



The Adventures of Tintin

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Koavf (talk | contribs) at 06:24, 13 November 2017 (→ [External links](#)). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the [current revision](#).

The Adventures of Tintin (French: *Les Aventures de Tintin*; [lez_avɑ̃tyʁ də tɛ̃tɛ̃]) is a series of 24 comic albums created by Belgian cartoonist Georges Remi, who wrote under the pen name Hergé. The series was one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century. By 2007, a century after Hergé's birth in 1907,^[1] *Tintin* had been published in more than 70 languages with sales of more than 200 million copies,^[2] and have been adapted for radio, television, theatre, and film.

The series first appeared in French on 10 January 1929 in *Le Petit Vingtième* (The Little Twentieth), a youth supplement to the Belgian newspaper *[Le Vingtième Siècle]* Error: {{Lang}}: text has italic markup (help) (The Twentieth Century). The success of the series saw the serialised strips published in Belgium's leading newspaper *Le Soir* (The Evening) and spun into a successful *Tintin* magazine. In 1950, Hergé created Studios Hergé, which produced the canonical versions of ten *Tintin* albums.

The series is set during a largely realistic^[3] 20th century. Its hero is Tintin, a courageous young Belgian reporter and adventurer. He is aided by his faithful dog Snowy (*Milou* in the original French edition). Other protagonists include the brash and cynical Captain Haddock and the intelligent but hearing-impaired Professor Calculus (French: *Professeur Tournesol*), as well as the incompetent detectives Thomson and Thompson (French: *Dupont et Dupond*) and the opera diva Bianca Castafiore.

The series has been admired for its clean, expressive drawings in Hergé's signature *ligne claire* ("clear line") style.^[4] Its well-researched^[5] plots straddle a variety of genres: swashbuckling adventures with elements of fantasy, mysteries, political thrillers, and science fiction. The stories feature slapstick humour, offset by dashes of sophisticated satire and political or cultural commentary.

The Adventures of Tintin



The main characters of *The Adventures of Tintin*.

From left to right: Professor Calculus, Captain Haddock, Tintin, Thompson, Snowy, Thomson, and Bianca Castafiore.

Created by Hergé

Publication information

Publisher Casterman
Le Lombard
Egmont Group

Title(s) [[show](#)]

Tintin in the Land of the Soviets
Tintin in the Congo
Tintin in America
Cigars of the Pharaoh
The Blue Lotus
The Broken Ear
The Black Island
King Ottokar's Sceptre
The Crab with the Golden Claws

History

Le Vingtième Siècle: 1929–1939

Georges Remi, best known under the pen name Hergé, was employed as an illustrator at *Le Vingtième Siècle* ("*The Twentieth Century*"), a staunchly Roman Catholic, conservative Belgian newspaper based in Hergé's native Brussels. Run by the Abbé Norbert Wallez, the paper described itself as a "Catholic Newspaper for Doctrine and Information" and disseminated a far-right, fascist viewpoint.^[7] Wallez appointed Hergé editor of a new Thursday youth supplement, titled *Le Petit Vingtième* ("*The Little Twentieth*").^[8] Propagating Wallez's socio-political views to its young readership, it contained explicitly pro-fascist and anti-Semitic sentiment.^[9] In addition to editing the supplement, Hergé illustrated *L'extraordinaire aventure de Flup, Nénesse, Poussette et Cochonnet* ("*The Extraordinary Adventures of Flup, Nénesse, Poussette and Cochonnet*"),^[10] a comic strip authored by a member of the newspaper's sport staff. Dissatisfied with this, Hergé wanted to write and draw his own cartoon strip.^[11]

He already had experience creating comic strips. From July 1926 he had written a strip about a Boy Scout patrol leader titled *Les Aventures de Totor C.P. des Hanneçons* ("*The Adventures of Totor, Scout Leader of the Cockchafers*") for the Scouting newspaper *Le Boy Scout Belge* ("*The Belgian Boy Scout*").^[11] Totor was a strong influence on Tintin,^[12] with Hergé describing the latter as being like Totor's younger brother.^[6] Jean-Marc and Randy Lofficier stated that graphically, Totor and Tintin were "virtually identical" except for the Scout uniform,^[13] also noting many similarities between their respective adventures, particularly in the illustration style, the fast pace of the story, and the use of humour.^[14] He was fascinated by new techniques in the medium such as the systematic use of speech bubbles—found in such American comics as George McManus' *Bringing up Father*, George Herriman's *Krazy Kat* and Rudolph Dirks's *Katzenjammer Kids*, copies of which had been sent to him from Mexico by the paper's reporter Léon Degrelle.^[15]

Although Hergé wanted to send Tintin to the United States, Wallez ordered him to set his adventure in the Soviet Union, acting as anti-socialist propaganda for children. The result, *Tintin in the Land of the Soviets*, was serialised in *Le Petit Vingtième* from January 1929 to May 1930.^[17] Popular in Francophone Belgium, Wallez organised a publicity stunt at the Gare du Nord station, following which he organised the publication of the story in book form.^[18] The story's popularity led to an increase in sales, so Wallez granted Hergé two assistants.^[19] At Wallez's direction, in June he began serialisation of the second story, *Tintin in the*

<u><i>The Shooting Star</i></u>	
<u><i>The Secret of the Unicorn</i></u>	
<u><i>Red Rackham's Treasure</i></u>	
<u><i>The Seven Crystal Balls</i></u>	
<u><i>Prisoners of the Sun</i></u>	
<u><i>Land of Black Gold</i></u>	
<u><i>Destination Moon</i></u>	
<u><i>Explorers on the Moon</i></u>	
<u><i>The Calculus Affair</i></u>	
<u><i>The Red Sea Sharks</i></u>	
<u><i>Tintin in Tibet</i></u>	
<u><i>The Castafiore Emerald</i></u>	
<u><i>Flight 714 to Sydney</i></u>	
<u><i>Tintin and the Picaros</i></u>	
<u><i>Tintin and Alph-Art</i></u>	
Formats	Original material for the series has been published as a strip in the <u>comics</u> <u>anthology(s)</u> <u><i>Le Petit Vingtième</i></u> <u><i>Le Soir</i></u> <u><i>Tintin</i></u> magazine and a set of <u>graphic novels</u> .
Original language	<u>French</u>
Genre	<u>Action/adventure</u>
Publication date	<u>1929–1976</u>
Main character(s)	<u>Tintin</u> <u>Snowy</u> <u>Captain Haddock</u> <u>Professor Calculus</u> <u>Thomson and Thompson</u> <u>Bianca Castafiore</u>
Creative team	
Writer(s)	Hergé

Congo, designed to encourage colonial sentiment towards the Belgian Congo. Authored in a paternalistic style that depicted the Congolese as childlike idiots, in later decades it was accused of racism, however at the time was un-controversial and popular, and further publicity stunts were held to increase sales.^[20]

For the third adventure, *Tintin in America*, serialised from September 1931 to October 1932, Hergé finally got to deal with a scenario of his own choice, and used the work to push an anti-capitalist, anti-consumerist agenda in keeping with the paper's ultra-conservative ideology.^[21] *The Adventures of Tintin* had been syndicated to French Catholic magazine [*Cœurs Vaillants*] **Error: {{Lang}}: text has italic markup (help)** ("Brave Hearts") since

1930, and Hergé was soon receiving syndication requests from Swiss and Portuguese newspapers too.^[22]

Hergé went on to pen a string of *Adventures of Tintin*, sending his character to real locations such as the Belgian Congo, the United States, Egypt, India, China, and the United Kingdom. He also sent Tintin to fictional countries of his own devising, such as the Latin American republic of San Theodoros, the East European kingdom of Syldavia, or the fascist state Borduria—whose leader, Müssstler, was a combination of Nazi German leader Adolf Hitler and Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini.^[23]

Artist(s)	Hergé
	<i>Uncredited:</i>
	<u>Bob de Moor</u>
	<u>Edgar P. Jacobs</u>
	<u>Jacques Martin</u>
	<u>Roger Leloup</u>
Colourist(s)	<u>Edgar P. Jacobs</u>
	<u>Josette Baujot</u>
	<u>Fanny Rodwell</u>
	<i>(all uncredited)</i>

"The idea for the character of Tintin and the sort of adventures that would befall him came to me, I believe, in five minutes, the moment I first made a sketch of the figure of this hero: that is to say, he had not haunted my youth nor even my dreams. Although it's possible that as a child I imagined myself in the role of a sort of Tintin."

—Hergé, 15 November 1966.^[6]



The front page of the 1 May 1930 edition of *Le Petit Vingtième*, declaring "*Tintin revient!*" ("Tintin Returns!") from his adventure in the Soviet Union.^[16]

***Le Soir*: 1940–1945**

In May 1940, Nazi Germany invaded Belgium as World War II broke out across Europe. Although Hergé briefly fled to France and considered a self-imposed exile, he ultimately decided to return to his occupied homeland.^[24] For political reasons, the Nazi authorities closed down *Le Vingtième Siècle*, leaving Hergé unemployed.^[25] In search of employment, he got a job as an illustrator at Belgium's leading newspaper, *Le Soir* (*The Evening*), which was allowed to continue publication under German management.^[26] On 17 October 1940, he was made editor of the children's supplement, *Le Soir Jeunesse*, in which he set about producing new Tintin adventures.^[27] In this new, more repressive political climate of German-occupied Belgium, Hergé could no longer explore political themes in his *Adventures of Tintin* lest he be arrested by the Gestapo. As Harry Thompson noted, Tintin's role as a reporter came to an end, to be replaced by his new role as an explorer.^[28]

From 1943 on, Hergé with the help of Edgar P. Jacobs started redrawing and colouring the early Tintin adventures, while also collaborating in the production of new stories. The old stories, usually a bit over 100 pages long, were restructured to fit into 62 pages. Jacobs eventually ended the collaboration in 1947 when Hergé

refused to share the credit with him. They remained friends regardless of the fact.

Le Journal de Tintin: 1946–1983

At the end of the war, in September 1944, the Allies entered Brussels and Hergé's German employers fled. *Le Soir* was shut down and *The Adventures of Tintin* was put on hold.^[29] Then in 1946, Hergé accepted an invitation from Belgian comic publisher Raymond Leblanc and his new publishing company Le Lombard to continue *The Adventures of Tintin* in the new *Le journal de Tintin* (*Tintin* magazine).^[30] While elated to have his work published again, Hergé quickly learned that if *Tintin* magazine was his deliverer, it was also his demanding employer. He no longer had the independence he preferred; he was required to produce two coloured pages a week for Leblanc's magazine—a tall order.^[31] Despite this, Hergé's dedication to detail continued, his artistic standards escalated,^[32] even as his pressures mounted.

Finally, in 1950, Hergé began to poach the better members of the *Tintin* magazine staff to work in the large house on Avenue Louise that contained the fledgling Studios Hergé.^[33] Bob De Moor (who imitated Hergé's style and did half the work),^[33] Guy Dessicy (colourist), and Marcel DeHaye (secretary) were the nucleus. To this, Hergé added Jacques Martin (imitated Hergé's style), Roger Leloup (detailed, realistic drawings), Eugène Evany (later chief of the Studios),^[30] Michel Demaret (letterer), and Baudouin Van Den Branden (secretary).^[34] As Harry Thompson observed, the idea was to turn the process of creating *The Adventures of Tintin* into a "veritable production line, the artwork passing from person to person, everyone knowing their part, like an artistic orchestra with Hergé conducting."^[35] The Studios produced eight new *Tintin* albums for *Tintin* magazine, and coloured and reformatted two old *Tintin* albums. Studios Hergé continued to release additional publications until Hergé's death in 1983. In 1986, a twenty-fourth unfinished album was released, the Studios were disbanded, and its assets were transferred to the Hergé Foundation.^[36] Bolstered by recent adaptations, *The Adventures of Tintin* continue to entertain new generations of *Tintin* fans today.

Synopsis

Characters

Tintin and Snowy

Tintin is a young Belgian reporter and adventurer who becomes involved in dangerous cases in which he takes heroic action to save the day. The *Adventures* may feature Tintin hard at work in his investigative journalism, but seldom is he seen actually turning in a story.

Readers and critics have described Tintin as a well-rounded yet open-ended, intelligent and creative character, noting that his rather neutral personality—sometimes labelled as bland—permits a balanced reflection of the evil, folly, and foolhardiness, which surrounds him. The character never compromises his Boy Scout ideals, which represent Hergé's own, and his status allows the reader to assume his position within the story, rather than merely following the adventures of a strong protagonist.^[37] Tintin's iconic representation enhances this aspect, with Scott McCloud noting that it "allows readers to mask themselves in a character and safely enter a sensually stimulating world."^[38]

Snowy (*Milou* in Hergé's original version), a white Wire Fox Terrier dog, is Tintin's loyal, four-legged companion. The bond between Snowy and Tintin is very deep, as they have saved each other from perilous situations many times. Snowy frequently "speaks" to the reader through his thoughts (often displaying a dry sense of humour), which are not heard by the human characters in the story. Snowy has nearly let Tintin down on occasion, particularly when distracted by a bone. Like Captain Haddock, he is fond of Loch Lomond brand Scotch whisky, and his occasional bouts of drinking tend to get him into trouble. When not distracted, Snowy is generally fearless, his only fear being arachnophobia. When Tintin gets tied up by villains (which often happens), Snowy is usually able to free him by biting through the rope.

Captain Haddock

Captain Archibald Haddock (*Capitaine Haddock* in Hergé's original version) is a Merchant Marine sea captain and Tintin's best friend. Introduced in *The Crab with the Golden Claws*, Haddock is initially depicted as a weak and alcoholic character, but later evolves to become genuinely heroic and even a socialite after he finds a treasure from his ancestor, Sir Francis Haddock (Chevalier François de Hadoque in the original version). The Captain's coarse humanity and sarcasm act as a counterpoint to Tintin's often-implausible heroism; he is always quick with a dry comment whenever the boy reporter seems too idealistic. After he and Tintin find Red Rackham's treasure, Captain Haddock lives in the luxurious mansion Marlinspike Hall (Le château de Moulinsart in the original French).

The hot-tempered Haddock uses a range of colourful insults and curses to express his feelings, such as "billions of billious blue blistering barnacles" or "ten thousand thundering typhoons", "bashi-bazouk", "visigoths", "kleptomaniac", or "sea gherkin", but nothing actually considered a swear word. He is a hard drinker, particularly fond of rum and of Scotch whisky, especially Loch Lomond; his bouts of drunkenness are often used for comic effect, but sometimes get him into serious trouble.

Professor Calculus

Professor Cuthbert Calculus (*Professeur Tryphon Tournesol* in Hergé's original version; tournesol is the French word for sunflower) is an absent-minded and partially-deaf physicist and a regular character alongside Tintin, Snowy, and Captain Haddock. He was introduced in *Red Rackham's Treasure*, and based partially on Auguste Piccard, a Swiss physicist.^[39] The leading characters do not initially welcome his presence, but through his generous nature and his scientific ability, he develops a lasting bond with them. Eventually, by the end of *Land of Black Gold*, he becomes a resident of Marlinspike Hall. Normally mild-mannered and dignified, Calculus occasionally loses his temper and acts in a spectacularly aggressive manner in response to actual or perceived insults, such as when Captain Haddock belittles his work or accuses him of "acting the goat". He is a fervent believer in dowsing, and carries a pendulum for that purpose. Calculus's deafness is a frequent source of humour, as he repeats back what he thinks he has heard, usually in the most unlikely words possible. He does not admit to being near-deaf and insists he is only "a little hard of hearing in one ear."

Supporting characters

"Everybody wants to be Tintin: generation after generation. In a world of Rastapopouloses, Tricklers and Carreidases—or,

Hergé's supporting characters have been cited as far more developed than the central character, each imbued with strength of character and depth of personality, which has been compared with that of the characters of Charles Dickens.^[41] Hergé used the supporting characters to create a realistic world^[3] in which to set his protagonists'

more prosaically, Jolyon Waggs and Bolt-the-builders—Tintin represents an unattainable ideal of goodness, cleanness, authenticity."

—Literary critic Tom McCarthy, 2006^[40]

adventures. To further the realism and continuity, characters would recur throughout the series. The occupation of Belgium and the restrictions imposed upon Hergé forced him to focus on characterisation to avoid depicting troublesome political situations. As a result, the colourful supporting cast was developed during this period.^[42]

Thomson and Thompson (Dupont et Dupond in Hergé's original version) are two incompetent detectives who look like identical twins, their only discernible difference being the shape of their

moustaches.^[43] First introduced in *Cigars of the Pharaoh*, they provide much of the comic relief throughout the series, being afflicted with chronic spoonerisms. They are extremely clumsy, thoroughly incompetent, and usually bent on arresting the wrong character. The detectives usually wear bowler hats and carry walking sticks except when sent abroad; during those missions they attempt the national costume of the locality they are visiting, but instead dress in conspicuously stereotypical folkloric attire. The detectives were in part based on Hergé's father Alexis and uncle Léon, identical twins who often took walks together, wearing matching bowler hats while carrying matching walking sticks.

Bianca Castafiore is an opera singer of whom Haddock is terrified. She was first introduced in *King Ottokar's Sceptre* and seems to appear wherever the protagonists travel, along with her maid Irma and pianist Igor Wagner. She is comically foolish, whimsical, absent-minded, and talkative, and seems unaware that her voice is shrill and appallingly loud. Her speciality is the Jewel Song (*Ah! Je ris de me voir si belle en ce miroir / Ah! My beauty past compare, these jewels bright I wear*) from Gounod's opera, *Faust*, which she sings at the least provocation, much to Haddock's dismay. She is often maternal toward Haddock, of whose dislike she remains ignorant. She often confuses words, especially names, with other words that rhyme with them or of which they remind her; "Haddock" is frequently replaced by malapropisms such as "Paddock", "Stopcock", or "Hopscotch", while Nestor, Haddock's butler, is confused with "Chestor" and "Hector". Her own name means "white and chaste flower": a meaning to which Professor Calculus once refers when he breeds a white rose and names it for the singer. She was based upon opera divas in general (according to Hergé's perception), Hergé's Aunt Ninie (who was known for her "shrill" singing of opera), and, in the post-war comics, on Maria Callas.^[44]

Other recurring characters include Nestor the butler, Chang the loyal Chinese boy, Rastapopoulos the criminal mastermind, Jolyon Waggs the infuriating (to Haddock) insurance salesman, General Alcazar the South American freedom fighter and President of San Theodoros, Mohammed Ben Kalish Ezab the Arab emir, Abdullah his mischievous son, Dr. Müller the evil German psychiatrist, Oliveira da Figueira the friendly Portuguese salesman, Cutts the butcher whose phone number is repeatedly confused with Haddock's, and Allan the henchman of Rastapopoulos and formerly Haddock's first mate.

Settings

The settings within *Tintin* have also added depth to the strips. Hergé mingles real and fictional lands into his stories, along with a base in Belgium from where Tintin sets off—originally 26 Labrador Road, but later Marlinspike Hall. The role of setting is aptly demonstrated in *King Ottokar's Sceptre*, in which Hergé creates two fictional countries, Syldavia and Borduria, and invites the reader to tour them in text through the insertion of a travel brochure into the storyline.^[45] Other fictional lands include Khemed on the Arabian Peninsula and San Theodoros, São Rico, and Nuevo Rico in South America, as well as the kingdom of Gaipajama in India.^[46]

Along with these fictitious locations, actual nations were employed such as Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union, Congo, Peru, India, Egypt, Indonesia, Nepal, Tibet, and China. Other actual locales used were the Sahara, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Moon.

Research

Hergé's extensive research began with *The Blue Lotus*; Hergé stated, "It was from that time that I undertook research and really interested myself in the people and countries to which I sent Tintin, out of a sense of responsibility to my readers".^[47]

Hergé's use of research and photographic reference allowed him to build a realised universe for Tintin, going so far as to create fictionalised countries, dressing them with specific political cultures. These were heavily informed by the cultures evident in Hergé's lifetime. Pierre Skilling has asserted that Hergé saw monarchy as "the legitimate form of government", noting that democratic "values seem underrepresented in [such] a classic Franco-Belgian strip".^[48] Syldavia in particular is described in considerable detail, Hergé creating a history, customs, and a language, which is actually a Slavic-looking transcript of *Marols*, a working-class Brussels dialect. He set the country in the *Balkans*, and it is, by his own admission, modelled after *Albania*.^[49] The country finds itself threatened by neighbouring Borduria, with an attempted annexation appearing in *King Ottokar's Sceptre*. This situation parallels the Italian conquest of *Albania*, and that of *Czechoslovakia* and *Austria* by expansionist Nazi Germany prior to World War II.^[50]

Hergé's use of research would include months of preparation for Tintin's voyage to the moon in the two-part storyline spread across *Destination Moon* and *Explorers on the Moon*. His research for the storyline was noted in *New Scientist*: "The considerable research undertaken by Hergé enabled him to come very close to the type of space suit that would be used in future *Moon exploration*, although his portrayal of the type of rocket that was actually used was a long way off the mark". The moon rocket is based on the German *V-2* rockets.^[51]

Influences

In his youth, Hergé admired *Benjamin Rabier* and suggested that a number of images within *Tintin in the Land of the Soviets* reflected this influence, particularly the pictures of animals. *René Vincent*, the *Art Deco* designer, also affected early Tintin adventures: "His influence can be detected at the beginning of the *Soviets*, where my drawings are designed along a decorative line, like an 'S'".^[52] Hergé also felt no compunction in admitting that he had stolen the image of round noses from George McManus, feeling they were "so much fun that I used them, without scruples!"^[53]

During the extensive research Hergé carried out for *The Blue Lotus*, he became influenced by Chinese and Japanese illustrative styles and woodcuts. This is especially noticeable in the seascapes, which are reminiscent of works by *Hokusai* and *Hiroshige*.^[54]

Hergé also declared Mark Twain an influence, although this admiration may have led him astray when depicting Incas as having no knowledge of an upcoming solar eclipse in *Prisoners of the Sun*, an error T. F. Mills attributed to an attempt to portray "Incas in awe of a latter-day 'Connecticut Yankee'".^[55]

Translation into English

British

Tintin first appeared in English in the weekly British children's comic *Eagle* in 1951 with the story *King Ottokar's Sceptre*.^{[a][56]} It was translated in conjunction with Casterman, Tintin's publishers, and starts by describing Tintin as "a French boy". Snowy was called by his French name "Milou".^[57]

The process of translating Tintin into British English was then commissioned in 1958 by Methuen, Hergé's British publishers. It was a joint operation, headed by Leslie Lonsdale-Cooper and Michael Turner,^[58] working closely with Hergé to attain an accurate translation as true as possible to the original work.^[59] Due in part to the large amount of language-specific word play (such as punning) in the series, especially the jokes which played on Professor Calculus' partial deafness, it was always the intention not to translate literally, instead striving to sculpt a work whose idioms and jokes would be meritorious in their own right. Despite the free hand Hergé afforded the two, they worked closely with the original text, asking for regular assistance to understand Hergé's intentions.^[59]

The British translations were also Anglicised to appeal to British customs and values. Milou, for example, was renamed Snowy at the translators' discretion. Captain Haddock's *Le château de Moulinsart* was renamed Marlinspike Hall.^[60]

When it came time to translate *The Black Island*, which is set in Great Britain, the opportunity was taken to make the scenes more true-to-life; such as ensuring that the British police were unarmed and ensuring scenes of the British countryside were more accurate for discerning British readers.^[59] Methuen had decided that the book did not portray Great Britain accurately enough, and had compiled a list of 131 errors of detail, which should be put right, asking Studios Hergé to rework it completely. The resulting album is the dramatically updated and redrawn 1966 version that is the most commonly available today.^[61] As of the early 21st century, Egmont publishes Tintin books in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.^[62]

American

Unlike in most of Western Europe, the *Tintin* books have had limited popularity in the United States.^[63]

The works were first adapted for the American English market by Golden Books, a branch of the Western Publishing Company in the 1950s. The albums were translated from French into American English with some artwork panels blanked except for the speech balloons. This was done to remove content considered to be inappropriate for children, such as drunkenness and free mixing of races.^[64] The albums were not popular and only six were published in mixed order.^[65] The edited albums later had their blanked areas redrawn by Hergé to be more acceptable, and they currently appear this way in published editions around the world.^[65]

From 1966 to 1979, *Children's Digest* included monthly instalments of *The Adventures of Tintin*. These serialisations served to increase Tintin's popularity, introducing him to many thousands of new readers in the United States.^{[b][65]}

Atlantic Monthly Press, in cooperation with Little, Brown and Company beginning in the 1970s, republished the albums based on the British translations. Alterations were made to vocabulary not well known to an American audience (such as gaol, tyre, saloon, and spanner). As of the early 21st century, Little, Brown and Company (owned by the Hachette Book Group USA) continues to publish Tintin books in the United States.^[66]

Lettering and typography

The English-language Adventures of Tintin books were originally published with handwritten lettering created by cartographer Neil Hyslop.^[67] 1958's *The Crab with the Golden Claws* was the first to be published with Hyslop's lettering. Hyslop was given versions of Hergé's artwork with blank panels.^[67] Hyslop would write his English script on a clear cellophane-like material, aiming to fit within the original speech bubble.^[67] Occasionally the size of the bubbles would need to be adjusted if the translated text would not fit.^[67] In the early 2000s, Tintin's English publishers Egmont discontinued publishing books featuring Hyslop's handwritten lettering, instead publishing books with text created with digital fonts. This change was instigated by publisher Casterman and Hergé's estate managers Moulinsart, who decided to replace localised hand-lettering with a single computerised font for all Tintin titles worldwide.^[68]

Reception

Awards

On 1 June 2006, the Dalai Lama bestowed the International Campaign for Tibet's Light of Truth Award upon the Hergé Foundation, along with South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu.^[69] The award was in recognition of Hergé's book *Tintin in Tibet*, Hergé's most personal adventure,^[70] which the Executive Director of ICT Europe Tsering Jampa noted was "for many ... their introduction to the awe-inspiring landscape and culture of Tibet".^[71] In 2001, the Hergé Foundation demanded the recall of the Chinese translation of the work, which had been released with the title *Tintin in Chinese Tibet*. The work was subsequently published with the correct translation of the title.^[72] Accepting on behalf of the Hergé Foundation, Hergé's widow Fanny Rodwell stated, "We never thought that this story of friendship would have a resonance more than 40 years later".^[69]

Literary criticism

The study of Tintin, sometimes referred to as "Tintinology", has become the life work of some literary critics in Belgium, France and England.^[73] Belgian author Philippe Goddin has written *Hergé et Tintin reporters: Du Petit Vingtième au Journal Tintin* (1986, later republished in English as *Hergé and Tintin Reporters: From "Le Petit Vingtième" to "Tintin" Magazine* in 1987) and *Hergé et les Bigotudos* (1993) amongst other books on the series. In 1983, French author Benoît Peeters released *Le Monde d'Hergé*, subsequently published in English as *Tintin and the World of Hergé* in 1988.^[74] English reporter Michael Farr has written works such as *Tintin, 60 Years of Adventure* (1989), *Tintin: The Complete Companion* (2001),^[75] *Tintin & Co.* (2007)^[76] and *The Adventures of Hergé* (2007),^[77] while English television producer Harry Thompson authored *Tintin: Hergé and his Creation* (1991).^[78]

Literary critics, primarily in French-speaking Europe, have also examined *The Adventures of Tintin*. In 1984, Jean-Marie Apostolidès published his study of the *Adventures of Tintin* from a more "adult" perspective as *Les Métamorphoses de Tintin*, published in English as *The Metamorphoses of Tintin, or Tintin for Adults* in 2010.^[79] In reviewing Apostolidès' book, Nathan Perl-Rosenthal of *The New Republic* thought that it was "not for the faint of heart: it is densely-packed with close textual analysis and laden with psychological jargon."^[80] Following Apostolidès's work, French psychoanalyst Serge Tisseron examined the series in his books *Tintin et les Secrets de Famille* ("Tintin and the Family Secrets"), which was published in 1990,^[81] and *Tintin et le Secret d'Hergé* ("Tintin and Hergé's Secret"), published in 1993.^[82]

The first English-language work of literary criticism devoted to the series was *Tintin and the Secret of Literature*, written by the novelist Tom McCarthy and published in 2006. McCarthy compares Hergé's work with that of Aeschylus, Honoré de Balzac, Joseph Conrad, and Henry James and argues that the series contains the key to understanding literature itself.^[83] McCarthy considered the *Adventures of Tintin* to be "stupendously rich",^[84] containing "a mastery of plot and symbol, theme and sub-text"^[85] which, influenced by Tisseron's psychoanalytical readings of the work, he believed could be deciphered to reveal a series of recurring themes, ranging from bartering^[86] to implicit sexual intercourse^[87] that Hergé had featured throughout the series. Reviewing the book in *The Telegraph*, Toby Clements argued that McCarthy's work, and literary criticism of Hergé's comic strips in general, cut "perilously close" to simply feeding "the appetite of those willing to cross the line between enthusiast and obsessive" in the Tintinological community.^[88]

Controversy

The earliest stories in *The Adventures of Tintin* have been criticised^[90] for displaying racial stereotypes, animal cruelty, colonialism, violence, and even fascist leanings, including ethnocentric caricatured portrayals of non-Europeans.^[91] While the Hergé Foundation has presented such criticism as naïveté and scholars of Hergé such as Harry Thompson have said that "Hergé did what he was told by the Abbé Wallez",^[92] Hergé himself felt that his background made it impossible to avoid prejudice, stating, "I was fed the prejudices of the bourgeois society that surrounded me."^[53]

In *Tintin in the Land of the Soviets*, the Bolsheviks were presented as villains. Hergé drew on *Moscow Unveiled*, a work given to him by Wallez and authored by Joseph Douillet, the former Belgian consul in Russia, that is highly critical of the Soviet regime, although Hergé contextualised this by noting that in Belgium, at the time a devout Catholic nation, "Anything Bolshevik was atheist".^[53] In the story, Bolshevik leaders are motivated by personal greed and a desire to deceive the world. Tintin discovers, buried, "the hideout where Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin have collected together wealth stolen from the people". Hergé later dismissed the failings of this first story as "a transgression of my youth."^[93] By 1999, even while Tintin's politics was the subject of a debate in the French parliament,^[94] part of this presentation was noted as far more reasonable, with British weekly newspaper *The Economist* declaring, "In retrospect, however, the land of hunger and tyranny painted by Hergé was uncannily accurate".^[95]



The early works of *Tintin* naively depicted controversial images. Later, Hergé called his actions "a transgression of my youth." Hergé substituted this sequence with one in which the rhino accidentally discharges Tintin's rifle.^[89]

Tintin in the Congo has been criticised as presenting the Africans as naïve and primitive.^[96] In the original work, Tintin is shown at a blackboard addressing a class of African children. "My dear friends," he says, "I am going to talk to you today about your fatherland: Belgium."^[c] Hergé redrew this in 1946 to show a lesson in mathematics.^[97] Hergé later admitted the flaws in the original story, excusing it saying, "I portrayed these Africans according to ... this purely paternalistic spirit of the time."^[53] Sue Buswell, who was the editor of Tintin at Methuen, summarised the perceived problems with the book in 1988^[98] as "all to do with rubbery lips and heaps of dead animals",^[d] although Thompson noted her quote may have been "taken out of context".^[99]

Drawing on André Maurois' *Les Silences du colonel Bramble*, Hergé presents Tintin as a big-game hunter, accidentally killing fifteen antelope as opposed to the one needed for the evening meal. However, concerns over the number of dead animals led *Tintin's* Scandinavian publishers to request changes. A page of Tintin killing a rhinoceros by drilling a hole in its back and inserting a stick of dynamite was deemed excessive; Hergé replaced the page with one in which the rhino accidentally discharges Tintin's rifle while he sleeps under a tree.^[89] In 2007, the UK's Commission for Racial Equality called for the book to be pulled from shelves after a complaint, stating, "It beggars belief that in this day and age that any shop would think it acceptable to sell and display *Tintin in the Congo*."^[100] In August 2007, a Congolese student filed a complaint in Brussels that the book was an insult to the Congolese people. Public prosecutors investigated, and a criminal case was initiated, although the matter was transferred to a civil court.^[101] Belgium's Centre for Equal Opportunities warned against "over-reaction and hyper political correctness".^[102]



Mr. Bohlwinkel

Hergé altered some of the early albums in subsequent editions, usually at the demand of publishers. For example, at the instigation of his American publishers, many of the African characters in *Tintin in America* were re-coloured to make their race Caucasian or ambiguous.^[103] *The Shooting Star* originally had an American villain with the Jewish surname of "Blumenstein". This proved controversial, as the character exhibited exaggerated, stereotypically Jewish characteristics. "Blumenstein" was changed to an American with a less ethnically specific name, Mr. Bohlwinkel, in later editions and subsequently to a South American of a fictional country—São Rico. Hergé later discovered that 'Bohlwinkel' was also a Jewish name.^[50]

Adaptations and memorabilia

The Adventures of Tintin has been adapted in a variety of media besides the original comic strip and its collections. Hergé encouraged adaptations and members of his studio working on the animated films. After Hergé's death in 1983, the Hergé Foundation and Moulinsart, the foundation's commercial and copyright wing, became responsible for authorising adaptations and exhibitions.^[104]

Television and radio

Two animated television adaptations and one radio adaptation have been made.

Hergé's Adventures of Tintin (*Les aventures de Tintin d'après Hergé*) (1957) was the first production of Belvision Studios.^[105] Ten of Hergé's books were adapted, each serialised into a set of five-minute episodes, with 103 episodes produced.^[e] The series was directed by Ray Goossens and written by Belgian comic artist Greg, later editor-in-chief of *Tintin* magazine, and produced by Raymond Leblanc.^[f] Most stories in the series varied widely from the original books, often changing whole plots.^[105]

The Adventures of Tintin (*Les aventures de Tintin*) (1991–92) was the more successful *Tintin* television series. An adaptation of twenty-one *Tintin* books,^{[g][106]} it was directed by Stéphane Bernasconi and was produced by Ellipse (France) and Nelvana (Canada) on behalf of the Hergé Foundation. The series adhered closely to the albums to such an extent that panels from the original were often transposed directly to the screen.^[106] The series aired in over fifty countries and was released on DVD. It aired in the US on HBO.^[107]

The Adventures of Tintin (1992–93) radio series was produced by BBC Radio 4. The dramas starred Richard Pearce as Tintin and Andrew Sachs as Snowy. Captain Haddock was played by Leo McKern in Series One and Lionel Jeffries in Series Two, Professor Calculus was played by Stephen Moore and Thomson and Thompson were played by Charles Kay.

The Adventures of Tintin were also released as radio dramas on LP and compact cassette recordings in French language versions in Belgium, France and Canada, German language versions in West Germany, Swedish language versions in Sweden, Danish language versions in Denmark and Norwegian language versions in Norway.

Cinema

Five feature-length *Tintin* films were made before Hergé's death in 1983.

The Crab with the Golden Claws (*Le crabe aux pinces d'or*) (1947) was the first successful attempt to adapt one of the comics into a feature film. Written and directed by Claude Misonne and João B Michiels, the film was a stop-motion puppet production created by a small Belgian studio.^[108]

Tintin and the Golden Fleece (*Tintin et le mystère de la Toison d'Or*) (1961), the first live action *Tintin* film, was adapted not from one of Hergé's *Adventures of Tintin* but instead from an original script written by André Barret and Rémo Forlani.^[109] Directed by Jean-Jacques Vierge and starring Jean-Pierre Talbot as Tintin and Georges Wilson as Haddock, the plot involves Tintin travelling to Istanbul to collect the *Golden Fleece*, a ship left to Haddock in the will of his friend, Themistocle Papparis. Whilst in the city however, Tintin and Haddock discover that a group of villains also want possession of the ship, believing that it would lead them to a hidden treasure.^[109]

Tintin and the Blue Oranges (*Tintin et les oranges bleues*) (1964), the second live action *Tintin* film, was released due to the success of the first. Again based upon an original script, once more by André Barret, it was directed by Philippe Condroyer and starred Talbot as Tintin and Jean Bouise as Haddock.^[110] The plot reveals a new invention, the blue orange, that can grow in the desert and solve world famines, devised by Calculus' friend, the Spanish Professor Zerkow. An emir whose interests are threatened by the invention of the blue orange proceeds to kidnap both Zerkow and Calculus, and Tintin and Haddock travel to Spain in order to rescue them.^[110]

Tintin and the Temple of the Sun (*Tintin et le temple du soleil*) (1969), the first traditional animation *Tintin* film, was adapted from two of Hergé's *Adventures of Tintin*: *The Seven Crystal Balls* and *Prisoners of the Sun*. The first full-length, animated film from Raymond Leblanc's Belvision, which had recently completed its television series based upon the Tintin stories; it was directed by Eddie Lateste and featured a musical score by the critically acclaimed composer François Rauber. The adaptation is mostly faithful, although the *Seven Crystal Balls* portion of the story was heavily condensed.^[110]

Tintin and the Lake of Sharks (*Tintin et le lac aux requins*) (1972), the second traditional animation *Tintin* film and the last *Tintin* release for nearly 40 years, it was based on an original script by Greg and directed by Raymond Leblanc.^[111] Belvision's second feature takes Tintin to Syldavia to outwit his old foe Rastapopoulos. While the look of the film is richer, the story is less convincing.^[112] The movie was subsequently adapted into a comic album made up of stills from the film.^[113]

The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn (2011) was Steven Spielberg's motion capture 3D film based on three Hergé albums: *The Crab with the Golden Claws* (1941), *The Secret of the Unicorn* (1943), and *Red Rackham's Treasure* (1944).^[114] Peter Jackson's company Weta Digital provided the animation and special effects. The movie's reception was positive; Jackson will direct and Spielberg will produce a second movie of a planned trilogy.^[115]

Documentaries

One documentary about *Tintin* was made during Hergé's lifetime. Years after Hergé's death, a new documentary film about Tintin and Hergé was released, then later a documentary television series was produced.

I, Tintin (*Moi, Tintin*) (1976) was produced by Belvision Studios and Pierre Film.^[116]

Tintin and I (*Tintin et moi*) (2003), a documentary film directed by Anders Høgsbro Østergaard and co-produced by companies from Denmark, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, was based on the taped interview with Hergé by Numa Sadoul from 1971. Although the interview was published as a book, Hergé was allowed to edit the work prior to publishing and much of the interview was excised.^[117] Years after Hergé's death, the filmmaker returns to the original tapes and restores Hergé's often personal, insightful thoughts—and in the process brings viewers closer to the world of Tintin and Hergé.^[116] It was broadcast in the United States on the PBS network, 11 July 2006.^[118]

Sur les traces de Tintin (*On the trail of Tintin*) (2010) was a five-part documentary television series which recaps several albums of the book series by combining comic panels (motionless or otherwise) with live-action imagery, with commentary provided.



Tintin and the Black Island at the Arts Theatre in the West End of London, by the Unicorn Theatre Company, in 1980–81^[119]

Theatre

Hergé himself helped to create two stage plays, collaborating with humourist Jacques Van Melkebeke. *Tintin in the Indies: The Mystery of the Blue Diamond* (1941) covers much of the second half of *Cigars of the Pharaoh* as Tintin attempts to rescue a stolen blue diamond. *The Disappearance of Mr. Boullock* (1941–1942) has Tintin, Snowy, and Thomson and Thompson track the mysterious Mr. Boullock around the world and back to Brussels again. The plays were performed at the Théâtre Royal des Galeries in Brussels. The scripts of the plays are unfortunately lost.^[120]

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, two *Tintin* plays appeared at the Arts Theatre in the West End of London, adapted by Geoffrey Case for the Unicorn Theatre Company. These were *Tintin's Great American Adventure*, based on the comic *Tintin in America* (1976–1977) and *Tintin and the Black Island*, based on *The Black Island* (1980–81); this second play later toured.^{[h][119]}

A musical based on *The Seven Crystal Balls* and *Prisoners of the Sun* premièred on 15 September 2001 at the *Stadsschouwburg* (City Theatre) in *Antwerp*, Belgium. It was entitled *Kuifje – De Zonnetempel (De Musical)* ("*Tintin – Temple of the Sun (The Musical)*") and was broadcast on *Canal Plus*, before moving on to *Charleroi* in 2002 as *Tintin – Le Temple du Soleil – Le Spectacle Musical*.^[121]

The *Young Vic* theatre company in London ran *Hergé's Adventures of Tintin*, a musical version of *Tintin in Tibet*, at the *Barbican Arts Centre* (2005–2006); the production was directed by Rufus Norris and was adapted by Norris and *David Greig*.^[122] The show was successfully revived at the *Playhouse Theatre* in the West End of London before touring (2006–2007)^[123] to celebrate the centenary of Hergé's birth in 2007.^[1]

Video games

Tintin began appearing in video games when *Infogrames Entertainment, SA*, a French game company, released the side scroller *Tintin on the Moon* in 1989.^[124] The same company released a platformer video game titled *Tintin in Tibet* in 1995 for the *Super NES* and *Mega Drive/Genesis*.^[125] Another platformer from Infogrames titled *Prisoners of the Sun* was released the following year for the *Super NES*, *PC*, and *Game Boy Color*.^[126] As computer graphics technology improved, video game experiences improved. In 2001, Tintin became 3D in a game called *Tintin: Destination Adventure*, released by Infogrames for the *PC* and *PlayStation*.^[127] Then in 2011, an action-adventure video game called *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn*, a tie-in to the 2011 movie, was released by *Ubisoft* in October 2011.^[128]

Memorabilia and merchandise

Images from the series have long been licensed for use on merchandise, the success of *Tintin* magazine helping to create a market for such items. Tintin's image has been used to sell a wide variety of products, from alarm clocks to underpants. Countless separate items related to the character have been available, with some becoming collectors' items in their own right.^[130]

The Hergé Foundation has maintained control of the licenses, through Moulinsart, the commercial wing of the foundation. Speaking in 2002, Peter Horemans, the then director general at Moulinsart, noted this control: "We have to be very protective of the property. We don't take lightly any potential partners and we have to be very selective ... for him to continue to be as popular as he is, great care needs to be taken of his use."^[131] However, the Foundation has been criticised by scholars as "trivialising the work of Hergé by concentrating on the more lucrative merchandising" in the wake of a move in the late 1990s to charge them for using relevant images to illustrate their papers on the series.^[132]



The Tintin Shop in *Covent Garden*^[129]

Tintin memorabilia and merchandise has allowed a chain of stores based solely on the character to become viable. The first shop was launched in 1984 in *Covent Garden*, London.^[129] Tintin shops have also opened in both *Bruges* and *Brussels* in Belgium, and in *Montpellier*, France. In 2014, a Tintin shop opened in *Taguig*, the Philippines, only the second of its kind in Southeast Asia. The first Tintin shop in Southeast Asia opened in

Singapore in 2010.^[133] The British bookstore chain, Ottakar's, founded in 1987, was named after the character of King Ottokar from the Tintin book *King Ottokar's Sceptre*, and their shops stocked a large amount of Tintin merchandise until their takeover by Waterstone's in 2006.^[134]



Belgian Post's series of postage stamps "Tintin on screen" issued 30 August 2011 featuring a chronological review of *Tintin* film adaptations made through years.^[135]

Stamps and coins

Tintin's image has been used on postage stamps on numerous occasions. The first *Tintin* postage stamp was an eight-franc stamp issued by Belgian Post for the 50th anniversary of the publication of Tintin's first adventure on 29 September 1979, featuring Tintin and Snowy looking through a magnifying glass at several stamps.^[136] In 1999, a nine-stamp block celebrating ten years of the Belgian Comic Strip Center was issued, with the center stamp a photo of Tintin's famous moon rocket that dominates the Comic Strip Center's entry hall.^[135] To mark the end of the Belgian Franc and to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the publication of *Tintin in the Congo*, two more stamps were issued by Belgian Post on 31 December 2001: Tintin in a pith helmet and a souvenir sheet with a single stamp in the center. The stamps were jointly issued in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.^[135] In 2004, Belgian Post celebrated its own seventy-fifth anniversary, as well as the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *Explorers on the Moon*, and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the moon landings with a souvenir sheet of five stamps based upon the *Explorers on the Moon* adventure.^[137] To celebrate the centenary of Hergé's birth in 2007,^[1] Belgian Post issued a sheet of 25 stamps depicting the album covers of all 24 *Adventures of Tintin* (in 24 languages) plus Hergé's portrait in the center.^[135] A souvenir sheet of ten stamps called "Tintin on screen", issued 30 August 2011, depicts the *Tintin* film and television adaptations.^{[i][135]}

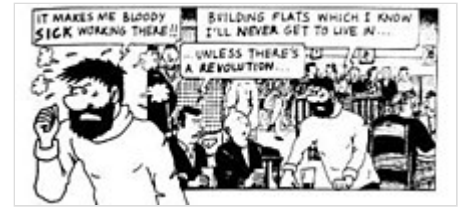
Tintin has also been commemorated by coin several times. In 1995, the Monnaie de Paris (Paris Mint) issued a set of twelve gold medallions, available in a limited edition of 5000.^[138] A silver medallion was minted in 2004 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Tintin book *Explorers on the Moon*, again in a limited run, this time of 10,000. It quickly sold out.^[139] In 2004, Belgium minted a limited edition commemorative euro coin featuring Tintin and Snowy celebrating the 75th anniversary of Tintin's first adventure in January 2004.^[140] Although it has a face value of €10, it is, as with other commemorative euro coins, legal tender only in the country in which it was issued—in this case, Belgium.^[140] In 2006–2012 France issued the Comic Strip Heroes commemorative coin series featuring famous Franco-Belgian comics, beginning in 2006 with *Tintin*.^[141] It was a set of six different euro coins honouring Hergé: three 1½-euro silver coins featuring Tintin and the Professor, Tintin and Captain Haddock, and Tintin and Chang; a €10 (gold) featuring Tintin; and a €20 (silver) and a €50 (gold) featuring Tintin and Snowy.^[141] In 2007, on Hergé's centenary, Belgium issued its €20 (silver) Hergé/Tintin coin.^[142]

Parody and pastiche

During Hergé's lifetime, parodies were produced of the *Adventures of Tintin*, with one of the earliest appearing in Belgian newspaper *La Patrie* after the liberation of the country from Nazi German occupation in September 1944. Entitled *Tintin au pays de nazis* ("*Tintin in the Land of the Nazis*"), the short and crudely drawn strip lampoons Hergé for working for a Nazi-run newspaper during the occupation.^[144]

Following Hergé's death, hundreds more unofficial parodies and pastiches of the *Adventures of Tintin* were produced, covering a wide variety of different genres.^[143] Tom McCarthy divided such works into three specific groupings: pornographic, political, and artistic.^[145] In a number of cases, the actual name "Tintin" is replaced by something similar, like Nitnit, Timtim, or Quinquin, within these books.^[143]

McCarthy's first group, pornographic parodies, includes 1976's *Tintin en Suisse* ("Tintin in Switzerland") and Jan Bucquoy's 1992 work *La Vie Sexuelle de Tintin* ("Tintin's Sex Life"), featuring Tintin and the other characters engaged in sexual acts.^[146] Another such example was *Tintin in Thailand*, in which Tintin, Haddock, and Calculus travel to the East Asian country for a sex holiday. The book began circulating in December 1999, but in 2001, Belgian police arrested those responsible and confiscated 650 copies for copyright violation.^[147]



A frame from *Breaking Free*, a revolutionary socialist comic that parodies the *Adventures of Tintin*.^[143]

Other parodies have been produced for political reasons: for instance, *Tintin in Iraq* lampoons the world politics of the early 21st century, with Hergé's character General Alcazar representing President of the United States George W. Bush.^[143] Written by the pseudonymous Jack Daniels, *Breaking Free* (1989) is a revolutionary socialist comic set in Britain during the 1980s, with Tintin and his uncle (modelled after Captain Haddock) being working class Englishmen who turn to socialism in order to oppose the capitalist policies of the Conservative Party government of Margaret Thatcher. When first published in Britain, it caused an outrage in the mainstream press, with one paper issuing the headline that "Commie nutters turn Tintin into picket yob!"^[143]

Other comic creators have chosen to create artistic stories that are more like fan fiction than parody. The Swiss artist Exem created the irreverent comic adventures of Zinzin, what *The Guardian* calls "the most beautifully produced of the pastiches."^[143] Similarly, Canadian cartoonist Yves Rodier has produced a number of Tintin works, none of which have been authorised by the Hergé Foundation, including a 1986 "completion" of the unfinished *Tintin and Alph-art*, which he drew in Hergé's *ligne claire* style.^[143]

The response to these parodies has been mixed in the Tintinological community. Many despise them, seeing them as an affront to Hergé's work.^[143] Nick Rodwell of the Hergé Foundation took this view, declaring that "None of these copyists count as true fans of Hergé. If they were, they would respect his wishes that no one but him draw Tintin's adventures."^[143] Where possible, the foundation has taken legal action against those known to be producing such items. Others have taken a different attitude, considering such parodies and pastiches to be tributes to Hergé, and collecting them has become a "niche specialty".^[143]

Exhibitions

After Hergé's death in 1983, his art began to be honoured at exhibitions around the world, keeping *Tintin* awareness at a high level. The first major *Tintin* exhibition in London was *Tintin: 60 years of Adventure*, held in 1989 at the Town Hall in Chelsea. This early exhibition displayed many of Hergé's original sketches and inks, as well as some original gouaches.^[149] In 2001, an exhibition entitled *Mille Sabords! ("Billions of Blistering Barnacles!")* was shown at the National Navy Museum (*Musée national de la Marine*) in Paris.^[150] In 2002, the Bunkamura Museum of Art in Tokyo staged an exhibition of original Hergé drawings as well as of the submarine and rocket ship invented in the strips by Professor Calculus.^[151] The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London, hosted the exhibition *The Adventures of Tintin at Sea* in 2004, focusing on Tintin's sea



Hergé art exhibition at the Centre Georges Pompidou modern art museum in Paris, commemorating the centenary of Hergé's birth in 2007^[148]

exploits, and in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the publication of Tintin's first adventure.^[152] 2004 also saw an exhibition in Halles Saint G ry in Brussels titled *Tintin et la ville* ("Tintin and the City") showcasing all cities in the world Tintin had travelled.^[153]

The Belgian Comic Strip Center in the Brussels business district added exhibits dedicated to Herg  in 2004.^[154] The Brussels' Comic Book Route in the center of Brussels added its first *Tintin* mural in July 2005.^[155]

The centenary of Herg 's birth in 2007^[1] was commemorated at the largest museum for modern art in Europe, the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, with *Herg *, an art exhibition honouring his work. The exhibition, which ran from 20 December 2006 until 19 February 2007,

featured some 300 of Herg 's boards and original drawings, including all 124 original plates of *The Blue Lotus*.^[148] Laurent le Bon, organiser of the exhibit said, "It was important for the Centre to show the work of Herg  next to that of Matisse or Picasso."^[156] Michael Farr said, "Herg  has long been seen as a father figure in the comics world. If he's now recognised as a modern artist, that's very important."^[157]

2009 saw the opening of the Herg  Museum (*Mus e Herg *), designed in contemporary style, in the town of Louvain-la-Neuve, south of Brussels.^[158] Visitors follow a sequence of eight permanent exhibit rooms covering the entire range of Herg 's work, showcasing the world of Tintin and his other creations.^[159] In addition, the new museum has already seen many temporary exhibits, including *Into Tibet With Tintin*.^[160]

Legacy

Herg  is recognised as one of the leading cartoonists of the twentieth century.^[162] Most notably, Herg 's *ligne claire* style has been influential to creators of other Franco-Belgian comics. Contributors to *Tintin* magazine have employed *ligne claire*, and later artists Jacques Tardi, Yves Chaland, Jason Little, Phil Elliott, Martin Handford, Geof Darrow, Eric Heuvel, Garen Ewing, Joost Swarte, and others have produced works using it.^[163]

In the wider art world, both Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein have claimed Herg  as one of their most important influences.^[164] Lichtenstein made paintings based on fragments from *Tintin* comics, whilst Warhol used *ligne claire* and even made a series of paintings with Herg  as the subject. Warhol, who admired Tintin's "great political and satirical dimensions",^[164] said, "Herg  has influenced my work in the same way as Walt Disney. For me, Herg  was more than a comic strip artist".^[165]

Herg  has been lauded as "creating in art a powerful graphic record of the 20th century's tortured history" through his work on Tintin,^[118] whilst Maurice Horn's *World Encyclopedia of Comics* declares him to have "spear-headed the post-World War II renaissance of European comic art".^[166] French philosopher Michel Serres noted that the twenty-three completed Tintin albums constituted a "*chef-d'oeuvre*" ("masterpiece") to which "the work of no French novelist is comparable in importance or greatness".^[167]

File:Mus e Herg  (Museum).jpg

The *Herg  Museum*, located in the town of Louvain-la-Neuve, south of Brussels, opened in June 2009, honouring the work of Herg .^[161]

In 1966, Charles de Gaulle said, "In the end, you know, my only international rival is Tintin! We are the small ones, who do not let themselves be had by the great ones."^{[168][j]}

In March 2015, Brussels Airlines painted an Airbus A320-200 with registration OO-SNB in a special Tintin livery.^[169]

Tintin has become a symbol of Belgium and so was used in a variety of visual responses to the 2016 Brussels bombings.^[170]

List of titles

Following are the twenty-four canonical *Tintin* comic albums as named in English. Publication dates are of the original French-language versions.

Tintin comic albums

Album Number	Title	Serialisation	Album (B&W)	Album (colour)	Notes
1	<u><i>Tintin in the Land of the Soviets</i></u>	1929–1930	1930	2017	Hergé prevented this book's republication until 1973. It has been coloured for the first time in 2017.
2	<u><i>Tintin in the Congo</i></u>	1930–1931	1931	1946	Re-published in colour and in a fixed 62-page format. Book 10 was the first to be originally published in colour.
3	<u><i>Tintin in America</i></u>	1931–1932	1932	1945	
4	<u><i>Cigars of the Pharaoh</i></u>	1932–1934	1934	1955	
5	<u><i>The Blue Lotus</i></u>	1934–1935	1936	1946	
6	<u><i>The Broken Ear</i></u>	1935–1937	1937	1943	
7	<u><i>The Black Island</i></u>	1937–1938	1938	1943, 1966	
8	<u><i>King Ottokar's Sceptre</i></u>	1938–1939	1939	1947	
9	<u><i>The Crab with the Golden Claws</i></u>	1940–1941	1941	1943	
10	<u><i>The Shooting Star</i></u>	1941–1942		1942	
11	<u><i>The Secret of the Unicorn</i></u>	1942–1943		1943	Books 11 to 15 set a middle period for Hergé marked by war and changing collaborators.
12	<u><i>Red Rackham's Treasure</i></u>	1943		1944	
13	<u><i>The Seven Crystal Balls</i></u>	1943–1946		1948	
14	<u><i>Prisoners of the Sun</i></u>	1946–1948		1949	
15	<u><i>Land of Black Gold</i></u>	1948–1950		1950, 1971	
16	<u><i>Destination Moon</i></u>	1950–1952		1953	Books 16 to 23 (and revised editions of books 4, 7 & 15) are creations of <u>Studios Hergé</u> .
17	<u><i>Explorers on the Moon</i></u>	1952–1953		1954	
18	<u><i>The Calculus Affair</i></u>	1954–1956		1956	
19	<u><i>The Red Sea Sharks</i></u>	1956–1958		1958	
20	<u><i>Tintin in Tibet</i></u>	1958–1959		1960	
21	<u><i>The Castafiore Emerald</i></u>	1961–1962		1963	
22	<u><i>Flight 714 to Sydney</i></u>	1966–1967		1968	
23	<u><i>Tintin and the Picaros</i></u>	1975–1976		1976	
24	<u><i>Tintin and Alph-Art</i></u>	1986		2004	Hergé's unfinished book, published posthumously.

The following are double albums with a continuing story arc.

- *Cigars of the Pharaoh* (no. 4) & *The Blue Lotus* (no. 5)
- *The Secret of the Unicorn* (no. 11) & *Red Rackham's Treasure* (no. 12)
- *The Seven Crystal Balls* (no. 13) & *Prisoners of the Sun* (no. 14)
- *Destination Moon* (no. 16) & *Explorers on the Moon* (no. 17)

Apart from the series, a comic album supervised by, but not written by, Hergé was released based on the film *Tintin et le lac aux requins*.

- *Tintin and the Lake of Sharks* (1972); this album only contain 48 pages

Hergé attempted and then abandoned one album:

- *Le Thermozéro* (1958)

See also

- *The Adventures of Jo, Zette and Jocko*, another series by Hergé
- List of *Tintin* home video releases

References

Notes

- Tintin first appeared in *Eagle* Vol 2:17 (3 August), which ran in weekly parts in the lower half of the centerfold, beneath the cutaway drawings, until Vol 3:4 (2 May 1952).
- At that time, *Children's Digest* had a circulation of around 700,000 copies monthly.
- "*Mes chers amis, je vais vous parler aujourd'hui de votre patrie: La Belgique.*"
- "Dead animals" refers to the fashion for big-game hunting at the time of the work's original publication.
- Two series were created. Series 1: Two books, twelve episodes, were adapted in black and white as a test of the studio's abilities; these were actually faithful to the original albums. Series 2: Eight books, 91 episodes, were adapted in colour; these were often unfaithful to the original albums. The animation quality of the series was very limited.^[105]
- Belvision had just been launched by Raymond Leblanc, who had created *Tintin* magazine a decade earlier.
- The series ran for three seasons, 13 episodes each season; the 21 stories usually presented in two-part segments.
- Geoffrey Case (adapted), Tony Wredden (directed): *Tintin's Great American Adventure*, Arts Theatre, London, 18 December 1976 to 20 February 1977, Unicorn Theatre Company. *Tintin and the Black Island*, Arts Theatre, London, 1980–81, Unicorn Theatre Company.
- "Tintin on screen" depicts both *Tintin* television programs and four of the five *Tintin* film adaptations (*Lake of Sharks* was omitted).
- "*Au fond, vous savez, mon seul rival international c'est Tintin! Nous sommes les petits qui ne se laissent pas avoir par les grands.*" Spoken by Charles de Gaulle, according to his Minister for Cultural Affairs André Malraux. De Gaulle had just banned all NATO aircraft bases from France; "the great ones" referred to USA and USSR. De Gaulle then added, "*On ne s'en aperçoit pas, à cause de ma taille.*" ("Only nobody notices the likeness because of my size.")^[168]

Citations

- Pollard 2007; Bostock & Brennan 2007; The Age 24 May 2006; Junkers 2007.
- Farr 2007a, p. 4.

3. Thompson 1991, p. 207–208.
4. Screech 2005, p. 27; Miller 2007, p. 18; Clements 2006; Wagner 2006; Lichfield 2006; Macintyre 2006; Gravett 2008.
5. Thompson 2003; Gravett 2005; Mills 1983.
6. Assouline 2009, p. 19.
7. Thompson 1991, p. 24; Peeters 2012, pp. 20–29.
8. Thompson 1991, pp. 24–25; Peeters 2012, pp. 31–32.
9. Assouline 2009, p. 38.
10. Goddin 2008, p. 44.
11. Farr 2001, p. 12.
12. Farr 2001, p. 12; Thompson 1991, p. 25; Assouline 2009.
13. Thompson 1991, p. 29.
14. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 19.
15. Assouline 2009, p. 17; Farr 2001, p. 18; Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 18.
16. Goddin 2008, p. 67.
17. Assouline 2009, pp. 22–23; Peeters 2012, pp. 34–37.
18. Peeters 2012, pp. 39–41.
19. Assouline 2009, pp. 32–34; Peeters 2012, pp. 42–43.
20. Assouline 2009, pp. 26–29; Peeters 2012, pp. 45–47.
21. Assouline 2009, pp. 30–32.
22. Assouline 2009, p. 35.
23. Thompson 1991, p. 82.
24. Thompson 1991, pp. 91–92.
25. Thompson 1991, pp. 90–91.
26. Thompson 1991, pp. 92–93.
27. Thompson 1991, pp. 98–99.
28. Thompson 1991, p. 147.
29. Thompson 1991, p. 166.
30. Thompson 1991, p. 173.
31. Thompson 1991, p. 174.
32. Thompson 1991, pp. 176, 174.
33. Thompson 1991, p. 194.
34. Thompson 1991, pp. 202–203.
35. Thompson 1991, p. 203.
36. Thompson 1991, p. 289.
37. Walker 2005.
38. McCloud 1993.
39. Horeau 2004.
40. McCarthy 2006, pp. 160–161. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
41. McCarthy 2006, p. 4. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
42. Yusuf 2005.
43. How to tell a Thompson from a Thomson 2006.
44. Farr 2004.

45. Thompson 2003.
46. McLaughlin 2007, p. 187.
47. Gravett 2005.
48. McLaughlin 2007, pp. 173–234.
49. Assouline 2009.
50. Ewing 1995.
51. Pain 2004.
52. Moura 1999.
53. Sadoul & Didier 2003.
54. The Great Wave 2006.
55. Mills 1983.
56. Thompson 1991, p. 109.
57. Corn 1989; The Times 4 August 2009.
58. The Daily Telegraph 14 August 2009; The Times 4 August 2009.
59. Owens 10 July 2004.
60. Farr 2001, p. 106.
61. Farr 2001, p. 72.
62. Egmont Group 2013.
63. BBC News 9 January 2009.
64. Thompson 1991, p. 103; A personal website (Netherlands) 2006.
65. Owens 1 October 2004.
66. Hachette Book Group 2013.
67. Chris Owens (10 July 2004). "Interview with Michael Turner and Leslie Lonsdale-Cooper" (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/mt-llc-interview.html>). Tintinologist. Retrieved 29 November 2014.
68. Kim Adrian (22 October 2012). "Casterman Makes Tragic Changes to Tintin: Hyslop's Handlettering vs. "Pretty" Computer Font" (<http://www.kimadrian.com/2012/12/casterman-makes-tragic-changes-to-tintin.html>). Retrieved 29 November 2014.
69. BBC News 2 June 2006.
70. Farr 2001, p. 162.
71. Int'l Campaign for Tibet 17 May 2006.
72. BBC News 22 May 2002.
73. Wagner 2006.
74. Peeters 1989.
75. Farr 2001.
76. Farr 2007.
77. Farr 2007a.
78. Thompson 1991.
79. Apostolidès 2010.
80. Perl-Rosenthal 2010.
81. Tisseron 1990.
82. Tisseron 1993.
83. McCarthy 2006, p. 10. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
84. McCarthy 2006, p. 8. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))

85. McCarthy 2006, p. 32. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
86. McCarthy 2006, pp. 13–14. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
87. McCarthy 2006, pp. 106–109. sfn error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#))
88. Clements 2006.
89. Thompson 1991, pp. 38, 49; Farr 2001, p. 22.
90. BBC News 28 April 2010; Beckford 2007.
91. Farr 2001, p. 22.
92. Thompson 1991, p. 40.
93. Thompson 1991, p. 38.
94. BBC News 4 February 1999.
95. The Economist 28 January 1999.
96. BBC News 17 July 2007.
97. Cendrowicz 2010; Farr 2001, p. 25.
98. Buswell 1988.
99. Thompson 1991, p. 44.
100. Beckford 2007; BBC News 12 July 2007.
101. Samuel 2011; BBC News 13 February 2012.
102. Vrielink 2012.
103. Mills 1996.
104. Thompson 1991, p. 289; Tintin.com Moulinsart 2010.
105. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, pp. 143–144.
106. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 148.
107. Baltimore Sun 16 November 1991.
108. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 143.
109. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, pp. 144–145.
110. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, pp. 145–146.
111. Da. 2003.
112. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 147.
113. Da. 2003; Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 147.
114. Mulard 2012.
115. Fischer 2011.
116. Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 150.
117. Christensen 2003.
118. PBS July 2006.
119. Hodgson 2008; RLF: Current Fellows 2008; Cadambi Website: Plays & Musicals 2006.
120. Sadoul 1975, p. 143; Thompson 1991, pp. 132–133, 142; Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, pp. 148–149.
121. Le Devoir 14 December 2007; HLN.be 13 December 2007; Wainman 2006; Cadambi Website: Plays & Musicals 2006.
122. Billington 2005; YoungVic.org 2005; Barbican 2005; Cadambi Website: Plays & Musicals 2006.
123. Smurthwaite 2007; SoniaFriedman.com 2007.
124. MobyGames.com 1989; Sinclair Infoseek 1989.
125. MobyGames.com 1995.
126. MobyGames.com 1996.

127. [MobyGames.com 2001](#).
128. [MobyGames.com 2011](#).
129. [Pignal 2010](#).
130. [Conrad 2004](#).
131. [DITT 2002](#).
132. [Bright 1999](#).
133. "Tintin Shop Singapore" (<http://sg.asia-city.com/shopping/singapore-shop/tintin-shop-singapore>). *SGnow*. Asia City Online Ltd. Retrieved 18 July 2017.
134. [Irish Times 9 January 1999](#).
135. [Ahl 2011](#); [TintinMilou.free.fr 2011](#).
136. [PostBeeld 2010](#); [Ahl 2011](#); [TintinMilou.free.fr 2011](#); [Kenneally 1991](#).
137. [White 2007](#); [Ahl 2011](#); [TintinMilou.free.fr 2011](#).
138. [Chard 1995](#); [OmniCoin 2009](#).
139. [Tintinesque.com 2004](#).
140. [BBC News 8 January 2004](#).
141. [Numista 2006](#); [Coin Database 2006](#).
142. [Coin Talk 2007](#); [NumisCollect 2007](#).
143. [Coxhead 2007](#).
144. [McCarthy 2006](#), pp. 186–187 sfm error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#)); [Thompson 1991](#), p. 168.
145. [McCarthy 2006](#), p. 186 sfm error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#)); [BBC News 14 February 2001](#).
146. [Coxhead 2007](#); [McCarthy 2006](#), p. 186 sfm error: multiple targets (2×): CITEREFMcCarthy2006 ([help](#)); [Perrotte & Van Gong 2006](#).
147. [BBC News 14 February 2001](#).
148. [Le Figaro 20 December 2006](#); [Der Spiegel 20 December 2006](#); [Chiha 2007](#); [Radio Télévision Suisse 28 June 2010](#); [CentrePompidou.fr 2006](#); [Wainman 2007](#).
149. [Owens 25 February 2004](#); [Cadambi Website: Exhibitions 2006](#).
150. [BDzoom.com 2001](#); [Tintin.com 21 March 2001](#); [Sipa 3 January 2001](#); [Cadambi Website: Exhibitions 2006](#).
151. [Tintin.com 16 March 2002](#).
152. [BBC News 29 March 2004](#); [Kennedy 2003](#); [RMG.co.uk 13 November 2003](#); [Horeau 2004](#); [Cadambi Website: Exhibitions 2006](#).
153. [Soumous 2004](#); [Cadambi Website: Exhibitions 2006](#).
154. [The Independent 15 October 2011](#); [Kenneally 1991](#).
155. [City of Brussels Comic Book Route](#); [de Koning Gans Website 2005](#).
156. [designboom 2006](#).
157. [Junkers 2007](#); [TwoCircles 21 May 2007](#); [Highbeam 21 May 2007](#).
158. [The Economist 28 May 2009](#); [Contimporist 3 June 2009](#); [Tintin.com Musée Hergé 2009](#).
159. [Tintin.com Musée Hergé 2009](#).
160. [Musée Hergé May 2012](#).
161. [The Economist 28 May 2009](#); [Contimporist 3 June 2009](#).
162. [Radio Télévision Suisse 28 June 2010](#).
163. [Armitstead & Sprenger 2011](#).

164. Thompson 1991, p. 280.
165. BBC News 10 January 1999.
166. Horn 1983.
167. Adair 1993.
168. Charles-de-Gaulle.org 1958; The New York Times 5 March 1983; Lofficier & Lofficier 2002, p. 9.
169. "TINTIN / A Brussels Airlines aircraft in Tintin colours" (<http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/0/id/4385/0/a-brussels-airlines-aircraft-in-tintin-colours>).
170. Butter, Susannah (24 March 2016), "Brussels attacks: how Tintin became a symbol of solidarity on Twitter" (<https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/london-life/brussels-attacks-how-tintin-became-a-symbol-of-solidarity-on-twitter-a3211151.html>), *London Evening Standard*

Bibliography

Books

- Apostolidès, Jean-Marie (2010) [2006]. *The Metamorphoses of Tintin, or Tintin for Adults* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GiktoScv17oC>). Jocelyn Hoy (translator). Stanford: Stanford University Press. ISBN 978-0-8047-6031-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Assouline, Pierre (2009) [1996]. *Hergé, the Man Who Created Tintin* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=YsyEMjvdYJgC>). Charles Ruas (translator). Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-539759-8. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Farr, Michael (2001). *Tintin: The Complete Companion* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Dcytn gEACAAJ>). London: John Murray. ISBN 978-0-7195-5522-0. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Farr, Michael (2007). *Tintin & Co* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=huK1ngEACAAJ>). London: John Murray Publishers Ltd. ISBN 978-1-4052-3264-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Farr, Michael (2007a). *The Adventures of Hergé* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=v0-VJAAACAAJ>) (Re-release ed.). San Francisco: Last Gasp (first published in 2007 by John Murray Publishers Ltd.). ISBN 978-0-86719-679-5. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Goddin, Philippe (2008). *The Art of Hergé, Inventor of Tintin: Volume 1, 1907–1937* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=UDgsNAAACAAJ>). Michael Farr (translator). San Francisco: Last Gasp. ISBN 978-0-86719-706-8. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Gravett, Paul (2005). *Graphic Novels: Stories to Change Your Life* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MI5QAAAAMAAJ>). London: Aurum Press. ISBN 978-1-84513-068-8. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Horeau, Yves (2004). *The Adventures of Tintin at Sea* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6ZvBngEACAAJ>). Michael Farr (translator). London: Hodder & Stoughton (First published 1999 by John Murray Publishers Ltd.). ISBN 978-0-7195-6119-1. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Horn, Maurice (1983). *World Encyclopedia of Comics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ITJIAA AAMAAJ>) (2nd Revised ed.). New York City: Chelsea House. ISBN 978-0-87754-323-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Lofficier, Jean-Marc; Lofficier, Randy (2002). *The Pocket Essential Tintin* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kburngEACAAJ>). Harpenden, Hertfordshire: Pocket Essentials. ISBN 978-1-904048-17-6. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`

- McCarthy, Tom (2006). *Tintin and the Secret of Literature* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=T-UbAQAAIAAJ>). London: Granta. ISBN 978-1-86207-831-4. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- McCloud, Scott (1993). *Understanding Comics: The Invisible Art* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5aQNAQAAMAAJ>). Princeton, Wisconsin: Kitchen Sink Press. ISBN 978-0-87816-243-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- McLaughlin, Jeff (2007). *Comics as Philosophy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=olx8ngEACA AJ>). Jackson, Mississippi: University Press of Mississippi (First published December 2005). ISBN 978-1-60473-000-5. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Miller, Ann (2007). *Reading Bande Dessinée: Critical Approaches to French-language Comic Strip* (https://books.google.com/books?id=f5KY_CdALWkC). Intellect Books. ISBN 978-1-84150-177-2. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Peeters, Benoît (1989). *Tintin and the World of Hergé* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=P97GQgAACAAJ>). London: Methuen Children's Books. ISBN 978-0-416-14882-4. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Peeters, Benoît (2012) [2002]. *Hergé: Son of Tintin* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=eS5v-F04AoQC>). Tina A. Kover (translator). Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN 978-1-4214-0454-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Sadoul, Numa (1975). *Tintin et moi: entretiens avec Hergé* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=O4knAQAAIAAJ>) [*Tintin and I: Interviews with Hergé*] (in French). Tournai: Casterman. ISBN 978-2-08-080052-7. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Screech, Matthew (2005). *Masters of the Ninth Art: Bandes Dessinées and Franco-Belgian Identity* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EvkGQnWZf1gC>). Liverpool University Press. ISBN 978-0-85323-938-3. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Thompson, Harry (1991). *Tintin: Hergé and his Creation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NDX5TmISfYUC>). London: Hodder and Stoughton. ISBN 978-0-340-52393-3. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Tisseron, Serge (1990). *Tintin et les Secrets de Famille* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=B2rPAAACAAJ>). Paris: Editions Aubier-Montaigne. ISBN 978-2-7007-2168-3. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Tisseron, Serge (1993). *Tintin et les Secrets d'Hergé* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=y--cQgAACAAJ>). Paris: Editions Hors collection. ISBN 978-2-258-03753-3. `{{cite book}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`

News articles

- Adair, Gilbert (10 October 1993). "A quiff history of time". *The Sunday Times*. London. `{{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`
- Armitstead, Claire; Sprenger, Richard (25 October 2011). "Anybody who is constructing a comic strip would be crazy not to learn from Hergé" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224105256/http://www.theguardian.com/childrens-books-site/video/2011/oct/25/tintin-cartoon-john-fardell-video?CMP=tw_t_gu). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (https://www.theguardian.com/childrens-books-site/video/2011/oct/25/tintin-cartoon-john-fardell-video?CMP=tw_t_gu) (video) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013. "John Fardell talks about the influence of Hergé's drawing style on his own work." `{{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)`

- Beckford, Martin (12 July 2007). "Ban 'racist' Tintin book, says CRE" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140131025123/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1557233/Ban-racist-Tintin-book-says-CRE.html>). *The Telegraph*. London. Archived from the original (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1557233/Ban-racist-Tintin-book-says-CRE.html>) on 31 January 2014. Retrieved 28 April 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Billington, Michael (15 December 2005). "Hergé's Adventures of Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224121755/http://www.theguardian.com/stage/2005/dec/15/theatre1>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/stage/2005/dec/15/theatre1>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 31 July 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Bostock, Sarah; Brennan, Jon (10 January 2007). "Talk of the toon" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131220130523/http://www.theguardian.com/travel/2007/jan/10/belgium.brussels.tintin>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2007/jan/10/belgium.brussels.tintin>) on 20 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Bright, Martin (3 January 1999). "This life: That's Tintin on the far right A battle is raging for Tintin's soul. Is he a French hero or a fascist propaganda tool?". *The Observer*. London. p. 4. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Buswell, Sue (27 November 1988). "(Unknown title)". *The Mail on Sunday*. London. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Conrad, Peter (7 March 2004). "He'll never act his age" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224112930/http://www.theguardian.com/books/2004/mar/07/booksforchildrenandteenagers.features>). *The Observer*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2004/mar/07/booksforchildrenandteenagers.features>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Cendrowicz, Leo (4 May 2010). "Tintin: Heroic Boy Reporter or Sinister Racist?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224151216/http://content.time.com/time/arts/article/0%2C8599%2C1986416%2C00.html>). *Time*. New York City. Archived from the original (<http://content.time.com/time/arts/article/0,8599,1986416,00.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Clements, Tom (9 July 2006). "Tintin and the enigma of academic obsession" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140131084128/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/books/3653691/Tintin-and-the-enigma-of-academic-obsession.html>). *The Telegraph*. London. Archived from the original (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/books/3653691/Tintin-and-the-enigma-of-academic-obsession.html>) on 31 January 2014. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Coxhead, Gabriel (7 May 2007). "Tintin's new adventures" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224085341/http://www.theguardian.com/books/2007/may/07/booksforchildrenandteenagers.features11>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2007/may/07/booksforchildrenandteenagers.features11>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Da., A. (3 January 2003). "Tintin en pleine forme" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNFoT4f?url=http://www.leparisien.fr/loisirs-et-spectacles/tintin-en-pleine-forme-03-01-2003-2003701841.php>) [Tintin in Shape]. *Le Parisien* (in French). Paris. Archived from the original (<http://www.leparisien.fr/loisirs-et-spectacles/tintin-en-pleine-forme-03-01-2003-2003701841.php>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 25 November 2009. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)

- Fischer, Russ (25 October 2011). "Peter Jackson Confirms He Will Make the Next 'Tintin' Film After 'The Hobbit' " (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224083735/http://www.slashfilm.com/peter-jackson-tintin-2-the-hobbit/>). *Slash Film*. Archived from the original (<http://www.slashfilm.com/peter-jackson-tintin-2-the-hobbit/>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 4 May 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Junkers, Dorothee (22 May 2007). "Centennial of Tintin's Hergé noted" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131220061100/http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/05/22/2003361993>). *Taipei Times*. Taipei. Archived from the original (<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/05/22/2003361993>) on 20 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Kenneally, Christopher (29 September 1991). "Comics Characters Beloved by Brussels" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140108133352/http://www.nytimes.com/1991/09/29/travel/comics-character-s-beloved-by-brussels.html>). *The New York Times*. New York City. Archived from the original (<http://www.nytimes.com/1991/09/29/travel/comics-character-s-beloved-by-brussels.html>) on 8 January 2014. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Kennedy, Maev (19 November 2003). "Museum aims to draw crowds with cartoon boy wonder aged 75" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131104232731/http://www.theguardian.com/uk/2003/nov/19/education.highereducation>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2003/nov/19/education.highereducation>) on 4 November 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Lichfield, John (27 December 2006). "Tintin's big art adventure" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140122063254/http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/tintins-big-art-adventure-429869.html>). *The Independent*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/tintins-big-art-adventure-429869.html>) on 22 January 2014. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Macintyre, Ben (29 December 2006). "Blistering barnacles! Tintin is a Pop Art idol" (<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/opinion/columnists/benmacintyre/article2044686.ece>). *The Times*. London. Retrieved 3 May 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- McCarthy, Tom (1 July 2006). "Review: From zero to hero" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130830060459/http://www.theguardian.com/books/2006/jul/01/booksforchildrenandteenagers>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2006/jul/01/booksforchildrenandteenagers>) on 30 August 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Mulard, Claudine (7 November 2012). "Hollywood, porte d'entrée de Tintin pour séduire l'Amérique" (http://www.lemonde.fr/culture/article/2012/07/11/hollywood-porte-d-entree-pour-seduire-l-amerique_1732243_3246.html) [Hollywood: Tintin's Gateway to Seduce America]. *Le Monde* (in French). Paris. Retrieved 4 May 2013. "Spielberg said he found a 'soul mate' in the person of Hergé." {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Perl-Rosenthal, Nathan (2 February 2010). "In and Out of History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224100240/http://www.newrepublic.com/book/review/and-out-history>). *The New Republic*. Washington, D.C. Archived from the original (<https://newrepublic.com/book/review/and-out-history>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Pignal, Stanley (7 May 2010). "Fans of Tintin cry foul" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224180151/http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/15136c0c-58a8-11df-a0c9-00144feab49a.html>). *Financial Times*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/15136c0c-58a8-11df-a0c9-00144feab49a.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)

- Pollard, Lawrence (22 May 2007). "Belgium honours Tintin's creator" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071003070948/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6679217.stm>). London: BBC News. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6679217.stm>) on 3 October 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Samuel, Henry (18 October 2011). "Tintin 'racist' court case nears its conclusion after four years" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140131052354/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/belgium/8834175/Tintin-racist-court-case-nears-its-conclusion-after-four-years.html>). *The Telegraph*. London. Archived from the original (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/belgium/8834175/Tintin-racist-court-case-nears-its-conclusion-after-four-years.html>) on 31 January 2014. Retrieved 6 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Soumou, Frederic (1 April 2004). "Tintin et l'exposition de la ville, Bruxelles" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224114732/http://archives.lesoir.be/exposition-chaque-aventure-de-tintin-ou-presque_t-20040401-Z0P7CL.html) [Tintin and the City exhibition, Brussels]. *Le Soir* (in French). Brussels. Archived from the original (http://archives.lesoir.be/exposition-chaque-aventure-de-tintin-ou-presque_t-20040401-Z0P7CL.html) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Smurthwaite, Nick (13 December 2007). "Hergé's Adventure of Tintin" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PWuEVpKo?url=http://www.thestage.co.uk/reviews/review.php/19225/herges-adventures-of-tintin>). *The Stage*. London. Archived from the original (<http://www.thestage.co.uk/reviews/review.php/19225/herges-adventures-of-tintin>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Vrielink, Jogchum (14 May 2012). "Effort to ban Tintin comic book fails in Belgium" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140425172610/http://www.theguardian.com/law/2012/may/14/effort-ban-tintin-congo-fails>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/law/2012/may/14/effort-ban-tintin-congo-fails>) on 25 April 2014. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Wagner, Erica (9 December 2006). "Tintin at the top" (<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/arts/article2392173.ece>). *The Times*. London. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- Walker, Andrew (16 December 2005). "Faces of the week" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131220115917/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/4534602.stm). London: BBC News. Archived from the original (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/4534602.stm) on 20 December 2013. Retrieved 18 December 2013. {{cite news}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- "Belgian to Ban 'Racist' *Tintin in the Congo*" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140107030021/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8648031.stm>). London: BBC News. 28 April 2010. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8648031.stm>) on 7 January 2014. Retrieved 28 April 2013.
- "Bid to ban 'racist' Tintin book" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131105043042/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/6294670.stm>). London: BBC News. 12 July 2007. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/6294670.stm>) on 5 November 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Book chain moves 'racist' Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224111111/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/6902195.stm>). London: BBC News. 17 July 2007. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/6902195.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.

- "Le Centre Pompidou décolle avec Tintin" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131228040048/http://www.lefigaro.fr/culture/20061219.FIG000000129_le_centre_pompidou_decolle_avec_tintin.html) [The Centre Pompidou Takes Off with Tintin]. *Le Figaro* (in French). Paris. 20 December 2006. Archived from the original (http://www.lefigaro.fr/culture/20061219.FIG000000129_le_centre_pompidou_decolle_avec_tintin.html) on 28 December 2013. Retrieved 14 July 2013.
- "Confused by the cult of Tintin? You're not alone" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224130709/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/7820247.stm). London: BBC News. 9 January 2009. Archived from the original (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/7820247.stm) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Dalai Lama honours Tintin and Tutu" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131021140630/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5040198.stm>). London: BBC News. 2 June 2006. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5040198.stm>) on 21 October 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Drawing room: The Belgian Comic Strip Center: Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140122083643/http://www.independent.co.uk/travel/europe/tintin-2371058.html?action=gallery&ino=18>). *The Independent*. London. 15 October 2011. Archived from the original ([https://www.independent.co.uk/travel/europe/tintin-2371058.html?action=gallery&ino=18](https://web.archive.org/web/20140122083643/http://www.independent.co.uk/travel/europe/tintin-2371058.html?action=gallery&ino=18)) on 22 January 2014. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Euro coin honours Tintin and Snowy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131215171312/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3379959.stm>). London: BBC News. 8 January 2004. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3379959.stm>) on 15 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Great blistering barnacles" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121023044833/http://www.economist.com/node/184533>). *The Economist*. London. 28 January 1999. Archived from the original (<http://www.economist.com/node/184533>) on 23 October 2012. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- "The Hergé museum: Totally Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121109055526/http://www.economist.com/node/13726565>). *The Economist*. London. 28 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.economist.com/node/13726565>) on 9 November 2012. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "In pictures: Tintin exhibition" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140106063142/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/3572603.stm). London: BBC News. 29 March 2004. Archived from the original (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/3572603.stm) on 6 January 2014. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "Kuifje maakt opmerkelijke entree op West End" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224110326/http://www.hln.be/hln/nl/948/Kunst-Literatuur/article/print/detail/102935/Kuifje-maakt-opmerkelijke-entree-op-West-End.dhtml>) [Tintin Makes a Remarkable Entrance on West End]. *Het Laatste Nieuws* (in Dutch). Brussels. 13 December 2007. Archived from the original ([https://www.hln.be/hln/nl/948/Kunst-Literatuur/article/print/detail/102935/Kuifje-maakt-opmerkelijke-entree-op-West-End.dhtml](https://web.archive.org/web/20131224110326/http://www.hln.be/hln/nl/948/Kunst-Literatuur/article/print/detail/102935/Kuifje-maakt-opmerkelijke-entree-op-West-End.dhtml)) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 23 May 2013.
- "Les tintinophiles fêtent les 100 ans d'Hergé" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140121102829/http://www.rts.ch/info/culture/1143731-les-tintinophiles-fetent-les-100-ans-d-herge.html>) [Tintinophiles celebrating 100 years of Hergé] (in French). Geneva: Radio Télévision Suisse. 28 June 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.rts.ch/info/culture/1143731-les-tintinophiles-fetent-les-100-ans-d-herge.html>) on 21 January 2014. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Lewd Tintin shocks Belgium" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131220183338/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/1170301.stm>). London: BBC News. 14 February 2001. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/1170301.stm>) on 20 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.

- "Obituary: Georges Remi, creator of comic figure Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140108114822/http://www.nytimes.com/1983/03/05/obituaries/obituary-georges-remi-creator-of-comic-figure-tintin.html>). *The New York Times*. New York City. 5 March 1983. Archived from the original (<http://www.nytimes.com/1983/03/05/obituaries/obituary-georges-remi-creator-of-comic-figure-tintin.html>) on 8 January 2014. Retrieved 12 September 2006.
- "Obituary: Michael Turner: Tintin translator and publisher" (<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/opinion/obituaries/article2085912.ece>). *The Times*. London. 4 August 2009. Retrieved 4 May 2013. {{cite news}}: Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- "Paris:"Mille Sabords!" exhibition at the Marine's Museum" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNHWOJD?url=http://www.sipa.com/en/feature/44000/page/1>). Paris: Sipa Press. 3 January 2001. Archived from the original (<http://www.sipa.com/en/feature/44000/page/1>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite news}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Telegraph obituary: Michael Turner" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140131020457/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/culture-obituaries/books-obituaries/6029763/Michael-Turner.html>). *The Daily Telegraph*. London. 14 August 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/culture-obituaries/books-obituaries/6029763/Michael-Turner.html>) on 31 January 2014. Retrieved 7 October 2010.
- "Tintin Among The Geriatrics: Kitty Holland celebrates the 70th birthday of Belgium's favourite son, and France's beloved adoptee, Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224112351/http://www.irishtimes.com/search/archive.html?rm=listresults&q=Tintin%20Among%20The%20Geriatrics&fromDate=09%2F01%2F1999&toDate=09%2F01%2F1999&sortOrder=relevance>). *The Irish Times*. Dublin. 9 January 1999. Archived from the original (<http://www.irishtimes.com/search/archive.html?rm=listresults&q=Tintin+Among+The+Geriatrics&fromDate=09%2F01%2F1999&toDate=09%2F01%2F1999&sortOrder=relevance>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 23 December 2013. {{cite news}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- "Tintin and Snowy Go to the Museum: Pompidou Center Pays Homage to Hergé" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224105032/http://www.spiegel.de/international/tintin-and-snowy-go-to-the-museum-pompidou-center-pays-homage-to-herge-a-455736.html>). *Der Spiegel*. Hamburg. 20 December 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.spiegel.de/international/tintin-and-snowy-go-to-the-museum-pompidou-center-pays-homage-to-herge-a-455736.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "Tintin creator's centenary" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140315060431/http://www.theage.com.au/news/world/tintin-creators-anniversary/2006/05/24/1148150265203.html>). *The Age*. Melbourne. 24 May 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.theage.com.au/news/world/tintin-creators-anniversary/2006/05/24/1148150265203.html>) on 15 March 2014. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tintin fait une entrée remarquée sur le Broadway londonien" (<https://www.webcitation.org/5bIGXDHD7?url=http://www.ledevoir.com/2007/12/14/168421.html?sendt>) [Tintin Makes a Grand Entrance on the London Broadway]. *Le Devoir* (in French). Montréal. 14 December 2007. Archived from the original (<http://www.ledevoir.com/culture/actualites-culturelles/168421/tintin-fait-une-entree-remarquee-sur-le-broadway-londonien>) on 3 October 2008. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite news}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Tintin Finds His Way to America's HBO" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224112024/http://articles.baltimoresun.com/1991-11-16/features/1991320079_1_adventures-of-tintin-tin-tin-herge). *The Baltimore Sun*. Baltimore, Maryland. 16 November 1991. Archived from the original (http://articles.baltimoresun.com/1991-11-16/features/1991320079_1_adventures-of-tintin-tin-tin-herge) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 25 August 2010.

- "Tintin 'frees' Tibet" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224111515/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/2002554.stm>). London: BBC News. 22 May 2002. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/2002554.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "*Tintin and I* PBS Premiere" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131214040148/http://www.pbs.org/pov/tintinandi/>). Arlington, Virginia: POV/PBS. July 2006. Archived from the original (<https://www.pbs.org/pov/tintinandi/>) on 14 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tintin in the Congo not racist, court rules" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120608025114/http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-17014127>). London: BBC News. 13 February 2012. Archived from the original (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-17014127>) on 8 June 2012. Retrieved 6 June 2013.
- "Tintin on trial" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224102022/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/271249.stm>). London: BBC News. 4 February 1999. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/271249.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tintin praises volunteer efforts" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224115344/http://www.dyslexia-international.org/ORIG/Archives/DITT-Newsletter-No9.pdf>) (PDF). Brussels: Dyslexia International. September 2002. Archived from the original (<http://www.dyslexia-international.org/ORIG/Archives/DITT-Newsletter-No9.pdf>) (PDF) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tintin's 70 years of adventure" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224141149/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/252066.stm>). London: BBC News. 10 January 1999. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/252066.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tutu and Tintin to be honoured by Dalai Lama" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060901200317/http://www.savetibet.org/news/newsitem.php?id=974>). Washington, D.C.: International Campaign for Tibet. 17 May 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.savetibet.org/news/newsitem.php?id=974>) on 1 September 2006. Retrieved 11 March 2011. {{cite news}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)

Journal Articles

- Corn, Howard (December 1989). "Tintin comic". *Eagle Times*. **2** (4). {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Farr, Michael (March 2004). "Thundering Typhoons" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131219000000/http://www.historytoday.com/michael-farr/thundering-typhoons>). *History Today*. **54** (3): 62. Archived from the original (<http://www.historytoday.com/michael-farr/thundering-typhoons>) on 19 December 2013. Retrieved 17 May 2013. {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- Mills, T.F. (November 1983). "America Discovers Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224103920/http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-no-86-november-1983/>). *The Comics Journal*. **1** (86): 60–68. Archived from the original (<http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-no-86-november-1983/>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 17 May 2013. {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)
- Pain, Stephanie (April 2004). "Welcome to the moon, Mr Armstrong" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNHZWsJ?url=http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg18224415.800-welcome-to-the-moon-mr-armstrong.html>). *New Scientist*. **182** (2441): 48–49. Archived from the original (<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg18224415.800-welcome-to-the-moon-mr-armstrong.html>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 4 May 2013. {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)

- Sadoul, Numa; Didier, Michel (February 2003). "The Hergé Interview: Extracts from *Entretiens avec Hergé*" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140410175339/http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-250-february-2003/>). *The Comics Journal*. **1** (250): 180–205. Archived from the original (<http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-250-february-2003/>) on 10 April 2014. Retrieved 17 May 2013. {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help) English translation: 2003, copyediting: Kim Thompson.
- Thompson, Kim (February 2003). "Hergé: His Life and Work" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140410175339/http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-250-february-2003/>). *The Comics Journal*. **1** (250): 176–179. Archived from the original (<http://www.tcj.com/the-comics-journal-250-february-2003/>) on 10 April 2014. Retrieved 17 May 2013. {{cite journal}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |subscription= ignored (|url-access= suggested) (help)

Websites

- Ahl, David H. (28 August 2011). "Hergé ~ Tintin Philately: Stamps, Souvenir Sheets and Covers" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130803195344/http://www.swapmeetdave.com/Herge/Philately/>). *SwapMeetDave [a personal website]*. Archived from the original (<http://www.swapmeetdave.com/Herge/Philately/>) on 3 August 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Cadambi, Abra (2006). "Hergé & Tintin—A Guide: Tintin Live!" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224093029/http://jewm.webs.com/playsandmusicals.htm>). *Hergé & Tintin – A Guide to all things Hergé [a personal website]*. Archived from the original (<http://jewm.webs.com/playsandmusicals.htm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 28 April 2013.
- Cadambi, Abra (2006). "Hergé & Tintin—A Guide: Tintin On Show!" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111222172604/http://jewm.webs.com/exhibitions.htm>). *Hergé & Tintin – A Guide to all things Hergé [a personal website]*. Archived from the original (<http://jewm.webs.com/exhibitions.htm>) on 22 December 2011. Retrieved 28 April 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Chiha, Sofiane (2 January 2007). "Célébrations sur toute la planète pour le créateur de Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224115052/http://www.humanite.fr/node/84714>) [Celebrations Across the Globe for the Creator of Tintin]. *L'Humanité* (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.humanite.fr/node/84714>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Christensen, Claus (November 2003). "Boy Scout with Strange Dreams—"Tintin et moi" " (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060513183503/http://www.dfi.dk/tidsskriftetfilm/32/boyscout.htm>). Danish Film Institute. Archived from the original (<http://www.dfi.dk/~media/Sektioner/Nyheder/Tidsskriftet%20FILM/PDF-versioner/FILM32.ashx>) (PDF) on 13 May 2006. Retrieved 9 September 2006. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Ewing, Garen (1995). "In Defence of Hergé" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224105326/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/defence.html>). *Tintinologist.org / Vicious magazine*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/defence.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 15 September 2006. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Gravett, Paul (20 April 2008). "Hergé & The Clear Line: Part 1" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130826101929/http://www.paulgravett.com/index.php/articles/article/herge_the_clear_line/). PaulGravett.com. Archived from the original (http://www.paulgravett.com/index.php/articles/article/herge_the_clear_line/) on 26 August 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)

- Hodgson, Leda (17 April 2008). "Leda Hodgson" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130526163534/http://www.theatremaketa.co.uk/leda.htm>). *Theatre Maketa*. Archived from the original (<http://www.theatremaketa.co.uk/leda.htm>) on 26 May 2013. Retrieved 3 October 2008. "Tintin and the Black Island adapted by Geoffrey Case from Hergé. Unicorn Theatre Company 1980." {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- de Koning Gans, Wim (28 January 2005). "Comic Strip Murals in Brussels" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224100456/http://www.pbase.com/wdkg/comics>). *PBase.com—Wim de Koning Gans [a personal website]*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pbase.com/wdkg/comics>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- Lorenzi, Anthony (28 August 2011). "Tintin in stamps" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120605012417/http://www.tintinmilou.free.fr/stamp.htm>). *TintinMilou.free.fr [a personal website]*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinmilou.free.fr/stamp.htm>) on 5 June 2012. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Mills, T.F. (1 February 1996). "The Adventures of Tintin: A History of the Anglo-American Editions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060710195223/http://www.regiments.org/special/essays/tbibeng.htm>). *Le site d'Hergé*. Archived from the original (<http://www.regiments.org/special/essays/tbibeng.htm>) on 10 July 2006. Retrieved 14 September 2006. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help); Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Moura, Carlos Gustavo (1999). "Hergé et la ligne claire" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120723075750/http://tintim.chez.com/ligneclaire/ligne_1.htm) [Hergé and the Clear Line]. *Hergé: l'homme et l'oeuvre* (in French). Archived from the original (http://tintim.chez.com/ligneclaire/ligne_1.htm) on 23 July 2012. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Owens, Chris (25 February 2004). "Tintin: 60 Years Of Adventure" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131215191529/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/60yrs.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/60yrs.html>) on 15 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- Owens, Chris (10 July 2004). "Interview with Michael Turner and Leslie Lonsdale-Cooper" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140409005238/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/mt-llc-interview.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/mt-llc-interview.html>) on 9 April 2014. Retrieved 15 September 2006.
- Owens, Chris (1 October 2004). "Tintin crosses the Atlantic: The Golden Press affair" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140409005623/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/goldenpress.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/goldenpress.html>) on 9 April 2014. Retrieved 5 January 2007.
- Perrotte, Patrick; Van Gong, Luc (2006). "Tintin en Suisse" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130804044119/http://www.naufrageur.com/a-suisse.html>) [Tintin in Switzerland]. *Tintin est Vivant!* (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.naufrageur.com/a-suisse.html>) on 4 August 2013. Retrieved 11 March 2010. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Wainman, Richard (15 January 2006). "Tintin Audio Releases" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224094502/http://www.tintinologist.org/guides/merchandise/audio.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/guides/merchandise/audio.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 4 May 2013. "Tintin: Le Temple du Soleil. Tabas&Co 5005, 2002. (Charleroi cast)" {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Wainman, Richard (5 January 2007). "Hergé at the Centre Pompidou" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224084501/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/pompidou2007.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/pompidou2007.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 July 2013. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)

- White, Ethan (12 June 2007). "Tintin and the world of stamps" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140409005405/http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/tintin-and-the-world-of-stamps.html>). *Tintinologist.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.tintinologist.org/articles/tintin-and-the-world-of-stamps.html>) on 9 April 2014. Retrieved 31 May 2013. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- Yusuf, Bulent (14 November 2005). "Alphabetti Fumetti: H is for Hergé" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130531101448/http://ninthart.org/display.php?article=1123>). *Ninth Art*. Archived from the original (<http://ninthart.org/display.php?article=1123>) on 31 May 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012. {{cite web}}: Invalid |ref=harv (help)
- "10 euro Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224122524/http://www.coin-database.com/coins/10-euro-tintin-france-2006.html>). *Coin Database*. 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.coin-database.com/coins/10-euro-tintin-france-2006.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "The Adventures of Tintin at Sea—a major new exhibition at the National Maritime Museum" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224094502/http://www.rmg.co.uk/about/press/the-adventures-of-tintin-at-sea>). *Royal Museums Greenwich*. 13 November 2003. Archived from the original (<http://www.rmg.co.uk/about/press/the-adventures-of-tintin-at-sea>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "The Adventures of Tintin: The Game (2011)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224180555/http://www.mobygames.com/game/adventures-of-tintin-the-game>). *MobyGames.com*. 2011. Archived from the original (<http://www.mobygames.com/game/adventures-of-tintin-the-game>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 24 February 2013.
- "Belgium—2007–20 euro—Tintin 100yr Hergé" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224092822/http://www.numiscollect.eu/index.php?task=product&p_id=5841&prev_id=&c_id=90). *NumisCollect*. June 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.numiscollect.eu/index.php?task=product&p_id=5841&prev_id=&c_id=90) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "The catalogue for the Hergé Museum has arrived!" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224115215/http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/7/id/424/0/the-catalogue-for-the-herge-museum-has-arrived>). *Tintin.com*. 18 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/7/id/424/0/the-catalogue-for-the-herge-museum-has-arrived>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "Comic lovers remember Hergé, creator of Tintin and Snowy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/2013122411421/http://twocircles.net/2007may21/comic-lovers-remember-herge-creator-tintin-and-snowy.html>). *TwoCircles.net* (which reprinted the story without attribution). 21 May 2007. Archived from the original (<http://twocircles.net/2007may21/comic-lovers-remember-herge-creator-tintin-and-snowy.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "Comic lovers remember Hergé, creator of Tintin and Snowy" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNIWPwq?url=http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-1274670371.html>). *Highbeam Research* (which reprinted the story with attribution to *Hindustan Times, New Delhi, India*). 21 May 2007. Archived from the original (<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-1274670371.html>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Comic book route in Brussels" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224110915/http://www.brussels.be/artdet.cfm/5316>). *City of Brussels*. Archived from the original (<http://www.brussels.be/artdet.cfm/5316>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "De Gaulle seen by himself" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131204104441/http://www.charles-de-gaulle.org/pages/stock-html/en/the-man/home/quotations/de-gaulle-seen-by-himself.php>). *Foundation Charles-de-Gaulle.org*. September 1958. Archived from the original (<http://www.charles-de-gaulle.org/pages/stock-html/en/the-man/home/quotations/de-gaulle-seen-by-himself.php>) on 4 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.

- "An Exhibition in Tokyo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224102254/http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/9/id/701/0/an-exhibition-in-tokyo>). Tintin.com. 16 March 2002. Archived from the original (<http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/9/id/701/0/an-exhibition-in-tokyo>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "Explorers on the Moon Coin Set" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100826122743/http://tintinesque.com/archives/000022.html>). Tintinesque.com. 8 July 2004. Archived from the original (<http://tintinesque.com/archives/000022.html>) on 26 August 2010. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "The Great Wave" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120306033913/http://tintin.eugraph.com/tqsect/feature/wave.html>). *The Tintin Trivia Quiz*. 2006. Archived from the original (<http://tintin.eugraph.com/tqsect/feature/wave.html>) on 6 March 2012. Retrieved 15 September 2006.
- "Hergé at the Centre Pompidou" (https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNJp4HM?url=http://www.centrepompidou.fr/cpv/ressource.action?param.id=FR_R-b41f6d688020f7977f1e51dbd31615a%C2%B6m.idSource%3DFR_E-688199408eee13ae21a651685fbf68%20). *CentrePompidou.fr* (in French). 20 December 2006. Archived from the original (http://www.centrepompidou.fr/cpv/ressource.action?param.id=FR_R-b41f6d688020f7977f1e51dbd31615a¶m.idSource=FR_E-688199408eee13ae21a651685fbf68) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Hergé exhibition at the Pompidou Centre, Paris" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131114171810/http://www.designboom.com/history/herge.html>). *designboom*. 20 December 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.designboom.com/history/herge.html>) on 14 November 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "Hergé's Adventures of Tintin at the Barbican Theatre" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131213204836/http://www.barbican.org.uk/theatre/event-detail.asp?ID=3408>). Barbican.org.uk. 1 December 2005. Archived from the original (<http://www.barbican.org.uk/theatre/event-detail.asp?ID=3408>) on 13 December 2013. Retrieved 10 December 2013.
- "Hergé's Adventures of Tintin [Musical]" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131225035939/http://www.soniafriedman.com/productions/herges_adventures_of_tintin). SoniaFriedman.com. November 2007. Archived from the original (http://soniafriedman.com/productions/herges_adventures_of_tintin) on 25 December 2013. Retrieved 14 July 2013.
- "Hergé—Hachette Book Group" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130708072436/http://www.hachettebookgroup.com/authors/herge-kids/>). *Hachette Book Group*. 2013. Archived from the original (<http://www.hachettebookgroup.com/authors/herge-kids/>) on 8 July 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "The Hergé Museum by Christian de Portzamparc" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131213010052/http://www.contemporist.com/2009/06/03/the-herge-museum-by-christian-de-portzamparc/>). *Contemporist*. 3 June 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.contemporist.com/2009/06/03/the-herge-museum-by-christian-de-portzamparc/>) on 13 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "How to tell a Thompson from a Thomson" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131021221248/http://tintin.eugraph.com/tqsect/feature/tvst/>). *The Tintin Trivia Quiz*. 2006. Archived from the original (<http://tintin.eugraph.com/tqsect/feature/tvst/>) on 21 October 2013. Retrieved 9 September 2006.
- "Mille sabords!" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6PXNKU7yU?url=http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/9/id/697/0/mille-sabords>) [Billions of Blistering Barnacles!] (in French). Tintin.com. 21 March 2001. Archived from the original (<http://en.tintin.com/news/index/rub/9/id/697/0/mille-sabords>) on 13 May 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)

- "Musée Hergé Temporary exhibition: Into Tibet with Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131212200820/http://www.museeherge.com/en/news/index/id/7/0/temporary-exhibition-into-tibet-with-tintin>). *Musée Hergé*. May 2012. Archived from the original (<http://www.museeherge.com/en/news/index/id/7/0/temporary-exhibition-into-tibet-with-tintin>) on 12 December 2013. Retrieved 28 April 2013.
- "Moulinsart" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140430150837/http://us.tintin.com/moulinsart/>). Tintin.com. 2010. Archived from the original (<http://us.tintin.com/moulinsart/>) on 30 April 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "New 20 euro coin from Belgium" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131225064737/http://www.cointalk.com/threads/new-20-euro-coin-from-belgium.25976/>). *Coin Talk*. 13 June 2007. Archived from the original (<http://www.cointalk.com/threads/new-20-euro-coin-from-belgium.25976/#post241800>) on 25 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "The Royal Literary Fund—Geoffrey Case" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130524200919/http://www.rlf.org.uk/fellowshipscheme/profile.cfm?fellow=203&menu=2>). RLF.org. 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.rlf.org.uk/fellowshipscheme/profile.cfm?fellow=203&menu=2>) on 24 May 2013. Retrieved 28 April 2013.
- "Rufus Norris to direct World Premiere of *Tintin*" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061109085215/http://www.youngvic.org/press-releases>). YoungVic.org. November 2005. Archived from the original (<http://www.youngvic.org/press-releases>) on 9 November 2006. Retrieved 9 September 2006. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Search for a coin – Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224103807/http://en.numista.com/catalogue/index.php?r=tintin>). Numista.com. 2006. Archived from the original (<http://en.numista.com/catalogue/index.php?r=tintin>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "The Twelve Adventures of Tintin Gold Medallion Set" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224114501/http://24carat.co.uk/tintingoldmedallionset.html>). *Chard (UK coin and bullion)*. 1995. Archived from the original (<http://24carat.co.uk/tintingoldmedallionset.html>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
- "Tintin—Egmont Group" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140327100811/http://www.egmont.co.uk/character.asp?charid=24>). *Egmont Group*. 2013. Archived from the original (<http://www.egmont.co.uk/Character.asp?charid=24>) on 27 March 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061207084737/http://homepages.cwi.nl/~dik/english/TINTIN.html>). *A personal website (Netherlands)*. 2006. Archived from the original (<http://homepages.cwi.nl/~dik/english/TINTIN.html>) on 7 December 2006. Retrieved 5 January 2007. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- "Tintin in Tibet (1995)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140415082719/http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-in-tibet>). MobyGames.com. 1995. Archived from the original (<http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-in-tibet>) on 15 April 2014. Retrieved 30 September 2013.
- "Tintin: Prisoners of the Sun (1996)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140329092703/http://www.mobygames.com/game/adventures-of-tintin-prisoners-of-the-sun>). MobyGames.com. 1996. Archived from the original (<http://www.mobygames.com/game/adventures-of-tintin-prisoners-of-the-sun>) on 29 March 2014. Retrieved 24 February 2013.
- "Tintin: Destination Adventure (2001)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131004224409/http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-destination-adventure>). MobyGames.com. 2001. Archived from the original (<http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-destination-adventure>) on 4 October 2013. Retrieved 30 September 2013.
- "Tintin in America: One of a set of 12 gold medals featuring the most famous Belgian" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224084933/http://www.omnicoin.com/coin/962610>). OmniCoin.com. 20 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.omnicoin.com/coin/962610>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.

- "Tintin on the Moon (1989)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224103609/http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-on-the-moon>). MobyGames.com. 1989. Archived from the original (<http://www.mobygames.com/game/tintin-on-the-moon>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 24 February 2013.
- "Tintin on the Moon" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224110909/http://www.worldofspectrum.org/infoseekid.cgi?id=0005291>). *Sinclair Infoseek*. 1989. Archived from the original (<http://www.worldofspectrum.org/infoseekid.cgi?id=0005291>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 24 February 2013.
- "Visitez l'Expo 'Tintin au Musée de la Marine' 48 H Avant son Ouverture!" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224113421/http://bdzoom.com/2136/actualites/mille-sabords/>) [Visit the Museum Expo 'Tintin in the Navy' 48 H Before Opening!] (in French). BDzoom.com. 19 March 2001. Archived from the original (<http://bdzoom.com/2136/actualites/mille-sabords/>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
- "Youth philately, Tintin 1v" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224094335/http://www.postbeeld.com/en/stamps/view/sbe1996-youth-philately-tintin-1v/>). *PostBeeld.com (Netherlands)*. 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.postbeeld.com/en/stamps/view/sbe1996-youth-philately-tintin-1v/>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.

Further reading

Books

- Goddin, Philippe (2010). *The Art of Hergé, Inventor of Tintin: Volume 2, 1937–1949* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rbC7PwAACAAJ>). Michael Farr (translator). San Francisco: Last Gasp. ISBN 978-0-86719-724-2.
- Goddin, Philippe (2011). *The Art of Hergé, Inventor of Tintin: Volume 3: 1950–1983* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Dk4CaAEACAAJ>). Michael Farr (translator). San Francisco: Last Gasp. ISBN 978-0-86719-763-1.
- Taylor, Raphaël (8 November 2012). *Hergé: The Genius of Tintin: A Biography* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Lf8WYAAACAAJ>). London: Icon Books. ISBN 978-1-84831-275-3.


News Articles

- Dowling, Stephen (9 January 2004). "Boy reporter still a global hero" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131110142757/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/3382633.stm>). London: BBC News. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/3382633.stm>) on 10 November 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- Jessel, Stephen (29 November 1998). "Crazy for Tintin" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224103424/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/223861.stm>). London: BBC News. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/223861.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- Pandey, Geeta (28 September 2005). "Tintin ventures into India's rural markets" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131224133259/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4284356.stm). London: BBC News. Archived from the original (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4284356.stm) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.
- "Tintin conquers China" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224103325/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/1346606.stm>). London: BBC News. 23 May 2001. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/1346606.stm>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 22 December 2012.

Websites

- Østergaard, Anders (2003). "*Tintin et Moi* (Entire documentary)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131224112632/http://vimeo.com/33160277>). Vimeo.com. Archived from the original (<https://vimeo.com/33160277>) on 24 December 2013. Retrieved 9 May 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)
- Curran, James (17 October 2011). "Unofficial title sequence for *The Adventures of Tintin*, featuring elements from each of the 24 books" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140410080557/http://vimeo.com/30402976>). Vimeo.com. Archived from the original (<https://vimeo.com/30402976>) on 10 April 2014. Retrieved 22 June 2013. {{cite web}}: Unknown parameter |deadurl= ignored (|url-status= suggested) (help)

External links

- [Official website](https://www.tintin.com) (<https://www.tintin.com>) 
 - [Tintinologist.org](http://www.tintinologist.org) (<http://www.tintinologist.org>), the oldest and largest English-language Tintin fan site
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Adventures_of_Tintin&oldid=810077031"

▪