

Strasbourg, 24 October 2024

CHILD'S PLAY

Alsace and the origins of children's illustration (19th - 20th centuries)



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<https://www.musees.strasbourg.eu/dossiers-et-communiques-de-presse>

- 1. PROJECT**
- 2. VISIT**
- 3. LIST OF LENDERS**
- 4. PUBLICATION**
- 5. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME**
- 6. ECHO OF AN EXHIBITION: "NO BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
ENFANTILLAGES CHAPTER 2"**
- 7. PARTNERS**
- 8. PRACTICAL INFORMATION**
- 9. LIST OF VISUALS AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS**

1. Project

As part of UNESCO's proclamation of Strasbourg as World Book Capital, the Cabinet des Estampes et des Dessins and the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library are providing a unique insight into the development of children's book illustration in Alsace from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century.

Whilst Alsace has played an important role in the history of the book, it is also the only region in France to have coined a term designating a form of publication linked to its culture and history: *Alsatic*. Both a noun and an adjective, it more precisely describes a literary or scientific document with a strong link to Alsace through its content or the actors involved in the book chain.

This study focuses more specifically on the publishing context and the actors in the book chain in the field of children's literature, the enfantina. This is a type of publishing that developed both in Alsace and elsewhere in France, particularly in Paris. Actors of Alsatian origin, or with a strong link with Alsace, have been identified. These protagonists include printer-lithographers, publishers, illustrators, and engravers.

This project is therefore located at the confluence of children's illustration and the *Alsatic*.

The temporal framework of the exhibition lends pride of place to the heritage dimension of this type of publishing. The period thus ranges from the 19th century to the early 20th century. The intensification of the use of images in publications after 1800 marks the opening of this field of study. We have placed the chronological limit of our exploration at the time of the emergence of a new generation of illustrators thanks to the creation of the illustration workshop at the École des arts décoratifs (now HEAR) in Strasbourg by Claude Lapointe in 1972.

Curators: Florian Siffer, Curator of the Cabinet des Estampes et des Dessins, Christine Esch, Director of the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library

In addition, "No Books for Children. *Enfantillages chapter 2*" is being presented at the Tomi Ungerer Museum - International Centre for Illustration, from 22 November 2024 to 2 March 2025.

This exhibition has been produced in partnership with the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library and benefits from the exceptional support of Strasbourg Eurometropolis.

Part of Strasbourg UNESCO World Book Capital 2024



2. Visit

The exhibition is laid out throughout the Heitz Gallery at the Rohan Palace. The visit is arranged around five large groupings, displaying the various applications of children's illustration in Alsace from education to leisure. The golden age of the children's album, a publishing category which was consolidated in the 19th century, was perceptible in the region, along with a renewed interest in tales and legends. Finally, the various conflicts which afflicted the region generated specific images aimed at children, establishing the basis for propaganda.



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Section 1:

Learning through pictures

During the 19th century, the image came to be of prime importance, and ended up taking on an educational role. Advances in lithography enabled a considerable dissemination of educational images. The fields of application were vast, ranging from learning to read to the natural sciences and daily life. Publishers explored very diverse formats, from the loose sheet to the so-called system book, and provided various types of publications, some of which are still in use today.

Alongside classic alphabet books and syllabaries, which associated the image of a letter with one or more words, there were books on natural history and zoology and a vast production dedicated to daily life and "object lessons".

Following the German publication of *Struwwelpeter* in 1845, moralizing albums adopted the principle of comparing good and evil. *Struwwelpeter* was also translated, reprinted and imitated regularly in Alsace.

Section 2 :

Having fun and being entertained

For educators, learning and amusement were perfectly compatible. It was mainly in the 19th century, thanks to peddling and a reduction in the cost of book production, that images intended to entertain and amuse children circulated widely and opened up new markets.

There are many playful variations on popular imagery: toy soldiers are among the oldest, followed by paper theatres, image carousels, shadow puppets and buildings to construct. This is the case, for example, with the series "Petit architecte / Kleiner Baumeister" (Little architect), a set of models to cut out and paste, which prefigured LEGO®.

Some publishers specialized in system books, introducing the book to new uses by becoming an object to handle in order to learn. In the 1950s, system albums with pop-up pictures and other animated books from the Mulhouse-based Lucos publishing house invaded the youth market. Numbers and letters were deployed to the delight of young readers.

As is the case today, images also served as advertising media. They helped identify a manufacturer, promote the product and build customer loyalty, especially when they could be collected or even pasted in an album, like the current Panini® albums. Printers and illustrators also worked in what would be referred to today as the field of communication: as children gradually become a "target audience" in their own right, municipalities and associations organized festive events specially dedicated to them. Among them, the Kinderbälle (children's balls) or "bazaars", gave rise to the creation of posters and series of leaflets featuring children's themes.

Section 3:

From one war to another

The difficult context between 1870 and 1945, a period marked by three major conflicts, encouraged the development of a specific illustrated literary production and the dissemination of propaganda images aimed at young people. A Parisian and local publishing network took up the subject during the period covered by the conflicts. This young readership was also exploited and used as a vector for the propagation, in the home, of caricatured and even humiliating representations of the enemy.

A generation of Alsatian artists, marked by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1870, produced numerous children's albums evoking this tragedy, ridiculing the German people and stigmatizing Germanic culture.

In the context of the First World War, publications aimed at children became real instruments of propaganda. While Hansi exalted the French identity of Alsace, others highlighted its German roots and stigmatized France.

Between 1939 and 1940, the ephemeral publication of imagery by the Army of the Rhine was a unique chapter in the history of children's illustration, produced during the

“Phoney War” in Alsace. It was an initiative of General de Lattre de Tassigny, who was keen to cultivate a sense of national pride by invoking historical figures, with the stated aim of reconciling the French people with their army.

Section 4 :

Telling stories in pictures

The history of the children's book is closely linked to the development of the image in the book. The primacy of text over image was gradually reversed in the album.

Collections of plates may be found without text, with a common thread and a narration made up solely of the image and/or a caption for the image. At the same time, works combining illustrations and texts were published.

The illustrated book became a prize awarded by educational institutions for good academic results. It also became a New Year's gift.

Publications aimed at children became increasingly successful. Series gradually emerged. Some publishers sold the rights to their books for foreign translations. The main characters in the albums became benchmarks for readers, both as examples and counter-examples of virtues, moralized by faults that they strived to correct.

Section 5:

A thousand and one fabulous and legendary adventures

From the 19th century onwards, two types of tales coexisted in Alsace: the first were literary and evoked great literary figures such as Charles Perrault. The second could be described as popular and were based on the impetus for collecting oral traditions, with the unique feature of including subjects gathered in the region.

After 1860, the major Parisian publishers initiated adaptations of Perrault and La Fontaine, either in modest editions or else very ambitious ones, such as the majestic edition of Perrault's tales that Hetzel entrusted to Gustave Doré.

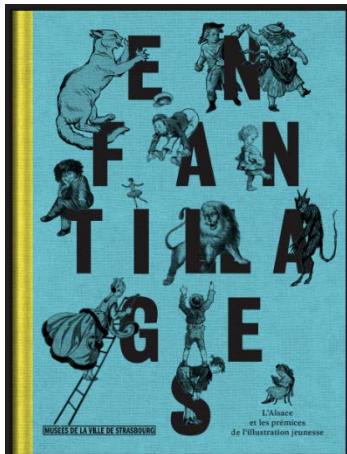
In Alsace, some publishers like Wentzel of Wissembourg followed this trend and made the tale a publishing priority by adapting the great successes of the Brothers Grimm: *Puss in Boots*, *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Tom Thumb*.

At the same time, tales and legends from Alsace, based on local history, were illustrated and disseminated. They had the particularity of being set in local towns and castles which were described in detail. Fictional figures such as the Giantess of Nideck rubbed shoulders with historical figures such as Saint Odile.

3. List of lenders

- Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library
- Colmar Municipal Library
- Mulhouse Municipal Library, heritage fund
- Haute école des arts du Rhin Library, Strasbourg
- Strasbourg Museums Library
- National and University Library, Strasbourg
- Cabinet des Estampes et des Dessins, Strasbourg
- Agathe Bischoff-Moralès private collection
- Philippe Fix private collection
- Freund-Kuder private collection
- Patrick Hamm private collection
- René Kill private collection
- Philippe Wendling private collection
- Médiathèque Malraux, Strasbourg, heritage fund and Illustration Centre
- Alsatian Museum, Strasbourg
- Modern and Contemporary Art Museum, Strasbourg
- Museum of the Image, Épinal
- Westercamp Museum, Wissembourg
- Société des amis des arts et des musées de Strasbourg (SAAMS)
- Plus anonymous private collectors

4. Publication



Enfantillages. L'Alsace et les prémisses de l'illustration jeunesse, XIX^e-XX^e siècles

Publication directed by Florian Siffer and Christine Esch

Graphics by Aurélien Farina, Paper ! Tiger !

280 pages / Anticipated price: 35 euros
ISBN : 9782351252260



Les Saisons et les éléments font partie d'une collection de recueils de planches lithographiées à vocation pédagogique publiés par l'atelier strasbourgeois Fasolt et Ohmann dans les années 1850-1860. Comptant au moins une vingtaine de volumes à notre connaissance, cette collection comprend des abécédaires illustrés et aborde des questions de moralité servant à l'apprentissage par la jeu des éléments et des saisons quotidiennes. Dans cet album sont représentés les éléments et les saisons sous forme de fables, en utilisant des fleurs au printemps, des fruits en automne. Les éléments sont matérialisés par des jeux: un cerf-volant pour l'air, la pêche et des moulins pour l'eau, par exemple.

68



69



Dans cet alphabet explorant l'univers du conte pour Lili, l'illustration est confiée au lithographe Alphonse Victor Baudana, dans une approche et une tonalité très inspirée de cet apprentissage musical. Il croque sur la couverture Mme Lili à la manière du créateur de ce personnage, l'illustrateur danois Lorenz Frølich.

90

L'Élégante Folklieder, paru en 1913 à Strasbourg chez l'imprimeur-éditeur Gustave Fischbach, reprend certains des principes de composition adoptés dans les publications de Louis Prang et de l'éditeur Paul Paquet et appliqués par le peintre zoologue Georges Chenu de France pour les petits French (1884), formant à l'évidence l'inspiration donnée à l'image par rapport à la partition et aux paroles. L'illustrateur juxtapose plusieurs images, souvent deux ou trois. Les personnages sont pour la plupart vêtus de costumes alsaciens traditionnels d'uniforme napoléonien. Les chansons retenues sont les complaintes les plus célèbres du répertoire germanique et alsacien: Ob duüber Augustin, Hép Marzule, Dr Hau'm Schwockel.

91

SOMMAIRE

Préface de Madame la Maire de Strasbourg

Préface de la Directrice des Musées et du Président du Crédit Mutuel

Article de Jean-Yves Mollier (historien français, professeur émérite d'histoire contemporaine à l'université de Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, spécialiste de l'histoire de l'édition, du livre et de la lecture) « Les débuts de l'édition jeunesse en France au XIX^e et XX^e siècle. L'émancipation progressive de l'illustration »

Articles de Florian Siffer Christine Esch, « Techniques innovantes et entrepreneurs audacieux » ; « Transferts culturels rhénans autour de l'illustration jeunesse »

Notice 1 : Apprendre par l'image

Notice 2 : S'amuser et se distraire

Notice 3 : Raconter des histoires en images

Notice 4 : Mille et une aventures fabuleuses et légendaires

Bibliographie

EXTRAITS

Jean-Yves Mollier :

« Bien que le livre écrit pour la jeunesse existât sous l'Ancien Régime, c'est le 19^e siècle qui invente la littérature, la presse et le livre de jeunesse. Le Télémaque de Fénelon avait été rédigé à l'intention du dauphin en 1699, mais c'est après 1750 qu'une esquisse de marché du livre destiné aux enfants et adolescents apparaît en France. Ce dernier est lié à l'essor de l'alphabétisation et à l'ouverture d'écoles, de collèges et de pensions en plus grand nombre qu'auparavant. [...].

L'album (*Bilderbuch* en allemand), un petit livre de format oblong, avec gravures ou lithographies hors-texte au départ, avait entamé sa croissance au début des années 1860. Hachette avait publié, cette année-là, *Pierre l'ébouriffé*, tiré du *Struwwelpeter* de Heinrich Hoffmann, et Hetzel, deux ans plus tard, *La Journée de Mademoiselle Lili*, illustré par Lorentz Frölich. Considérés comme les deux premiers albums véritablement destinés aux enfants, ils sont suivis par les « Albums Trimm pour les enfants de trois à six ans » chez Hachette et les « Albums Stahl » chez Hetzel, mis en vente entre 1861 et 1867. Ils sont imprimés en format à la française (en hauteur) avant que Maurice Boutet de Monvel n'adopte le format à l'italienne (en largeur) en publiant ses *Vieilles Chansons* pour les petits enfants chez Plon en 1883. Vingt-cinq ans plus tard, avec l'apparition des 61 planches en couleur qui occupent la double page centrale de *La Semaine de Suzette* consacrée à *L'Enfance de Bécassine*, un nouveau type d'album est en train de s'imposer ».

Florian Siffer et Christine Esch :

« Une région à la pointe des évolutions techniques d'impression

Au XIX^e siècle, plusieurs facteurs socio-économiques ont accompagné l'émergence de l'illustration jeunesse en Alsace : des innovations techniques, une baisse des coûts de production des livres, l'accès à la lecture à un plus grand nombre, une place de plus en plus importante accordée à l'image, l'édition d'ouvrages abordables

financièrement pour le lectorat. L'industrialisation de la production du livre – de la fabrication du papier à la reliure en passant par l'impression du texte et la reproduction des images – fera entrer le livre dans une ère nouvelle. Les tirages vont être de plus en plus importants. [...]

Plusieurs innovations techniques dans le domaine de l'illustration, dont certaines intervenues en Alsace, ont accompagné le développement de la littérature jeunesse illustrée. La place et le rôle de l'illustration dans le livre vont évoluer au fil de ces innovations. [...]

La question des langues. Du début du XIX^e siècle au dernier quart du XX^e siècle, la question de la langue écrite, lue ou parlée est extrêmement complexe en Alsace. Si les événements laissent à penser que le français et l'allemand se succèdent simplement en fonction des différentes époques, avant 1870, entre 1870 et 1918, on constate une situation bien plus compliquée. En réalité, les deux langues coexistent la plupart du temps. [...]

Hetzel, le plus alsacien des éditeurs parisiens

Né à Chartres d'un père alsacien, Pierre-Jules Hetzel dira au cours de sa vie être « né entre deux cathédrales, Strasbourg et Chartres ». Son père, Jean-Jacques Hetzel, est issue d'une ancienne famille strasbourgeoise de confession protestante. P.-J. Hetzel entame des études de droit à Strasbourg, ville dans laquelle il tisse des liens d'amitiés profonds avec l'imprimeur Silbermann et le peintre Gabriel-Christophe Guérin. En 1852, il épouse Catherine Sophie Quirin-Fischer, Strasbourgeoise de naissance. [...] P.-J. Hetzel se démarque rapidement par ses choix éditoriaux, et son engagement pour la littérature jeunesse. En 1864, il crée avec son ami pédagogue Jean Macé, installé à Beblenheim dans le Haut-Rhin, une revue pour la jeunesse, le Magasin d'éducation et de récréation. Hetzel lance deux collections emblématiques pour la jeunesse : la Bibliothèque d'éducation et de récréation et La Petite bibliothèque blanche. Le conflit franco-prussien de 1870-1871 et l'annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine le touchent de par ses racines et ses liens amicaux avec des Alsaciens. »

5. Cultural and educational programme

VISITES

Le temps d'une rencontre

Samedi 9 novembre à 14h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Visite à deux voix par les commissaires de l'exposition.

Découvrir l'exposition

Dimanches 10 novembre, 8 et 22 décembre, 12 et 26 janvier, 9 février à 11h

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Visites en famille

Samedis 16 novembre, 14 décembre, 18 janvier et 15 février à 15h

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Découvrir l'exposition à hauteur d'enfant. À partir de 6 ans.

Illustrer au féminin

Lundi 25 novembre à 14h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Un parcours valorisant les pionnières de l'illustration jeunesse en Alsace, et les premières grandes héroïnes de ce répertoire.

Visite en LSF

Samedi 30 novembre à 14h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Cette visite est interprétée en LSF pour les personnes sourdes et malentendantes.

Sur réservation : isabelle.bulle@strasbourg.eu

Visite combinée

Dimanche 1^{er} décembre à 10h

Durée : 2h / Tarif : gratuit

Pour découvrir à la suite les expositions « Enfantillages 1 et 2 », à la Galerie Heitz (rdv à 10h) puis au Musée Tomi Ungerer (rdv à 11h).

Musées pour tous ?!

Dimanche 5 janvier de 14h30 à 17h30

Durée : libre / Tarif : gratuit

Les étudiant·es de l'Université de Strasbourg s'invitent dans l'exposition et vous accompagnent pour en découvrir les œuvres.

Visite « Voir les musées autrement »

Samedi 18 janvier à 10h. Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Visite découverte de l'exposition adaptée pour les personnes mal et non-voyantes.

Sur réservation : isabelle.bulle@strasbourg.eu

Rencontre avec Thomas Baas

Samedi 25 janvier à 14h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Illustrateur, auteur d'albums jeunesse chez Actes Sud jeunesse et Nathan.

Thomas Baas, fin connaisseur de l'histoire de l'illustration, chemine dans l'exposition avec les commissaires, pour évoquer son parcours, ses sujets favoris et ses découvertes.

Les transferts culturels franco-allemands dans l'illustration jeunesse

Samedi 8 février à 10h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

La place frontalière de l'Alsace avec l'Allemagne a permis des échanges culturels enrichissants autour de l'illustration jeunesse.

JOURNÉE INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DES ENFANTS

Mercredi 20 novembre :

Visite en famille

À 11h

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Découvrir l'exposition à hauteur d'enfant.

À partir de 6 ans.

Atelier « Petit architecte » en famille

À 14h30

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Construire sa cathédrale de papier.

À partir de 7 ans.

Maquette BNU

Lecture d'albums

À 16h

Durée : 1h / Tarif : entrée du musée

Écouter des histoires en regardant les images.

À partir de 4 ans.

CONFÉRENCE

Concevoir un album jeunesse

Mercredi 15 janvier à 14h30

Durée : 1h30 / Tarif : gratuit

À l'Auditorium des Musées

Les Musées de Strasbourg invitent l'illustratrice Clotilde Perrin pour un dialogue autour de l'élaboration d'un album jeunesse illustré.

PROJECTION

***Les Trois brigands*, de Hayao Freitag, d'après Tomi Ungerer**

Mercredi 27 novembre à 14h30

Durée : 1h15 / Tarif : gratuit

À l'Auditorium des Musées

Il s'agit de l'adaptation de l'album jeunesse éponyme (*Les Trois Brigands*), écrit et illustré par Tomi Ungerer, publié en 1961. Le film a reçu le Prix du public du festival international du film d'animation d'Annecy en 2008.

6. Echo of an exhibition: "No Books for Children. *Enfantillages* chapter 2"

From 22 November 2024 to 2 March 2025, the Tomi Ungerer Museum – International Centre for Illustration, is presenting chapter 2 of the exhibition “No Books for Children” which takes up the chronological thread where the exhibition presented in the Rohan Palace (Galerie Heitz) ends, in other words with Tomi Ungerer and the creation of the Illustration Workshop in Strasbourg in 1972.

François Ruy-Vidal, a major publisher of French children's literature at that time, formulated four main principles for his programme: "There is no art for children, there is art. There is no graphic design for children, there is graphic design. There are no colours for children, there are colours. There is no literature for children, there is literature. Based on these four principles, it could be said that a children's book is a good book when it is a good book for everyone." This founding principle is indicative of a major development in the design and creation of books, an evolution that began in the second half of the 20th century and continues to this day.

This essential issue - "There is no literature for children" - serves as a common thread and title for the exhibition: it is about making illustration an art form in its own right, and using the same criteria of artistic and literary quality for children's literature as for literature in general.

The exhibition takes the work of Tomi Ungerer as its starting point and examines how the boundaries between different literary genres were abolished from the moment when children began to be taken seriously, were confronted with difficult themes and, above all, could construct the meaning of the work for themselves. It thus goes beyond the issue of literature by posing the eminently social and political question of how children's imagination is constructed.

Ungerer's work is driven by a faith in the poetic dimension of literature and image, in other words, a plurality of meaning. His political commitment, his satirical critique of society, his call for essential values such as friendship, courage and respect for difference are not cast in didactic or moralizing terms. Thanks to the autonomy of text and image as a form of artistic expression, adults are able to read into the work other things than children and, in the same way, children do not necessarily see what the voice reads - and dictates - to them.

On the first floor, the exhibition highlights recognized or emerging contemporary illustrators who are interested in the place of the child in poetic, political and playful forms - because there is probably nothing more politically important for the construction of our future than the question of children's imagination. There are therefore adventure books that explore perception, books written with children, books in which the authority

relationships between children and adults are reversed, books in which the emotional life of the child can find resonance.

The international and Strasbourg-based illustration artists exhibited include:

Beatrice Alemagna, Pauline Barzilaï, Blexbolex, Serge Bloch, Lisa Blumen, Mathilde Chèvre, Guillaume Chauchat, Kitty Crowther, Dominique Goblet, Marie Mirgaine, Saehan Parc, Matthias Picard, Mathieu Sapin, Leo Timmers

Curator: Anna Sailer, curator of the Tomi Ungerer Museum – International Illustration Centre.

Advisory committee: Britta Benert, Loïc Boyer.

Installations: Cécile Tonizzo.

5. Partners

This exhibition has been produced with the exceptional support of Strasbourg Eurometropole



In collaboration with Crédit Mutuel Alsatian Library



Within the framework of Strasbourg World Book Capital UNESCO 2024



Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library

As a heritage and research library, the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library is one of the few specialized libraries preserving Alsatics, a unique book tradition in France. Even though the collection is a private one - given that it belongs to the Crédit Mutuel bank - it is open to the public.

Including incunabula, exceptional and contemporary books, historical and scientific research publications, literary and artistic references, artist's books and art and bibliophile books, the collection of the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library reflects the diversity and richness of centuries-old Alsatian publishing. Today comprising some 46,000 volumes, this bibliophile collection represents a desire to transmit, promote and share this regional heritage.

The origin of the fund was the collection of 4,000 volumes by Antoine Gardner, an enlightened bibliophile, driven by a passion for Alsatian literature. Wishing to avoid the dispersion of his collection, in 1972 he entrusted it to Crédit Mutuel, a major player in regional cultural life. It was initially housed at the Crédit Mutuel Training Centre in Bischberg, in Central Alsace. The librarian in charge of this collection enthusiastically expanded it, thereby providing researchers with an anthology of Alsatian references. The premises rapidly became too cramped. Thus, in the 1980s, the collection was transferred to the Crédit Mutuel headquarters at what is now 4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen, in the Wacken district of Strasbourg.

In 1998, the library moved to an exceptional space on the first floor of Herrenschmidt House, a place full of history. Built in the 19th century, this house was in turn the property of the madder merchant Daniel Louis Braun, Charles Schulmeister (spy of Napoleon Ist), and the Bank of France director Charles Louis Garat, before becoming part of the heritage of the Herrenschmidt family, then of Crédit Mutuel. The library now boasts a consultation room plus a conference and exhibition space.

The core of the collection includes both contemporary and ancient publications covering various themes: history, art, quantitative and social sciences, economics, politics, law, literature, linguistics, philosophy and religion. The history and culture of Alsace are inseparable from those of its neighbours, due to its geographical location on the edge of numerous shifting borders, with the Rhine forming the backbone of the area. Thus, the collection covers Alsace, the bordering German and Swiss regions as well as the Territory of Belfort and Moselle.

As a research space, the Crédit Mutuel Alsatic Library provides facilities for the consultation of the fundamental sources of regional heritage. By opening its doors to the public, this living collection attests to the singularity of Alsatian book heritage.

Christine Esch, Director
Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel
4 rue Raiffeisen
67913 Strasbourg Cedex 9
03 88 14 72 55 www.bacm.creditmutuel.fr



Strasbourg, UNESCO World Book Capital 2024

The “UNESCO World Book Capital” label is awarded each year to a city which is committed to promoting books and reading in all its forms and for all ages, to fight against illiteracy and inequalities in a radically changing world.

On July 20, 2022, UNESCO designated Strasbourg as World Book Capital 2024, succeeding Accra (Ghana). It thus becomes the first French city to be awarded this label, created in 2001, and will remain the only one for at least ten years.

In accordance with UNESCO's commitment in the face of climate change, social inequalities and faltering democratic values, Strasbourg is upholding between the city's residents' and stakeholders' exchanges with writers, intellectuals and artists on the issues of social and ecological transition. Through this approach, Strasbourg has set out to reaffirm the place of the book and of reading as vectors of knowledge – knowledge of oneself and of others, knowledge of world construction.

“As they explained when awarding the label, UNESCO and the World Book Capital Advisory Committee were impressed by Strasbourg's emphasis on books as a response to the challenges of social cohesion and climate change. The city emphasises the role of books in sharing environmental concerns and scientific awareness, while prioritizing young people as agents of change.

Strasbourg has also been praised for its literary heritage and its projects designed to hybridize literature with other artistic disciplines such as musical composition, playwriting and illustration. Furthermore, the city has solid experience in organizing large-scale, outward-looking events.”

8. Practical information

Galerie Heitz

Palais Rohan / 2, place du château, Strasbourg

Opening times: weekdays 10am - 1pm and 2pm - 6pm, Saturday and Sunday 10am - 6pm. Closed on Tuesday

Tel: +33 (0)3 68 98 50 00

Group reception: further information at www.musees.strasbourg.eu/groupes-tarifs-reservations

On the occasion of the exhibitions 'Child's Play. Alsace and the origins of children's illustration (19th - 20th centuries)' and 'No Books for Children. *Enfantillages* chapter 2', a group ticket (valid on the day of purchase) is on sale for €10 (reduced €5).

Price: 4 € (reduced price: 2 €)

Free entry:

- under 18s
- Culture card
- Atout Voir card
- Museums Pass Musées card
- Éduc'Pass card
- disabled visitors
- students of art history, archeology and architecture
- job seekers
- welfare recipients
- Eurometropole staff with badges.

Free entry for all: 1st Sunday of each month.

1 day pass: 16 €, reductions: 8 € (access to all Strasbourg Museums and their temporary exhibitions)

3 day pass: 20 €, reductions: 12 € (access to all Strasbourg Museums and their temporary exhibitions)

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Enfantillages

L'Alsace et les prémisses de l'illustration jeunesse, XIX^e - XX^e siècles

Galerie Heitz - Palais Rohan
du 8 novembre 2024 au 17 février 2025
LISTE DES VISUELS TÉLÉCHARGEABLES SUR LE SITE
WWW.MUSÉES.STRASBOURG.EU

Demande à adresser :
Service communication
Musées de la Ville de Strasbourg
Julie Barth
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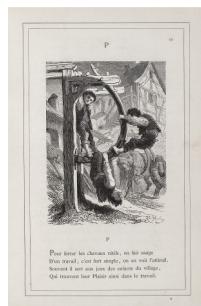
1. Gustave Doré (illustrateur) *Les fables de la Fontaine. Conseil tenu par les rats.* Tiré à part Paris, Hachette, 1868 (38 x 28 cm)
Strasbourg, Musée d'Art moderne et contemporain.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

2. Charles-Émile Matthis (illustrateur) *Histoire de deux musiciens.*
Épreuves d'état, sd [avant 1893] (27,5 x 38,5 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg



3. Charles-Émile Matthis (graveur), Zoé la vaniteuse.
Ensemble de 8 épreuves d'état [1868] (19 x 15 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

4. Louis-Joseph Soulas (graveur) *Le Loup devenu berger* Strasbourg,
Imagerie de l'Armée d'Alsace, 1939 (38,5 x 60 cm)
Strasbourg, Cabinet des Estampes et des Dessins.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg



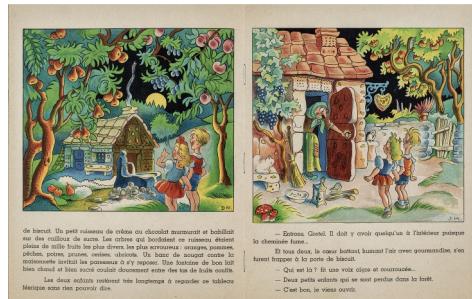
5. Théophile Schuler (illustrateur), Jean Macé (auteur), P.-J. Stahl (auteur) *Le Premier livre des petits enfants* Paris, Hetzel, sd [1883] (27,5 x 19 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel .
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

6. Raymond de la Nézière (illustrateur) *Les fables de La Fontaine. Le chat et le vieux rat, tirés à part*, Tours, Mame, sd. [1930] (30 x 25 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg



7. Les jeunes guerriers. Récréation pour la jeunesse n° 21 Strasbourg,
Fasoli & Ohlmann, sd [ca 1840-1850] (10 x 15 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

8. Pierre l'ébouriffé et le bon Paul: *histoire morale en 12 images destinée à la récréation et à l'instruction de l'enfance*.
Wissembourg, F. Wentzel, 1869 (27,8 x 21,5 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque des Musées.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg



9. Dorette Muller (illustratrice) *Hansel et Gretel* Mulhouse,
Editions Lucos, sd. [ca 1938] (25,7 x 20 cm)
Strasbourg, collection particulière.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

10. Henry Morin (illustrateur), *Germain le Hautain*.
Dessin original, 1925 (37 x 33 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Alsatiique du Crédit Mutuel.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg



11. Émile Lemaître (lithographe), Jean-Baptiste Munerelle (auteur) *Les phénomènes et les curiosités de la nature*.
Album de la jeunesse studieuse, Strasbourg, Derivaux, 1856 (30,5 x 25,5 cm)
Strasbourg, Bibliothèque des Musées.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg

12. Paul Braunagel (illustrateur), Henri Beecke (coloriste) *Sommerfest* Strasbourg,
Els. Druckerei (Fischbach), 1909 (126 x 85 cm)
Strasbourg, Musée d'Art moderne et contemporain.
Photo : M.Bertola / Musées de Strasbourg