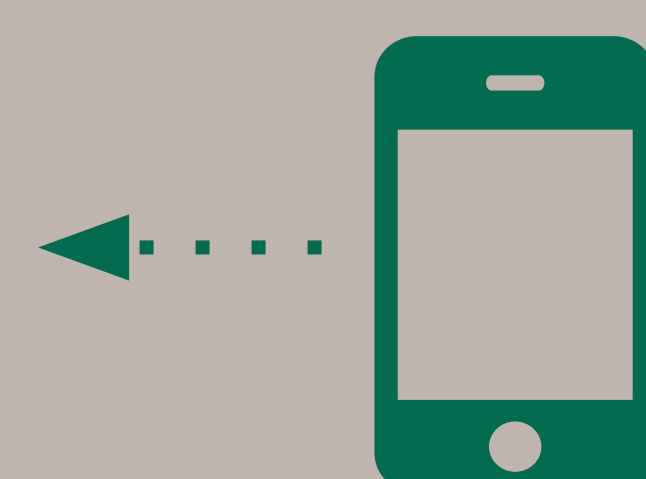


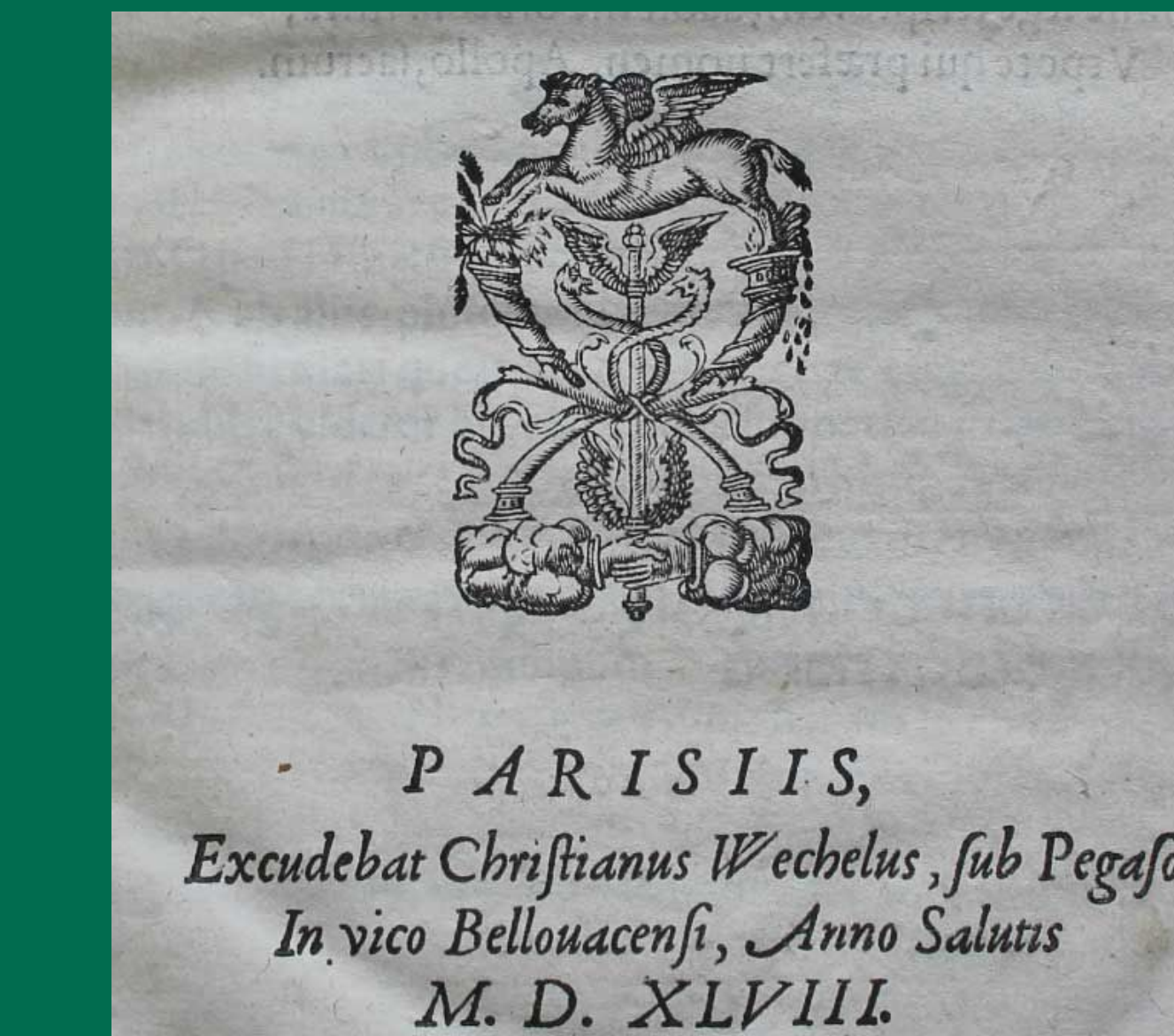


This printer's device appears in the Binghamton copy of the *Natalis Comitum Mythologiae* (Mythology of Natale Conti). It includes the pegasus that had become the symbol of the Wechel printing dynasty, two cornucopias, and two hands joining in holding the caduceus of Hermes. Pegasi often represent wisdom or freedom, the hands unity, and Hermes' staff commerce, and cornucopias are the "horns of plenty." Each element adds to the prestige that its creator wanted to attach to the business it represented.



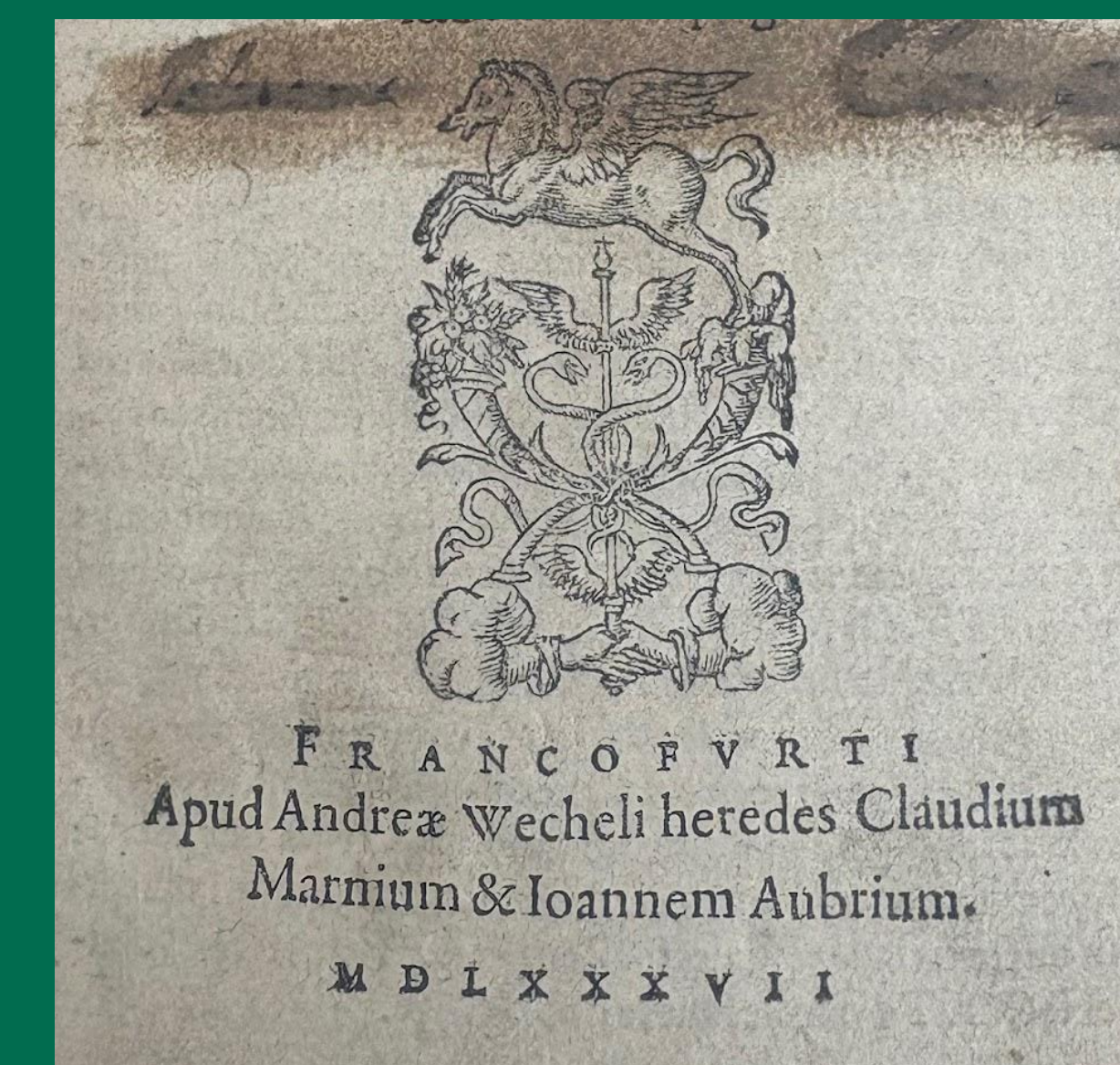
Take a picture to
download the full paper
(and references)

The Pegasus printing dynasty stretched across two centuries and four generations.



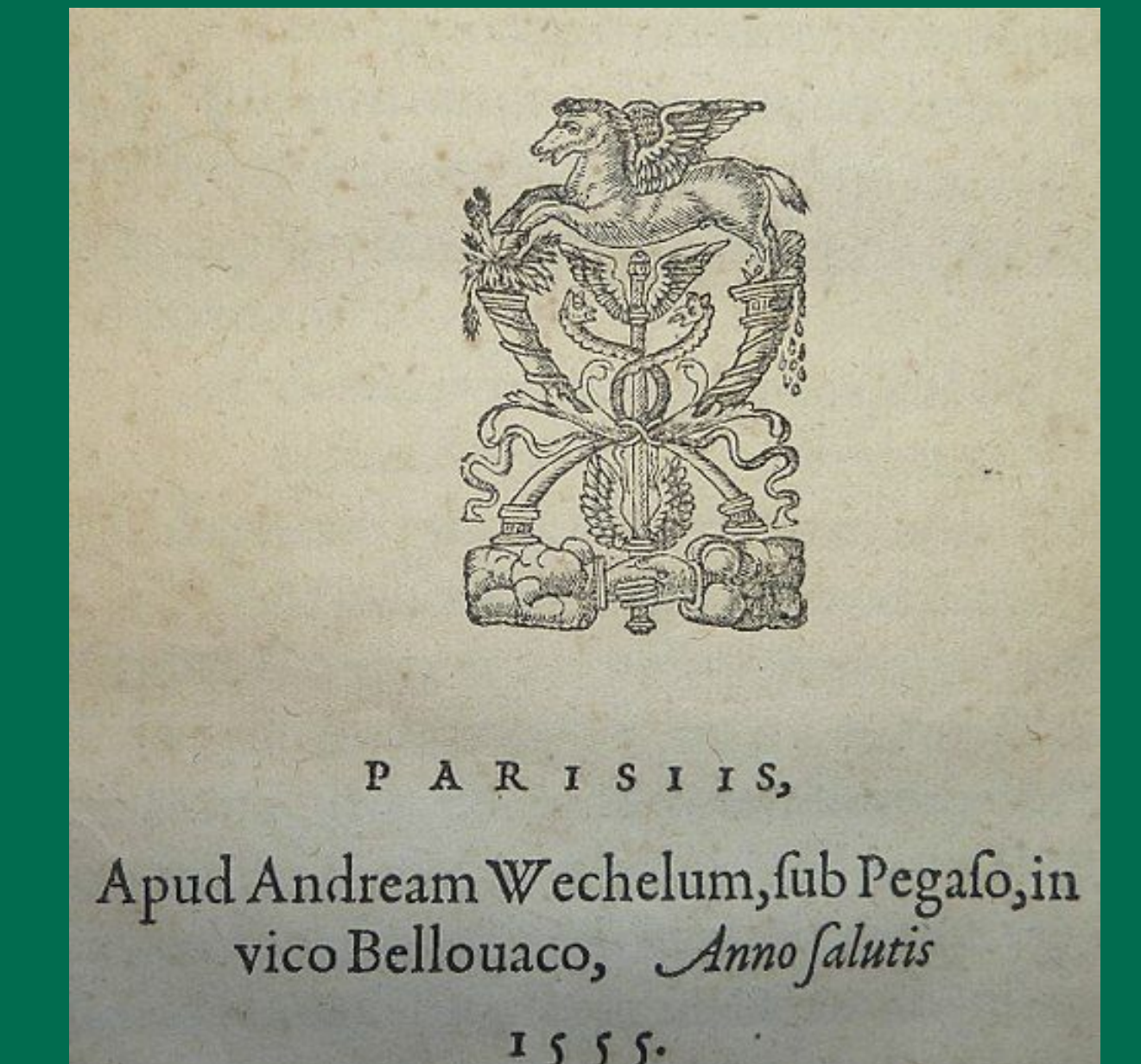
1519

Christian Wechel was the first Pegasus printer, beginning his work in Paris in 1519. He used a tree as his printer's mark at his first printing firm before the pegasus became his main logo.



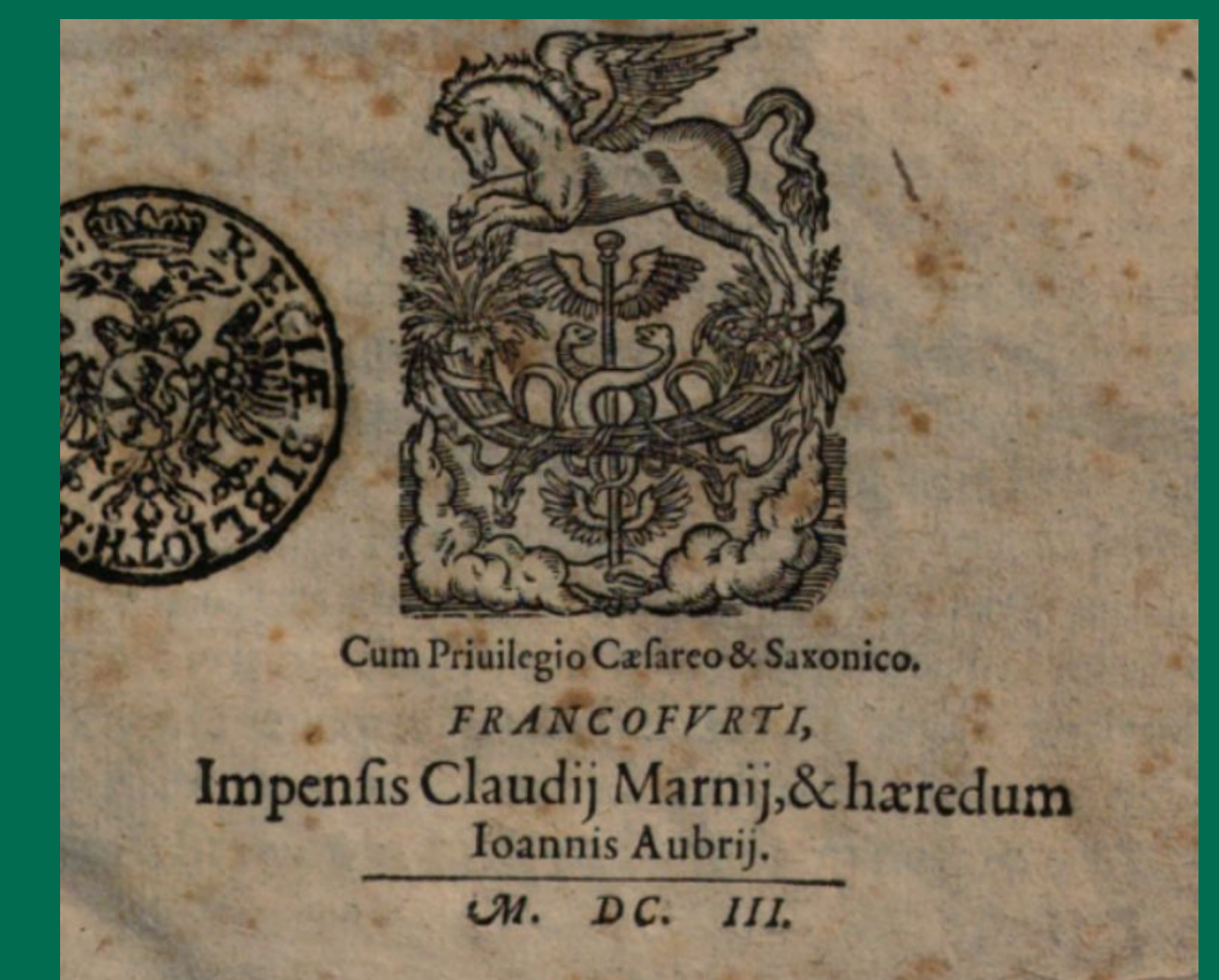
1581

Claude de Marne and Jean Aubry married into the family through Andres' daughters and became the main printers after his death in 1581.



1554

Andres Wechel took over the printing business when his father died in 1554. After escaping the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre, he reopened the printing business in Frankfurt.



1600-1610

Sometime between 1600 and 1603 Jean Aubry passed his portion of the business down to his heirs, then between 1608 and 1610 Claude de Marne did the same.