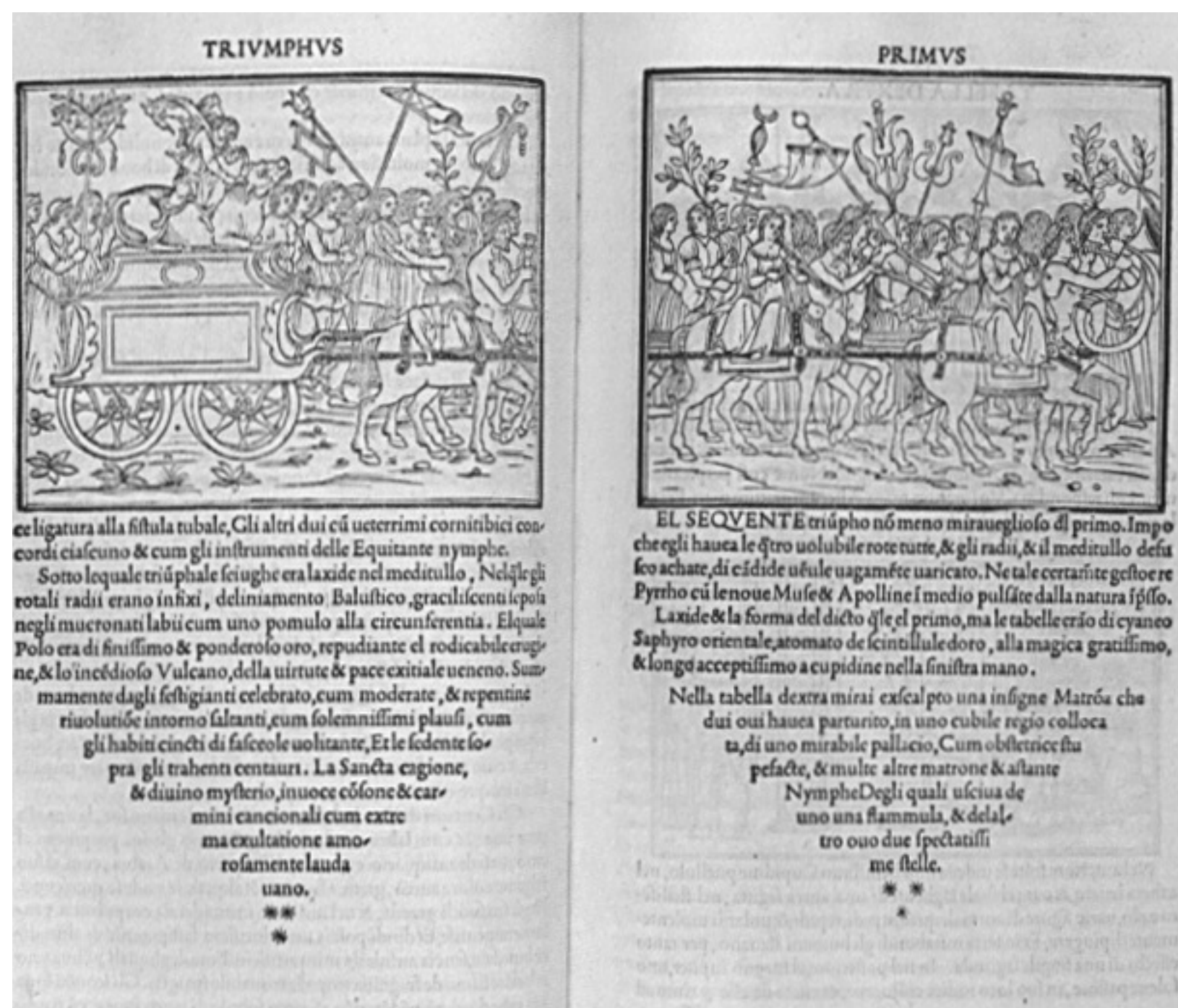




Aldus

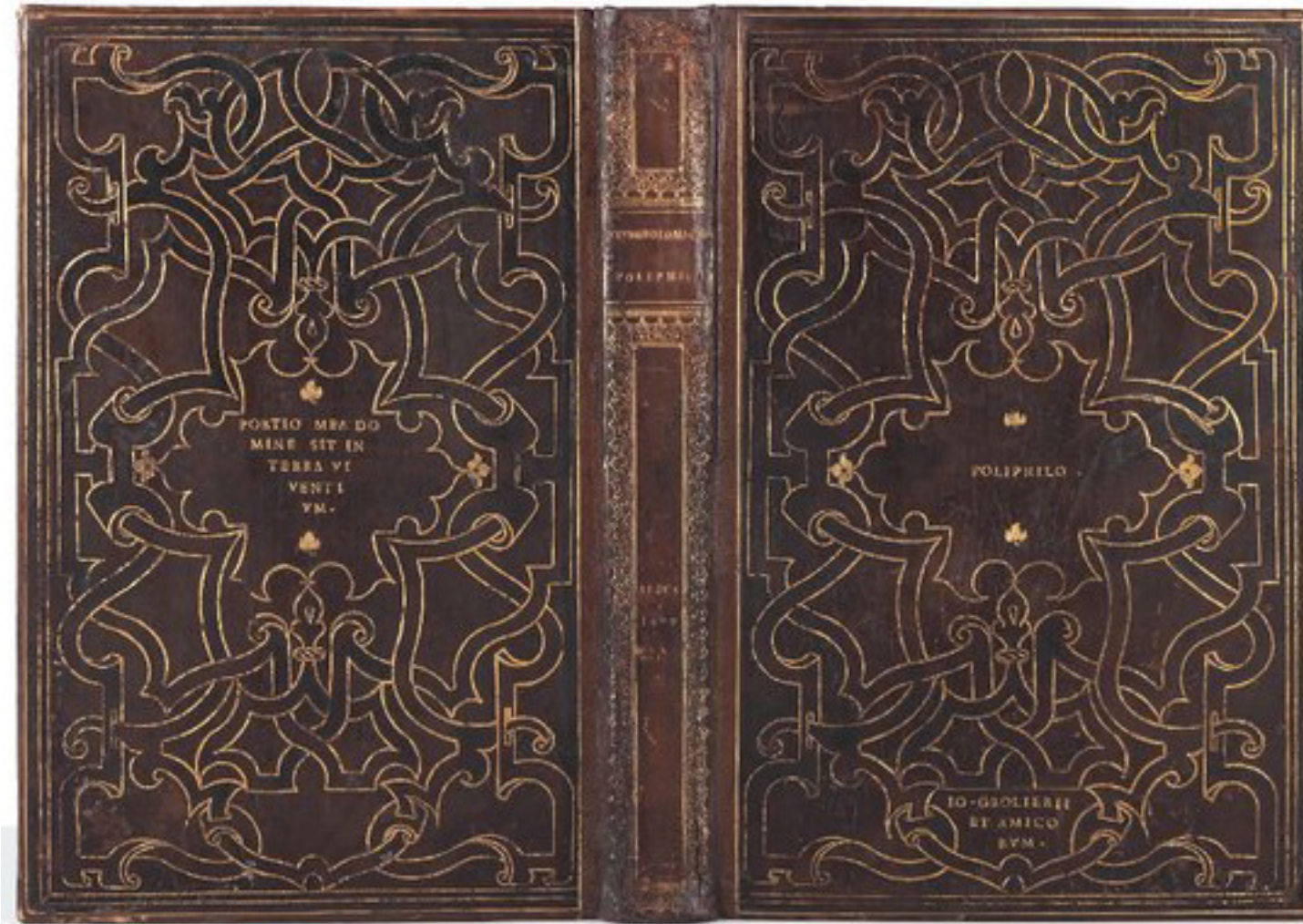
Manutius





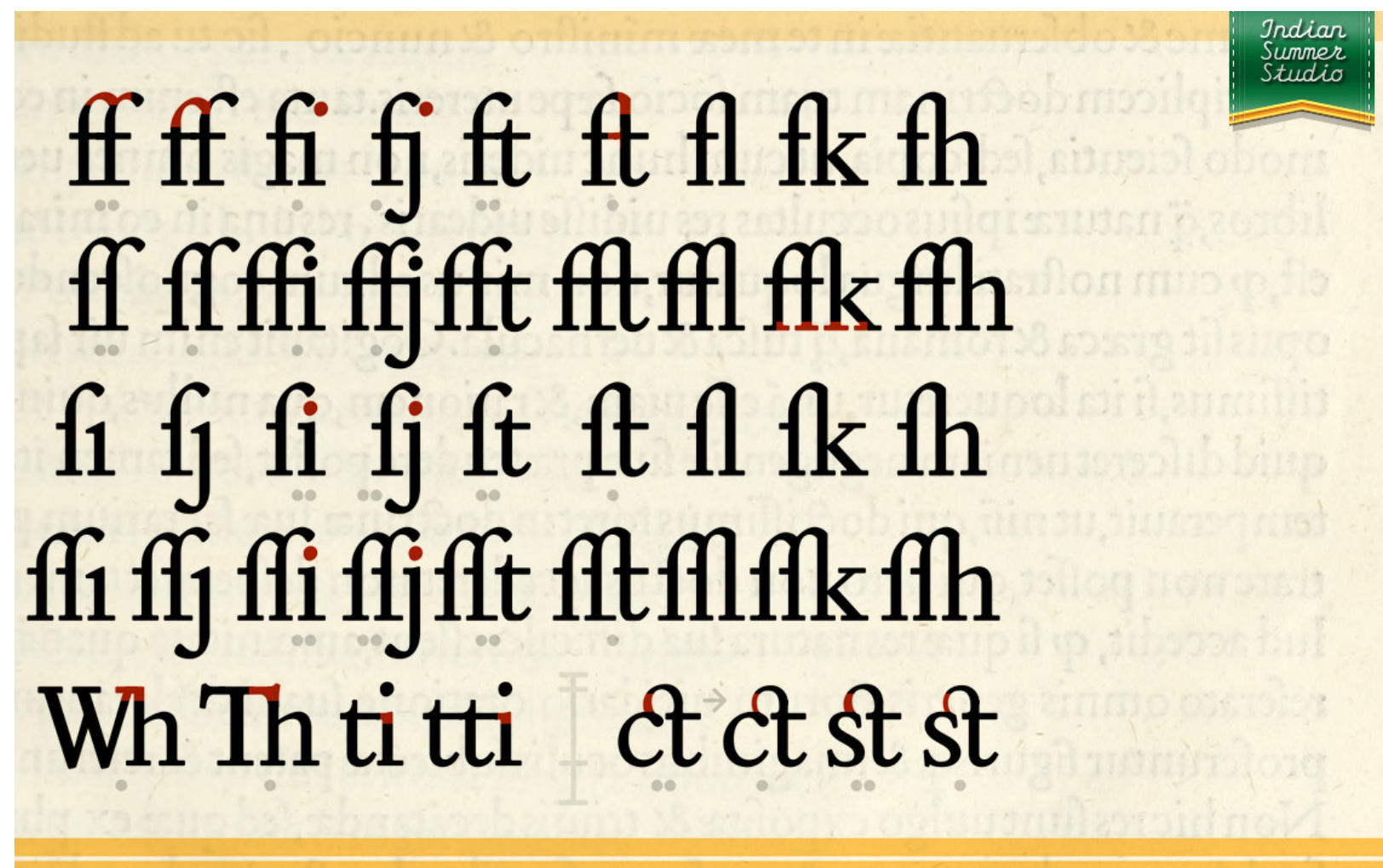
Born 1449, Bassiano, Papal States Italy  
Died February 6, 1515, Venice), was the leading figure  
of his time in printing, publishing,  
and typography, founder of a veritable dynasty of great  
printer-publishers, and organizer of the  
famous Aldine Press.





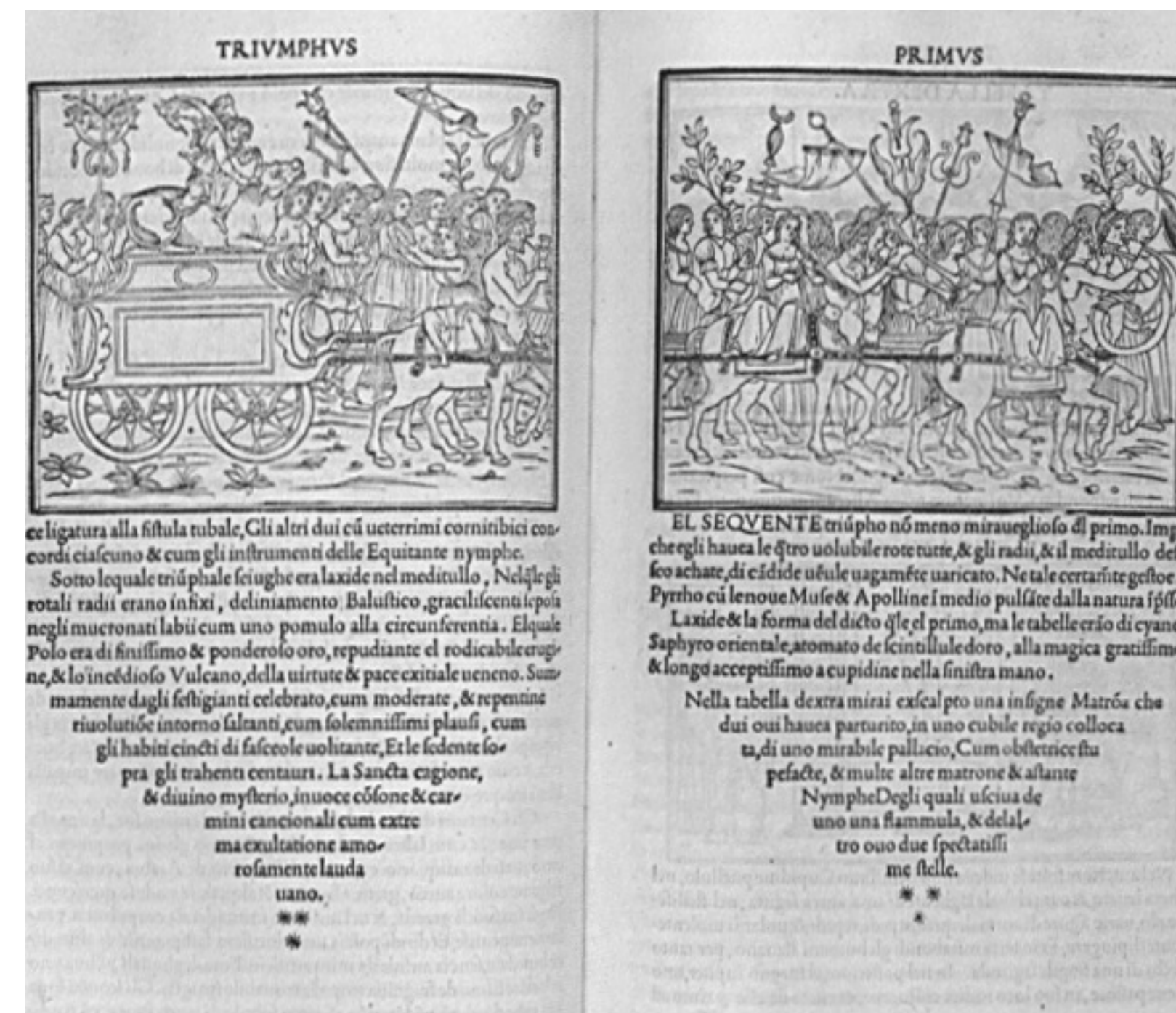
Manutius wanted to produce Greek texts for his readers because he believed that works by Aristotle or Aristophanes in their original Greek form were pure and unadulterated by translation. Before Manutius, publishers rarely printed volumes in Greek, mainly due to the complexity of providing a standardized Greek typeface. Manutius published rare manuscripts in their original Greek and Latin forms. He commissioned the creation of typefaces in Greek and Latin resembling humanist handwriting of his time; typefaces that are the first known precursor of italic type. As the Aldine Press grew in popularity, Manutius's innovations were quickly copied across Italy despite his efforts to prevent piracy of Aldine editions.



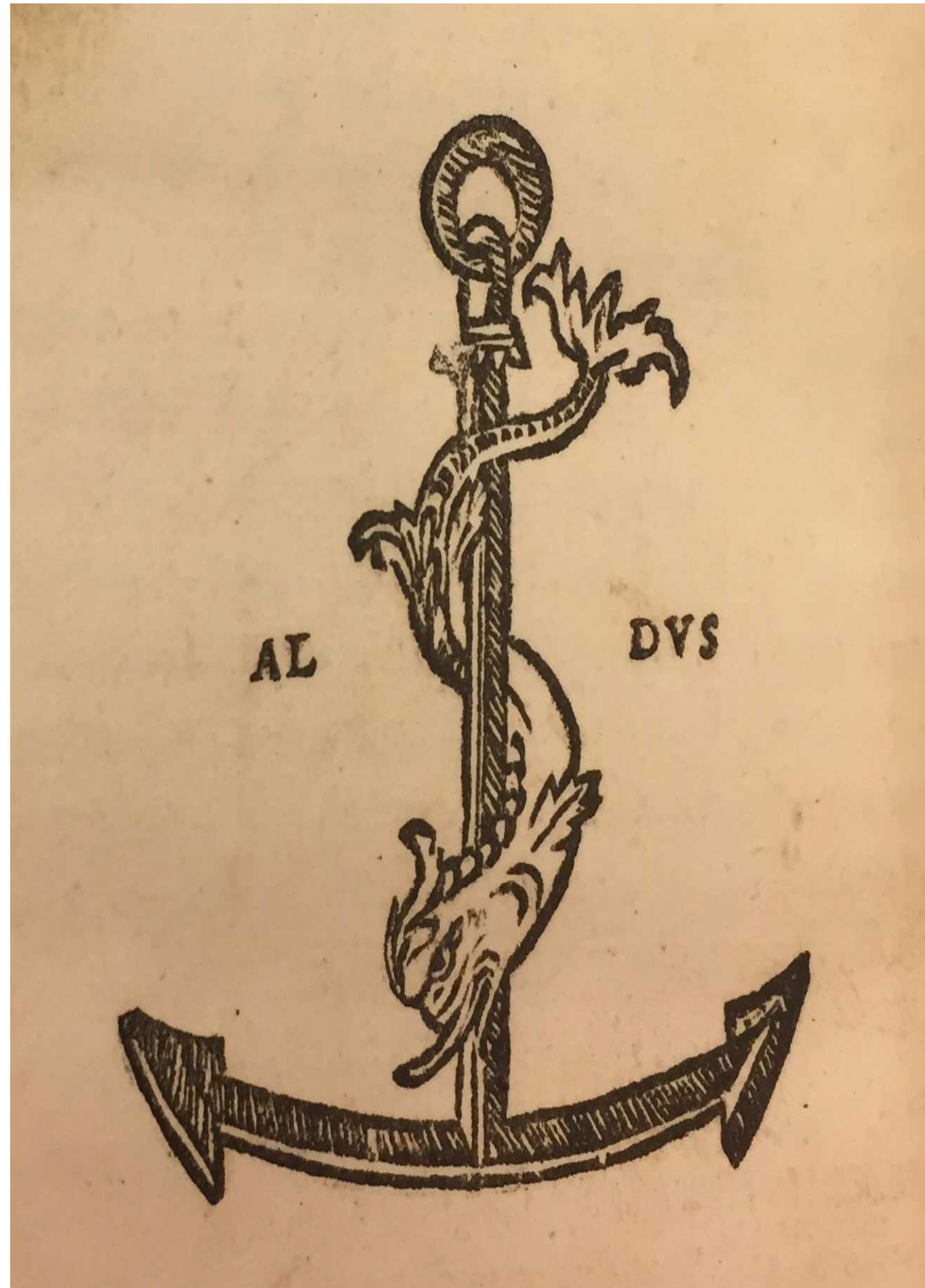


Bembo is a member of the “old-style” of serif fonts, with its regular or roman style based on a design cut around 1495 by Francesco Griffo for Venetian printer Aldus Manutius, sometimes generically called the “Aldine roman”. Bembo is named for Manutius’s first publication with it, a small 1496 book by the poet and cleric Pietro Bembo.

Aldus Manutius perfected 15th-century scholarly printing. This is a page from the pornographic *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, printed in Venice in 1499. The typeface imitates humanist handwriting, which was intended to recapture Roman writing. Printed books had to compete in beauty with mass-produced manuscripts.







Aldus Manutius (1450?-1515) contributed the first Greek and italic fonts to the publishing world. Through his printing company, he published the great works of the ancient philosophers, for the first time in their native Greek language.

Aldus Manutius the Elder was a dedicated scholar of the Italian Renaissance. He established a printing company, the Aldine Press, where he produced his first dated publication in February of 1495. The Aldine works were readily recognizable by a distinctive trademark depicting a dolphin's body wrapped around the shaft of an anchor. Early in the sixteenth century Aldus founded the Aldine Academy of Hellenic Scholars, through which he promoted the works of the great classical philosophers and scientists in their native Greek language. Aldus possessed a passion for learning and devoted his life's energy to publishing the great writings of classic literature on the newly invented printing press. In addition to his prized publications, Aldus was remembered most significantly for the many fonts (typefaces) that he designed. After the death of his grandson, Aldus Manutius the Younger, in 1598 the Aldine Press ceased operation, having published 908 editions.



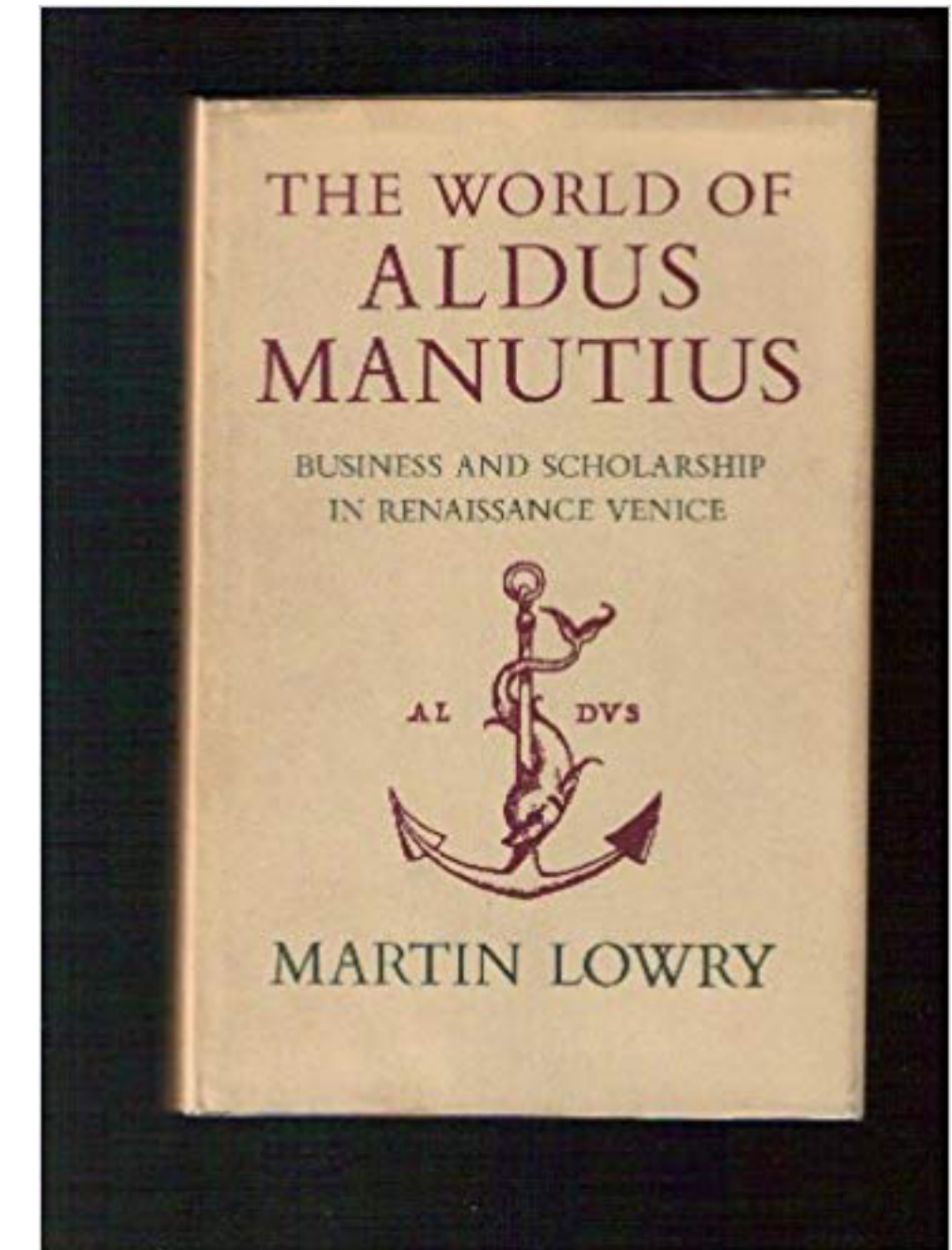
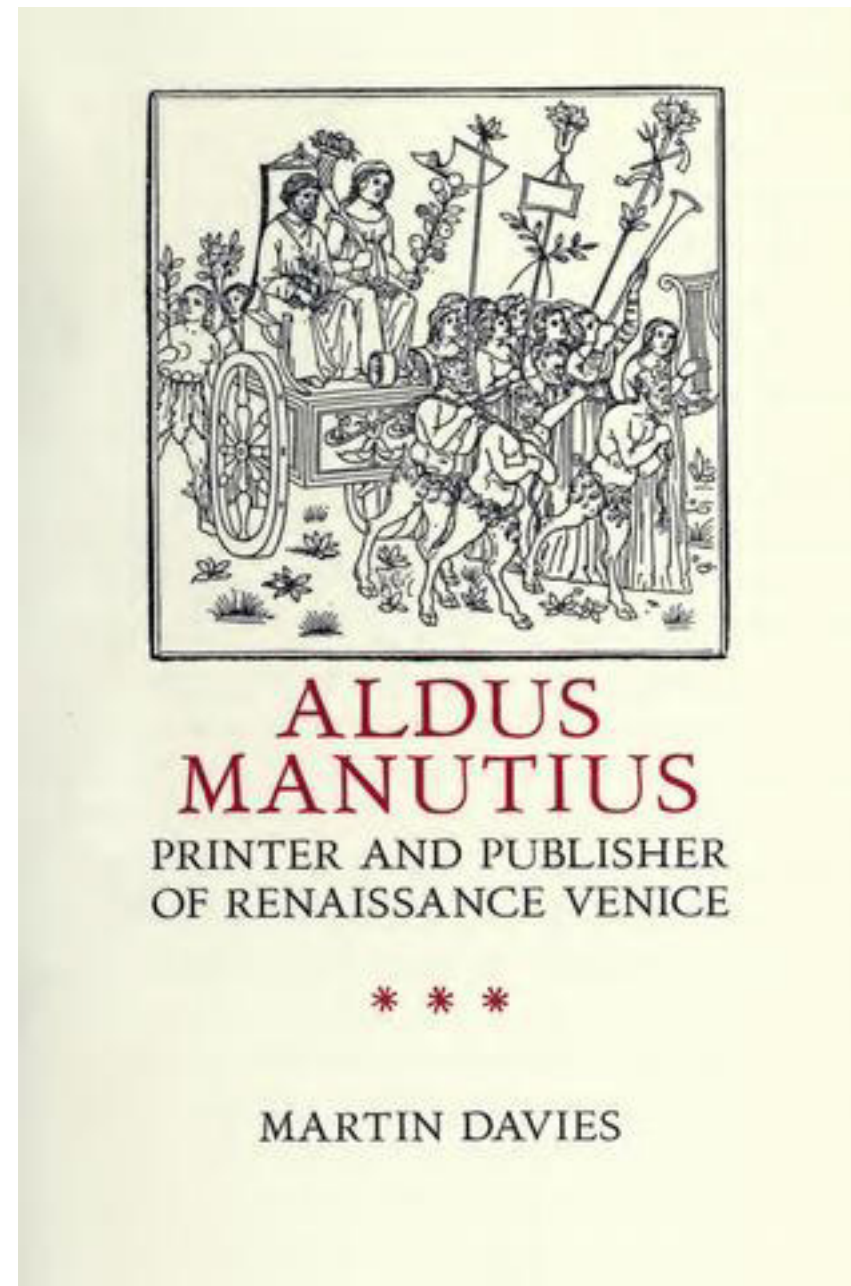


*T*ityre tu patulæ recubās sub Me.  
te gmine fagi  
Siluestrem tenui musam meditaris  
aena.  
Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linqui  
mus arua,

*N*os patriam fugimus, tu Tityre lentus in umbra  
*F*ormosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas.  
*O* Melibœe, deus nobis hæc oia fecit. *Ti.*  
*N*anq; erit ille mihi semper deus, illius aram  
*S*æpe tener nostris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus.  
*I*lle meas errare boues, ut cernis, et ipsum  
*L*udere, quæ uellem, calamo permisit agresti.  
*N*on equidem inuideo, miror magis, undiq; totis Me.

*V*t gemini inter se reges albusque, nigerque  
*P*ro laude oppositi certent bicoloribus armis.  
*D*icite Seriadæ Nymphæ certamina tanta  
*C*arminibus prorsus uatum illibata priorum.  
*N*ulla uia est. tamen ire iuuat, quo me rapit ardor,







Aldine press :The press's first great achievement was a five-volume folio edition of Aristotle.  
 It was established in 1494 and had its first publication in March 1495  
 The Aldine Press is famous in the history of typography, among other things, for the introduction of italics.[2] The press was the first to issue printed books in the small octavo size, similar to that of a modern paperback, and like that intended for portability and ease of reading



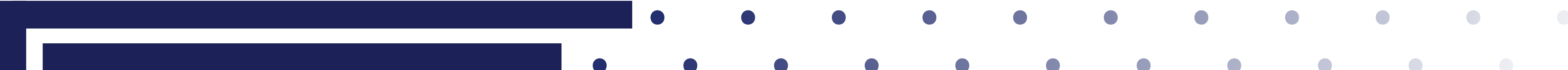
Polcētes fungi p̄gulis officio:  
 In quo nec meritum vitę nec dogma repertum est  
 Nec pastoris opus iure beneplacitum.  
 Promptus erat animus: sed tardans debile corpus  
 Feci quod poteram. quodq; deus dederat:  
 Nunc rogo te ex tumulo frater dilecte iuuando  
 Commendes Christo me vt precibus dominū  
 Iudicis ęterni me vt gracia saluet in ęuū.  
 Non meritum aspiciens: sed pietatis opus.  
 Rabani nempe mihi nomen: lectio dulcis  
 Diuine legis semper vbiq; fuit.  
 Cui deus omnipotens tribuas cęlestia regna  
 Et veram requiem semper in arce poli.  
 Sedisse ferunt annis IX. obiisse vero  
 sepultum quondam Maguncię in mo  
 nunc traductum. Fulde quiescere:  
**Librarii de se ad lectorem:**  
**& cuias sit? Epigramma.**  
 Ipse magisterium tu te cognoscis abunde:  
 Sed patriam si vis: nomen et artificis?  
 Est natale solum Baden: sedes mihi phorcys:  
 Dicor & Anselmi bibliopola Thomas.



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/27/arts/design/a-grolier-club-tribute-to-the-printer-aldus-manutius.html>
- 2) <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aldus-Manutius>
- 3) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aldine\\_Press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aldine_Press)
- 4) <https://circulatingnow.nlm.nih.gov/2015/02/06/aldus-manutius-and-early-medical-humanist-publishing/>
- 5) <https://biography.yourdictionary.com/aldus-manutius>





# TEAM MEMBERS:

**Rifatara Yasmeen — Research Manager**

**Bryan Ramirez — Editor**

**Nasario Maldonado — Art Director**

