





Menschenalphabet de Peter Flötner gravé en 1534 & Menschenalphabet de Weygel - Munich (1560) into Silvestre days...

A complete figurative alphabet was published by one Peter Flotner (ca. 1485-1546) in 1534. In Flotner's alphabet, naked or nearly-naked figures are posed singly or disposed in pairs to form the various letters. Unlike de Grassi's alphabet, we find only human figures here, no other animals. And unlike Tory's illustrations, these letters seem an end in themselves, rather than the means of demonstrating a design strategy. Flotner's alphabet was imitated by other engravers. The letters G and N are reproduced from an alphabet published by one Martin Weygel in Bavaria in 1560.

Peter Flötner , c.1485-1546, German medalist and artisan, possibly Swiss by birth. He was active in decorative sculpture, wood carving, and other crafts, making medals and plaques and furnishing designs of classical motifs for silversmiths. He was in Nuremberg by 1522 and did most of his work there, although he made two trips to Italy. Flötner is now regarded as a pioneer of the German Renaissance. His Kunstbuch was published in 1549. In the Metropolitan Museum are five of his bronze plaques illustrating biblical episodes.

Gravé sur bois par Martin Weygel en 1560 à Augsbourg (Allemagne), c'est une copie de l'alphabet de Peter Flötner. Alphabet de Silvestre-Girault - 1834 - Dessiné par Joseph Balthazard Silvestre et daté d'octobre 1834. Gravé par Girault, il fut reproduit dans l'alphabet-album, collection de soixantes Feuilles d'Alphabets Historiés et Fleuronnés tirés des principales Bibliothèques de l'Europe, ou composés par Silvestre, professeur de calligraphie des princes. Silvestre eu probablement connaissance des diverses répliques du Menschenalphabet largement répandues dans les pays germaniques. Son alphabet montre toutefois une invention et un dessin très personnels. Le manuscrit original comprend 70 planches dessinées à la plume.