

139. Die Vernunft.



Man schildert die Vernunft durch eine in einen Waffenrock gekleidete Matrone mit dem Schildze der Minerva auf der Brust, zum Beweise, daß sie eine höhere Kraft der Seele ist, welche von der Weisheit geleitet und geschützt wird. Mit dem feurigen Schwert in der Hand droht sie den unter der Gestalt geflügelter Schlangen abgebildeten Lustern, die sie ohne Aufhörlich bekämpft, die sie unter die Füsse tritt, und angekettet hält.

140. Die Philosophie.



Sie ist die Liebe zur Weisheit. Die Alten hatten die Verwegenheit nicht, sich weise Männer zu nennen, sie nannten sich nur Philosophen. Man stellt die Philosophie vor durch eine Frau mit einer gebürtischen Mine, welche auf einem von Marmorstein errichteten Throne, zu dem man nur stufenweise gelangt, sehr bescheiden sitzt. Ihre Störne ist mit einem goldenen Kronerringe umgeben, und in jeder Hand hat sie ein aufgeschlagenes Buch; die Überschrift des einen heißt, Natürliche, und des andern, Moralphilosophie.

141. Der Glanz.



Eine Matrone von einem schönen Ansehen, in einem purpurfarbigen goldreichen Gewande liefert das allegorische Gemälde zu diesem Gegenstände. Dieser Aufputz war bei den Alten nur für berühmte Personen bestimmt; bei ihnen war auch die Kavale, auf die sie sich stützt, das Sinnbild der Tugenden, so wie die goldene Kette, und Medaille ihre Belohnung waren. Sie trägt eine Krone von Hyazinthblättern geslochten, diese Blume war dem Apollo gewidmet; und die brennende Fackel in ihrer Hand ist eine Anspielung auf den Glanz der schönen Thaten.



139. LA RAISON.

On peint la raison sous la figure d'une Matrone vêtue d'une cotte d'armes, et ayant sur sa poitrine l'église de Minerve, pour marquer, qu'elle est une force supérieure de l'âme, réglée et défendue par la sagesse. Elle tient une épée flamboyante dont elle menace les vices, contre lesquels elle est sans cesse en guerre, et qui sont figurés par plusieurs serpents ailés, qu'elle foule sous ses pieds, et qu'elle tient enchaînés.

140. LA PHILOSOPHIE.

C'est - à - dire l'amour de la sagesse. Les anciens n'ayant pas la témérité de se nommer sages, se qualifient seulement du titre de Philosophe.

On représente la Philosophie par une femme d'un air imposant, assise modestement sur un trône de marbre, auquel on parvient par plusieurs gradins. Elle a un diadème d'or sur le front, et tient deux livres ouverts ; sur l'un est écrit : NATURALIS, et sur l'autre MORALIS.

141. LA SPLENDEUR.

Ce sujet est caractérisé allegoriquement par la figure d'une Matrone de bel aspect, vêtue d'une robe de couleur pourpre enrichie d'or. Cette parure étoit consacrée par les anciens aux personnes illustres. La massue sur laquelle elle s'appuye étoit aussi chez eux le symbole des vertus, comme la chaîne et la medaille d'or en étoient la récompense. Elle a une couronne d'hyacinthe, fleur qui étoit dédiée à Apollon ; et le flambeau allumé qu'elle tient est allusif à l'état des belles actions.

139. LA RAGGIONE.

Si dipinge la ragione da Matrona, vestita d'un giacco, e che ha sul petto l'Egide di Minerva, per insegnare, essere ella una forza superiore dell'anima regolata, e difesa dalla sapienza. Tiene una spada flambeante colla quale minaccia gli vizj, contro li quali essa guerreggia continuamente, ed i quali vengono dipinti da varj serpenti alati, calpestrati sotto li piedi suoi, e tenuti da essa ne ceppi.

140. LA FILOSOFIA.

Cioè l'amore della sapienza. Gli antichi, non avendo avuto la temerità di chiamarsi sapienti, onoravansi solamente col titolo di Filosofi.

La filosofia rappresentasi da donna di aria imponente, assisa modestamente sopra un trono di marmo, al quale si arriva per molti gradini. La sua fronte è cinta d'un diademe d'oro, e tiene due libri aperti, sopra L'uno de' quali è scritto: NATURALIS, e sopra l'altro: MORALIS.

141. LO SPLENDORE.

Questo soggetto caratterizzasi allegoricamente quale Matrona di bell'aspetto, vestita d'una stola color di porpora coll'orlo d'oro intessuto. Era consecrato questo modo di vestirsi dagli antichi olli personaggi illustri. La Mazza sopra la quale essa s'appoggia era presso di loro il simbolo delle virtù, come la catena e la medaglia d'oro n'era la ricompensa. È coronata di giacinto, fiore consacrato ad Apolline, e la torchia accesa, ch'essa tiene, è allusiva allo splendore delle belle azioni.

the first time, and the first time he was
so long in England, he had the usual
privileges of a foreigner, but he did not
have the right to buy land or to have
any permanent residence. He was not
able to buy land, but he could have
it if he wanted to, and he could have
any permanent residence.

He was a good man, and he was a
good example to others, but he was not
a good example to himself. He was
not a good example to his wife, and
he was not a good example to his
children. He was not a good example
to his wife, and he was not a good
example to his children. He was not
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and he was not a good example to his
children. He was not a good example
to his wife, and he was not a good
example to his children.

THE GOVERNOR AND

his wife and his children were good
examples to others, but they were not
good examples to themselves. They
were not good examples to their
children, and they were not good
examples to their wives. They
were not good examples to their
children, and they were not good
examples to their wives. They
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