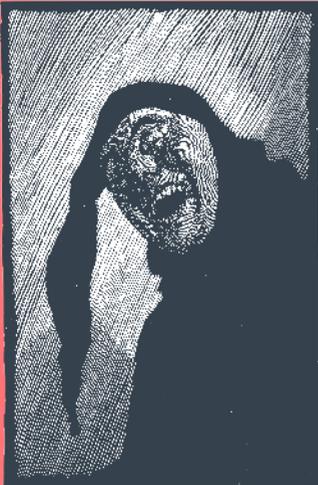


# ART. CARD. 1 SEE. MAKE. DO.

## Find out about LIONEL. LINDSAY.

### FIND.

**Tip:** To find the artworks  
look for this leaf 



*The Jester.* 1923, wood engraving  
printed in black ink on paper

**Look** at this print by Lionel of himself.  
Can you **see** the lines behind him? Why  
do you **think** Lionel put them there?

What do you **think** Lionel is saying  
about himself in this artwork?

There is an etching in this exhibition of  
Lionel and his wife Jean relaxing on their  
verandah. It is called *Morning Tea*  
– can you **find** it?

**Tip:** Turn around and walk to the  
other end of the gallery space  
through the archways.

**Compare** how Lionel looks in  
these 2 wood engravings.

**Did you know:** Lionel made this wood  
engraving of himself dressed as a **jester**.

A jester is a sort of clown.

When you make a picture of yourself  
it is called a **self-portrait**.

SEE.MAKE.DO.TAKE HOME.

# ART. CARD. 1



About

LIONEL LINDSAY.

Lionel had nine brothers and sisters and they all grew up in the late 1800s in Creswick, Victoria, where their father was the local doctor. Drawing and art were encouraged at home and five of the Lindsay children, including Lionel and Norman, became artists.

Lionel and Norman worked as illustrators when they finished school, drawing pictures for magazines and newspapers. This was before photography was widely used and most illustrations were done by hand using black ink with pen or brush on white paper. Lionel and Norman became masters at etching and Lionel became an expert wood engraver as well. Both these methods of printmaking rely on drawing in black and white which they both did to a very high standard.

Lionel loved Spain and first went there in 1902. Lionel's etchings, wood engravings and watercolours established him as a respected and admired artist across Australia. He also wrote about art for newspapers and books and was twice appointed a Trustee of the Art Gallery of NSW. In 1941 he was knighted and became Sir Lionel Lindsay for his service to Australian art.



About these  
Art Cards

Use these Art Cards as a way of looking at individual artworks by Lionel in this exhibition *Lionel's Place: Lionel Lindsay from the Maitland Regional Art Gallery Collection.*

The cards can be used in any order after you have looked at this card, Art Card 1. You can take them home to do the activities on the back or you can return them to the Art Card holder when you leave.



About  
*Lionel's Place*

All the artworks in this exhibition are by Lionel Lindsay and were gifted to the MRAG Collection by Max and Nola Tegel in 2016. We hope you enjoy looking at these artworks and finding out about Lionel.

All images © Lionel Lindsay Estate - National Library of Australia.



# ART. CARD. **2** SEE. MAKE. DO.

## FIND.

*Tip:* To find the artworks  
look for this leaf 

**Compare** this portrait of Norman with Lionel's self-portrait *The Jester*. How are they different from each other?



Can you **find** on this wall a portrait of a woman in black? This is Lionel's daughter Jean, whose nickname was Bingo.



Do you **think** that these three Lindsays look alike?



**Norman Lindsay**, 1918  
drypoint etching, printed  
in black ink on paper

**Did  
you  
know?**

Lionel made this drypoint etching of his **brother** Norman in 1918 when Lionel was 42 and Norman 37 years old. Both the brothers were well-known artists.



**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read **Art Card 1** to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



# ART. CARD. 2

## Draw your own self-portrait

*Stand in front of a mirror with a pencil and a sheet of A4 paper and draw your reflection!*

- Start with the **outline** of your **face** from the top of your head to your chin.
- Draw** your **eyes** – they are about half way down from the top of your head to your chin.
- Then your **nose** (ends half way between your eyes and your chin).
- And now your **mouth** (half way between end of your nose and your chin).
- Now draw where your **hair** starts at the top of your **forehead** (about half way between your eyes and the top of your head).
- Add your **neck!**
- Keep going with **ears, freckles, glasses** and anything else that makes you you!
- Now add **colour...**
- Find a picture **frame** to fit your self-portrait, make sure you sign and date your work.

## Look up self-portraits by artists

Try finding **self-portraits** by these artists: Vincent Van Gogh, Margaret Olley, Pablo Picasso, Jenny Sages, Margaret Preston, Rembrandt, Nora Heysen, David Hockney, Sidney Nolan.

## Make your own self-portrait without looking

- With a phone take a **selfie** (self-portrait).
- Do a drawing of yourself from your selfie. Don't look down at your drawing, just keep on looking at your photo selfie.
- See** what you have found out about yourself!

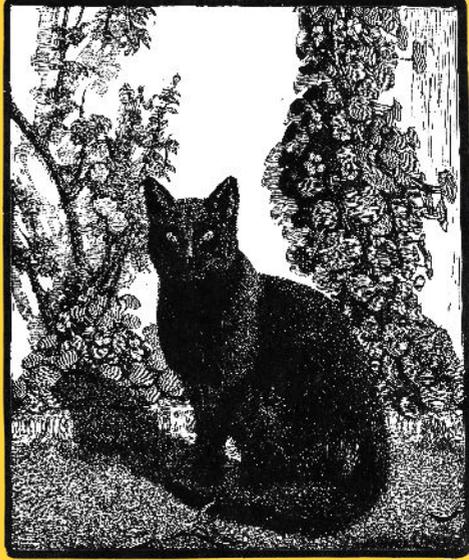
# ART. CARD. 3 SEE.MAKE.DO.

## FIND.

**Tip:** To find the artworks  
look for this leaf 

**The Black Cat**, 1922  
wood engraving printed  
in black ink on paper

**Look** closely  
at this cat sitting  
in a garden.



**See** all the tiny white lines  
in the cat's fur and in the  
leaves, flowers and grass.

**Look** around this part of  
the exhibition. How many  
other cats by Lionel can  
you **count**?

Can you  
**make up**  
names for  
each cat?

**Did you  
know?**

Lionel made this artwork by **cutting** lots  
of different lines into a flat piece of wood,  
then he rolled black ink over the top and  
made a print. He used a **magnifying  
glass** to look through when he was  
cutting his wood block.

**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.  
Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.

# ART. CARD. 3



## You need



**one. a simple line drawing of yours**



**two. textas**



**four. paper**



**three. a biro**



**six. a firm cardboard cylinder as a roller**



**five. piece of styrofoam**

maybe packing from food about 8 x 8cm

the inside of plastic film wrap is good



- Use** your biro to copy your drawing onto your styrofoam board.
- Make** sure you press hard so you can feel the lines going into the board.
- Colour** your board with textas, going over a few times and making sure all parts of the board are coloured especially around your biro lines.
- Press** a piece of paper on top of the board very firmly (don't let it slip or your print will smudge) and carefully roll across the top with your roller.
- Take off the paper to **reveal** your print! Your biro lines should come out white (like Lionel's lines in 'The Black Cat').

**Tip:** Do this again, add more texta, and try making your paper a little damp before printing and **experiment!**





**See** how the vulture and tree both stand out against the white sky – this is called making a *silhouette*.



**Look** at how much detail Lionel has put in his print - the feathers, beak, talons, eyes... what else can you see?



*The Indian Vulture*, 1933  
wood engraving, printed  
in black ink on paper

Do you **think** that the vulture is high up in a tree?



How many sharp parts of the vulture and the surroundings can you **see**?



What do you **think** the vulture might do next?

Lionel Lindsay was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.  
Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



SEE. MAKE. DO. TAKE HOME.

## ART. CARD. 4

### Make your own silhouette

- ✿ **Draw** an outline of a vulture or another bird that you like that has a distinctive outline (distinctive= special, something that can be recognised).
- ✿ **Colour** it with a dark pencil or paint or texta and cut out the outline carefully and stick it onto a white piece of paper.
- ✿ Now **make** a tree or branch the same way as the bird and stick it down.
- ✿ **Add** some thin lines in the sky like Lionel has and add a black frame around the edge.
- ✿ Now you have your own **silhouette!**

**Tip:** Add some pink or orange sunset wispy shapes in watery paint very faintly in the sky.

### Vultures near you

**Find out** about vultures and see if they might live near you – check out the Atlas of Living Australia **online**.

# ART. CARD. 5 SEE. MAKE. DO.



This *etching* was made by Lionel nearly 100 years ago.



**Look** at how the women are dressed.



**What** do you think they are doing?



**Which country** do you think this etching is set in?



*Mardi Gras, Seville, Spain*  
(*Spanish ladies*), 1919  
drypoint etching,  
in black ink on paper

**Look** at the rest of the etchings on this wall.



Can you **count** how many donkeys, carts, children, horses, that you can **see**?



Do you **think** these scenes are all in the same country?

Lionel Lindsay was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



# ART. CARD. 5



*Design your own fan*

*Find out where Spain is on a world map*

- 🌿 You need an A4 sheet of paper
- 🌿 **Draw** anything that you like and **colour** it – you need to **fill** the whole A4 sheet.

**Tip:** You might like to **draw** some of the patterns and shapes that you can **see** in this etching.

- 🌿 To **fold** your fan – make a fold 2cm in from the edge, then turn the paper over and fold over again. This is concertina folding (backwards and forwards). Continue until you have folded the whole sheet, then tape the folded sheet at the bottom (around 2 cms).

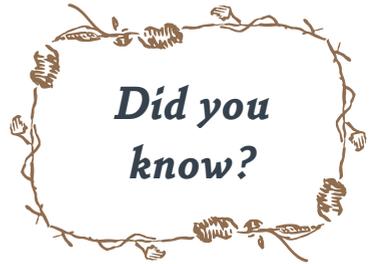


**Tip:** You can **experiment** how many folds you make – more or less.

- 🌿 See how your fan folds and unfolds to **reveal** your design!

**How** far is Spain from Australia?

**How** would you get there from Australia if you were travelling in 1922?



*Did you know?*

To make an **etching** Lionel would choose one of his drawings then copy it onto a thin metal plate, usually copper. Then Lionel would **etch** the lines into the copper. This meant carving the lines into the surface of copper so that they could catch ink, like a careful scratch.

**Notice:** How fine the lines are – Lionel was very good at etching.

# ART. CARD. 6 SEE.MAKE.DO.

## FIND.

Tip: To find the artworks look for this leaf 



*Jerez De Los Cabelleros, Estremadura, Spain, 1928*  
drypoint etching, printed in black ink on paper

How far can you **see**?



**Look** at this etching of *Jerez De Los Cabelleros*, a town in Spain.



**Where** would Lionel have been sitting when he drew this scene?



**What** season do you think it is? **Why**?



If you could **colour** this etching, what colours would you use?

**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read **Art Card 1** to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



# ART. CARD. 6



## Magical Town

- ✿ **Create** and **draw** your own towers and spires on buildings of your own town.
- ✿ **Make** them large and tall and put a horizon line in the background.
- ✿ **See** how much distant space you can make.

**Tip:** **Look** back at Lionel's etching.

✿ Now **colour** with paint, pencil or texta.

**Tip:** Use **warm colours** on the buildings and **cool colours** on the background.

Cool colours (blues, greens, purples) tend to make the space **recede** (into the background) and warm colours (reds, yellows, oranges) tend to come **forwards** (into the foreground).



## Did you know?

Lionel travelled to **Spain** several times and did many drawings there that he later turned into prints such as this etching. He became well known as a master **printmaker** in England and Australia.



## Look up Jerez De Los Cabelleros, Estremadura, Spain

Can you **find** a photo of the buildings online that are in Lionel's etching?

How is Lionel's etching of this view different from a **photograph**?

# ART. CARD. **7** SEE. MAKE. DO.

Can you **see** what each person is doing?  
Can you **find** the barber?



**Why** do you think Lionel made a drawing of this scene?



Can you **find** at least 10 different things in this etching?

**Tip:** Some things are close up in the foreground and some are further away, in the background.



*The Barber of Bou-Saada, 1929*  
drypoint etching, printed in black ink on paper



**Did you know?**

When Lionel travelled to different countries he liked to **draw** what he saw around him in sketchbooks. Later he would turn some drawings into prints - etchings or engravings, or watercolours.

Lionel Lindsay was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.  
Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



SEE.MAKE.DO.TAKE HOME.

# ART. CARD. 7

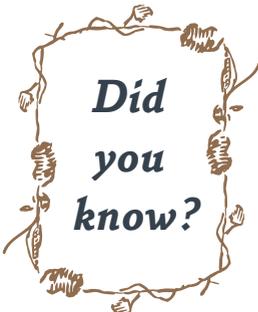


- ✿ Keep a little notepad with you to do quick drawings of what you **see** – at home, in your garden, at school, at the park, at your favourite place, anywhere.
- ✿ **Make** the drawings very quick, no more than 5 minutes each.
- ✿ **Try** and spend more time looking at what you are drawing rather than looking at your drawing.
- ✿ Make a few **quick sketches** of the same thing then later on use those drawings to make a more detailed drawing at home that might take up to an hour to do.

**Find out where Bou-Saada is, then work out:**

- ✿ Why the people are dressed in robes?
- ✿ Why a man is riding a camel?
- ✿ What language the people speak?

**Tip:** Remember that Lionel was there in 1929 when life was different from today.

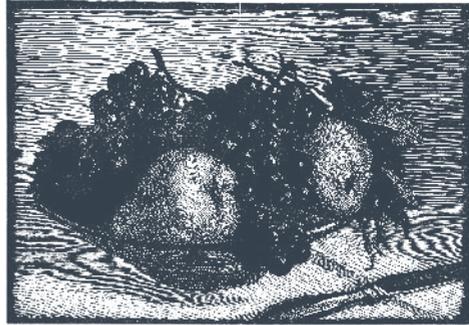


Australian poet **Banjo Paterson** was one of Lionel's friends. **Look** him up!

**Write a poem** about the camel in this etching.



# ART. CARD. 8 SEE.MAKE.DO.



*Pears & Grapes*, 1925, wood engraving,  
printed in black ink on paper

**Look** closely, what else  
can you **see** apart from  
the fruit?

What do you  
**think** may be  
happening next?

Where would you  
**see** things like  
this together?

An artwork like this is called a **still life**.  
What do you **think** still life means?  
Can you **find** other still lifes on this wall?



Still lifes are often drawn and painted by  
people when they are learning art skills.  
And lots of artists, like Lionel Lindsay,  
create still lifes as part of  
their art-making.

**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.  
Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.

# ART. CARD. 8

## Make your own still life collection

## Try these different ways of drawing

Still lifes can be any *collection of objects* (things) that you have around you wherever you are. They don't have to be special, just everyday things.

### For your still life you need:

- ❁ Something to **draw** with (pen, pencil, texta, crayon...)
- ❁ Something to draw on (back of envelope, scrap of paper, a paper serviette, notebook...)
- ❁ Something around you to draw that is **not moving** e.g. your breakfast or dinner cup and cutlery, your lunch box and drink bottle, what is in your pocket, the handle of your front door, a small corner of your bedroom, your shoes and socks on the floor...

**Tip:** The more drawings of *still lifes* that you do, the more ordinary things that you find to draw and the more you **look** at what you are drawing, the more fun it is!

- ❁ Keep your still life drawings together and collect them into your own artist's book.

### With your eyes closed

- ❁ **Choose** your still life object to draw, look at it closely and memorise it, then close your eyes and draw from memory...

### Without taking your pencil off the page

- ❁ **Look** at what you are going to draw, have your pencil and paper ready and start drawing without moving your pencil off the page until you are finished.
- ❁ This means that you will have one **continuous line**; you can go backwards and forwards, press harder and softer but keep your pencil on the paper, and **keep looking** at what you are drawing more than at your drawing.

# ART. CARD. 9 SEE.MAKE.DO.

**Look** at this watercolour painting by Lionel.

How many different colours can you **see**?



What do you **think** the different people are doing?



**Find** an etching nearby of the same view.

Can you **spot** any differences between the two scenes?



Which of these two artworks do you **think** Lionel did first?

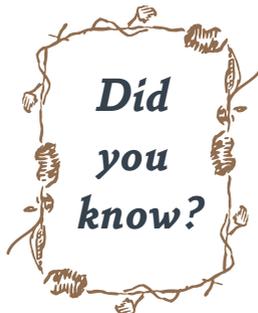


Can you **find** some other etchings of places in Burgos, Spain by Lionel in this exhibition?

**Notice:** The other pairs of artworks by Lionel on this wall.



*Huelgas*, circa 1927  
watercolour on paper



**Huelgas** was part of the name of the order of nuns who lived in this convent. The full name for this watercolour could be “The Cistercian Royal Abbey and Nunnery of Santa Maria la Real de Las Huelgas in Burgos, Spain.”

**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read **Art Card 1** to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



SEE. MAKE. DO. TAKE HOME.

# ART. CARD. 9



## Look up Burgos, Spain

**Burgos** is one of the Spanish cities on the Camino de Santiago, a very old walking trail for Christian pilgrims that finishes in Santiago de Compostela, a town in Galicia, north western Spain. There is a shrine to St James, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus, in the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela where it is believed that his remains are buried.

### Can you find out:

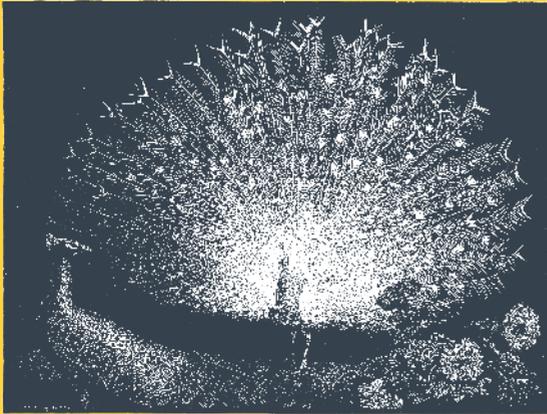
- What is a pilgrim?
- If people still walk on this route?
- What the word compostela means?
- Where in Spain is Burgos?
- How long is the Camino de Santiago?

Can you **find** photographs of some of the **churches** and other buildings that Lionel drew and made prints of in Burgos: **St Lesmes, Burgos Cathedral, Burgos Town Gate, the Convent of Huelgas.**

Do you **prefer** Lionel's **prints** of these buildings or the **photographs** that you found?

## Did you know?

Burgos is a very old city with lots of old buildings and when Lionel was there he drew many of them. Lionel loved Spain. As a young man in Melbourne in the early 1900s he saw the opera Carmen and read Don Quixote, a famous novel by Cervantes, both set in Spain. So he saved his money, learnt to speak Spanish and travelled there in 1902, returning several times in his life.



*White Fan*, 1935, wood engraving,  
printed in black ink on paper

How many birds  
can you **see**?



Why do you **think**  
there is a lot of black  
in this engraving?

Why do you **think**  
Lionel called this  
engraving *White Fan*?

What **type** of  
bird is this?



**Did you  
know?**

**Look** at all the white lines. Notice how they are all different, very fine and detailed. Lionel has cut each line by hand into a flat wooden block using a sharp cutting tool. Black colour is rolled across the surface of the block, missing all the cut lines. Paper is put onto the block and pressed down to make a print. The lines come out in the colour of the paper – white paper, white lines.

Lionel Lindsay was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.

# ART. CARD. 10



**Whenever you make a print, the print on paper comes out as a mirror image of your printing plate.**

What is on the left of your plate comes out on the right on your paper. If you want to print a word you have to put it on back to front on your printing plate. Remember this when you make a monoprint; mono means one, so each print is different from the one before or after...



## Monoprints You need



**one. thin  
hard plastic**  
(from packing)



**two. textas**



**three. paper**



**four. water  
and brush**



- ✿ **Cut** a small piece of plastic and draw onto it with your textas.
- ✿ **Try** a word, but remember it has to go on back to front to print the right way.
- ✿ Dampen your paper to **print** by brushing very lightly with clean water then press paper onto the plastic plate very carefully and rub over evenly with hands, press down hard.
- ✿ Take paper off carefully to **see** your print.
- ✿ Did your **mirror** image work?

**Tip: Repeat** all again and you can overprint (print over your first prints) by using different colours, just clean off your plastic with a damp cloth before drawing on a new design.



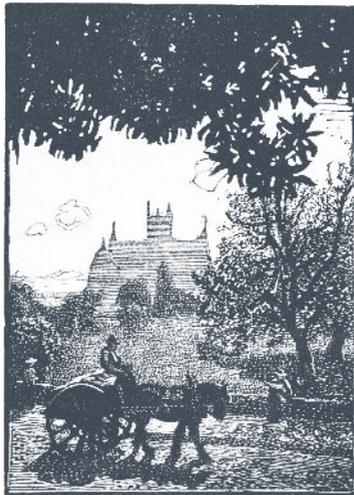
St Mary's is the large *cathedral* in central Sydney near Hyde Park.



**What** would be different about the same view today?



**Look** at the lines and shapes in the print and the wood block. What do you **notice** about the block?



*St Mary's*, 1922, wood engraving, printed in black ink on paper



Can you **see** the wood block that this was printed from?



There are 2 other blocks and matching prints here to **look** at. Can you **see** the block and the print that belong to each other?



What do you **think** are three special things about wood engravings?

**Lionel Lindsay** was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read **Art Card 1** to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



# ART. CARD. 11

## White on black

*Lionel's wood engravings are prints that have and black lines and shapes.*

The white lines are the light parts of the picture (the colour of the paper) and the black parts are the shadow or darker tones (the colour of the ink).

*Let's change this so you use white pencil or paint on black paper.*

✿ **Use** a white pencil, paint or crayon to make your own drawing on black paper. Add plenty of smaller lines and patterns in the shapes of your drawing.

**Tip:** To start you off use patterns in one of Lionel's wood engravings from this or another Art Card.

*Did you know?*

Lionel learnt about **Thomas Bewick**, an English printmaker and natural history illustrator who lived from 1753 - 1828. Thomas was famous for making beautiful wood engravings especially of birds.

## Write a story

✿ **Look** carefully at St Mary's. Can you **see** three different people? What else can you **see**?

Lionel's drawings are about things that he saw around him, wherever he was at the time.

✿ Can you **write** a story to link all the people in St Mary's and how they happen to be near each other in this scene?

✿ **Think** about the time of day and what each person is doing.

# ART. CARD. 12 SEE. MAKE. DO.

## FIND.

*Tip:* To find the artworks  
look for this leaf 

**Notice** all the types of lines that Lionel has used on the surfaces of the sky, trees, plants, boats and water.



**Look** at the sky. What time of day do you *think* it is at the wharf?



If you could **colour** this scene, what colours would you use?



*Lethe Wharf*, 1938  
wood engraving, printed  
in black ink on paper

There are other landscapes and outside scenes nearby. Some are etchings and some are wood engravings.



Can you tell which is an **engraving** and which is an **etching**?

**Clue:** **Look** at the edges of each print.



Lionel Lindsay was an Australian artist who lived from 1874-1961.

Read Art Card 1 to find out more about Lionel then use the other Art Cards in any order.



# ART. CARD. 12



***In Lionel's etchings and wood engravings you can see lots of different tones going from light to dark - from bright light to dark black shadows and in-between.***

Adding tone (shading) makes things look solid and three-dimensional (3D).

## ***Make your own tonal chart***

by shading with your lead pencil from light (no shading) to very dark black (darkest shading):

- ✿ **Draw** up a long rectangle with five equal squares about 2cms high x 10 cms long.
- ✿ Leave the first one blank (white), then go to the end one and shade it really dark, as dark as your pencil will go.
- ✿ Now go the middle square and **shade** very neatly to make it half way in tone from white to black.
- ✿ Do the same for the remaining 2 squares – shade half way between the squares on either side.
- ✿ Now when you **look** at your chart from left to right, you should **see** light to dark gradually!



**Tip:** Use a 2B or 4B pencil, the higher the B the darker and softer the pencil



Now **find** one of your own drawings and add tone to it – **make** the darkest parts dark and leave the lightest areas without shading and then **shade** in-between, **see** how 3D you can make your drawing.





# LIONEL'S PLACE



*Lionel's Place* is an exhibition featuring the significant 2016 donation to the Maitland Regional Art Gallery Collection by Max and Nola Tegel of Lionel Lindsay etchings, wood engravings, woodblocks, watercolours and books.

## LIONEL . LINDSAY.

*from the Maitland Regional Art Gallery Collection*

**Exhibition dates: 8 April 2017 - 8 April 2018**  
**at Maitland Regional Art Gallery**  
**[mrag.org.au](http://mrag.org.au)**

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Maitland Regional Art Gallery  
is supported by the NSW  
Government through Arts NSW

(back) *Syrian Goat & Rhododendrons* (detail), 1933, wood engraving, printed in black ink on paper, 17 x 15.3cm

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# ART. CARD. 1 SEE. MAKE. DO.

## Find out about LIONEL. LINDSAY.

### FIND.

**Tip:** To find the artworks  
look for this leaf 



*The Jester.* 1923, wood engraving  
printed in black ink on paper

**Look** at this print by Lionel of himself.  
Can you **see** the lines behind him? Why  
do you **think** Lionel put them there?

What do you **think** Lionel is saying  
about himself in this artwork?

There is an etching in this exhibition of  
Lionel and his wife Jean relaxing on their  
verandah. It is called *Morning Tea*  
– can you **find** it?

**Tip:** Turn around and walk to the  
other end of the gallery space  
through the archways.

**Compare** how Lionel looks in  
these 2 wood engravings.

**Did you know:** Lionel made this wood  
engraving of himself dressed as a **jester**.

A jester is a sort of clown.

When you make a picture of yourself  
it is called a **self-portrait**.

SEE.MAKE.DO.TAKE HOME.

# ART. CARD. 1



About

LIONEL LINDSAY.

Lionel had nine brothers and sisters and they all grew up in the late 1800s in Creswick, Victoria, where their father was the local doctor. Drawing and art were encouraged at home and five of the Lindsay children, including Lionel and Norman, became artists.

Lionel and Norman worked as illustrators when they finished school, drawing pictures for magazines and newspapers. This was before photography was widely used and most illustrations were done by hand using black ink with pen or brush on white paper. Lionel and Norman became masters at etching and Lionel became an expert wood engraver as well. Both these methods of printmaking rely on drawing in black and white which they both did to a very high standard.

Lionel loved Spain and first went there in 1902. Lionel's etchings, wood engravings and watercolours established him as a respected and admired artist across Australia. He also wrote about art for newspapers and books and was twice appointed a Trustee of the Art Gallery of NSW. In 1941 he was knighted and became Sir Lionel Lindsay for his service to Australian art.



About these  
Art Cards

Use these Art Cards as a way of looking at individual artworks by Lionel in this exhibition *Lionel's Place: Lionel Lindsay from the Maitland Regional Art Gallery Collection*.

The cards can be used in any order after you have looked at this card, Art Card 1. You can take them home to do the activities on the back or you can return them to the Art Card holder when you leave.



About  
*Lionel's Place*

All the artworks in this exhibition are by Lionel Lindsay and were gifted to the MRAG Collection by Max and Nola Tegel in 2016. We hope you enjoy looking at these artworks and finding out about Lionel.

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