

97. Die Sanftmuth.



Sie wird als ein kolles, lebenswürdiges Mädchen abgebildet. Diese Tugend, die das Hauptverdienst des schönen Geschlechtes ausmacht, erkennt man an einer bescheidenen sitzenden Stellung. Der Oelbaum, aus dessen Zweigen ihre Krone geflochten ist, war bei den Alten dem Frieden, und der Mäuser, von Göttern der Weisheit gewidmet. Der Elefant ist wegen seiner Herzensgüte ihr Attribut, so sind auch nach dem Sinne der Schrift das Lamm, und die Taube die symbolischen Vorstellungen der Sanftmuth.

98. Die Unschuld.



Sie wird in einem verblühten Verstande als eine schöne Jungfrau abgebildet, ihr Gewand ist von weißer Farbe, weil diese auf die Offenherzigkeit der Jugend eine Anspielung ist. Sie ist mit Palmzweigen gekrönt, von Zeichen, daß sie mit der Zeit über die Verläumdungen, die sie unterdrücken wollen, den Sieg davon trägt. Das Lamm ist für sie ein schickliches Symbol. Die Art, wie sie ihre Hände wäscht, ist aus dem Gebrauche der Alten hergenommen, die es eben so machten, um sich öffentlich zu rechtfertigen, wenn sie fälschlich angeklagt zu seyn glaubten.

99. Die Gelehrigkeit.



Sie ist eine lebenswürdige Eigenschaft des Gemüthes, aus ihr entspringt die Gefälligkeit, das schätzbare Band des geselligen Lebens. Man schildert sie durch die Figur eines lieblichen und lächelnden Mädchens mit einem freundlichen und ehrerbietigen Blick. Ihre Kleidung ist einfach und von weißer Farbe, weil diese das Sinnbild von der Reinigkeit ihrer Seele ist. Der kleine Hund, und der kleine Thyagei sind wegen ihres Gehorsams und der Begierde zu gefallen die Attributen der Gelehrigkeit.



97. LA DOUCEUR OU MANSUETUDE.

On personnifie la douceur par la figure d'une jeune fille aimable & gracieuse. Cette vertu, qui est le principal mérite du beau sexe, s'annonce par un maintien modeste. L'olivier dont elle est couronnée étoit dédiée par les anciens à la paix, & à Minerve, Déesse de la Sagesse. L'elephant lui est donné pour attribut a cause de la bonte de son coeur: l'agneau pour la mansuetude dont il est le symbole, selon l'application qu'en fait l'écriture: & la colombe lui convient aussi, étant l'emblème symbolique de la douceur.

98. L'INNOCENCE.

On la peint allégoriquement sous l'image d'une belle vierge, vêtue d'une robe blanche, allusive à la candeur du premier âge. Elle est couronnée de palmes, pour marquer que le tems la fait triompher de la calomnie, qui veut l'opprimer. Son symbole convenable est un agneau. L'action, qu'on lui donne de laver ses mains, est prise de la coutume des anciens, qui en usoient ainsi pour se disculper publiquement de ce dont ils pretendoient être faussement accusés.

99. LA DOCILITÉ.

La docileté est une animable qualité de l'esprit, de laquelle naît la complaisance qui fait le plus cher lien de la société. On la personnifie par la figure d'une jeune fille gracieuse & riante, dont le regard est soumis & affable. Elle est succinctement vêtue d'une étoffe blanche, qui est la couleur symbolique de la candeur de son ame. Le petit chien & la perruche, qu'elle tient, sont des attributs, qui lui conviennent à cause de leur obeissance & de leur envie de plaire.

97. LA GIACEVOLEZZA OVERO MANSUETUDINE.

Si personifica la dolcezza sotto la figura d'una figliola graziosa ed amabile. Questa virtù, il principale merito del bello sesso, annunciasi con un sostegno modesto. L'alloro col quale è coronata dagli antichi dedicavasi alla Pace ed a Minerva Dea della sapienza. Davasi ad ella l'elefante come attributo per causa della bontà del suo cuore: l'agnello per la mansuetudine, della quale egli è simbolo, secondo l'applicazione che ne fa la Scrittura; e le conviene anche la colomba, essendo il sembante della dolcezza.

98. L'INNOCENZA.

Figurasi allegoricamente sotto il sembante d'una bella vergine, vestita d'una stola bianca, allusiva al candore dell'età tenera. È coronata di palma, per segnare ch'il tempo la fa trionfare della calunnia, che vuole opprimerla. Il simbolo convenevole è un agnello. L'atto di lavarsi le mani è presa dal costume degl'antichi, i quali ne usavano così per disculparsi pubblicamente di che predendevano essere falsamente accusati.

99. LA DOCILITÀ.

La docilità è una qualità amabile dello spirito, la quale nasce dalla compiacenza, legame il più caro della società. Se la personifica sotto il sembante d'una figliola giovane graziosa e ridente, il sguardo della quale è somnesso ed affabile. Ella è succinctamente vestita d'un'abito bianco, colore simbolico del candore della sua anima. Il cagnolino, ed il Papagallo, ch'essa tiene, sono attributi, che le convengono per causa della loro ubbidienza, e piacevolezza.

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who had come to America in search of a better life. They were at first dependent on England for everything they needed. But as they grew in number and in power, they began to feel that they should have a say in their own government. This led to the American Revolution.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Union. The colonies had fought for their independence from England, but they were now faced with a new problem. How could they govern themselves? The answer was the Constitution. This document set up a government with three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. It also gave the states a voice in the government.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the West. The pioneers who had come to America in search of a better life had now found it. They had built a great nation. But there was still a vast wilderness to the west. The pioneers went west in search of new land to settle. This led to the westward expansion of the United States.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War. The United States had grown into a great nation, but there was still a deep divide between the North and the South. The North was industrial and free, while the South was agricultural and slave. This led to the Civil War, which was fought from 1861 to 1865. The North won, and the Union was preserved.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Reconstruction. After the Civil War, the South was in ruins. The North had to help the South rebuild. This was the Reconstruction period. It was a time of great change and struggle. The South was forced to give up slavery, and the freed slaves were given the right to vote. But the South was not happy with this, and it led to the rise of the Ku Klux Klan.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Progressive Era. The United States had become a great industrial power, but there were many problems. There was poverty, corruption, and a lack of regulation. The Progressive Era was a time when people began to demand change. They wanted a government that would protect the people and regulate the economy. This led to many reforms, including the Progressive Era.