

LYTLE, William (fl. 1963-1965)

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:

Bramwell, Barbara, and Bramwell, Heather. Adventure at the Mill. Illustrated by William Lytle. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963. (Buckskin Books.)

Creighton, Luella B. Tecumseh: The Story of the Shawnee Chief. Illustrated by William Lytle. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Morrison, Helen, ed. Rubaboo 3. Illustrated by William Lytle. Toronto: Gage Educational Publishing, 1964. (Stories for Young Canada.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 63, 96, 217.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 944.

(ii) "Artist William Lytle." Ontario Dental Association Journal, July 1963.

Gosztonyi, Judith de. "Rubaboo 3." Montreal Gazette, November 14, 1964.

"Rubaboo 3," Ottawa Citizen, November 28, 1964.

(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.

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:

MacDonald, Kendall James. Patrick the Diesel. Written and illustrated by Kendall James MacDonald. Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 276-277, 287.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 4.

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

(iii) 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,

---

[87]"Thoreau MacDonald," Canadian Library Association Bulletin 11 (August 1954): 16.

[88]Who's Who in American Art 12th ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976), p. 355.

> 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Gordon, Robert Kay. A Canadian Child's ABC. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Dent, 1931.

Hambleton, Jack. Abitibi Adventure. Decorations by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Longmans, 1950.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:[90]

Beston, Henry. Northern Farm. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, 1948.

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

_____. Thornhill: An Ontario Village. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Thornhill, Ont.: By the Author, 7616 Yonge Street, 1964.

Hémon, Louis. Maria Chapdelaine. Translated by W. H. Blake. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1921. Also in 1938 edition; the 1973 edition is in the Laurentian Library Series, 17.

Newton-White, E. Hurt Not the Earth. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1958.

---

[89]Pantazzi, p. 8.

[90]Without 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.

Scott, Duncan Campbell. In the Village of Viger. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1945.

(iii) BOOK WRITTEN.[91]

MacDonald, Thoreau. The Group of Seven. Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 1944.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Edison, Margaret E. Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967. pp. 224-225, 230.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 30-31.

Hunter, Edmund Robert. Thoreau MacDonald. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1943.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, pp. 1004-1008.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 17.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 1. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, pp. 203-204.

Who's Who in American Art. 12th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976, p. 355.

(ii) Bergin, Jenny. "MacDonald: Book Is Gentle - Like the Artist's Work." Ottawa Citizen, July 21, 1973.

Burgoyne, St. George. "Drawings of Thoreau MacDonald Subject of Volume by E. R. Hunter." Montreal Gazette, January 16, 1943.

C., E. A. "Woods and Fields." Montreal Gazette, September 1, 1951.

Cherry, Zena. "Hometown Artist's Works." Globe and Mail, October 1, 1971.

Conde, Valerie. "Thoreau MacDonald's Place in Art." Windsor Daily Star, January 9, 1943.

Deacon, William Arthur. "Thoreau MacDonald: Canadian Illustrator." Globe and Mail, September 1, 1951.

---

[91]Ibid.

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

Hunter, E. R. "Thoreau MacDonald." Maritime Art 2 (December 1941): 45-49.

Mawr, David. "Thoreau MacDonald's Pen-Ink Drawings and Quebec Art Showing at Willistead." Windsor Daily Star, April 5, 1952.

Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 8.

Saltmarche, Kenneth. "The Sensitive Eye." Windsor Daily Star, January 5, 1974.

"Thoreau MacDonald." Canadian Library Association Bulletin 11 (August 1954): 16.

V., C. "An Artist's World." Winnipeg Free Press, September 22 1973.

Wade, Nancy. "Reviews in Retrospect." In Review 10 (Summer 1976): 36.

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

McISAAC, James (fl. 1920-1965)

The Montreal[92] 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

---

[92]Claire Godbout, "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française," préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy (Les Trois-Rivières, 1941), p. 53.

les livres de l'enfance . . . .[93]

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/Fraternite 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:

Achard, Eugéne. Le calvaire du Repentir. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Montreal: Edition de la Ruche écolière, 1929.

Cadoux, A. Une toute petite soeur des anges: Marthe Sasseville, 1925-1930. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Quebec: Les Missionaires du Sacré-Coeur, 1931.

Daveluy, Marie-Claire. Les aventures de Perrine et de Charlot. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Montreal: Bibliothèque de l'action française, 1923. Also Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1938; Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1940; Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1945. This story first appeared in l'Oiseau Bleu in 1921.

_____. La 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.

_____. Charlot à la Mission des Martyrs. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1938. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu in 1931 under title, "A l'école des héros."

_____. Le coeur de Perrine: Fin des aventures de Perrine et de Charlot. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1940.

_____. Le filleul du roi Grolo. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Bibliothèque de l'action française, 1926. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu in 1924.

_____. L'idylle de Charlot. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1938. Published in l'Oiseau Bleu under title, "L'esclave des agniers."

_____. Le mariage de Josephte Précourt: Fin du Richelieu héroïque. Illustré par J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1942.

_____. La médaille de la Vierge. Illustrations de James McIsaac. Quebec: Les Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, 1937. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu, 1924-1926, under title, "L'incroyable histoire, de Damien-sans-peur."

_____. Michel et Josephte dans la tourmente: La sombre année 1838. Illustrations de J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1942.

_____. Perrine et Charlotte à Ville-Marie. Illustrations de J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1940. Part five of the series "Aventures de Perrine et de Charlot" published in l'Oiseau Bleu.

_____. Une révolte au pays des fées. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: A. Lévesque, 1936. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu, 1930, under, "La révolte des sorcières."

_____. Le Richelieu héroïque: Les jours tragiques de 1837. Illustrations de J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1940. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu under, "Les petits patriotes du Richelieu."

_____. Sur les ailes de l'oiseau bleu: L'envolée féerique. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: A. Lévesque, 1936. First published in l'Oiseau Bleu, 1929, under "Au pays des belles histoires."

Groulx, Lionel-Adolphe. Chez nos ancêtres. Par l'abbé Lionel Groulx. Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: A. Lévesque, 1933. Also Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1950.

Lamontagne-Beauregard, Blanche. Le rêve d'André. Illustrations de J. McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1943.

Leclerc, Justa -C. Au coin du feu. Par Marjolaine [pseud.] Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Edition de l'action canadienne-française, 1931.

_____. Aux filettes canadiennes. Par Marjolaine [pseud.] Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1931.

_____. Contes de grand'père. Par Marjolaine [pseud.] Dessins de James McIsaac. Montreal: Librairie Granger, 1943.

Melançon, Claude. Par terre et par eau. Dessins de James McIsaac. Québec: Le Soleil, 1928.

Turcot, Marie-Rose. Au pays des géants et des fées: Contes de folklore canadien. Illustrations de J. McIsaac. Ottawa: Le Droit, 1936. Also Montreal: Editions Fides, 1951.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 4. (Mimeographed.)

Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941, pp. 2, 5, 8, 11, 25, 42, 53. (Handwritten.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

(ii) Letter from C. Bilodeau, March 10, 1977.

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[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:

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968, p. 143.

---

[96]Kingman, p. 152.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958.

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:

Mackenzie, Katherine. Fleurs sauvages du Québec. Adaptation française par Jacques de Roussan. Préface de Dollard Sénécal. Illustré par l'auteur. Montreal: Editions du jour, 1973.

_____. Wild Flowers of Eastern Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Provinces. Illustrations by the author. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1973.

B. REFERENCE:

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 13, 85.

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 (i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Schull, Joseph. The Salt-Water Men: Canada's Deep-Sea Sailors. Illustrated by Ed McNally. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1957. (Great Stories of Canada.)

_____. Ships of the Great Days: Canada's Navy in World War II. Illustrated by Ed McNally. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962. (Great Stories of Canada.)

---

[97]Katherine Mackenzie, "Introduction," Wild Flowers of Eastern Canada (Montreal: Tundra Books, 1973.)

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

McNally, Edwin Dean. The World of McNally: A Decade of History by a Great Canadian Cartoonist. Foreword by Frank B. Walker. Montreal: Montreal Star, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 69.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1072.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "The Art Scene: Ed McNally Cartoons . . . ." Montreal Star, November 26, 1965.

"Ed McNally Won Awards for Cartoons." Globe and Mail, December 20, 1971.

Kamienski, Jan. "Politics on Any Level: A Cartoonist Views a Decade." Winnipeg Tribune, March 25, 1972.

L., D. M. "The Pen Is Mightier than . . . ." Montreal Star, December 17, 1966.

O'H., W. "Pin-pointing People." Montreal Star, October 12, 1968.

"Prize-winning Cartoonist Dead at Age 55." Montreal Gazette, December 20, 1971.

Vineberg, Dusty. "Exhibition Big Drawing Card: Final Glimpse of McNally's World." Montreal Star, March 2, 1972.

(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:

Creighton, Luella. The Hitching Post: A Story Dealing in Magic. Illustrated by Tom McNeely. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1969.

MacKenzie, Jean. River of Stars. Illustrations by Tom McNeely. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 192, 193.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 50, 54.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1076.

(ii) Bottomley, Pamela. "RCMP Birthday Vases Sold Out." Winnipeg Free Press, July 18, 1973.

"Fair Features Exhibit of Military Paintings." Leamington Post & News, July 28, 1966.

(iii) 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(i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Berton, Pierre. The Golden Trail: The Story of the Klondike Rush. Illustrated by Duncan Macpherson. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1954. (Great Stories of Canada.)

(ii) OTHER BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Haggart, Ron, and Golden, Aubrey. Rumours of War. Illustrated by Duncan I. Macpherson. Toronto: New Press, 1971.

Macpherson, Duncan I. Macpherson's Canada. Toronto: Toronto Daily Star, 1969.

Macpherson, Duncan I., and Brehl, John. World Events, Reportage Drawings, the Editorial Cartoon. Toronto: Toronto Daily Star, 1966.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 62, 222, 228.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, pp. 1078-1080.

(ii) "Best Seller by Macpherson." Toronto Daily Star, November 21, 1962.

"Cites Combines Law: Cartoonist Challenges Rise in Price of Beer." Globe and Mail, January 20, 1968.

Cohen, Bob. "Genius at Work." Ottawa Citizen, April 23, 1973.

Edmonstone, Wayne. "Macpherson Cartoons Join Major Works." Toronto Daily Star, May 11, 1972.

Mosher, Terry. "Cartoons from the Editor-Eater." Montreal Gazette, November 22, 1975.

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

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 dogfood 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.[98]

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.

---

[98]Book Jacket of Edith Fowke's Sally Go Round the Sun: 300 Songs, Rhymes and Games of Canadian Children (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1969.)

A. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Fowke, Edith, Comp. Sally Go Round the Sun: 300 Songs, Rhymes and Games of Canadian Children. Musical arrangements by Keith MacMillan. Illustrated by Carlos Marchiori. Designed by Frank Newfeld and Don Fernley. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1969.

(ii) ART WORK FOR FILM:

Marchiori, Carlos. The Drag. (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:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 14. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 62, 63, 263.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 51.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1104.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 18, 71.

(ii) "Toronto Designer Receives International Recognition." Closed Circuit 12 (September 7, 1976): 4.

(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. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

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

Kirouac, Conrad: Croquis laurentiens. Par le frère Marie-Victorin [pseud.] Illustré par Edm. J. Massicotte. Montreal: Frères des écoles chrétiennes, 1920.

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

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Massicotte, Edouard-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 -J. Massicotte. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1899.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie 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 au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, p. 314.

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 Edouard-Zotique Massicotte." Montreal: Ecole de Bibliothécaires, 1948, pp. 4, 7. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

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

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

MENZIES, Sheena Lilian (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:

MacMillan, Anne. Prince of the Plains. Illustrated by Sheena Menzies. Regina: School Aids & Text Book Publishing Co., 1952.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1188.

(ii) Alexander, Dorris. "Pixie Pets: Regina Girl Finds Them in Books." Regina Leader-Post, August 5, 1947.

(iii) File at the National Gallery of Canada.

MERCIER, Louise, see MÉTHÉ, Louise.

MÉTHÉ, Louise (1951-)

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

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

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

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Corriveau, Monique. Le garçon au cerf-volant. Illustrations de Louise Méthé. Montreal: Éditions Fides, 1974. (Collection du Goéland.)

_____. Les saisons de la mer. Préface de George-Alain Frecker. Illustrations de Louise Méthé. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1975. (Collection du Goéland.)

Côté, Louis-Philippe. Les huîtres magiques. Illustré par Louise Méthé. Montreal: Le Tamanoir, 1975. (Collection de l'étoile filante.)

(iii) CHILDREN'S BOOK CO-ILLUSTRATED:

Leclerc, Michèle; Méthé, Louise; and Chatillon, Yolande. Les comptines traditionnelles du Canada français. Dessins de Michèle Leclerc, Louise Méthé et Yolande Chatillon. Montreal: Editions Leméac. (Littérature de jeunesse.)

---

[99]Without further research the intern is unable to identify this title by any other bibliographical information.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 5. (Mimeographed.)

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 17, 18, 24, 25, 45, 51, 54, 57, 59. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 77, 82.

(ii) File at the National Library of Canada.

MICHAILIUK, 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:

Michailiuk, George. Wayne's Wagon. Illustrated by the author. Hamilton: Zenovia House, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) McDonough, Irma. ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 4.

(ii) Cooke, Marian. "Recommended." In Review 8 (Winter 1974): 40.



MICHAILIUK, 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

---

[100]Marian Cooke, "Recommended," In Review 8 (Winter 1974): 40.

are also hand cut in rubber. They write their own books, and print, colour and bind them, all by hand."[101]

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Michailiuk, Richard. I Can Draw Lines. Illustrated by the author. Hamilton: Zenovia House, 1973.

_____. The Wind. Illustrated by the author. Hamilton: Zenovia House, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) McDonough, Irma. ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 4.

(ii) Cooke, Marian. "Recommended." In Review 8 (Winter 1974): 40.

Haber, Connie. "Recommended with Reservations." In Review 8 (Summer 1974): 29.

Tomey, Pat. "Not Recommended." In Review 8 (Winter 1974): 41.

MOISEIWITSCH, Carel 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:

Macklem, Michael. The Sleeping Beauty. Illustrated by Carel 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.

The Twelve Days of Christmas. Illustrated by Carel Moiseiwitsch. Ottawa: Oberon Press, 1970.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 14. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 285, 290.

---

[101] Ibid.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1255.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 8.

(ii) "Colly Birds and Lords A-Leaping." Ottawa Citizen, November 7, 1970.

Crittenden, Yvonne. "Art 2nd-Class in Schools - Author." Toronto Telegram, November 16, 1970.

Gardiner, Eunice. "Outspoken Illustrator No Militant Feminist." Ottawa Journal, October 3, 1970.

McDonough, Irma. "Recommended." In Review 8 (Spring 1974): 45-46.

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

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 . . . .[102]

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.

---

[102]Norval Morriseau, "My Name is Copper Thunderbird," in Legends of My People, illustrated and told by Norval Morriseau; ed. Selwyn Dewdney (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1977), p. 1.

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

Morriseau, Norval. Legends of My People: The Great Ojibway. Illustrated and told by Norval Morriseau. Edited by Selwyn Dewdney. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1965. Also Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1977.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Schwarz, Herbert T. Windigo and Other Tales of the Ojibways. Illustrated by Norval Morriseau. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1969.

(iii) ARTICLE WRITTEN:

Morriseau, Norval. "My People, the Great Ojibway." In I Am an Indian, pp. 136-138. Edited by Kent Gooderham. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1969.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irène E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 14. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 34, 52, 270.

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

MacDonald, Colin-S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, pp. 1304-1306.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 8.

Render, Lorne E. Glenbow Collects: An Exhibition. Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1970, pp. 35-37.

(ii) "Artist Norval Morriseau." Sault Ste. Marie Star, April 19, 1971.

"Artist Paints Ojibway Ideals for Posterity." Sault Ste. Marie Star, July 21, 1971.

"Artist Visits Kenora." Thunder Bay News-Chronicle, May 3, 1972.

"Arts Festival Continues." Kirkland Lake Northern Daily News, April 7, 1971.

Ballantyne, Michael. "Morriseau: Painter of the Ojibway." Montreal Star, December 3, 1966.

Beardmore. "Noted Indian Artist to Conduct Concert." Port Arthur News Chronicle, November 28, 1963.

Bletcher, Mary. "Indian Artist Mirrors Stained Glass Windows." Winnipeg Free Press, December 4, 1962.

Brown, Bill. "Copper Thunderbird: An Ojibway Paints His People's Past." Ottawa Citizen, November 24, 1962.

Carroll, J. "Strange Success--and Failure of Norval Morriseau." Canadian Art 21 (November-December 1964): 348-350, 395.

Cobb, David. "Indian Artist Earns High Praise." Toronto Star, September 13, 1962.

Crawford, Lenore. "This Summer." London Free Press, September 29, 1962.

Daniel, Ann. "Norval Morriseau: Myth and Reality." Montreal Challenge, December 11, 1966.

"Dateline Entertainment: Museum Buys Ojibway's Paintings." Toronto Star, May 29, 1972.

Dault, Gary Michael. "Ojibway Artist May Soon Find He's Turned into a Living Legend." Toronto Star, August 23, 1975.

Dewdney, Selwyn. "Norval Morriseau." Canadian Art 20 (January-February 1963): 34-37.

"The Distinctive Signature Copper Thunderbird." Port Arthur News Chronicle, January 30, 1965.

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

Edmonstone, Wayne. "Indian Artist Clings to Legends." Toronto Star, November 3, 1972.

"Exposition au Musée." Québec L'Evénement, June 16, 1966.

"Exposition Morriseau chez Agnès Lefort." Le Devoir, April 23, 1963.

Garshowitz, Allan. "Morriseau: Shaman and Artist Puts Heart in Ojibway Legend-Philosophy." Sault Ste. Marie Star, March 13, 1973.

Grant, Christine. "New Collection of Indian Legends." Montreal Gazette, January 3, 1970.

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

"Hurt Vanished." Toronto Star, August 23, 1975.

"I Am Norval Morriseau." Montreal Gazette, December 3, 1966.

"Indian Becomes a Thunderbird." Ontario Library Review 51 (March 1967): 46.

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

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Continuity of Life Absorbs Indian Artist." Globe and Mail, January 27, 1965.

_____. "Indian Legends Tantalizingly Surreal." Globe and Mail, September 7, 1974.

_____. "Morriseau Painting Message for All." Globe and Mail, December 23, 1972.

_____. "Of Faith and Feeling: Art's Expression: Morriseau." Globe and Mail, December 23, 1972.

_____. "R.O.M. Acquires 11 Works by Ojibway." Globe and Mail, May 29, 1972.

"Levack and Onaping Host to Indian Artists." Sudbury Star, May 8, 1971.

"Library Obtains Works Done by Native Artists." Kenora Miner & News, July 11, 1969.

McCarthy, Pearl. "Art and Artists: Explorers Discover New Ideas." Globe and Mail, August 25, 1962.

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

"Morriseau's Work Impresses Sculptor." Sault Ste. Marie Star, November 9, 1972.

"Mosaic Unveiled at F.W. Library." Port Arthur News Chronicle, November 18, 1965.

Motyl, Lorna. "Morriseau Paintings Receive High Praise." Fort William Times Journal, September 5, 1962.

"Murals by Indian Artists Eyed for Expo Pavilion." Winnipeg Free Press, September 27, 1966.

"Museum Buys First Paintings." Montreal Star, May 29, 1972.

"Museum Buys Morriseau Paintings." Sault Ste. Marie Star, June 2, 1972.

"Mythology in Paint." London Free Press, September 29, 1962.

"North American Indians' Culture, Life Patterns Depicted by Native Art." Sudbury Art, May 5, 1971.

"Norval Morriseau." Beaver 302 (Summer 1971): 24-25.

"Norval Morriseau." Globe and Mail, November 4, 1972.

"Norval Morriseau." Kenora Miner & News, May 7, 1968.

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

"Norval Morriseau." Tawow, Spring 1970.

"Norval Morriseau: Indian Painter Visiting Area." Kenora Miner & News, April 12, 1972.

"Norval Morriseau: New Exhibit." Thunder Bay Chronicle Journal, August 26, 1975.

"Ojibway Artist in a New Book." Ottawa Citizen, December 20, 1969.

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

"Ojibway Artists Tour Ontario." Kenora Miner & News, April 15, 1971.

"A Painting by an Indian Artist." Winnipeg Free Press, June 10, 1972.

"Primitive Artist Still Depicts Indian Subjects." Dryden Observer, January 14, 1971.

R., B. "Ojibway Legends." Montreal Star, February 21, 1970.

R., S. "Binary-sih and Genay-big Paintings by Josh Kakegamic." This Magazine 9 (March-April 1975): 22-23.

Richardson, Debby. "Artist Paints Ojibway Ideals for Posterity." Sault Ste. Marie Star, July 21, 1971.

Schwarz, Herbert T. "L'art de Norval Morriseau." Vie des arts 46 (Spring 1967): 54-56, 74.

"Seeks Peace of Mind: Indian Artist Gets Medal, Taking Family into Wilds." Port Arthur News-Chronicle, February 12, 1968.

Seguin, Mona. "Art Contest Planned for Ojibway Indians." Fort Williams Times Journal, November 28, 1963.

"Showed Promise in Early Works." Port Arthur News Chronicle, August 22, 1962.

Sutton, Joan. "Amid Pain: A Mystical Vision." Toronto Sun, October 7, 1974.

"This Summer." London Free Press, September 29, 1962.

"Transposing Ojibway Legend into Concrete Form." Sault Ste. Marie Star, July 21, 1971.

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

Woods, Betty. "An Ojibway Artist with a Mission." Saskatoon Western Producer, March 7, 1963.

(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 Morriseau. (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.

(iv) 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.

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:

Benham, Leslie, and Benham, Lois. The Heroine of Long Point. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963. (Buckskin Books.)

Farrar, Frederick S. Arctic Assignment: The Story of the St. Roch. Edited by Barrett Bonnezen. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1955. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Greene, Marion. Canal Boy. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1959.

Lambert, Richard S. North for Adventure. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1952.

McCourt, Edward. Buckskin Brigadier: The Story of the Alberta Field Force. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1955. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Phelan, Josephine. The Boy Who Ran Away. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1954.

Raddall, Thomas H. The Rover: The Story of a Canadian Privateer. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1958. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Tait, George E. Breastplate and Buckskin. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1953.

_____. Famous Canadian Stories. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1953.

_____. Proud Ages. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1959.

_____. The World Was Wide. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 119, 122, 231, 232, 233, 235.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 37.

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1974, p. 1319.

(ii) Dingman, Elizabeth. "Cavalcade of Vernon Mould." Toronto Telegram, August 15, 1963.

"Vernon Mould." Prince George Citizen, July 23, 1965.

(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 Baillie 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:

Métayer, Maurice. Contes de mon iglou. Recueillis et traduits par Maurice Métayer. Illustré par Agnès Nanogak. Montreal: Editions du Jour, 1973.

_____, ed. Tales from the Igloo. Edited and translated by Maurice Métayer. Foreword by Al Purdy. Illustrated by Agnes Nanogak. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1972.

(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:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 5. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 54.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 57.

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

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 8, 80.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "Melzack's Eskimo Legends Need Nanogak Drawings." Montreal Star, December 9, 1970.

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

Lowndes, Joan. "New Eskimo Prints Fresh and Humorous." Vancouver Sun, February 18, 1972.

McCutcheon, Sarah E. "Our Aboriginal Heritage." Montreal Gazette, November 18, 1972.

Morley, Patricia. "Wit, Energy, and Magic." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Summer 1975): 88-91.

"Some Eskimo Tales Didactic." Ottawa Citizen, December 2, 1972.

"Textbook on Eskimo Legends Publicized for Northern Schools." Globe and Mail, November 13, 1972.

(iii) 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 prestigious 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.

_____. Nicholas Knock and Other People. Poems by Dennis Lee. Pictures by Frank Newfeld. Toronto: Macmilland of Canada, 1974.

Newfeld, Frank. The Princess of Tomboso: A Fairy-Tale in Pictures. Based on the story collected by Marius Barbeau and retold by Michael Hornyansky in The Golden Phoenix. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1960.

---

[103]Egoff, 1967, p. 214.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un tresor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 15. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 214, 220, 225, 227, 232.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 245, 253, 260, 268, 269, 284.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 41.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 8, 24, 71.

(ii) "Canadian Book Designers Win International Awards." Quill & Quire 31 (November-December 1965): 10-11.

Daigneault, Claude. "Pour les jours de pluie." Le Soleil, November 2, 1974.

De Bruyn, J. "The Seas of Fairyland." Canadian Literature 7 (Winter 1961): 78-80.

"A Designer and His Designs." Globe and Mail, September 18, 1965.

"Frank Newfeld: Designer of the 1959 Young Canada's Book Week Poster." Canadian Library Association Bulletin 16 (July 1959): 25.

Hunt, Jacqui. "Fun Verse for Young Canadians." Ottawa Citizen, October 26, 1974.

MacCulloch, Clare. "Canadian Classics in Children's Literature." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Spring 1975): 68-73.

Newfeld, Frank. "Whose Book? Interview by Arnold Rockman." Canadian Art 22 (March-April 1965): 46-47.

"Ontario Reveals Official Symbol for Centennial." Winchester Press, September 3, 1964.

Rockman, Arnold. "Art and Society: He's Given Our Books a New Look." Toronto Star, February 16, 1963.

"Rose Macpherson: Where Good Design Is Relevant." Downsview Weston Mirror, October 7, 1970.

Smiley, Barbara. "Frank Newfeld: Profile." In Review 9 (Winter 1975): 15-16.

Toye, William. "Book Design in Canada." Canadian Literature 15 (Winter 1963): 52:63.

Turnbull, Margaret. "Illustration in Early Children's Books." British Columbia Library Quarterly 25 (July 1961): 20.

"What's Happened to the Textbook." Quill & Quire 33 (August 1967): 14-15.

(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 honourary degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Windsor.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Richards, Jack. Un cadeau de Noël de Johann. Traduit par Viera Bullock. Illustrations de Len Norris. Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1972.

_____. Johann's Gift to Christmas. Illustrated by Len Norris. Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1972.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Norris, Leonard Matheson. Annual Collections of Norris Cartoons from the Vancouver Sun. Vancouver: Vancouver Sun Publications 1952-1976.

Straiton, Henry W. C. Tiger Witch Illustrated by Len Norris. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1963.

_____. Winkle Pickers. Illustrated by Len Norris. Toronto: Longmans Canada, 1962.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 15. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 287.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 4, 78.

(ii) "Book Set to Music." Quill & Quire 38 (October 1972): 4.

Dafoe, Christopher. "Len Norris: Castor-Oil Doser Becomes Doctor Len." Vancouver Sun, May 26, 1973.

Zola, Meguido. "Len Norris: Profile." In Review 11 (Spring 1977): 20-22.

(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:

Lewis, Richard, ed. I Breathe a New Song: Poems of the Eskimo. Edited by Richard Lewis with an introduction by Edmund Carpenter. Illustrated by Oonark. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 97.

---

[104]Ernst Roch, ed. Arts of th 1: Signum Press in association w), pp. 23-24.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 7.

Oonark/Pangnark: A Catalogue. Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Producers, 1970.

The People Within/Les gens de l'intérieur. Toronto: Art Gallery of Ontario, 1976.

Roch, Ernst, ed. Arts of the Eskimo: Prints. Texts by Patrick Furneaux and Leo Rosshandler. Montreal: Signum Press in association with Oxford University Press, 1974.

(ii) "Artist of the Arctic." Montreal Gazette, January 6, 1973.

"City Air? Phew!" Toronto Telegram, March 3, 1971.

"Eskimo Art Draws Visitors to NAC." Ottawa Journal, May 22, 1970.

"Hands of an Artist and Mother." Winnipeg Free Press, December 23, 1972.

Kirkman, Terry, and Heviz, Judy. "Jessie Oonark." Montreal Star, April 15, 1971.

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

"National Art Centre Features N.W.T." Whitehorse Star, May 25, 1970.

White, Michael. "Art: Jesse Oonark: A Genuine Natural Artist." Montreal Gazette, April 10, 1971.

(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 do line 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.[105]

Pacey lives in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Pacey, Desmond. The Cat, the Cow and the Moon. The collected children's verse of Desmond Pacey. Illustrated by Mary Pacey. Fredericton: Brunswick Press, 1968.

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:

Young, Chip. Foxy Grandpa. Illustrated by Tye Palleck. Toronto: Clarke Irwin & Co., 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 283, 291.

(ii) "An Artist looks at Our Not-So-Fair-City." Sault Ste. Marie Daily Star June 6, 1958.

(iii) 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:

Fox, Mary Lou. Why the Beaver Has a Broad Tail/Amik Gazhi Debinung We Zawonugom. Told by Susan Enosse. Written by Mary Lou Fox. Translated by Melvina Corbiere. Illustrated by Martin Panamick. Cobalt, Ont.: Highway Book Shop, 1974.

---

[105]Personal letter from the artist, April 15, 1977.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 6.

(ii) Radulovich, Mary Lou, "Foundation Encourages Ojibwe Cultural Resurgence." In Review 9 (Spring 1975): 9-10.

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.)

Chalmers, John W. Red River Adventure: The Story of the Selkirk Settlers. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1956. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Fraser, Frances J. The Bear Who Stole the Chinook and Other Stories. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1959.

_____. The Wind along the River. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1968.

Hammond, Arthur. The Mystery of the Disappearing Dogs. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co., 1963. (Secret Circle Mysteries.)

Little, Jean. Mine for Keeps. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co., 1962.

McFarlane, Leslie. The Last of the Great Picnics. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1965.

McLaughlin, Lorrie. The Trouble with Jamie. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1966. (Buckskin Books.)

McNamee, James. My Uncle Joe. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962.

Mitchell, William Ormond. Jake and the Kid. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1974. (Laurentian Library.)

Pearson, Carol. Brown Paws and Green Thumbs. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1961.

Schull, Joseph. Battle for the Rock: The Story of Wolfe and Montcalm. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1960. (Great Stories of Canada.)

Wright, Richard. Andrew Tolliver. Illustrated by Lewis Parker. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965. (Buckskin Books.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 50, 126, 127, 151, 194, 197, 198, 230, 235.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 37, 40, 43.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 6, 32, 67.

(ii) "The Day of the Hurons." Toronto Star, May 15, 1971.

McDonough, Irma. "Lewis Parker: Profile." In Review 10 (Spring 1976): 10-13.

(iii) File at the Toronto Public Library.

PERRET, Edouard G. (1918-)

The Swiss architect Perret lived in Canada for nineteen years--1952 to 1971. He was born in Montreux, Switzerland on April 23, 1918. Perret is the illustrator of two of Claude Aubry's delightful children's books, Le loup de Noël and Les îles 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:

Aubry, Claude. The Christmas Wolf. Translated from the French by Alice Kane. Illustrated by Edouard Perret. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1965.

_____. Les îles du roi Maha-Maha II: Conte fantaisiste canadien. Illustré par Edouard Perret. Quebec: Editions du Pélican, 1960.

_____. The King of the Thousand Islands: A Canadian Fairy Tale. Translated by Alice Kane. Illustrated by Edouard Perret. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1963.

_____. Le loup de Noël. Illustré par Edouard Perret. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1962. (Le canoë d'argent.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 157.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 81-82.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 199, 316.

---

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

(ii) Ashley, Audrey M. "Critic's Choice: A Very Bad Old Wolf, and How He Was Tamed." Ottawa Citizen, December 24, 1965.

_____. "King of the Isles: Imaginative Legend of the St. Lawrence." Ottawa Citizen, August 31, 1963.

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

PETERSON, 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:

Burke, Stanley. Frog Fables and Beaver Tales. Illustrated by Roy Peterson. Toronto: James, Lewis & Samuel, 1973.

_____. The Day of the Glorious Revolution. Illustrated by Roy Peterson. Toronto: James Lorimer, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 229.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 26.

(ii) Lauten, Trevor. "Trevor Lauten Talks about Big Daddy Roy." Vancouver Sun, June 11, 1971.

Sarti, Robert. "Meet Mild-Mannered Roy . . . in Reality, Super-Cartoonist." Vancouver Sun, September 11, 1969.

(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:

Pitseolak, Mary. Pitseolak: Le livre d'images de ma vie. Tirés des interviews enregistrées par Dorothy Harley Eber. Texte français de Claire Martin. Texte esquimau mis au point par Sarah Ekoomiak et Harriet Ruston. L'art de Pitseolak. Montreal: Le cercle du livre de France, 1972.

_____. Pitseolak: Pictures out of My Life. Edited from tape-recorded interviews by Dorothy Harley Eber. Eskimo text prepared by Sarah Ekoomiak and Harriet Ruston. Art by Pitseolak. Montreal: Published by Design Collaborative Books in association with Oxford University Press, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 16. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 227, 270.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 55.

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

---

[107]Mary Pitseolak, Pitseolak: Pictures out of My Life (Montreal: Design Collaborative Books in association with Oxford University Press, 1971), n.p.

[108]Ibid.

Roch, Ernst, ed. Arts of the Eskimo: Prints. Texts by Patrick Furneaux and Leo Rosshandler. Montreal: Signum Press in association with Oxford University Press, 1974, p. 24.

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

Carey, Anne. "Life in Words, Pictures: Vigor Yet Unspent." Ottawa Citizen, October 5, 1971.

Carson, Jo. "Son's Unmarked Grave Bitter Blow to Eskimo." Globe and Mail, October 9, 1971.

Dingman, Elizabeth. "Great Eskimo Artist Here to Publicize Her First Book." Toronto Telegram, October 8, 1971.

"Eskimo Artist Sees City for First Time." Toronto Star, October 7, 1971.

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

"Eskimo Biography a Gem of a Book." Ottawa Journal, October 5, 1971.

"Eskimo, 70, Publishes Book." Ottawa Journal, October 2, 1971.

Kirkman, Terry and Heviz, Judy. "Eskimo Artist Pitseolak Exhibiting--and in Print." Montreal Star, October 8, 1971.

McCutcheon, Sarah E. "Emphasis Is On Design." Quill & Quire 40 (January 1974): 8.

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

"Pitseolak." Beaver 298 (Autumn 1967): 53.

Raphael, Shirley. "Age Cannot Wither." Books in Canada 1 (November 1971): 26.

Van Raalte, Sharon. "Inuit Women and Their Art." Communiqué 8 (May 1975): 22.

(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 Pommier is a well-known Vancouver illustrator.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Barber, James. Once upon Anne Elephant There Was a Time. Illustrations by Claudine Pommier. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974.

B. REFERENCES:

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.

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:

Pomminville, Louise. Pitatou et la Gaspésie. Texte et illustrations de Louise Pomminville. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973.

_____. Pitatou et le printemps. Texte et illustrations de Louise Pomminville. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

_____. Pitatou et les pommiers. Texte et illustrations de Louise Pomminville. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 6. (Mimeographed.)

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 29, 30, 31, 45, 51, 54, 57. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 78.

(ii) 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:

Allinson, Beverley. Mandy and the Flying Map. Illustrated by Ann Powell. Toronto: Women's Press, 1973.

_____. Mumbles and Snits. Illustrated by Ann Powell. Toronto: Women's Press, 1975.

Allison, Rosemary. The Travels of Ms. Beaver. Illustrated by Ann Powell. Toronto: Women's Press, 1973.

Fine, Esther. I'm a Child of the City. Illustrated by Ann Powell. Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1973.

Singer, Yvonne. Sara and the Apartment Building. Illustrated by Ann Powell. Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, pp. 15, 16. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 278, 286.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 3, 4.

(ii) McDonough, Irma. "Ann Powell: Profile." In Review 10 (Summer 1976): 11-13.

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. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Barbeau, Charles Marius. Les contes du Grand-Père Sept-Heures. Illustrations d'Arthur Price. 12 vol. Montreal: Chantecler, 1950-1953.

_____. The Golden Phoenix and other French-Canadian Fairy Tales. By Marius Barbeau. Retold by Michael Hornyansky. Illustrated by Arthur Price. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1958.

(ii) OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED:

Price, Arthur Donald. A Cross-Section of Work by Art Price. Ottawa: By the author, 2797 Innes Road, 1968.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Barbeau, Charles Marius. Alaska Beckons. Illustrated by Arthur Price. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1947.

_____. Alouette! Nouveau recueil de Chansons populaires avec mélodies choisies dans le répertoire du Musée National du Canada. Illustrations d'Arthur Price. Montreal: Editions Lumen, 1946.

_____. L'arbe des rêves. Illustrations d'Arthur Price. Montreal: Editions Lumen, 1947.

_____. Haida Carvers in Argillite. Illustrated by Arthur Price. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1957.

_____. Indian Days on the Western Prairies. Illustrated by Arthur Price. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1960.

_____. J'ai vu Québec. Illustrations d'Arthur Price. Quebec: Librairie Garneau, 1957.

_____. Jongleur Songs of Old Quebec. Decorations by Arthur Price. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1962.

_____. Medicine-Men on the North Pacific Coast. Illustrations by Arthur Price. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1958.

_____. Pathfinders in the North Pacific. Drawings by Arthur Price. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, 1958.

_____. Le rossignol y chante. Illustrations d'Art Price. Ottawa: Musée National du Canada, 1962.

_____. Totem Poles. Illustrations by Arthur Price. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1950-1951.

_____. Trésor des anciens Jésuites. Illustrations d'Arthur Price. Ottawa: Musée National du Canada, 1957.

_____. The Tree of Dreams. Illustrations by Arthur Price. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1955.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 16. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 159, 219-220, 227, 228.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. iii, 36-37.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 40, 201, 317.

(ii) Aarons, Anita. "Montreal: Achievement and Faith." Journal of Royal Architectural Institute of Canada 2 (September 1965): 12.

"An Allegory of Life." Montreal Star, May 28, 1960.

"Anderson, Torchy. "Alaska Beckons." Vancouver Province, July 5, 1947.

"Another Sculptor." Montreal Star, December 7, 1968.

"Après qu'il eut dévoilé une plaque." La Presse, June 4, 1960.

"Art Price, Adze Artist." Ottawa Journal, January 16, 1954.

"Art Price: Birds on the Pavement." Montreal Star, March 29, 1968.

"Art Price of Cyrville." Montreal Star, November 14, 1964.

"Arthur D. Price, gagnant du concours de monuments - fontaines." Montréal Matin, October 28, 1964.

"Arthur Price a intitulé cette oeuvre 'Le timide'." Le Droit, July 7, 1962.

"Artwork in the Church." Globe and Mail, April 9, 1966.

"At Work on Times Centennial Gift." Victoria Times, May 23, 1962.

Ayre, Robert. "Appreciation of the Native Art of Canada." Canadian Art 14 (Winter 1957): 72-76.

_____. "Art Books for Christmas: A Sculptor Named Price." Montreal Star, December 7, 1968.

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

_____. "Arts and Crafts of Our City on View at St. Helen's Island." Montreal Star, July 5, 1958.

_____. "Lefkovitz and Price: Gigantic Murals, Easel Portraits, Inventive Sculpture." Montreal Star, January 26, 1957.

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

_____. "Sculpture Is Looking up: 18 Pieces in This Year's Exhibition." Montreal Star, April 9, 1955.

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

B., Bob. "From Idea to Air Time: 5 Months' Toil behind Firs." Ottawa Citizen, March 22, 1955.

Barbeau, Marius. "Les totems de la côte nord-ouest." L'Evénement-Journal, January 19, 1947.

Béliveau, André. "Le concour 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 1963): 11.

"Bond Brass: Give Us the Patterns, We'll Cast the Job." Ottawa Journal, October 17, 1970.

"British Baronet Seeks Art Lessons." Montreal Star, June 2, 1960.

"Canada Council Art Unpacked for Display." Globe and Mail, April 25, 1961.

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

"Cast Aluminum and Bronze." Ottawa Journal, April 4, 1963.

"Communigraph 70." Ottawa Journal, January 23, 1971.

"Concours à Montréal: Un sculpteur de Cyrville remporte le grand prix." Le Droit, October 29, 1964.

"Conflicts Overcome at CNE." Globe and Mail, March 7, 1964.

"Constant Viewer." Peterborough Examiner, July 13, 1963.

"Cyrville Studio Producing Bits of Canadiana." Ottawa Citizen, October 22, 1958.

Del, Jacqueline. "Brecht en bronze: Une exposition pleine de force et de caractère." Le Droit, February 13, 1971.

Demers, Edgar. "Les oiseaux de la bienvenue du sculpteur Arthur Price accueillent le couple royal." Le Droit, June 20, 1959.

Dobell, Jane. "Ottawa Artists at Home to Laymen." Ottawa Journal, October 10, 1959.

"Expo de monuments - fontaines." La Presse, February 1, 1965.

"The Family Group." Peterborough Examiner, November 26, 1960.

"Foundryman's Craft Creates Works of Art." Canadian Metalworking 22 (September 1959): 24-25.

Franklin, Stephen. "Razor-Edged Adze Carves Career for Ottawa Artist." Ottawa Journal, January 16, 1954.

"French-Canadian Fairy Tales." Globe and Mail, October 18, 1958.

"Ganders for Gander." Ottawa Journal, August 8, 1959.

"Gillies' White Pine Office." Timber of Canada 15 (February 1955): 28.

"Girl with a Cat." Ottawa Citizen, April 29, 1961.

Grantham, Ronald. "Work Absorbs Artist, but Sharing Important." Ottawa Citizen, November 30, 1968.

"He Likes to Follow His Designs." Shell News 20 (June 1960): 17.

Inglis, Fred. "Many-Sided Arthur Price Turns to Postage Stamps." Ottawa Citizen, October 1, 1954.

"Inventive Artist." Ontario Today, March 4, 1961.

Irving, Kit. "Sculpture to Listen to." Ottawa Journal, February 9, 1974.

Judkins, W. O. "Scope Sculpture Exhibit." McGill Daily, September 30, 1957.

K., W. Q. "Art Academy Exhibition Opens on 90th Birthday." Ottawa Journal, January 30, 1970.

_____. "Exciting Exhibition by Art Price." Ottawa Journal, October 22, 1968.

_____. "20 Artists Show in City Hall Foyer." Ottawa Journal, July 3, 1963.

Ketchum, W. Q. "Arthur Donald Price." Ottawa Journal, August 16, 1969.

Knowles, Valerie. "Ottawa Artists: Ours Is Not Simply to Fill an Empty Space." Ottawa Journal, October 10, 1970.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Sculpture Shows in Its Happiest Setting." Globe and Mail, July 25, 1964.

_____. "A Tribute to Communication." Globe and Mail, February 4, 1971.

"Mall Addition under Wraps." Ottawa Citizen, September 12, 1967.

"Man over Matter." Globe and Mail, March 28, 1964.

"Milestone in Canadian Art Annals: Canada's Largest Bronze Casting Goes on Display." Ottawa Journal, December 3, 1960.

Montbizon, Rea. "Fountain, Fountain in the Square." Montreal Gazette, February 6, 1965.

"Moving Day." Ottawa Journal, October 26, 1966.

Neuberger, Richard L. "The River Nobody Knows: Paintings by Arthur Price." Lincoln-Mercury Times, July-August 1955.

"Newfoundland Airport at Gander." Kaslo Kootenaian, September 3, 1959.

North, Scott. "Versatile Art Price Ranks High among Today's Top North American Artists." Ottawa Journal, September 24, 1960.

"One of the Leading Young Sculptors in Canada." Halifax Mail-Star, October 30, 1961.

"Ottawa Sculptor Explains Metal Casting Technique." Peterborough Examiner, November 7, 1970.

"Ottawa Sculptor Here for Unveiling on Sunday: Competition Urged for New Fountain Design." Victoria Times, August 4, 1962.

"Ottawa's Historic Coat of Arms Brought up to Date in 1954." Ottawa Journal, August 1, 1958.

"Outdoor Sculpture." Ottawa Citizen, July 18, 1959.

"Pennies Saved Girl with Cat." Winnipeg Free Press, June 15, 1971.

"Pop Art: A Study of Sun and Shadow." Canadian Coppermetals 22 (Fall 1965): 10-11.

"Premier Prix." Montréal Matin, October 28, 1964.

"Price . . . at Museum." Montreal Gazette, October 10, 1960.

Repentigny, R. de. "Art Price au Musée." La Presse, February 1, 1957.

Riddell, Beatrice. "Sculptor, Foundryman Finally Get Married?" Financial Post, May 6, 1961.

"Royal York: Artists Go Primitive to Decorate Hotel Wing." Financial Post, November 15, 1958.

S., L. N. "The Golden Phoenix: Enchanting Fairy Tales." Ottawa Journal, September 16, 1958.

"Scallop Shell Motif." Ottawa Journal, December 14, 1968.

"Sculptor to Prepare New City Hall Sign." Ottawa Journal, July 29, 1959.

"Sculpture coulée pour une aérogare." La Presse, May 22, 1959.

"Sculpture to Remain." Saskatoon Star Phoenix, June 8, 1967.

Stobie, Margaret. "Tales outside Time." Canadian Literature 4 (Spring 1960): 78-80.

"Symbol of Knowledge." Inco News 2 (August 1967): 10-11.

"Symbole de sécurité et de la protection." Le Droit, June 8, 1960.

"These Eight Totem Poles." Montreal Gazette, November 22, 1958.

"They Too Are God's Children: Religious Art in Canada." Ottawa Citizen, January 12, 1963.

"The Timid One." Ottawa Citizen, July 14, 1962.

"Une troisième fontaine." Le Droit, September 13, 1967.

"Une victoire attendue depuis longtemps." La Presse, December 24, 1960.

"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.

"Waiting for the Spray." Ottawa Citizen, September 27, 1967.

Walker, Kathleen. "5-Year Plan Drawing Takes Control." Ottawa Citizen, March 30, 1974.

Weiselberger, Carl. "Art Tribute to a Daily Wonder of Production." Ottawa Citizen, September 16, 1965.

_____. "The Credo of an Artist." Ottawa Citizen, November 19, 1960.

_____. "Festival of Art Open." Ottawa Citizen, July 3, 1963.

_____. "No Statue of Liberty: Seven Birds Welcoming Traveller from Europe." Ottawa Citizen, May 30, 1959.

_____. "Once More, Those Bird Fountains and What to Do to Save Them." Ottawa Citizen, July 29, 1961.

_____. "Ottawa Sculptor Opens Delightful Exhibition." Ottawa Citizen, February 26, 1957.

_____. "Sculptor Flourishes in Cyrville." Ottawa Citizen, June 19, 1963.

_____. "Ten Devoted Men Keep Eye on Art." Ottawa Citizen, November 24, 1961.

"Welcoming Birds." Globe and Mail, May 21, 1959.

"Where Angels Fear to Tread." Ottawa Journal, August 15, 1969.

"Wide World Comes to Eastview." Ottawa Citizen, December 5, 1959.

"Work for Beaver Lake: Sculptor from Ontario Wins Fountain Prize." Montreal Star, October 28, 1964.

"World Famous." Globe and Mail, April 25, 1956.

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

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:

Lamb, Charles, and Lamb, Mary. Tales from Shakespeare. Illustrated by Norman Price. London: T.C. & E.C. Jack, 1905.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, p. 349.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958, p. 168.

(ii) Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada, Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 7.

RAMPEN, Leo (1928-)

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

---

[109]Pantazzi, 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:

Frith, Austin F. The Lost Stagecoach: A Story of Gold-Rush Days on the Cariboo Trail. Illustrated by Leo Rampen. Toronto: Gage Educational Publishing, 1962.

Reaney, James. The Boy with an R in His Hand; A Tale of the Type-Riot at William Lyon Mackenzie's Printing Office in 1826. Illustrated by Leo Rampen. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1965.

Toye, William. The St. Lawrence. Illustrated by Leo Rampen. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1959.

Wilkinson, Anne. Swann and Daphne. Illustrated by Leo Rampen. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1960.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 16. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 70, 97, 102, 159, 214, 217-218, 227, 232, 233.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 38, 47.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 39.

(ii) "Graphics Expert Studies Techniques in Europe." Ottawa Journal, June 24, 1961.

"An Interesting Exhibit Is That of the Pastels of Leo Rampen." Globe and Mail, November 20, 1975.

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

---

[110] "An Interesting Exhibit Is That of the Pastels of Leo Rampen," Globe and Mail, November 20, 1975.

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.

---

[111]Canadian Native Prints Press Release, February 1974.

(ii) BOOK WRITTEN:

Reid, William. Out of the Silence. Photographs by Adelaide de Menil. Toronto: New Press, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 211, 230, 270.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 48.

Indian-Inuit Authors/ Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 12.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 37, 63, 71.

(ii) "Artifaker Thrives in Haida Art Revival." Ottawa Citizen, September 28, 1974.

Bates, Catherine. "Bauble-Maker Supreme." Montreal Star, October 16, 1971.

"The Canadian Library Association Has Made Its Annual Choice of the Best Canadian Children's Book." Globe and Mail, May 27, 1967.

Dickason, Olive. "Of the Haidas." Globe Magazine, January 23, 1960.

"Heritage of the Haida." Ottawa Citizen, June 10, 1967.

Lowndes, Joan. "The Artist: Bill Reid Is Easily the Artist-of-the Year." Vancouver Sun, December 27, 1974.

Mertens, Susan. "Haida Art Alive Again." Vancouver Sun, November 8, 1974.

Newton, Norman. "How Not to Do It." Canadian Literature 36 (Spring 1968): 93-94.

Perry, Art. "Beware of Schlock Art: Buy Yourself a Fine Print." Vancouver Province, February 22, 1975.

Shields, Roy. "Haida Artist Fights Parkinson's Disease." Ottawa Citizen, November 16, 1974.

(iii) Canadian Native Prints Press Release, February 1974.

(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:

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, pp. 351, 353.

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:

Robson, William. The Boronian War. Written and illustrated by William Robson. Toronto: New Press, 1970.

_____. The Magic Mailbox. Written and illustrated by William Robson. Toronto: New Press, 1970.

_____. The Trouble Underground. Written and illustrated by William Robson. Toronto: New Press, 1970.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 88, 93, 277.

(ii) Perodo, Sandra. "This Collum (sic) Is about William Robson an Undenighable (sic) Novelist." Maclean's 83 (October 1970): 75.

(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-)

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:

Scalabrini, Rita. L'Acadie et la mer. Texte et illustrations de Rita Scalabrini. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973. (Collection Chicouté.)

_____. La famille Citrouillard. Texte et illustrations de Rita Scalabrini. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1974.

_____. Le petit-Chocola Cho. Texte et illustrations de Rita Scalabrini. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Maillet, Antonine. L'Acadie pour quasiment rien: Guide historique, touristique et humoristique d'Acadie. Illustrations de Rita Scalabrini. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973. (Les guides historiques et touristiques.)

_____. Par derrière chez mon père: Recueil de contes. Illustrations de Rita Scalabrini. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 6. (Mimeographed.)

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 14-15, 37, 45-46. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 78, 86.

Maillet, Antonine. "Rita Scalabrini." In Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse. Vol. 2. Compilatrice, Louise Lemieux. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1975.

(ii) File at the National Library of Canada.

SCOTT, Lloyd Edward William (1911-)

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:

Dickie, Donalda. The Great Adventure: An Illustrated History of Canada for Young Canadians. Illustrated by Lloyd Scott. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1950.

_____. My First History of Canada. Illustrated by Lloyd Scott. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1958.

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

Wilson, Clifford. Adventures from the Bay: Men of the Hudson's Bay Company. Illustrated by Lloyd Scott. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962. (Great Stories of Canada.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 64, 70, 103, 222.

(ii) Dufour, Ray. "Barrie Public Library Features Local Artist." Barrie Examiner, October 21, 1965.

(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 1898 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

---

[112]S. E. Read, "Flight to the Primitive: Ernest Thompson Seton, Canadian Literature 13 (Summer 1962): 46-47.

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

---

[113]Ernest Thompson Seton, Trail of an Artist-Naturalist (New York: Scribner, 1940), pp. 146-147, cited by McDowell, p. 274.

[114]Bertha E. Mahony, Louise Payson Latimer, and Beulah Folmsbee, comps., Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945 (Boston: Horn Book, 1947), p. 357.

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."[115] 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 bis 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.[116]

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:

---

[115]McDowell, p. 275.

[116]Personal letter from Eleanor Pratt, Director of Museums, Seton Memorial Library and Museum, March 17, 1977.

[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.[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:

Seton, Ernest Thompson. Animal Heroes. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Morang & Co., 1901. Also New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1905.

_____. The Arctic Prairies: A Canoe Journey of 2,000 Miles in Search of the Caribou. Illustrated by the author. London: D. Nutt, 1906. Also New York: C.Scribner's Sons, 1911.

_____. Bannertail: The Story of a Gray Squirrel. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1922. Also London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1922.

_____. Billy, the Dog. Illustrated by the author. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1930.

_____. The Biography of a Grizzly. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co., 1900. Also New York: Century Co., 1900.

_____. Biography of a Silver Fox or Domino Reynard of Goldur Town. Illustrated by the author. London: A. Constable & Co., 1909. Also Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co., 1909; New York: Century Co., 1909.

_____. The Biography of an Arctic Fox. Illustrated by the author. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1937.

_____. The Birch-Bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1906.

_____. The Book of Woodcraft. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.

_____. Cute Coyote and Other Animal Stories. Illustrated by the author. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1930.

---

[118]Pratt.

_____. Famous Animal Stories. Illustrated by the author. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1932.

_____. Great Historic Animals. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1937.

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

_____. Johnny Bear, Lobo and Other Stories. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1935.

_____. Krag and Johnny Bear. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1902.

_____. Lives of the Hunted. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1901. Also Toronto: G. N. Morang, 1901.

_____. Lobo, Rag, and Vixen. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1917.

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

_____. The Natural History of the Ten Commandments: A Tale of the Open Country. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: W. Briggs, 1917.

_____. Raggylug, the Cottontail Rabbit and other Animal Stories. Illustrated by the author. London: D. Nutt, 1900. Also in Braille edition, Raggylug. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, 1900.

_____. Rolf in the Woods. Illustrated by the author. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1911. Also New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.

_____. Santana: The Hero Dog of France. Illustrated by the author. Los Angeles: Phoenix, 1945.

_____. The Slum Cat; Snap; The Winnipeg Wolf. Illustrated by the author. London: A. Constable & Co., 1915.

_____. The Thompson Seton Readers: Selected Tales from His Works. Illustrated by the author. 5 parts. London: A. Constable & Co., 1915.

_____. The Trail of the Sandhill Stag. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1899.

_____. Two Little Savages: Being the Adventures of Two Boys Who Lived as Indians and What They Learned. Illustrated by the author. London: A. Constable & Co., 1904. Also New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1911; New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1903; New York: Dover Publications, 1962; Montreal: Montreal News Co., 1903.

_____. The White Reindeer; Arnaux; The Boy and the Lynx. Illustrated by the author. London: A. Constable & Co., 1915.

_____. The Wild Animal Play for Children. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1900.

_____. Wild Animal Ways. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916.

_____. Wild Animals at Home. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1913. Also Toronto: W. Briggs, 1913.

_____. Wild Animals I Have Known: Being the Personal Histories of Lobo, Silverspot, Raggylug, Bingo, the Springfield Fox, the Pacing Mustang, Wully and Redruff. Illustrated by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1898. Also Toronto: W. Briggs, 1898; London: D. Nutt, 1903; New York: Schocken Books, 1966.

_____. Woodcraft Boys; Woodcraft Girls. Illustrated by the author. New York: Edgar, 1915.

_____. Woodland Tales. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1921.

_____. Woodmyth and Fable. Illustrated by the author. New York: Century Co., 1905. Also Toronto: W. Briggs, 1905; London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1905.

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Seton, Ernest Thompson. Ernest Thompson Seton's America: Selections from the Writings of the Artist-Naturalist. Edited with an introduction by Farida A. Wiley. Biographical contributions by Julia M. Seton. Drawings by the author. New York: Devon-Air, 1954.

_____. Trail of an Artist-Naturalist: The Autobiography of Ernest Thompson Seton. Drawings by the author. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1940. Also London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1951.

_____. The World of Ernest Thompson Seton. Edited by John G. Samson. Drawings by the author. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1976.

(iii) OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN:

Seton, Ernest Thompson. Animals: Selected from Life Histories of Northern Animals. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1926.

_____. Animals Worth Knowing: Selected from Life Histories of Northern Animals. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1934.

_____. Bird Portraits. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1901.

_____. The Birds of Manitoba. Washington, D.C.(?): U.S. National Museum, 1891.

_____. Boy Scouts of America: A Handbook of Woodcraft. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

_____. The Buffalo Wind. Santa Fe: Seton Village Press, 1938.

_____. Ernest Thompson Seton's Trail and Camp-Fire Stories. New York: Appleton-Century Co., 1940.

_____. The Forester's Manual: Or the Forest Trees of Eastern North America. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.

_____. The Gospel of the Red Man: An Indian Bible. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1936.

_____. Life Histories of Northern Animals: An Account of the Mammals of Manitoba. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1909. Also New York: Arno Press, 1974.

_____. Lives of Game Animals. 4 volumes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1925-1928.

_____. The National Zoo at Washington. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute, 1901.

_____. Pictures of Wild Animals. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1901.

_____. Sign Talk: A Universal Signal Code. New York: Doubleday, Page, 1918.

_____. The War Dance and the Fire-Fly Dance. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 17. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 8, 10, 105, 110-114, 116, 126-127, 130, 173, 175, 198, 249.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, pp. 26, 28.

Frayne, June; Laidley, Jennifer; and Hadeed, Henry. Print for Young Canadians. Toronto: By the authors, Box 515, Vineland, Ont., 1975, pp. 27-28.

Garst, Shannon, and Garst, Warren. Ernest Thompson Seton: Naturalist. New York: J. Messner, 1959.

Harper, J. Russell. Early Painters and Engravers in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970, pp. 307-308.

Indian-Inuit Authors/Auteurs indiens et inuit. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974, p. 8.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 14, 33, 34.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957, pp. 149-162, 269-279, 291, 318.

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947, pp. 357-360.

Morgan, Henry James, ed. The Canadian Men and Women of the Time: A Hand-Book of Canadian Biography of Living Characters. 2nd ed. Toronto: W. Briggs, 1912.

Seton, Julia (Moss). By a Thousand Fires. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1967.

Stevenson, Laura Alice. "The Image of Canada in Canadian Children's Literature." M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1967, pp. 54-59.

Story, Norah. Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 757.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Divison, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972. pp. 248-249.

Wallace, W. Stewart. The Macmillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography. 3rd ed. London: Macmillan, 1963, p. 681.

(ii) "The Animal Story." Edinburgh Review 214 (July 1911): 94-118.

"Blazings." Time 36 (November 25, 1940): 98-100.

Bodworth, C. F. "Backwoods Genius with the Magic Pen." Maclean's 72 (June 6, 1959): 22.

Chapman, F. M. "Champion of E. T. Seton." Saturday Review of Literature 16 (October 2, 1937): 9.

_____. "Naturalist, Artist, Author, Educator." Bird Lore 37 (July 1935): 245-247.

Devoe, Allen. "Mr. Mother Nature." Saturday Review of Literature 37 (May 6, 1954): 20-21.

Dickie, Francis. "Canada's First Naturalist." Family Herald, January 23, 1958.

_____. "World Famous Manitoban." Winnipeg Free Press, November 16, 1963.

Eggleston, Wilfrid. "The Animal Stories of Ernest Thompson Seton." Ottawa Journal, March 21, 1970.

Emmons, Myra. "With Ernest Seton-Thompson in the Woods." Ladies Home Journal 18 (September 1901): 3-4.

Green, Roger L. "Ernest Thompson Seton." Junior Bookshelf 24 (December 1960): 341-346.

"Happy Hunting Ground." Time 48 (November 4, 1946): 30.

"Leader in the Boy Scout Movement in the United States." Craftsman 19 (October 1910): 66-67.

"Obituary." New Mexico Historical Review 22 (January 1947): 107.

"Obituary." Newsweek 28 (November 4, 1946): 58.

"Obituary." Wilson Library Bulletin 21 (December 1946): 266.

Poirier, Michel. "The Animal Stories of E. Thompson Seton and Charles G. D. Roberts." Queen's Quarterly 34 (January - March 1927): 298-312. 34 (April - June 1927): 398-419.

Read, S. E. "Flight to the Primitive: Ernest Thompson Seton." Canadian Literature 13 (Summer 1962): 45-57.

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

Robertson, Helen. "He Gave Kipling a Boost." Winnipeg Free Press, November 16, 1963.

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

Tellier, Corinne. "Ernest Thompson Seton." MSLAVA Newsletter 2 (April-May 1973): 22-29.

Valentine, G. E. "Manitoba's Shrine in Far-Off New Mexico." Winnipeg Free Press, March 16, 1963.

Vogt, W. "Popularizing Nature." Saturday Review of Literature 16 (September 18, 1937): 9.

Whitaker, Muriel. "Tales of the Wilderness: The Canadian Animal Story." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (Summer 1975): 39-40.

"Wilderness Mosaic." Newsweek 42 (August 24, 1953): 78-79.

Zahniser, H. "Nature in Print." Nature Magazine 46 (November 1953): 450-451.

(iii) Files at Art Gallery of Ontario, Brandywine River Museum, National Gallery of Canada, National Library of Canada, Public Archives of Canada, and Seton Memorial Library and Museum.

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:

Bodsworth, Fred. Last of the Curlews. Illustrated by T. M. Shortt. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1963.

(ii) BOOK ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Shortt, Terence Michael. Not As the Crow Flies. Written and illustrated by T. M. Shortt. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 150.

(ii) Banting, Bill. "Sitting Ducks: Why Do Birds Migrate to Canada? They Want to Pose for Two of the Greatest Artists in the World." Books in Canada 5 (August 1976): 3-5.

"Flying Afar for Birds." Ottawa Journal, October 11, 1975.

Hayes, James. "New Slant on Wildlife." Ottawa Citizen, July 5, 1975.

Odum, A. "Terry Shortt." Nature Canada 3 (July-September 1974): 12-18.

(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.

---

[119]Bill Banting, "Sitting Ducks: Why Do Birds Migrate to Canada? They Want to Pose for Two of the Greatest Artists in the World," Books in Canada 5 (August 1976): 4.

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

Smith, Elmer Boyd. After They Came out of the Ark. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918.

_____. Chicken World. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

_____. The Circus and All about It. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1909.

_____. The Early Life of Mr. Man before Noah. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1914.

_____. The Farm Book. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1910.

_____. Fun in the Radio World. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1923.

_____. The Railroad Book. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1913.

_____. Santa Claus and All about Him. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1908.

_____. The Seashore Book. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1912.

_____. So Long Ago. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1944.

_____. The Story of Noah's Ark. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. London: A. Constable & Co., 1905. Also Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1905.

_____. The Story of Our Country. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920.

_____. The Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. Told and pictured by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Austin, Mary. The Land of Little Rain. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903.

Harris, Chandler. Tales of the Home Folk in Peace and War. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1898.

(iii) ADULT BOOK WRITTEN:

Smith, Elmer Boyd. My Village. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1896.

B. REFERENCES:

(1) Bader, Barbara. American Picturebooks from Noah's Ark to the Beast within. New York: Macmillan Co., 1976, pp. 13-22.

St. John, Judith; Tenny, Dana; and MacTaggart, Hazel I., eds. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books. Vol. 2: 1476-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975, p. 769.

(ii) Dykes, Jeff C. "Bibliographic Checklist of Elmer Boyd Smith." American Book Collector 18 (January 1967): 15-19.

Eaton, Anne Thaxter. "E. Boyd Smith." Horn Book 20 (April 1944): 94-96.

STOCKUM, Hilda van see VAN STOCKUM, Hilda.

SUDDON, Alan (1924-)

The artist and librarian Suddon was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1924. Suddon is head of the fine art section of the Toronto Public Library.

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

Suddon, Alan. Cinderella/Cendrillon. Retold in story and collage by Alan Suddon. With a French translation by Claude Aubry. Ottawa: Oberon Press, 1969.

(ii) ARTICLE WRITTEN:

Suddon, Alan. "Walter Crane, Dress, & Children's Illustration." Canadian Children's Literature 1 (No. 4, 1976): 80-87.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 17. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 285, 290.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 51.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 80.

(ii) Ashley, Warwick. "Brilliant Illustrations for Joyous Cinderella." Ottawa Citizen, November 22, 1969.

Carson, Jo. "Cinderella in Collages Wins Publisher's Heart." Globe and Mail, December 10, 1969.

(iii) 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:

Ayre, Robert. Sketco the Raven. Illustrated by Philip Surrey. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1961.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) de Roussan, Jacques. Philip Surrey. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1968.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 33, 215, 228.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 41.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972, p. 262.

(ii) Ayre, Robert, "Challenge Is Presented to Painters." Montreal Star, March 21, 1953.

_____. "Sermons in How Other Half Lives in Paintings by Philip Surrey." Montreal Standard, November 9, 1940.

Gladu, Paul. "Surrey, l'artiste à la mémoire photographique." Le Petit Journal, December 8, 1957.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Cityscapes: A Mirror on Montreal." Globe and Mail, November 19, 1969.

"Philip Surrey Holds First Show of Unusual Paintings in Ottawa." Ottawa Citizen, February 17, 1942.

"Philip Surrey peint la ville." Le Soleil, February 26, 1966.

"Philip Surrey Shows Versatility in Work." Montreal Gazette, October 13, 1945.

Robillard, Yves. "Philip Surrey: La futilité de toutes choses." La Presse, April 1967.

White, Michael. "A Painter Shows His Love for Montreal." Montreal Gazette, November 6, 1971.

(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:

Faulknor, Cliff. The White Calf. Illustrated by Gerald Tailfeathers. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co. (Canada), 1965.

_____. The White Peril. Illustrated by Gerald Tailfeathers. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co. (Canada), 1966.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Demsey, Hugh A. Tailfeathers: Indian Artist. Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1970.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 97.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 85.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p.37.

(ii) "Alberta Artist Dies at Lethbridge." Calgary Herald, April 5, 1975.

"Art Work on Display." Lethbridge Herald, May 18, 1974.

"Blood Indian Wins Acclaim." Indian News 3 (March 1959.)

Dotto, Lydia. "Gerald Tailfeathers' Paintings a Picture History of Indian." Edmonton Journal, August 29, 1969.

Fleming, Iris. "The Informal Mr. Tailfeathers." Globe and Mail, May 6, 1974.

Hudspeth, Sue. "Around Town: Alberta Artist Gerald Tailfeathers." Calgary Herald, November 9, 1969.

Liddell, Ken. "Ken Liddell's Column." Calgary Herald, October 8, 1970.

_____. "Successful Indian Artist Returns to Reserve." Delia Times, January 14, 1960.

"Noted Indian Artist Paints Expo Mural." Lethbridge Herald, November 23, 1966.

Rickard, d'Arcy. "Sweeping Landscapes Shown by Tailfeathers." Lethbridge Herald, October 24, 1968.

"Standoff Artist to Receive Degree." Lethbridge Herald, January 21, 1974.

"Tailfeathers' Art Show Here." Calgary Albertan, November 7, 1970.

"Tailfeathers Will Exhibit in California." Lethbridge Herald, February 28, 1968.

Van den Hoogen, Anne. "Indian Artist's Works on Display." Calgary Herald, October 26, 1970.

"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, Shizuye 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:

Takashima, Shizuye. A Child in Prison Camp. Illustrated by the author. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1971.

---

[120]Personal letter from the artist, June 28, 1976.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 18. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 227, 269, 311.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 55.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, pp. 47, 71.

University of Victoria. McPherson Library. Reference Division, comp. Creative Canada. Vol. 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972, p. 265.

(ii) Ayre, Robert. "The Art Scene: Two Studies of Man." Montreal Star, December 4, 1963.

Carey, Anne. "Whole Families Victims during Wartime Scare." Ottawa Citizen, October 30, 1971.

Cowan, Cliff. "Journal to Carry Story Series: Japanese-Canadian Tells of Prison Camp Childhood." Ottawa Journal, September 23, 1971.

Donnell, D. "Shizueye Takashima at the Jerrold Morris Gallery, Toronto." Canadian Art 20 (September-October 1963): 264-265.

Ferrabee, James. "Books: To Be Young - and in a (Canadian) Prison Camp." Montreal Gazette, September 11, 1971.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Colorful Recall in an Artist's Book." Globe and Mail, September 11, 1971.

_____. "Recollections from Prison Camp." Globe and Mail, June 27, 1973.

"Un livre offensant le gouvernement canadien?" Le Soleil, March 3, 1972.

Mathews, Robin. "Shizueye Takashima: Canadian Artist." Canadian Forum 41 (August 1961): 100-103.

Mogelon, A. "Art Profile." Montrealer 41 (July 1967): 36.

Montagnes, Anne. "Crisp Visual Memories of Hard but Simple Lives." Globe and Mail, October 23, 1971.

Pfeiffer, Dorothy. "Takashima." Montreal Gazette, December 7, 1963.

Sabiston, Colin. "Takashima Drawings Have Disciplined Skill." Globe and Mail, October 17, 1959.

Silcox, David P. "Takashima." Canadian Art 19 (March-April 1962): 150-151.

"Takashima Show Gallery Feature." Burnaby Examiner, October 7, 1965.

Tsuji, M. N. "A Child in Prison Camp Will Make Powerful Film." Ottawa Journal, July 15, 1974.

_____. "Japanese Detention Camps: A Child in Prison Camp: Sobering Memories of B.C." Montreal Gazette, August 16, 1974.

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

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

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:

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958.

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. (i) CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

Côté, Louis-Philippe. Le Prince Sourire et le lys bleu. Illustré par Gilles Tibo. Montreal: Le Tamanoir, 1975. (Collection de l'étoile filante.)

(ii) OTHER BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Tibo, Gilles. Dessins d'humour d'ici: no. 1/Humorous Sketches: No. 1. Dessins de Gilles Tibo, Michel Demers, et Jean Bernèche. Montreal: Publications Apollon, 1973.

_____. L'oeil voyeur. Bandes dessinées de Gilles Tibo. Montreal: Editions du cri, n.d.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Canadiana, 1976.

(ii) File at Toronto Public Library.

TILLENIUS, Clarence Ingwall (1913-)

The wild life artist Tillenius was born in 1913 at Sandridge in the Interlake area of Manitoba. He lives in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Knox, Olive Elsie (Robinson). Black Falcon. Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius. New York: Bouregy & Curl, 1955.

_____. Little Giant (Miss-top-ashish): The Story of Henry Kelsey. Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1951.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 100.

(ii) "Artist Gets Museum Commission." Ottawa Journal, April 29, 1960.

"City Artist Is Commissioned to Paint Canadian Wildlife." Winnipeg Tribune, April 27, 1960.

Hatch, David. "Clarence Tillenius: A Gifted Animal Artist." Winnipeg Free Press, December 28, 1974.

"His Fight for Conservation Is Done with Paint Brush." Victoria Times, November 16, 1967.

Melnyk, Steve. "The Third Dimension: His Brush Records Northland." Winnipeg Tribune, January 24, 1959.

"Paintings on Show." Victoria Times, June 25, 1974.

"Wildlife Artist's Work on Loan to Musuem." Winnipeg Free Press, June 25, 1974.

(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:

Tolmie, Kenneth Donald. A Tale of an Egg. Words and pictures by Ken Tolmie. Ottawa: Oberon Press, 1975.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 18. (Mimeographed.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 5.

(ii) Bergin, Jenny. "Ken Tolmie: Ottawa Artist Only Wants Perfection." Ottawa Citizen, March 25, 1972.

_____. "Tolmie's Works Create a New Kind of Reality in a Strange World." Ottawa Citizen, May 16, 1969.

K., W. Q. "Everyday Scenes Show by Ken Tolmie." Ottawa Journal, April 5, 1972.

_____. "Humor in Tolmie Display." Ottawa Journal, November 13, 1975.

_____. "Tribute to Nixon among Tolmie Work." Ottawa Journal, June 6, 1974.

Ketchum, W. Q. "Faces of Ottawa: Ken Tolmie." Ottawa Journal, March 18, 1972.

Smiley, Barbara. "Ken Tolmie: Profile." In Review 10 (Autumn 1976): 10-12.

Snow, Duart. "Neighborhood on Canvas: Glebe Lives on in Painting." Ottawa Journal, July 24, 1976.

Walker, Kathleen. "I've Never Been a Groupy: Ken Tolmie: Words - Not Sketches - Springboard for Artist." Ottawa Citizen, June 15, 1974.

_____. "Tolmie and Trepanier: Transitional Art, and Primitive." Ottawa Citizen, November 15, 1975.

(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, 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.[121]

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 BOOK[123] ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Trier, Walter. Dandy in the Circus. Illustrated by the author. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1950.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK[124] ILLUSTRATED:

Kästner, Erich. Emil and the Detectives. Translated by May Massee. Illustrated by Walter Trier. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1950. Also New York: Scholastic Book Service, 1971.

---

[121]Beverly Echlin, "Finds Canadian Art Lacks Satire," Globe and Mail, December 28, 1949.

[122]"Walter Trier: Artist," Peterborough Examiner, July 13, 1951.

[123]Without further research the intern is unable to give further titles.

[124]Without further research the intern is unable to give further titles.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Arbuthnot, May Hill, and Sutherland, Zena, eds. Children and Books. 4th ed. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1972, p. 474.

Hürlimann, Bettina. Die Welt im Bilderbuch: Moderne Kinderbilderbücher aus 24 Ländern. Zurich: Atlantis Verlag, 1965, pp. 9, 11, 57, 90, 209-210.

(ii) Echlin, Beverley. "Finds Canadian Art Lacks Satire." Globe and Mail, December 28, 1949.

"Walter Trier: Artist." Peterborough Examiner, July 13, 1951.

(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:

Tringle, José. Les aventures du petit ver. Texte et illustrations de José Tringle. Montreal: L'Aurore, 1974. (Collection des deux côtés du miroir.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 6. (Mimeographed.)

Fontannaz, Lucienne. "Propos sur le livre d'images québécois." M.A. in Art Education thesis, Concordia University, 1975, pp. 23, 24. (Xerox of Typewritten.)

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 78.

(ii) Royer, Jean. "L'image avant tout à l'Aurore." Le Soleil, December 28, 1974.

(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 Ecole 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:

Vallières, Anne. Ouram. Texte et illustrations de Anne Vallières. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1973. (Collection littérature de jeunesse.)

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 7. (Mimeographed.)

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 pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 78.

(ii) Lefevre, Michel. "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 York:. Viking Press, 1948.

_____. Cottage at Bantry Bay. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1938.

_____. Day on Skates. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harper & Row, 1934.

_____. Friendly Gables. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1958.

_____. Gerritt and the Organ. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1943.

_____. Little Old Bear. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1962.

_____. Mitchells. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1947.

_____. Patsy and the Pup. Illustrated by the author. New York: Viking Press, 1950.

_____. The Winged Watchman. Illustrated by the author. New York: Farrar Straus & Giroux, 1962.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968.

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947.

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; and Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958.

(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 interrrupted by her marriage, in 1937, to the French Canadian artist Rodolphe Vincent. She has lived in Canada since 1940.

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

Vincent, Odette Fumet. Cric, l'écureuil. Illustrations d'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1963.

_____. Flac, le raton laveur. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1963.

_____. Fali et ses faons. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1963.

_____. Kiri bâtit sa maison. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1962.

_____. Kiri, le petit castor. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1962.

_____. L'oiseau de petit Pierre. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

_____. Plume bleue et la belle saison. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1961.

_____. Plume bleue et sa famille. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1961.

_____. Plume rouge, chasseur et pêcheur. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1961.

_____. Plume rouge, grand voyageur. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1961.

_____. Robert le vantard. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

_____. Touf, le renardeau. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1963.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS ILLUSTRATED:

Beaubien, Richer-Marie. Le troubadour d'Assise. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Editions Franciscaines, 1953.

Domey, Claire (Tremblay). Ilinishu, enfant des bois. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1959.

Duchaussois, Pierre Jean-Baptiste. Femmes héroiques: Ou les Soeurs grises dans l'extrême nord. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1959.

Gagnon, August-E. Petite histoire sainte en images. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1953.

Gingras, Michel-Henri. La belle dame de Fatima. Par frère Achille [pseud.] Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1963.

Messier, Adrienne. Etincelles de vie. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1962.

_____. Gazouillis dans le matin. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1962.

Thériault, Yves. La montagne sacrée. Illustrations par Odette Vincent et Rodolphe Vincent. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1962.

_____. Le rapt du Lac Caché. Illustrations par Odette Vincent et Rodolphe Vincent. Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1962.

Tremblay, Laurent. Bonjour Jésus. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1957.

_____. Je vous salue Marie. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1957.

_____. Semaine à quatre. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1956.

_____. Tout me vient de Lui. Illustrations par Odette Vincent. Montreal: Rayonnement, 1957.

(iii) CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN:

Vincent, Odette Fumet. Comme Jésus. Ottawa: Editions du Lévrier, 1945.

_____. Jeanne, la désobéissante. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

_____. La petite maison de mon âme. Ottawa: Edition du Lévrier, 1945.

_____. Petite maman. Montreal: Editions Fides, 1944.

_____. Sept cadeaux précieux. Montreal: Editions du Lévrier, 1947.

(iv) ADULT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED AND WRITTEN:

Vincent, Odette Fumet. Le chat. Texte et illustrations par Odette Fumet Vincent. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1971.

_____. Le chien. Texte et illustrations par O. Fumet Vincent. Montreal: Editions Lidec, 1971.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 37, 42, 49, 110-111, 172, 254-255, 318-320.

(ii) Lemieux, Louise. "Odette Vincent (Fumet)." In Auteurs canadiens pour la jeunesse, vol. 2. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1975.

(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:

Vincent, Rodolphe. Quebec: Historic City. Translated by T. C. Fairley. Illustrated by the author. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1966.

_____. Québec: Ville historique. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1966.

_____. Notre costume civil et religieux. Illustrations de l'auteur. Montreal: Centre de psychologie et de pédagogie, 1963.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 7. (Mimeographed.)

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972, pp. 173-174, 255, 319-320.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 53.

(ii) "Québec: Ville historique." Le Droit, May 20, 1967.

(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:

Haig-Brown, Roderick L. The Whale People. Illustrated by Mary Weiler. London: Collins, 1962.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 122.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973, p. 43.

(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) Files 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 1976 Wyse was living in Ottawa, Ontario.

A. CHILDREN'S BOOKS LAID OUT AND COMPILED:

Alphabet Book. Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Designed by Allan Flemming. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969.

The One to Fifty Book. Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 18. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 276, 288.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 5.

(ii) "An Artist Has Some Fun." Kitchener-Waterloo Record, December 15, 1973.

"Artist Will Shoot at Parliament." Toronto Star, December 13, 1973.

"Bang! Liberal MP Disturbed by Far-Out Artist." Ottawa Citizen, March 20, 1974.

Crawford, Lenore. "Alex Wyse Vs. Pomposity and Pollution." London Free Press, September 3, 1970.

_____. "New Art Work Presented at Opening." London Free Press, March 25, 1970.

"Gets $12,500 Grant: Artist Aims His Gun at Parliament." Montreal Star, December 13, 1973.

Howell, Wayne. "It May Be Absurd, But at Least It Does Something." Toronto Star, April 5, 1974.

Kritzwiser, Kay. "Wyse Wings in on Gallery Orbit." Globe and Mail, September 19, 1968.

Nelson, James. "He'll Use Grant to Fire Balloon at Parliament." Ottawa Journal, December 13, 1973.

Purdie, James. "At the Galleries: Wyse Works Nudge Scotland Memories." Globe and Mail, December 6, 1975.

"A $12,500 Grant to Shoot Rubber Ballons." Toronto Sun, December 13, 1973.

(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:

Alphabet Book. Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Designed by Allan Fleming. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969.

The One to Fifty Book. Laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

---

[125]One to Fifty Book, laid out and compiled by Alex Wyse and Anne Wyse (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973).

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Aubrey, Irene E., comp., "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976, p. 18. (Mimeographed.)

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 276, 288.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976, p. 5.

(ii) "By and for Children." Globe and Mail, December 15, 1973.

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. . . .[126]

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

Zander, Hans. The Harmonica Man. Illustrated by the author. Richmond Hill, Ont.: Scholastic Publications, n.d.

(ii) CHILDREN'S BOOK[127] ILLUSTRATED:

Bemister, Margaret. The Arrow Sash: A Novel of New France for Young Adults. Illustrated by Hans Zander. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1965.

B. REFERENCES:

(i) Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 95.

(ii) Kritzwiser, Kay. "Canadian." Globe and Mail, March 14, 1969.

Rhodes, Ann. "Backgrounder." Financial Post Magazine, March 12, 1977.

---

[126]Ann Rhodes, "Backgrounder," Financial Post Magazine, March 12, 1977.

[127]Without further research the intern is unable to list the other nineteen children's books illustrated by the artist.

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

REFERENCES

Monographs:

Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. The American Library Association, The Library of Congress, The Library Association and The Canadian Library Association. North American text with supplement of additions and changes. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967, 1970.

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

Aubrey, Irene E., comp. "Canadian Children's Books: A Treasury of Pictures/Livres canadiens d'enfants: Un trésor d'images." Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. (Mimeographed.)

_____., ed. "Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse." Revised and updated edition. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. (Mimeographed.)

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

Bell, Inglis Freeman, ed. Canadian Literature/Littérature canadienne, 1959-1963. A Checklist of Creative and Critical Writings. Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 1966.

Chenier, Louise, ed. Ontario Index of Artists 1974. Toronto: Ontario Society of Artist, n.p.

Colgate, William. Canadian Art: Its Origin and Development. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1943, 1967.

Egoff, Sheila. The Republic of Childhood. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967.

_____. The Republic of Childhood. 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975.

Egoff, Sheila, and Bélisle, Alvine, eds. Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973.

Ellis, Alec. How to Find out about Children's Literature. 3rd ed. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1973.

Fontannaz, 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, Ont., 1975.

Godbout, Claire. "Notre bibliothèque enfantine: Essai de bibliographie canadienne-française." Préface de Marie-Claire Daveluy. Les Trois-Rivières, 1941. (Handwritten.)

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

Hirsh, Michael, and Loubert, Patrick. The Great Canadian Comic Books. Designed and illustrated by Clive Smith. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1971.

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

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

Kingman, Lee; Foster, Joanna; and Lontoft, Ruth Giles, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books 1957-1966. Boston: Horn Book, 1968.

Lemieux, Louise. Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français. Montreal: Editions Leméac, 1972.

_____, comp. Auteur canadiens pour la jeunesse. 2 vols. Montreal: Communication-Jeunesse, 1972, 1975.

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

MacDonald, Colin S., comp. A Dictionary of Canadian Artists. 4 vols. Ottawa: Canadian Paperbacks Publishing, 1968-1975.

McDonough, Irma, ed. Canadian Books for Children/Livres canadiens pour enfants. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976.

_____, ed. Profiles. Revised edition. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

McDowell, Marjorie. "A History of Canadian Children's Literature to 1900, together with a Checklist." M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1957.

Mahony, Bertha E; Latimer, Louise Payson; and Folmsbee, Beulah, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1744-1945. Boston: Horn Book, 1947.

Pellowski, Anne. The World of Children's Literature. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1968.

Potvin, Claude. La littérature de jeunesse au Canada français: Bref historique; Sources bibliographiques; Répertoire des livres. Préface de Claude Aubry. Montreal: Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française, 1972.

Roch, Ernst, ed. Arts of the Eskimo Prints. Montreal: Signum Press in association with Oxford University Press, 1974.

St. John, Judith, ed. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books. Vol. 1: 1566-1911: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1958, Repr. with corr. 1975.

St. John, Judith; Tenny, Dana; and MacTaggart, Hazel I., eds. The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books. Vol. 2: 1476-1910: A Catalogue. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975.

Stevenson, Laura Alice. "The Image of Canada in Canadian Children's Literature." M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1967.

Story, Norah. The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1967.

Thomas, Clara. Canadian Novelists: 1920-1945. Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1946; repr. ed., n.p.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1970.

United States. Library of Congress. Rare Book Division. Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress. 2 vols. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1975.

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

Viguers, Ruth Hill; Dalphin, Marcia; Miller, Bertha Mahony, comps. Illustrators of Children's Books: 1946-1956. Boston: Horn Book, 1958.

Watters, Reginald Eyre, and Bell, Inglis Freeman, comps. On Canadian Literature 1806-1960: A Checklist of Articles, Books, and Theses on English-Canadian Literature, Its Authors, and Language. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966, 1973.

Who's Who in American Art. 12th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976.

Article:

Pantazzi, Sybille. "Book Illustration and Design by Canadian Artists 1890-1940." National Gallery of Canada. Bulletin 4 (No. 7, 1966): 6-24.

Archives:

National Gallery of Canada. Library. Ottawa, Ontario.

National Library of Canada. Acquisitions Division. Canadiana Section. Ottawa, Ontario.

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