

Appendix

Artists' renditions:



William Hogarth's scene from *The Tempest* (ca. 1736), the first known illustration of Caliban.

Vaughan, A & V. Vaughan *Shakespeare Caliban: A Cultural History*

CUP, 1991 p.217



Caliban, portrayed as part human and part reptile, in Thomas Henry Nicholson's engraving (ca. 1856) accentuating Caliban's bestiality.

Vaughan, A & V. Vaughan *Shakespeare Caliban: A Cultural History*

CUP, 1991 p.240



An upright Caliban, implies the influence of the twentieth-century's post-colonial empowerment. But Rudolf Grossman's lithograph (ca.1916) still retains the *villainous low forehead, apish feature and nudity* to translate Caliban's brutish nature.

Vaughan, A & V. Vaughan *Shakespeare Caliban: A Cultural History*

CUP, 1991 p.245



An abstract Caliban by László Lakner (1985) where Caliban is depicted as a concept and mood.

Vaughan, A & V. Vaughan *Shakespeare Caliban: A Cultural History*

CUP, 1991 p.249



Ariel as a dragonfly by Ann Field at Drury Lane (1778). Ariel is constantly contrasted with Caliban via her gender, physiognomy, element and moral disposition.

Orgel, S (ed) *The Oxford Shakespeare: The Tempest* Oxford World Classics:

Oxford University Press (1987) p.70



Ariel as an angel: Julia St. George at Sadler's Wells (1847).

Orgel, S (ed) *The Oxford Shakespeare: The Tempest* Oxford World Classics:

Oxford University Press (1987) p.70