

# Materials for the historical study of Canadian children's literature: a survey of resources

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In 1974, when asked to examine the state of bibliography in the area of Canadian children's books, at the Vancouver conference on "Bibliography for Canadian Studies," Geoffrey Chapman bemoaned the poverty of bibliographical studies, and particularly the dearth of retrospective material: "Although there have been attempts to identify, shortly after publication, Canadian children's books as a separate category, there has been no systematic cumulation which could be described as a retrospective checklist — let alone an enumerative bibliography — of Canadian children's books. If children's books have been listed at all, they have simply been incorporated into the general bibliographies covering the different periods".<sup>1</sup> He found that only *The Canadian catalogue of books* (after 1931) and *Canadiana* include separate listings of children's books; in most Canadian retrospective bibliographies one has to have a knowledge of the titles or authors in order to distinguish them. However, Chapman felt that current bibliography of Canadian children's books, especially since 1967, was on the whole well served.

Lillian Rider in her update seven years later, at the Conference on Bibliography for Canadian Studies at Dalhousie University, registered the expansion and progress in bibliographic studies enumerating Canadian children's books. Among several advances she noted the work of Irene Aubrey, the National Library's first children's literature librarian/consultant appointed in 1975, in enumerating and organizing exhibitions of children's books. Retrospective bibliographies had been put out since 1974 by Amtmann, and by Callwood et al., and a number of "comprehensive guides to the literature" had appeared.

In this article I want to update these two brief surveys and to discuss resources currently available to the scholar interested in the field of Canadian children's books. I shall attempt to enumerate and describe available bibliographic and collection resources. Those specifically treating the topic of Canadian children's books are listed in the bibliography appended to this article.

## *Resource Books*

During the past decade there has been considerable expansion in the resources and bibliographic tools available to those interested in children's books in Canada. Book collections and publications — journals, bibliographies — have been developed and a number of associations have sprung up or expanded their work in providing children's book information. The development has been

greatest in the area of reference works and information geared to the educator or children's librarian. Several very good source books have been published, listing the major resources for the study and selection of Canadian books for children. Such works promote local resources and nationalistic cultural concerns neglected by source books of international scope. Alec Ellis, in *How to find out about children's literature*, for example, lists only three entries in his index under "Canada."<sup>2</sup> Some works like Virginia Haviland's *Children's literature: a guide to reference sources*,<sup>3</sup> geared to resources in the States, remain useful in the Canadian context for information about works and authors published in the States, or books related to Canada in U.S. collections. On the other hand, it is interesting to discover that the 1973 edition of Christine Wynar's *Guide to reference books for school media centres*<sup>4</sup> included more Canadian material than a later edition published in 1981. This is heartening; presumably this later edition was not geared to the Canadian situation because specifically Canadian material is now available, and its inclusion is no longer warranted in a U.S. publication.

Canadian reference books of general scope are more useful for exploring the national heritage of children's books than are works intending international coverage of children's literature. Dorothy Ryder's *Canadian reference sources: a selective guide*, an annotated listing of all major Canadian reference works, is a basic reference text useful for its coverage of general reference sources and bibliographies as well as for listings of source books in the field of Canadian children's books.

The most comprehensive source book for Canadian children's literature studies is Irma McDonough's *Canadian books for young people/Livres canadiens pour la jeunesse*. The bulk of this work is a bibliography of Canadian children's books in various subject listings, but McDonough also includes substantial chapters on "Professional Media" (which includes books on literary history and criticism, lists of professional tools, and of periodicals), "Contacts," and a French language listing, "Littérature professionnelle." The McDonough work is national in scope but its emphasis is on English language materials. As well as this work one should note two pamphlets available free from two associations interested in promoting Canadian children's books: "Canadian aids for children's book selection" from the Children's Book Centre; and "A guide to selecting Canadian materials" from the Canadian Book Information Centre. Both publications are regularly updated.

A group of French language tools together provide a more comprehensive coverage of source materials for Canadian children's books in French. Louise Lemieux, *Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français*, has not been updated since 1972, but still has much useful material, particularly for scholars interested in historical research. The work is divided into two parts: a historical study which includes discussions of the publication and distribution of children's books in French Canada; and a bibliographical and biographical

listings of authors and books for children. Claude Potvin's *Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse* contains a "Bref historique," a list of bibliographic sources for the study of French Canadian literature, and a listing of French Canadian children's books supplemented by indexes of titles and authors and a list of pseudonyms. Louise Warren's *Répertoire des ressources en littérature de jeunesse* is of greater value to the children's librarian than to those interested in historical research. It includes the following sections: personnes-ressources, organismes, revues spécialisées, prix littéraires, maisons d'édition, librairies. Its emphasis is less on library and print resources than on listing people and organizations to contact. A slimmer volume, more selective than the others, is Irene Aubrey's bilingual bibliography *Sources of French Canadian children's and young people's books/Sources d'information sur les livres canadien-français*. It is particularly valuable because it is regularly updated, and because many of the sources quoted are of equal use to students of English language children's literature.

### *Current Bibliography*

Current bibliography in the field is very complete, and indeed one may find a certain amount of overlapping of documentation and discussion. *Canadiana* and *Bibliographie du Québec* list books as they appear, *Canadiana* listing juvenile titles separately and *BNQ* indicating juvenile titles in the general classified listing with the symbol "j." *Canadian Books in Print* lists books currently available, although there is no separate section for juvenile titles; and *Quill & Quire* has a supplement advertising forthcoming books. Each year's output in Canadian books for children is listed in *Canadian Children's Literature*, although this annual listing is about two years behind publication. Several publications devoted to reviewing and discussing children's books in Canada: *Canadian Children's Literature*, *CM: Canadian Materials*, *Des livres et des jeunes*, and *Lurelu. In Review* (1967-82), put out by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, has unfortunately folded, as has the Edmonton-based *The World of Children's Books*. To this list of review periodicals one can add *The Children's Book News/Times*, a quarterly publication of the Children's Book Centre, their annual *Our Choice*, catalogue, and the annual supplement to *Notable Canadian Children's Books/Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse*, reviews of the National Library Children's Services Librarian's choice of the best Canadian children's books of the year. The interest in children's books has acquired such respectability that a number of literary periodicals and book reviewing publications devote space to reviews: *Quill & Quire*, *Books in Canada*, and the *Canadian Book Review Annual (CBRA)*; and in French *Le livre d'ici*, the Québec government publication *Nos livres*, and the book review annual *Livres et auteurs québécois*. Library association journals, particularly those geared to school libraries, are also sources of reviews and information. The Canadian Association of Children's Librarians' "Journal Committee

Report'' (June 1979) lists, describes and assesses some twenty library associations and children's literature journals, Canadian or with Canadian content. The survey is becoming a little out-of-date and omits the very useful *Emergency Librarian*, but is nonetheless a useful listing.

Various agencies and associations provide information and have excellent resource collections; most of these agencies are listed in McDonough, *Canadian Books for Young People*, and Warren, *Répertoire des ressources*. The Children's Book Centre in Toronto and Communication-Jeunesse in Montréal are examples of such agencies;<sup>4</sup> both put out useful biographical and bibliographical publications as well as providing an information service. General information centres like the Canadian Book Information Centre also provide information on children's materials. The *Canadian Publisher's Directory* (supplement to *Quill & Quire*) lists publishing centres and associations connected with the publishing industry in Canada; and another annual publication, *The Book Trade in Canada*,<sup>5</sup> is also a useful source of publishing and trade related information.

#### *Listings of Children's Books and Selection Guides*

Numerous Canadian bibliographies produced with the selection of books for schools or children's libraries in mind are nationalist in emphasis — they represent an effort to encourage Canadian children to read books by Canadians and to provide Canadian content in the education and cultural life of the child. This is the slant of McDonough's *Canadian books for young people* with its bibliographies, in various subject categories, of Canadian books suitable for children's reading. Ministries of Education and teachers' groups across the country produce bibliographies of textbooks and books geared to school use (the McDonough and Potvin sourcebooks list some of these), and bibliographies are also being put out by various associations interested in children's reading. The National Library's *Notable Canadian Children's books*, the Canadian Library Association's *CM: Canadian Materials* and the Communication-jeunesse publication *100 livres pour nous, 100 livres à nous*, are all examples of this genre. One may find also special subject listings like the National Library of Canada publications *Mystery and adventure in Canadian books for children and young people* and *Animal world in Canadian books for children and young people*. Only a selection of available collection guides is listed in the bibliography appended to this article. Although at first one might assume that all this industry would lead to repetition and redundancy, in fact most of the bibliographies have such different rationales that they tend to complement each other. Different criteria for judging what is a children's book (one written for children, one enjoyed by children, or one suited to the child's understanding), different regional emphases, and the different needs the lists are compiled to fill, give most of the bibliographies an individual slant. Margaret Caughey's *Children's choices of Canadian books* is just that: books are chosen and rated according to an opi-

nion polling of children on their favourite books. The choices in other lists like the *Atlantic book choice: recommended regional titles for an elementary school library collection* are dictated by criteria such as age range or region.

### *Retrospective Bibliographies*

Until recently, those interested in exploring the history of Canadian children's books had to unearth Canadian examples from works devoted primarily to the literatures of Britain or the U.S.A., from historical discussions like Harvey Darton's *Children's books in England: five centuries of social life*,<sup>6</sup> from bibliographies such as Rosenbach's *Early American children's books*,<sup>7</sup> or from catalogues of collections of international scope such as the Osborne one at the Toronto Public Library. But in most cases foreign sources are all but useless for information about Canadian books and authors. More useful are general Canadian retrospective bibliographies such as those by Tremaine,<sup>8</sup> and Tod and Cordingly,<sup>9</sup> or provincial retrospective listings such as those by Peel<sup>10</sup> and Strathern.<sup>11</sup> But these too are useful only if one knows what one is looking for, because they do not indicate which works were intended for a juvenile audience. R.E. Watters' *Checklist of Canadian literature and background materials, 1628-1959*,<sup>12</sup> although it does not provide separate juvenile listings, is useful for drama since there are few retrospective sources for locating plays for children. Only *Canadiana 1867-1900: monographs*, and the *Canadian catalogue of books*, provide separate juvenile listings or even provide index entry to books intended for children. *Bibliographie du Québec 1821-1967* goes halfway: it adds a "j" symbol to the classification number of juvenile titles, but does not list or index juvenile titles separately.<sup>13</sup>

This state of affairs has been remedied by the publication of two retrospective bibliographies devoted to Canadian children's books. Bernard Amtmann includes two types of material in his two bibliographies, *A bibliography of Canadian children's books and books for young people: 1841-1867* and *Early Canadian children's books 1763-1840*. In Part I of each bibliography he limits his listings to "Items printed or published in Canada and writings of Canadians published abroad." In Part II he lists a selection only of items by non-Canadians which relate to Canada, printed or published abroad. His definition of children's books is very broad: "books read by children not necessarily those written for children." The breadth of his definition can be gauged by his noting that in the compilation of the bibliographies he has omitted almanacs, carrier's addresses, accounts of trials and confessions; and only a few catalogues and sermons of special significance are included. He has also omitted periodical literature and poetry.

Amtmann has culled Canadian retrospective bibliographies for his list and notes sources for each entry. His retrospective bibliography is more comprehensive in its coverage of children's books of Canada, he notes, than any of the previous bibliographies used in his sources; about half the listings in Part I

have been located in only one of them. Of the extensiveness of his coverage in the 1763-1840 volume he writes: "The listings in Part I may be considered relatively extensive inasmuch as consulted bibliographies have provided information. It is fully realized that quantities of pertinent material could be located by searching the holdings of collections and libraries which do not afford bibliographic catalogues and through study of newspaper announcements covering the period." There is a great deal of early children's material relating to Canada, but Amtmann notes that this type of material was designed for young readers in Europe and had little or no circulation in Canada. The listings in Part II are therefore deliberately selective: "here the purpose is to show the nature rather than the extent of publications relative to Canada and the Canadian Arctic printed abroad. It is therefore no more than a sampling of material." Amtmann is particularly useful because each entry is cross-referenced to other bibliographies in which the work is listed. This not only provides fuller bibliographic description but also, in many cases, location.

The scope of *Print for young Canadians: a bibliographical catalogue of Canadian fiction for children, 1825-1920* is narrower: listings are limited to books "written by a Canadian or a person who has travelled through Canada, with the topic setting in Canada." It covers the years 1825-1920 and provides title, author, location of a copy of the book and as complete publication data as possible.

Retrospective checklists of French Canadian books are also found in Lemieux's *Pleins feux*, Potvin's, *Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse*, and Claire Godbout, *Notre bibliothèque enfantine: essai de la bibliographie canadienne-française*. Sheila Egoff's *The republic of childhood* has an English language retrospective bibliography, and the Toronto Public Library publication *Books for boys and girls*,<sup>14</sup> which has appeared in a number of editions since 1927, is useful for listings from the earlier part of this century, although it is international in scope. A catalogue of the National Library of Canada's retrospective children's collection, to be published on microfiche, will hopefully fill some of the gaps in this bibliographic coverage.

More specialized bibliographies include Philip Stratford's *Bibliography of Canadian books in translation: French to English and English to French*.<sup>15</sup> There is also Zo-Ann Roy's *Bibliographie des contes, récits et légendes du Canada français*. The works cited by Roy range from the nineteenth century to the present, and are based on folk tales dating from the earliest settlement of the province onward. This is not a bibliography of works for children, although it includes many. It is indexed by authors of collections and of single tales, by titles of tales, and Roy gives locations for works cited.

#### *Guides to Collections*

There is in general a need for guides to collections and catalogues of important library and archival collections in Canada. One would hope that children's

books would not seem, to scholars and to those who finance their activities, too frivolous to be included. In fact, indications are that this is not the case, given the growing interest in child culture and children's literature and the increasing respectability of giving children's books serious study. However, the need to locate children's book resources and to collect and catalogue them so that they may be accessed as an entity is not always perceived. Much material of interest to the researcher in the history of children's books in Canada is difficult of access because it has not been catalogued or documented separately from adult works. A case in point, illustrating the scope of materials potentially available if better documentation were provided, is the National Library of Canada collection. Under the direction of Irene Aubrey, Head of Children's Services, a retrospective collection of Canadian children's books is being built up. To supplement current materials received through the legal depository program, relevant books are being retrieved from the library's general collection. When housed and catalogued together, this collection will provide access to forgotten resources and provide a historical account of the national literature for children. A retrospective bibliography based on this collection is proposed.

Little has been published on research collections of children's books in Canada. *Research collections in Canadian libraries*, *The Canadian library directory*, and the American publication by Carolyn Field, *Special collections in children's literature*,<sup>16</sup> provide meagre guidance. The 1982 edition of Field's guide to North American collections includes the following Canadian collections: the libraries of the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria, the Fisher Rare Books Library at the University of Toronto, the Vancouver Public Library, the National Library of Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, the Children's Book Centre in Toronto, and the Osborne collection at the Toronto Public Library. There are omissions in this list; furthermore while some of the libraries listed may have rare or interesting children's books, they are not catalogued or arranged separately.

An annotated catalogue of the Toronto Public Library's well known Osborne collection has been published. The collection, housed at Boys and Girls House, is international in scope but contains some Canadian imprints, books by authors with Canadian connections, and books with Canadian themes and content. The annotations generally indicate such Canadian content.

A few libraries have taken the initiative of describing their children's holdings or listing them in a printed catalogue; I list the McMaster and Windsor libraries as examples.

A number of very comprehensive collections of school textbooks can be found in Canada. The National Library of Canada's children's section has a catalogue of text books located in the National Library collection (i.e., not housed in the children's section). The national scope of this collection is its feature of interest. French and English textbooks are catalogued separately and in both languages

materials are indexed by author, chronologically, and by region. Laval University has a book catalogue of some 2300 Québec text books in its library, which has made a policy of retrieving Québec textbooks from various institutions. The list comprehends about one half of the texts printed in Québec for use in elementary and secondary schools of the province from 1764 to 1964.

A group of historical textbook collections is housed at OISE in Toronto. The collection of textbooks authorized for use in Ontario schools from 1846 to 1970 has been catalogued separately, and this catalogue is available on microfiche. Of interest too is the Ontario Teacher's Federation Collection, separately catalogued also. The collection contains items such as copies of Circular 14, the official textbook listing for schools in the province (dating back to 1889), and other historical textbook and curriculum guideline materials.

Inquiries in the Toronto area confirmed that the Toronto Board of Education has a historical textbook collection,<sup>17</sup> and that the Metro Separate School Board (Toronto) is in the process of setting up a similar collection, the emphasis here being on Catholic education in the Province of Ontario. There is also an interesting textbook collection in the Massey College Library at the University of Toronto. In other regions, similar collections exist with different regional emphasis; for example, the Library of the University of Western Ontario's regional collection houses a separate Canadian Textbook Collection.

Two recent special issues of American library journals deal with the subject of the historical study of children's books, describing major North American collections.<sup>18</sup> Virginia Haviland, too, in *Children's literature: a guide to reference sources*, has an annotated listing of the major American collections in her section "Collections, Catalogues and Exhibitions."<sup>19</sup> As yet there appears to be no Canadian equivalent to these discussions, but with the development of collections of children's books in Canada the time is ripe for such a venture.

In the meantime Amtmann's bibliographies are probably the best source of information as to the location of copies of Canadian children's books, since he refers the reader to bibliographies which are in effect collection catalogues: Gagnon's catalogue of a collection now at the Bibliothèque de la ville de Montréal<sup>20</sup> or the bibliography of the Lawrence Lande collection at McGill.<sup>21</sup> Other references in Amtmann are to sources like the Peel (prairie provinces) bibliography which give at least one location for each book listed.

### *Critical and Historical Studies*

The seminal discussion of Canadian children's literature remains Sheila Egoff's *The republic of childhood*. Briefer discussions are provided in Louise Lemieux, *Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français* and Claude Potvin, *Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse*. Sheila Egoff's is a thematic rather than a historical study, but it includes a chapter on early children's books and an accompanying bibliography. Joyce Doolittle and Zina

Barnieh discuss children's theatre in Canada in *A mirror of our dreams: children and the theatre in Canada*, and provide a list of plays; the emphasis is on the latter part of this century. Irene Aubrey, in a recent article on Canadian children's literature in the Atlantic provinces from the nineteenth through the thirties both have materials of this kind. Much of it is, possibly, Canadian imprints of imported materials, but in the case of the United Church magazines *Canadian Boy* and *Canadian Girl*, and its missionary magazine *World Friends* edited by Viola Pratt, there is a certain amount of positively identifiable Canadian content.<sup>24</sup> In any case, this material had wide circulation and for better or worse (much of it being, to modern taste, appalling!) exerted some influence on the Canadian youth of the times. Much of this material is unrecorded except in archives, and there is surely scope for historical/critical discussion and bibliography of Canadian children's periodicals.

### *Biographical Dictionaries*

Although there is no updated, comprehensive biographical dictionary of Canadian children's authors such as the American publication *Something about the author*,<sup>25</sup> which gives current biographical and bibliographical information and includes authors' photographs, one can obtain biographical information about Canadian children's authors in a variety of ways. Well known Canadian children's writers can be found in this U.S. publication, and one may search in various specifically Canadian sources. Such biographical sources as list Canadian writers in general are useful: the biographical handbooks put out by the Union des écrivains québécois and the Canadian Writers' Union, for example,<sup>26</sup> or biographical dictionaries of Canadian writers such as the *Dictionnaire pratique des auteurs québécois*, or in more general works such as the *Dictionary of Canadian biography*.<sup>27</sup> In addition, the two dictionaries of biographies of children's authors in the appendix listing have Canadian content. For more current information on the burgeoning number of popular recent authors, a few agencies provide information about writers of children's books. Irma McDonough's *Profiles* collects biographical sketches of Canadian children's authors formerly published in the now defunct Ontario Ministry of Culture and Citizenship periodical *In Review*, which she edited. The Children's Book Centre *Meet the Author* kits, and Communication Jeunesse, *Auteurs Canadiens pour la jeunesse*, are further sources of contemporary biographical information. One should also note the usefulness of listings of children's book award winners. The Children's Book Centre publishes a listing of Canadian children's book awards and the winners, which is annually updated, and the international publication *Children's literature awards and winners: a directory of prizes, authors, and illustrators*<sup>28</sup> includes Canadian awards, and is useful for discovering Canadian winners of international awards. There is, however, room for an updated or serialized publication like the American *Something about the Author* in the Canadian context for use by children's librarians, particularly

given the surge in Canadian children's publishing and the appearance of newly popular authors ever year.

### *Illustration and Illustrators*

No comprehensive discussion of children's book illustration in Canada exists comparable to Marcie Muir's *History of Australian children's book illustration*.<sup>29</sup> *Pictures to Share: Illustration in Canadian children's books*, a catalogue prepared by Irene Aubrey to accompany an exhibition of Canadian Children's book illustration at the National Library, hints at the resources available.

Sheila Egoff's *The republic of childhood* briefly covers the subject in the chapter *Illustration and design* and several articles and theses listed in the appendix also provide some discussion of the subject. Children's Book Centre's *Meet the Author* kits give biographical information about book illustrators, and so does Communication-Jeunesse in its *Illustrateurs canadiens pour la jeunesse*. Barbara Smiley's *Illustrators of Canadian books for young people* completes the list.

### *Conclusion*

One is almost overwhelmed by the wealth of current material available on Canadian children's books, material aimed to help the educator, the children's librarian and the parent to select good Canadian literature for children's reading, and to promote the national publishing industry. Good source books and selection guides complement each other as they approach the field of children's reading from different angles. Current children's books are fully reviewed and discussed in periodicals devoted to literature and books in general, in the four remaining periodicals devoted to children's literature specifically, as well as in the professional journals of teachers and children's librarians.

However, there are fewer resources when it comes to retrospective studies. Historical and literary/cultural discussion of children's books is less easy to come by — few general literary periodicals devote much space to such topics. Periodicals are still difficult to track down; there is no very complete retrospective listing, and work still needs to be done in the discussion of children's book illustration in Canada.

There appears to be a growing interest in creating historical collections of specifically Canadian books for children, and in cataloguing and locating collections already existing in general collections and archives. One would hope that such a trend might continue, and that more publicity might be given to existing collections. A guide to Canadian collections of interest to scholars of children's literature would be useful; such a guide might provide more information and public awareness of collections of rare and interesting children's books, collections of interest to historians of child culture, and should also publicize the many fine resource collections appearing across the country.

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup>Geoffrey Chapman, *Children's books (in English)* Ottawa: National Library, 1977, p. 397.
- <sup>2</sup>Third edition. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1973.
- <sup>3</sup>Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1966.
- <sup>4</sup>Littleton, Col.: Libraries Unlimited, 1981.
- <sup>5</sup>Caledon, Ont.: Ampersand Publishing Services; published annually.
- <sup>6</sup>Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958.
- <sup>7</sup>New York: Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1966; first published in 1933.
- <sup>8</sup>Marie Tremaine, *A bibliography of Canadian imprints 1751-1800*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1952.
- <sup>9</sup>Dorothea D. Tod and Audrey Cordingly, *A checklist of Canadian imprints 1900-1925*. Ottawa: Canadian Bibliographic Centre, 1950.
- <sup>10</sup>Bruce Braden Peel, *A bibliography of the prairie provinces to 1953*. Second edition, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.
- <sup>11</sup>Gloria Strathern, *Navigations, traffiques and discoveries 1774-1848*. Victoria: University of Victoria, 1970.
- <sup>12</sup>Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959.
- <sup>13</sup>One should mention the increased subject access in the Toronto Public Library's forthcoming second supplement to *A Bibliography of Canadiana*. The second part (1801-1849) of this three-part supplement is to be published in November this year. The Toronto Public Library does not have a policy of collecting historical children's books; this it leaves to its Boys and Girls House which houses the Osborne Collection. However, it does have a policy of collecting school textbooks. There will be subject headings for textbooks in the new subject index.
- <sup>14</sup>Edited by Marguerite Bagshaw. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1966.
- <sup>15</sup>Bilingual. Edition no. 2. Ottawa: HRCC/CCRH, 1977. A brief enquiry into the state of translation of Canadian children's books from English to French and *vice versa* is found in Paul Daveluy's "Les livres canadiens pour la jeunesse en traduction," *In Review* (August 1980), pp. 14-17.
- <sup>16</sup>Ottawa: NLC, 1972-; 2 vols., Ottawa: NLC, 1974-76; Chicago: ALA, 1982.
- <sup>17</sup>This collection contains manuscripts, administrative records, pictures and artifacts relating to the Toronto Board of Education from the 1850s to the present, as well as a collection of textbooks covering the same period. Descriptive publications include Ray Reynolds' *An annotated guide to the manuscripts in the historical collection of the Toronto Board of Education* (1977) and a fact sheet, "Records and Archives Centre," Education Toronto Fact Sheet no. 18. Published by the Toronto Board of Education.
- <sup>18</sup>*Library trends*, 27, 4 (Spring 1979), special issue on "The Study and collecting of historical children's books"; and *Wilson Library Bulletin* (October 1975), special issue on "Children's literature collections and research libraries."
- <sup>19</sup>See note 2, above.
- <sup>20</sup>Philéas Gagnon, *Essai de bibliographie canadienne: inventaire d'une bibliographie comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc., relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents avec des notes bibliographiques*. 2 vols. Québec: L'Auteur, 1895, 1913.
- <sup>21</sup>Amtmann cites the Lande bibliographies as being especially strong in cultural and juvenile Canadiana (*Early Canadian books 1763-1840*, p. viii). The Lande collection bibliographies are: *The Lawrence Lande collection of Canadiana in the Redpath library at McGill University: A bibliography collected, arranged and annotated by Lawrence Lande*. Montréal: Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, 1965; and, *Rare and unusual Canadiana: first supplement to the Lande bibliography*. Mon-

- tréal: Lawrence Lande Foundation, 1971.
- <sup>22</sup>London: The Library Association, 1951; and Toronto: Five Owls Press, for the Friends of the Osborne and Lillian Smith Collections, Toronto Public Library, 1979.
- <sup>23</sup>Lemieux, p. 25.
- <sup>24</sup>Mary Rubio unearthed an unpublished Frederick Grove story from this source (*CCL* 28/29).
- <sup>25</sup>*Something about the author: facts and pictures about authors and illustrators of books for young people*. Detroit: Gale, 1971 - .
- <sup>26</sup>Union des écrivains québécois, *Dictionnaire des écrivains québec contemporains*, Montreal: Québec/Amérique, 1983; and *Canada writers*, edited by K.A. Hamilton, Toronto: The Writers Union of Canada, 1977.
- <sup>27</sup>Edited by Réginald Hamel, John Hare, and Paul Wyczynski, Montreal: Fides, 1976; and Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965 -. Published volumes of the DCB include vols. 1-5, covering 1000-1820, and vols. 9-11, covering 1861-1890.
- <sup>28</sup>Edited by Dolores Blythe Jones. Detroit: Neal-Schuman, 1983.
- <sup>29</sup>Sydney: Oxford University Press, 1982.

## APPENDIX — BIBLIOGRAPHY

### *The State of the Art*

- <sup>1</sup>Chapman, Geoffrey L. "Children's books (in English)." *National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, May 22-24, 1974: Proceedings*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977.
- <sup>2</sup>Rider, Lillian. "Summary of developments in Canadian subject and area bibliography since 1974." *Bibliography for Canadian studies: present trends and future needs/Bibliographie pour les études Canadiennes: situation actuelle et besoins futurs. Proceedings of a Conference held at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., 1981*. Willowdale, Ontario: Association for Canadian Studies, 1981. (*Canadian Issues*, Vol. IV), 1-28.

### *Resource Books*

- <sup>3</sup>Aubrey, Irene. *Sources of French Canadian children's and young people's books/Sources d'information sur les livres de jeunesse canadiens-français*. Revised and enlarged edition. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1984.
- <sup>4</sup>Lemieux, Louise. *Pleins feux sur la littérature de jeunesse au Canada français*. Montréal: Leméac, 1972.
- <sup>5</sup>McDonough, Irma. *Canadian books for young people/Livres canadiens pour la jeunesse 1980*. Third edition. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.
- <sup>6</sup>Potvin, Claude. *Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse*. Moncton, N.B.: Les Éditions CRP, 1981.
- <sup>7</sup>Ryder, Dorothy E. *Canadian reference sources: a selective guide*. 2nd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1981.
- <sup>8</sup>Warren, Louise. *Répertoire des ressources en littérature de jeunesse*. Montréal: Le Marché de l'écriture Enr., 1982.
- <sup>9</sup>The Canadian Book Information Centre. *A guide to selecting Canadian materials*. Toronto: CBIC, 1983. Booklet.
- <sup>10</sup>The Children's Book Centre. *Canadian aids for children's book selection*. Toronto: Children's Book Centre, 1984. Leaflet.

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- <sup>13</sup>*Canadian Children's Literature*. (Provides an annual bibliography of Canadian children's books.)
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- <sup>17</sup>*CM: Canadian Materials* (1971- ).
- <sup>18</sup>*Canadian Book Review Annual* (1975- ).
- <sup>19</sup>*Canadian Children's Literature* (1975- ).
- <sup>20</sup>*The Children's Book News/Times* (1978- ).
- <sup>21</sup>*Des livres et des jeunes* (1978- ).
- <sup>22</sup>*Emergency Librarian* (1973- ).
- <sup>23</sup>*Le livre d'ici* (1976- ).
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- <sup>26</sup>*Nos livres* (1977- ). Replaces *Le livre canadien*, 1972-76.
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<sup>41</sup> *The Canadian catalogue of books 1921-1949*. Toronto: Toronto Public Libraries, 1967.

<sup>42</sup> *Canadiana 1876-1900: monographs*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1980. (Microfiche)

<sup>43</sup> Rhodenizer, Vernon Blair. *Canadian literature in English*. Montreal: Quality Press, 1965. Chapter X, pp. 411-46.

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<sup>45</sup> -----, *Early Canadian children's books 1763-1840: a bibliographical investigation into the nature and extent of early Canadian children's books and books for young people/Livres de l'enfance et livres de la jeunesse au Canada 1763-1840: étude bibliographique*. Montreal: Bernard Amtmann, 1976.

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