C

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This woodcut comes from the title page of *Constitutiones legitime seu legatine regionis anglicane* and features a large illustration of George and the Dragon. It was orginally printed in red and black ink, but we all agree that lots more colour could be added. **[ZZ]1504.1.02**

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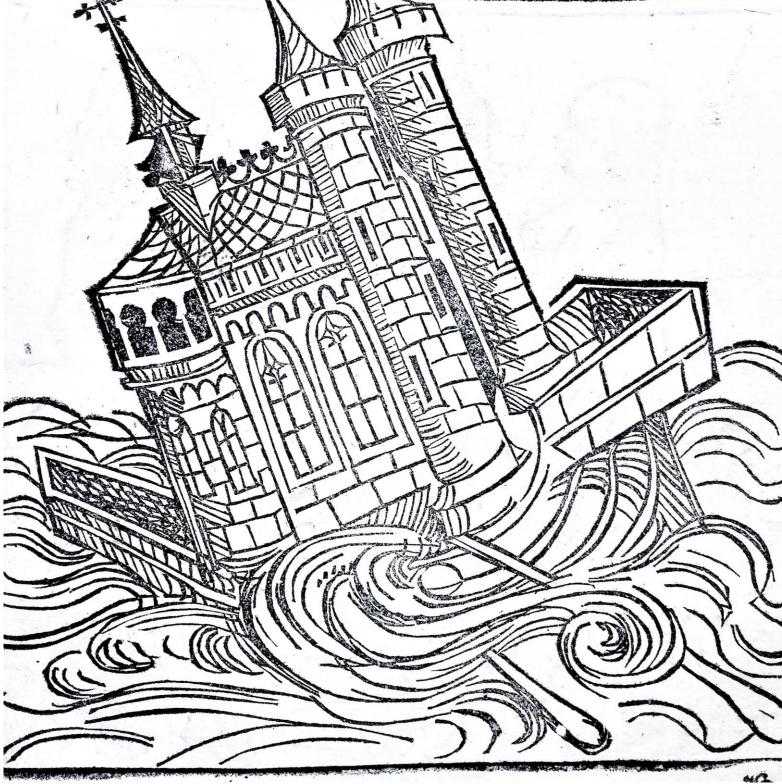




This armour-clad figure features in a book which was printed in 1488 by a man who had once been court astrologer to Emperor Frederick III, Johann Lichtenberger (1440-1503). The work is called, *Prognosticatio in Latino* which proved to be very popular and was translated into several different languages and appeared in numerous editions. This particular copy belonged to Archbishop Richard Bancroft who founded Lambeth Palace Library in 1610. **[ZZ]1473.2.02**

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This is another example of the many woodcuts which appear in *Prognosticatio in Latino*. The work is bound together with two other texts including a rare example of a blockbook dating from 1465, *Ars moriendi (*How to Die Well) **[ZZ]1473.2.02**

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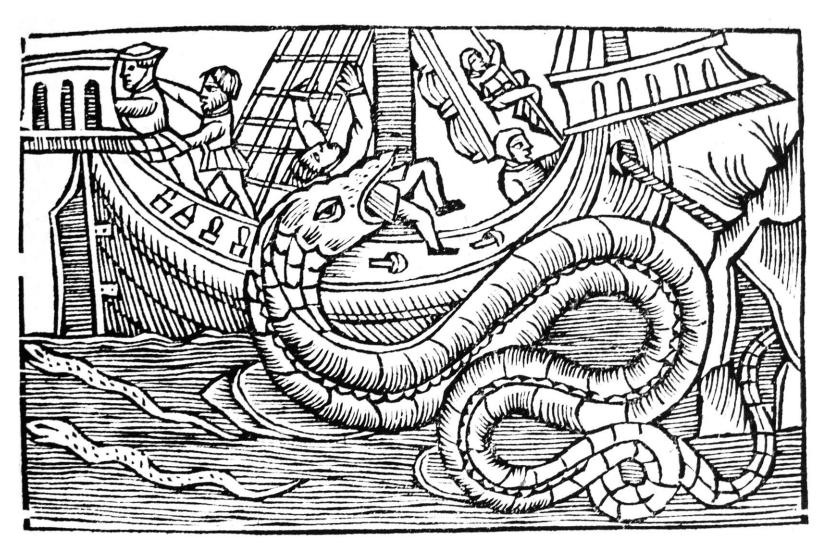
Here is a woodcut from the blockbook, *Ars moriendi* mentioned above, in which demons menace a dying man. The images are accompanied by prayers. **[ZZ]1473.2.03**





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This fantastical sea creature emerges from the pages of an intriguing book written by Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Uppsala (1490-1557). Known in English as the History of the Northern Peoples, *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus* provides an astounding description of life and culture in the Nordic countries, although some of it (as evidenced above) may not have been entirely accurate! **B64.1/M27**

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Sebastian Brant's Stultifera nauis or Ship of Fools is a satirical work written in verse which follows the comical exploits of a ship laden with fools on their way to Narragonia (the fool's paradise) and the follies they encounter on their journey. The book is illustrated with a series of amusing and quirky woodcuts such as the one seen here. K23.4/B73E





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Another example of one of the wonderful woodcuts to be discovered in *Prognosticatio in latino*. [ZZ]1473.2.02

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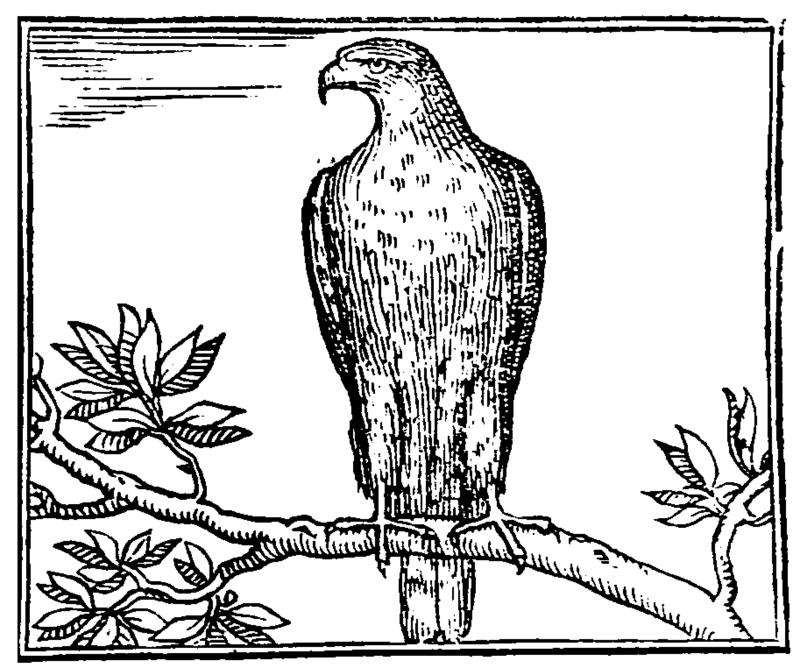




Many mystical beasts appear in a *Doome, warning to the judgement* by Konrad Lykosthenes (London, 1581). Here we see a unicorn, which was often taken in medieval times to be a symbol of Christ. **B11/B32**

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Lambeth Palace Library's copy of *Hieroglyphica sive de Sacris Aegyptiorum literis comentarii* once belonged to Cardinal Reginald Pole (1500-1558) and on the title page of this copy you will find an illuminated Cardinal's tasselled hat and cross with the initial C intertwined, and initials R (for Reginald) and P (for Pole) on either side. **SJ1131.V2**

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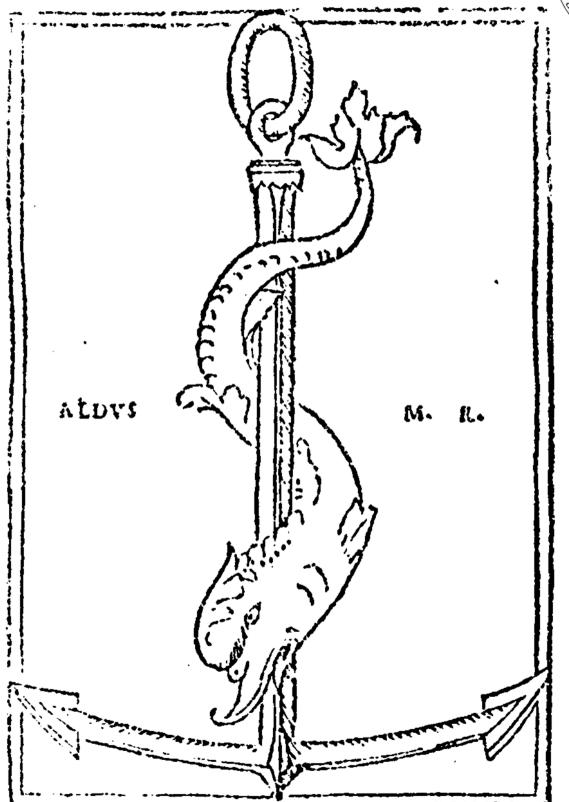




A plague of frogs have hopped onto the page of *Biblisch Historien figürlich fürgebildet durch den wolberümpten* Sebald Behem von Nüremberg (Frankfurt, 1535). **E560.B3**

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This is an example of the printers' device (showing a dolphin entwined with an anchor) used by the great Humanist scholar, publisher and printer Aldus Manutius, who helped to found the Aldine Press in the 15th century. **A12.1/1518**





A Psalm and three divine hymns is a small pamphlet consisting of only four pages, but it includes some wonderful music and this charming woodcut depicting three men singing together. **[P]72.H18.16**

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William of Ockham's *Dialogus magistri Guillermi de Ockam doctoris famosissimi* (Lyon, 1494) offers us a lovely woodcut representation of how books were historically used and stored. You can also see some different examples of binding styles which included metal bosses and clasps (known as furniture). **L40.4/11 01**



Sctus Zhomas de Aquino.



Tabula in libros opuscula et commentaria diui Thome de Aquino was printed in Venice in 1497 and includes a woodcut depicting Thomas Aquinas (1225?-1274) lecturing to a group of pupils, not all of whom seem to be paying full attention. Note the books scattered across the floor. **L40.4/7**