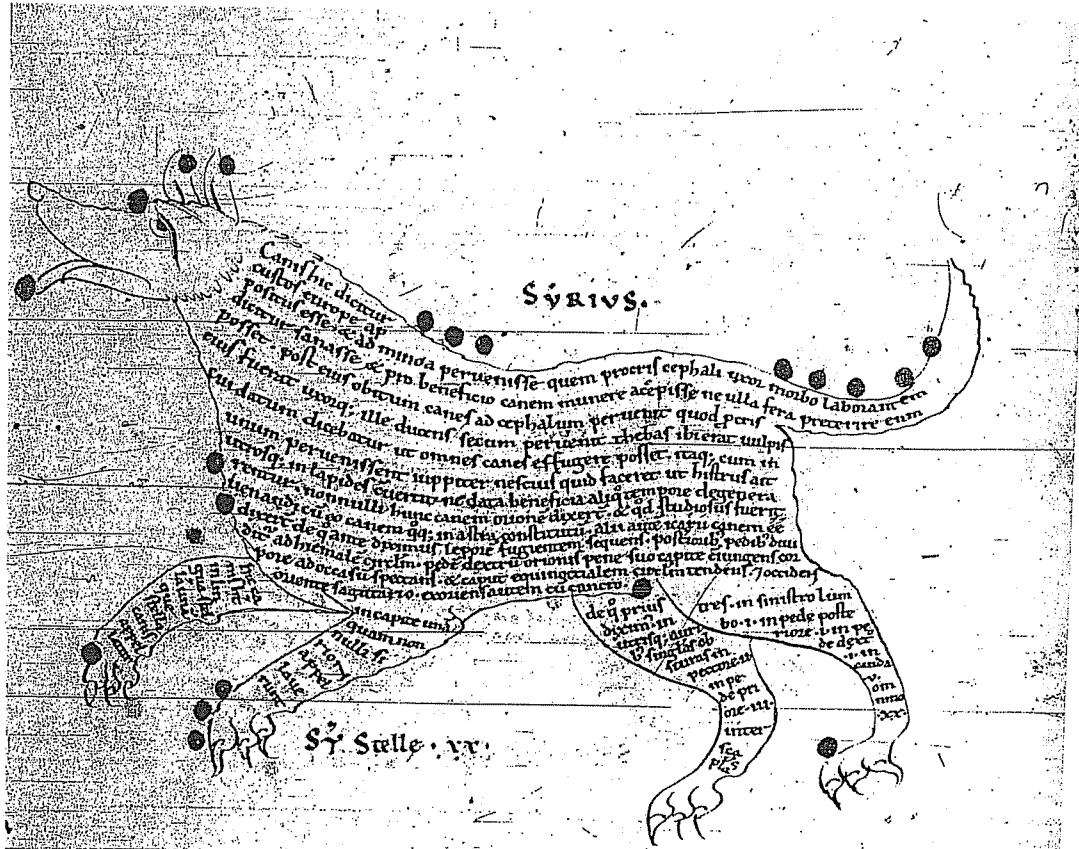


Figura 1 Atti degli Apostoli, X secolo (Bibliothèque Nationale, Parigi)



**N**anq; pede subrato cum lumine clare. Feruidus ille canis stellarum luce refulgens. Hic regit obscurus subter pectoria iesper. Et uero totu spirans de corpore flamina. Strigos validis erumpit flatib' ignes. Totis ab ore mictis iacit' mortalib' ardor. Hic ubi se pariter cum sole in lumina celo. Exultit haud patit' folioru tegmine frustra. Suspensos animos arbusta ornata tenere. Nam quoru surpis tellus amplexa prehendit. Hec augem anima vitali flamina mulcet. At qru nequeunt radices finde terras. Denudat foliis ramos & cortice truncos.

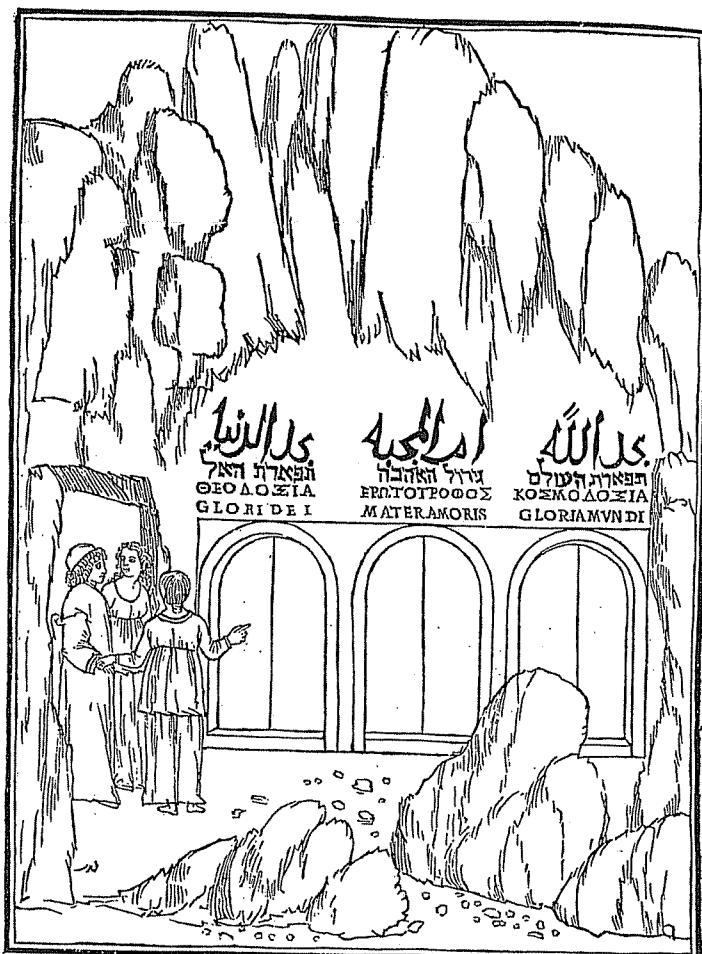
Figura 2      Julius Hyginus, X secolo, da "I fenomeni" di Arato di Soli (315-240 a.C.)



Figura 3 Julius Hyginus, X secolo, da "I fenomeni" di Arato di Soli (315-240 a.C.)



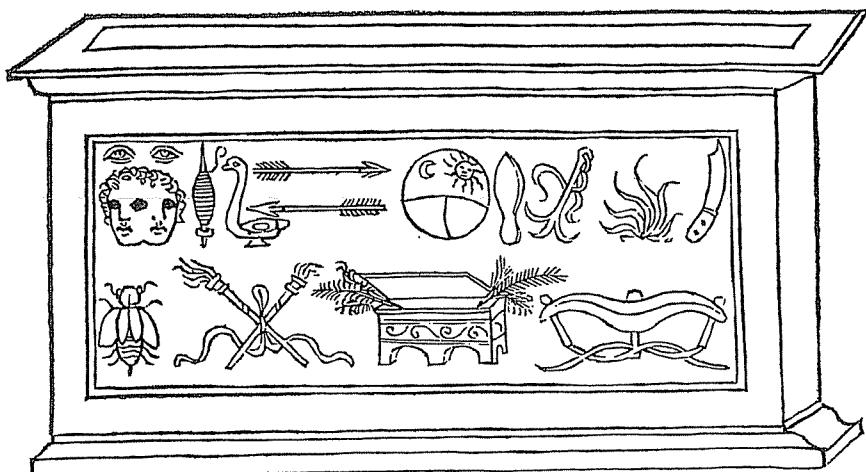
Figura 4 Julius Hyginus, X secolo, da "I fenomeni" di Arato di Soli (315-240 a.C.)



Sopra qualunque delle quale, di charactere Ionico. Romano. Hebreo. & Arabo, uidi el titulo che la Diua. Regina Eleuterily da haueami prædicto & pronosticato, che io ritrouerei. La porta dextra hauea sculpta questa parola. THEODOXIA. Sopra della sinistra qsto dicto. COSMO DOXIA. Et la tertia hauea notato cusi. ER OTOTR OPHOS.

Da poscia che nui quiui applicassimo imediate, le Damigelle comite incominciorono ad interpretare, disertamente, & elucidare gli notandi tituli, Et pulsando alle resonante value dextere occluse, di metallo, di uerdaceo rubigine infecte, sencia dimorare furon aperte.

Figura 5 Francesco Colonna, dalla “Hypnerotomachia Poliphili” (1499)



DIIS MANIBVS MORS VITAE CONTRARIA ET VELO  
CISSIMA CVNCTA CALCAT. SVPPEDITAT. RAPIT  
CONSVMIT. DISSOLVIT. MELLIFLVE DVOS MVTVO  
SE STRICTIM ET ARDENTER AMANTES, HIC EXTIN  
CTOS CONIVNXIT.

Læticato cum incredibile solacio, per tanta uarietate di antiquarie, &  
magnifice opere, ancora sencia dubio mi accrescea l'animò insaciabil-  
mente più lustrabondo altre nouitate iuestigare. Dique & si prima lachry-  
mabondo me excita ualo epitaphio græco degli dui miserabili amati di  
iedia mortui, molto più etiam mi se apresento e uno spectatissimo, ma mi  
serando monumento, di dualtri infelicissimi amanti, in uno magno fa-  
xo extante, cum tale liniamento expresso. Vno quadrato per il  
diagonio subleuato, cōtinua in se due pillastrelli  
cū una coronula & semihemicyclo di-  
sopra. Tra gliq̄li, dagli anguli dillar-  
culo propédeua una tabella, nel  
laquale legiendo uidi ta  
lemisero epigrā-  
ma.

Figura 6 Francesco Colonna, dalla "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili" (1499)

Ælles

O hereuse nouvelle, ô desireux rapport  
De la santé de qui la maladie  
Estoit fin de plus d'une vie!  
O agreable port,  
Dont les plaisirs  
Sont égaux  
Aux travaux!  
Des longs desirs,  
O favorable sort!  
Et toi, ô mon ame assouvie,  
Qu'attends-tus plus? as-tu encore envie  
D'avoir un plus grand bien ça bas avant la Mort?

Figura 7

Melin de Sainct – Gelais (1481-1558), “Aelles”

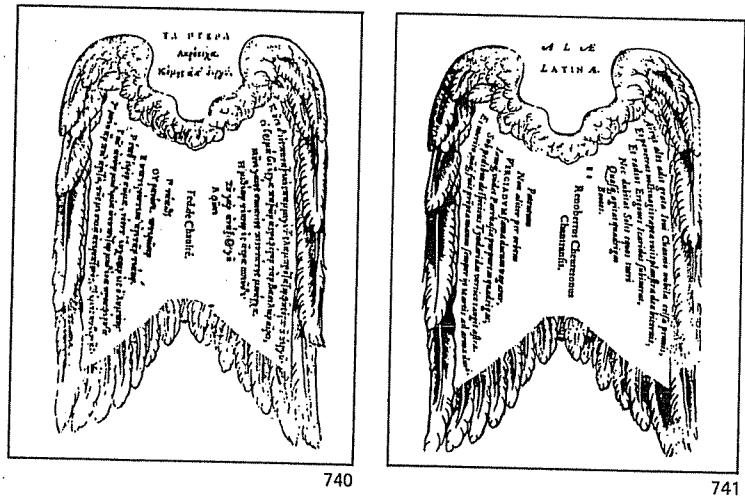


Figura 8 “Ali” in greco di Frédéric de Chaviré e in latino di René Chevétron, da “*Sylvae*”, (1592)

 Easter wings.

Lord, who createdſt man in wealth and ſtore,  
Though foolishly he loſt the ſame,  
Decaying more and more,  
Till he became  
Moſt poore:  
With thee  
O let me rife  
 As larks, harmoniouſly,  
And ſing this day thy victories:  
Then shall the fall further the flight in me.

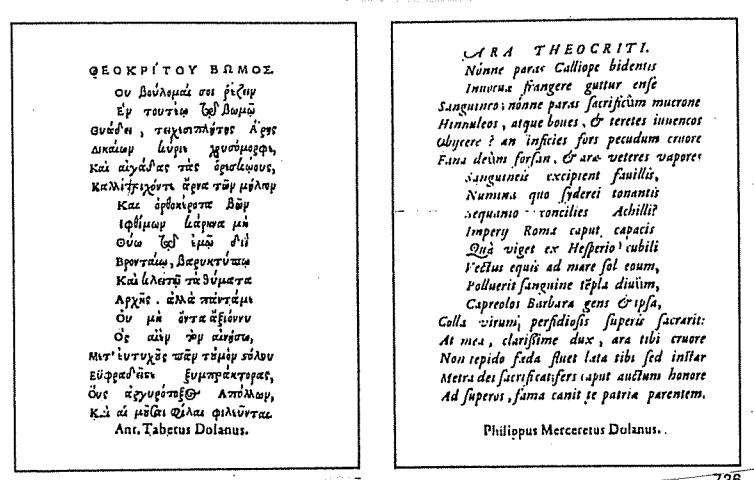
 Easter wings.

My tender age in forrow did beginne  
And ſtill with fickneſſes and shame  
Thou didſt ſo puniſh finne,  
That I became  
Moſt thinne.  
With thee  
Let me combine,  
 And feel this day thy victorie:  
For, if I imp my wing on thine,  
Affliction ſhall advance the flight in me.

Figura 9 George Herbert, “Easter Wings” (Ali di Pasqua), da “The Temple, sacred poems”, (1633)

to stand(alone)in some  
autumnal afternoon:  
breathing a fatal  
stillness;while  
enormous this how  
patient creature(who's  
never by never robbed of  
day)puts always on by always  
dream,is to  
taste  
not(beyond  
death and  
life)imaginable mysteries

Figura 10 E.E. Cummings, "To stand alone" da "95 poems", (1958)



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Figura 11      “Altare” in greco di Antoine Tabot e in latino di Philippe Merceret, in “Sylvae” cit.

The Altar.

A broken ALTAR, Lord, thy servant reares  
Made of a heart, and cemented with teares  
Whose parts are as thy hand did frame;  
No workmans tool hath touch'd the same.

A HEART alone  
Is such a stome  
As nothing but  
Thy pow'r doth cut,  
Wherefore each part  
Of my hard heart  
Meets in this frame,  
To praise thy name.

That if I chance to hold my peace,  
These stones to praise thee may not cease.  
O let thy blessed SACRIFICE be mine,  
And sanctifie this ALTAR to be thine.

Figura 12. George Herbert, "The Altar", opera citata

*Passenger, Stay, Reade, Walk. Here Lyeth,*

ANDREW TURNOAT, WHO WAS NEITHER  
SLAVE, NOR SOULDIER, NOR PHYSITIAN,  
NOR FENCER, NOR COBLER, NOR  
FILCHER, NOR LAWYER, NOR USU-  
RER, BUT ALL; WHO LIVED NEI-  
THER IN CITY, NOR COUNTRY,  
NOR AT HOME, NOR ABROAD,

NOR AT SEA, NOR  
AT LAND, NOR  
HERE, NOR ELSE-  
WHERE, BUT EVE-  
RY WHERE; WHO  
DIED NEITHER OF  
HUNGER, NOR POY-  
SON, NOR HATCH-  
ET, NOR HALTER,  
NOR DOGGE, NOR  
DISEASE, BUT OF  
ALL TOGETHER.  
I. I. H. BEING NEI-  
THER HIS DEBTOR,

NOR HEIRE, NOR KINSMAN, NOR  
FRIEND, NOR NEIGHBOUR, BUT ALL,  
IN HIS MEMORY HAVE ERECTED,  
THIS NEITHER MONUMENT, NOR

TOMB, NOR SEPULCHER, BUT ALL, WISHING  
NEITHER EVIL, NOR WEL, NEITHER TO THEE,  
NOR TO ME, NOR HIM, BUT ALL UNTO ALL.

Figura 13

Anonimo inglese, “On Turncoat” (del Voltagabbana) in “Facetiae musarum deliciae”  
(1656)

Those that *Idal'a*'s wanton garments wear,  
No Sacrifices for me must prepare ;  
To me no quav'ring string they move  
Nor yet *Alpheus* musick love,  
Theres no perfume  
Delights the room,  
From sacred hands,  
My Altar stands ,  
Void and defac't,  
While I disgrac't,  
With angry eyes  
Revenge the cryes  
Of you who to my Altar haft,  
And in my lawes take your repast ;  
Pursue it still, the chief of my pretence  
And happiness, shall be your innocence.

Figura 14 William Bosworth, "Altare" in "The chaste and lost lovers", (1651)

### ¶ The Altar.

A broken A L T A R , Lord , to thee I raise,  
Made of a Heart , to celebrate thy praise :

Thou that the onely Workman art ,  
That canst cement a broken heart.

For such is mine ,  
O make it thine :  
Take out the Sin  
That's hid therein.  
Though it be Stone ,  
Make it to groan ;  
That so the same  
May praise thy Name.

Melt it , O Lord , I thee desire ,  
With Flames from thy Cœlestia fire ;

That it may ever speak thy Praise alone ,  
Since thou hast changed into Flesh a Stone .

Figura 15      Samuel Speed, “Altare” in “Prison Pietie” (1677)

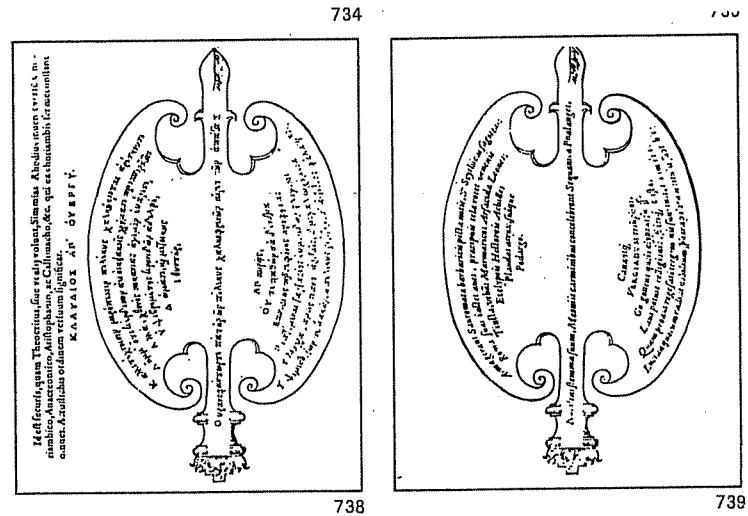


Figura 16 “Ache” in greco di Antoine Besanceuf de Vesoul in “Sylvae” opera citata

Figura 17 “Ache d’arme antique” di Jehan Grisel, in “Sylvae” opera citata

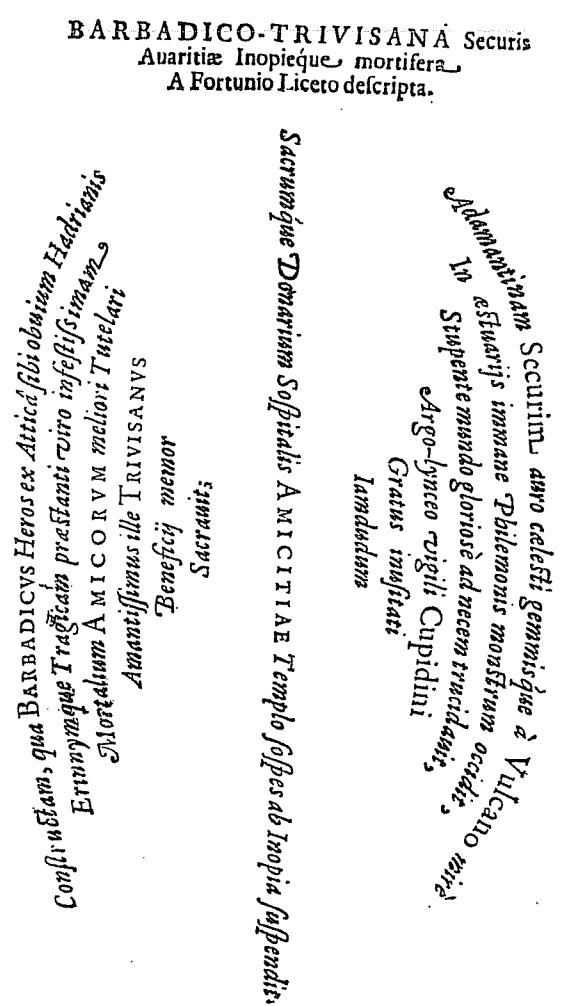
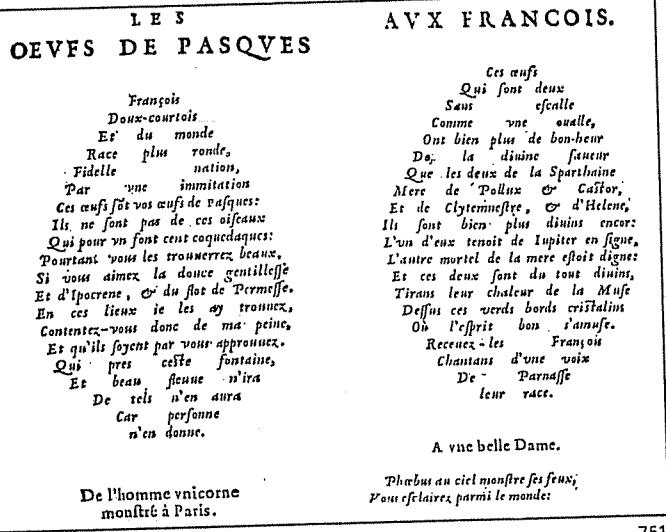


Figura 18 Fortunio Liceti, doppia ascia in “L’eroica e incomparabile amicizia” (1640)



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Figura 19     “Uovo” in greco e in latino di Jehan Grisel, in “Sylvae” opera citata

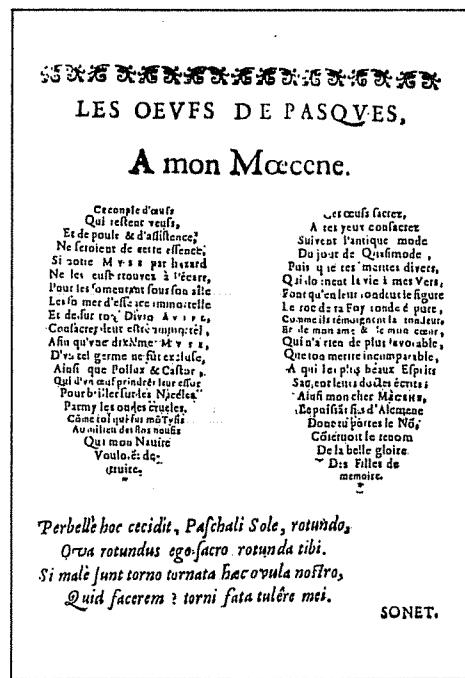


Figura 20      Angot de l'Eperonnière, "Les eufs de Pasques" in "Chef d'œuvre poetiques" (1634)

Syrinx πολυφωνεψ.

Ingeniosissimum inuenit Theocritus.

**E**vierpe calamois modulantibus urgo ventu.  
Huc Patoree meo flatus immite cincte  
Anree tibicen, Cythara habitor Apollo:  
Pulmones tenbus mihi ludere flatibus, &  
Da fuscis mibi modulamine multiplici,  
Quo fatus Amphion meeno loue dicitur  
Thibis Heptapylis validissima manie  
Castrixifemmi vi ducu indomitum  
Robin, & alle cana, scelerosos fatores,  
Cuius hyperboreos adit finis  
Leucathorax rubra vagagloria,  
Vndiq. fat resonate pelos  
Delic. spiritumq. psten,  
Parvusque bifrontis  
Cantis non solito  
Cornua late tuba,  
Cui' uterq. pars  
Spites Achilles  
Inuictos, &  
VERGIA DAS  
Dulciores.

Figura 21      Siringa in latino da "Sylvae" opera citata

### Der Lymphe Noris Erste Tagzeit.

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Und ich/ erwiederte hingegen Helianthus/ wir unter des  
v. Einziges Amintas Person ein kleines Orgellein aufrichteten.

Das heilige Menschen Geschlecht / feindlich am manichäischen Magdalena  
nur Lang und alle Grund für man von zwei Frau erfreuen  
Wiederum zum unfruchtbaren Gebürtiger ein b. Frau (Frau) er  
sich ihm unverdienstlicher : Luft und Raum in gleichem Geschlecht  
In diesem ringt Zeit der Tag durch diese verdienstigen  
nicht unvergängen Geist unter Sonnen im Tag fügt  
Von diesem er aufzufüllt und wieder vorsonnen darf  
wo die wahrheit ist. Sie auf ewig ihn erträgt.  
Wie von feuerstrahlendem Menschen Gott  
der Menschen Geschlecht. Ach der großen Freiheit  
Wie der Menschen Geschlecht dienst und die Leid :  
Wie den Menschen Geschlecht dienst und die Leid :  
und in dieser Kunst auf das höchste gehoben,  
doch da Zaub nur Ihs / und ein göttlich Ding  
gegen jahr : breite wie ein Feuer und ring  
Ach ein Antreub wird zu Lust unsterblichem  
einer Würfen Geschlecht wunderlich sich findet/  
in diesem Grund zungen was bestechet/  
oder juc der Frau und der Jung verachtet/  
so wahrlich ihne doch bald / ist unter wein und Traur  
Das gleich dem Menschen Geschlecht ist ja Menschen Geschlecht  
Zum ersten Mal gesegnet das Menschen Geschlecht mit  
Gott der Mensch sein der Menschen sein eines Menschen Fleisch  
Gott der Mensch sein der Menschen sein eines Menschen Fleisch  
Iff der Mensch sein der Menschen sein eines Menschen Fleisch  
Gott der Mensch sein der Menschen sein eines Menschen Fleisch  
Hier aber Menschenart am Menschenreich Menschenreiche hingen  
Dortjus da der Feuer Straß trug die Flüge Geschlechter.

Figura 22 Johann Helwig, "Organo" in "Noris the nymph" (1650)

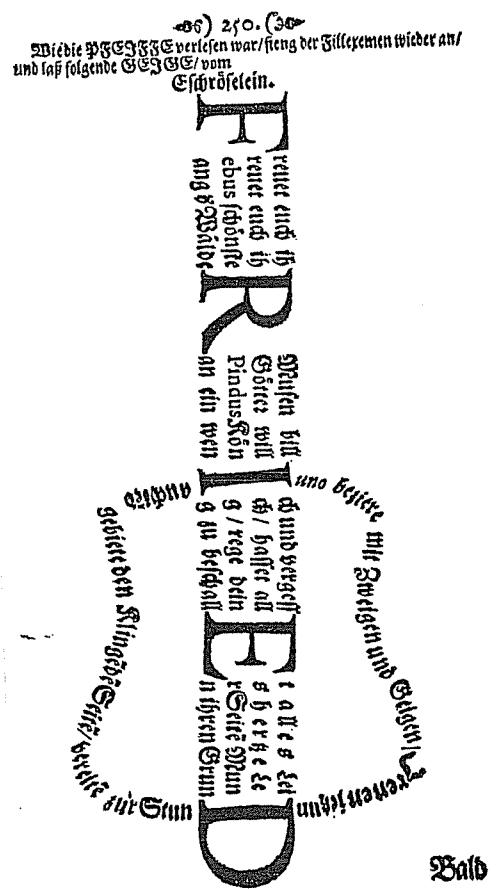


Figura 23 J. Praetorius, "Chitarra" in "Satyrus etymologicus" (1672)

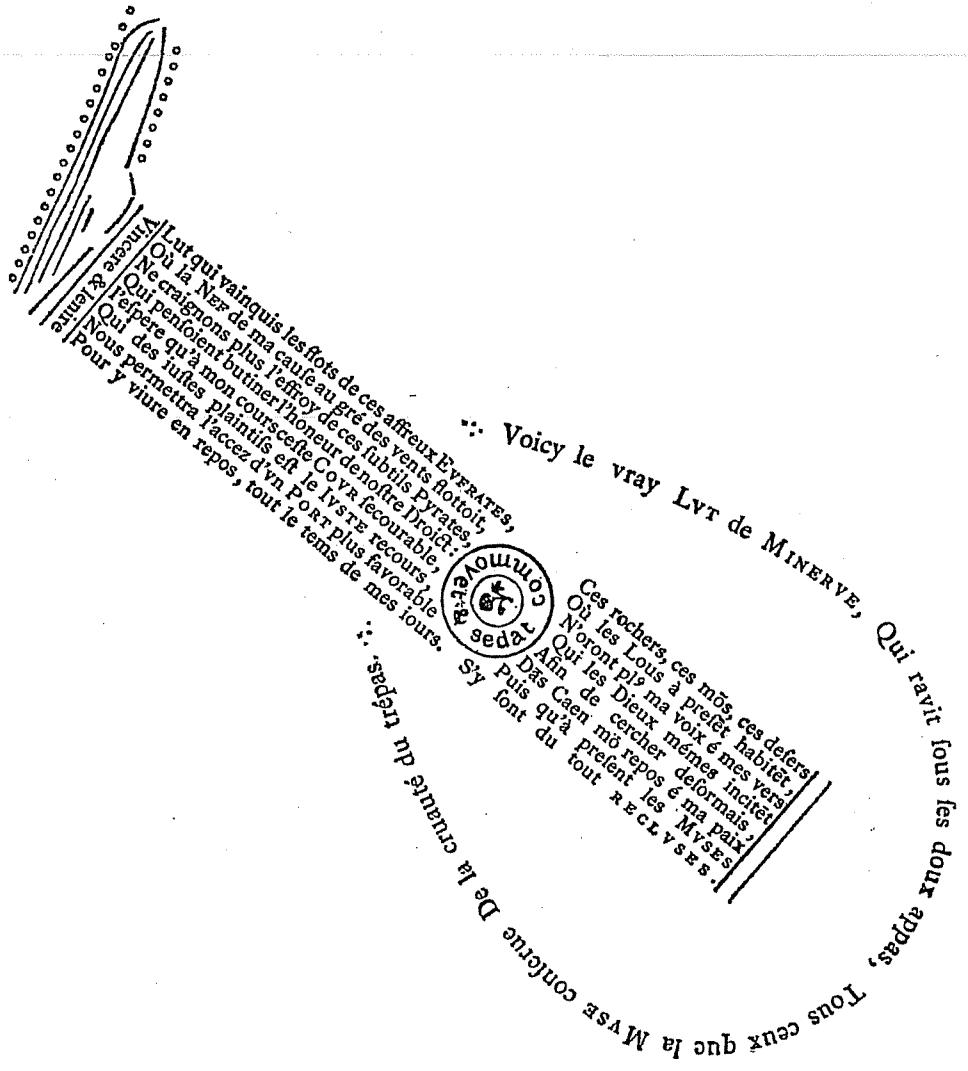


Figura 24 Angot de l'Eperonnière, "Lut de Minerve" opera citata

*Laberinto intrincado, que principiando do meyo sempre se lerá  
EU SOU O MAIS EMPENHADO.*

o d a h n h a d o  
a h n e n h a  
n e p e n  
p m p  
m e m  
e s e  
s i s  
i a i  
a m a  
m o m  
o u o o  
d a u o u ad  
a h n o f o nha  
h n e p m e s i a m o u o f u f o u o m a i s e m p e n h  
n e p m e s i a m o u o f u f o u o m a i s e m p e n h  
h n e p m e s i a m o u o f u f o u o m a i s e m p e n h  
a h n o f o nha  
d a u o u ad  
o o u o o  
m o m  
a m a  
i a i  
s i s  
e s e  
m e m  
p m p  
n e p e n  
a h n e n h a  
o d a h n h a d o

*Do mesmo.*

Figura 25 José da Silva da Natividade, “Croce-labirinto” (1650 circa)

*Laberinto intrincado, que principiando do meyo sempre se lerá  
EM PUBLICAR O VOSSO VALOR.*

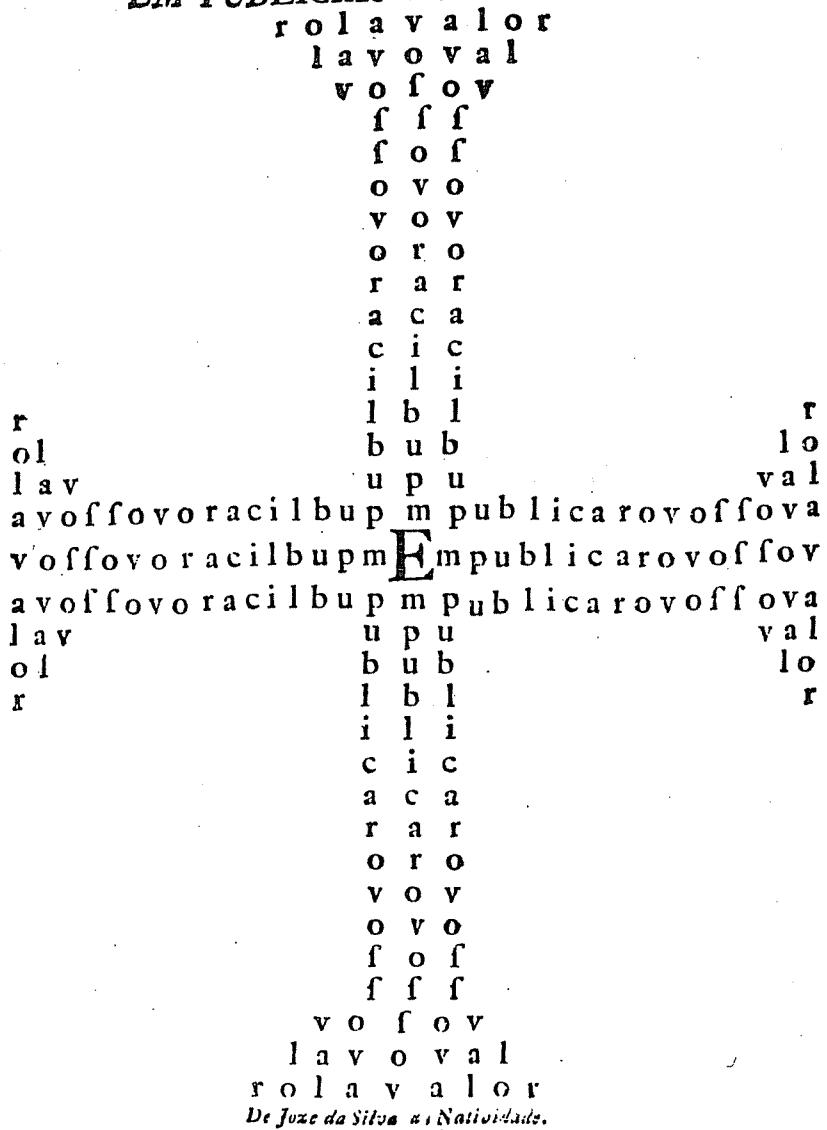


Figura 26 Frei Francisco da Cunha, “Croce” in “Oraçam Académica” (1743)

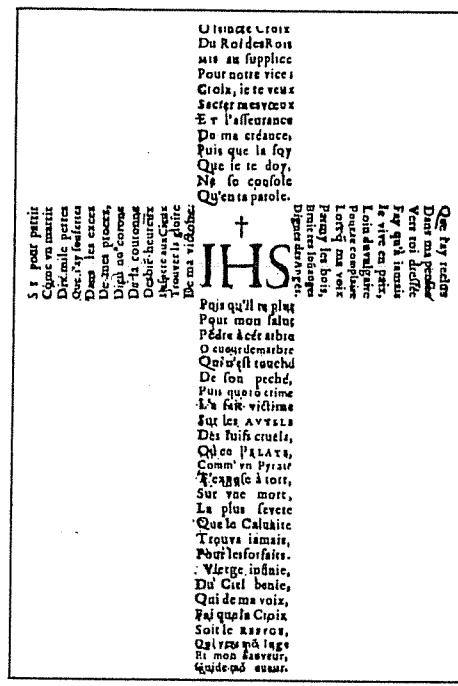


Figura 27      Angot de l'Eperonnière, "Croce" opera citata

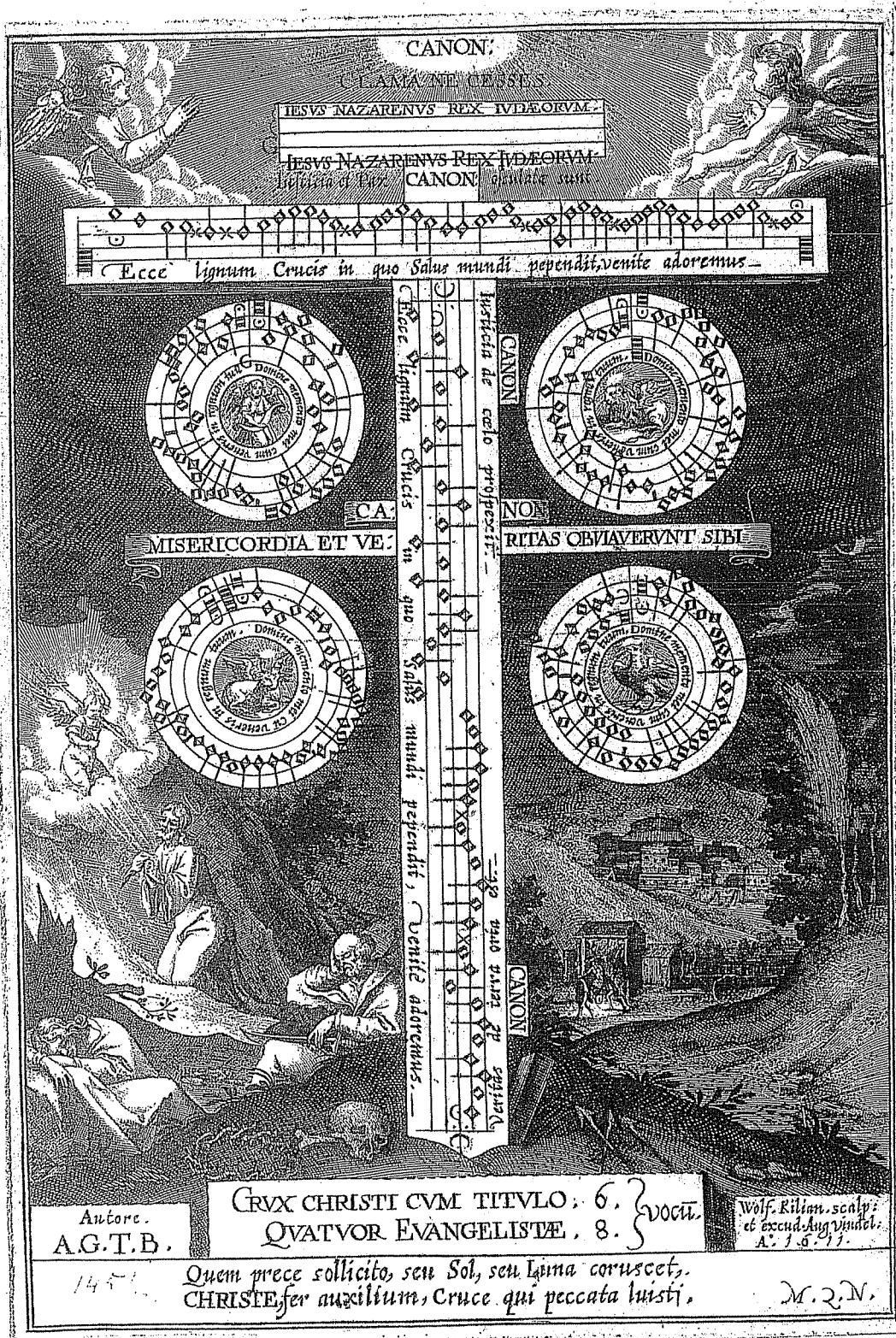


Figura 28

A. Gumpeltzhaimer (1559-1625), spartito a canone in forma di croce, Bayerische National Bibliothek/Monaco

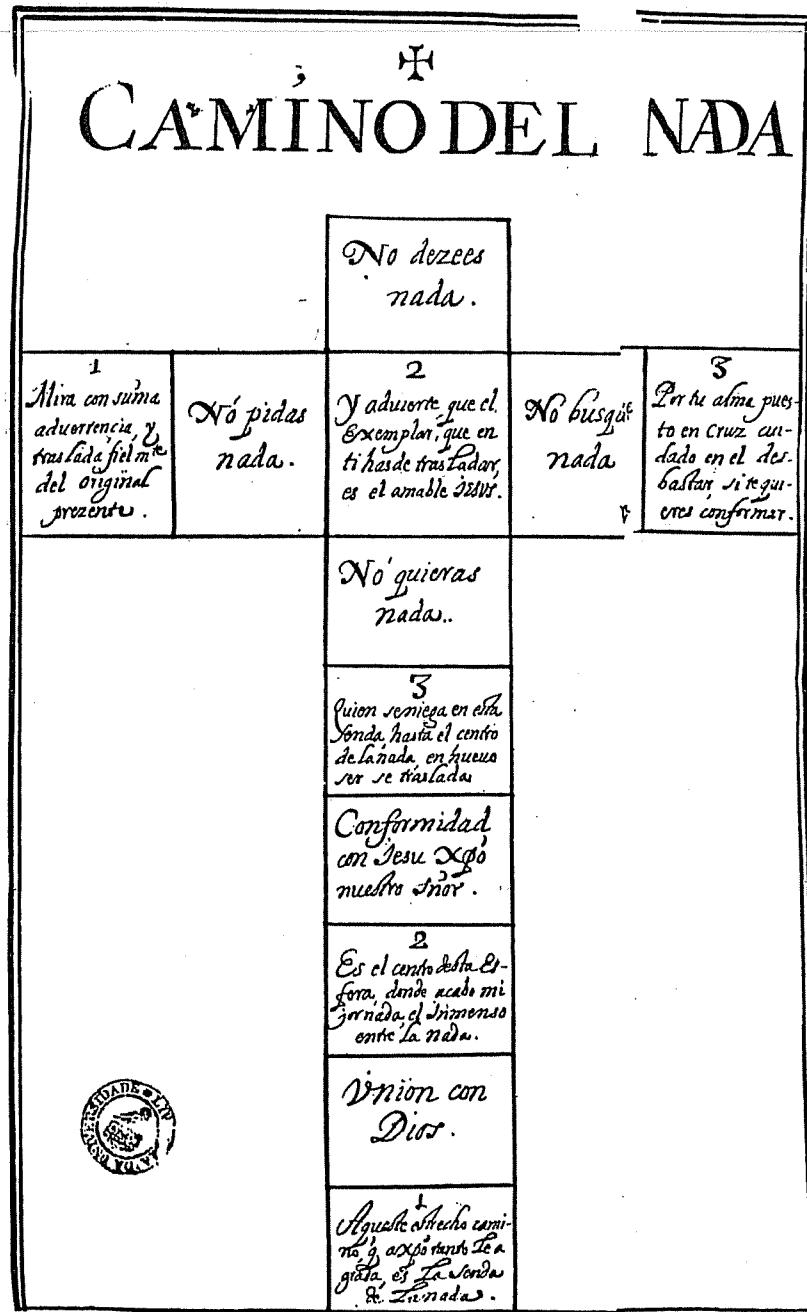


Figura 29      Anonimo portoghese, “Camino del Nada” (Secolo XVII)

IHC  
Hic re-  
quieſſeſſi  
cineres ea-  
rum, quæ  
in ſeculo, in mortuus ſeculo, Tibi vni  
CHRIST E viceſſunt. Tu hos  
iube, quæſumus, Terra ne compri-  
mat, il-  
las, cum  
dies bea-  
tæ reti-  
butionis  
aduenientur,  
pius & milici-  
tots ad dexte-  
ram tuam colloca

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gne en yng autre  
ébaige. Les And-  
ens pour la plus  
grande partie  
ne faifoient leurs montées que en droizée ligne couchée, comme  
on peut encors voir en beaucoup de lieux, & comme tay confides  
en Romme, & par Iralles, semblablement en Languedoc, & beaus  
coup daurus lieux. Si on veult entre nos lettres significato d'autre  
forſe de montees &  
degrés, qui ſont de  
grez à vis, ſi quelz  
on va tomant au  
tour du cître & no  
yau de la diſte viz  
Le I, & le O, & le  
S, en donteſſot ſin  
guilere apparen-  
ce a caue de le I,  
qui eſſt en ligne per  
pédiculare & droi  
tés, qui repreſen-  
teront le noyau de  
la viz, & le O . la  
rondeur, & le S la montee  
et la tortuofite des marches, la  
quelle choſe pourra eſſtre moult bien cō-  
ſiderée, & en eſſer facilement par la figure qui ſeraſſyt,

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Figura 30 Fortunio Liceti, "Croci" in "Allegoria peripatetica de generatione" (1640)

This cross-tree here  
Doth JESUS beare,  
Who sweet'ned first,  
The death accurs't.

HERE all things ready are, make hast, make hast away ;  
For, long this work wil be, & very short this day.  
Why then, go on to act : Here's wonders to be done,  
Before the last least sand of Thy ninth hour be run ;  
Or e're dark clouds do dull, or dead the mid-dayes sun.

Act when Thou wilt,  
Blood will be spilt ;  
Pure balm, that shall  
Bring health to all.  
Why then, begin  
To powre first in  
Some drops of wine,  
In stead of brine,  
To search the wound,  
So long unsound :  
And, when that's done,  
Let oyle, next, run,  
To cure the sore  
Sinne made before.  
And O ! deare Christ,  
E'en as Thou di'st,  
Look down, and see  
Us weepe for Thee.  
And tho, Love knows,  
Thy dreadfull woes  
Wee cannot ease ;  
Yet doe Thou please,  
Who mercie art,  
T'accept each heart,  
That gladly would  
Help, if it could.  
Meane while, let mee,  
Beneath this tree,  
This honour have,  
To make my grave.

72 English – Robert Herrick ‘The Cross’

Figura 31 Robert Herrick, “Croce” in “Poetical Works” (riedizione 1936)

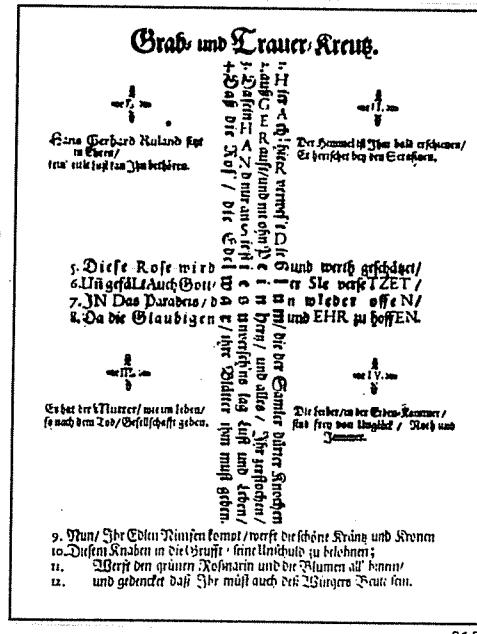


Figura 32 Anna Sibylla Ruland, elegia in forma di croce (1669), Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Monaco

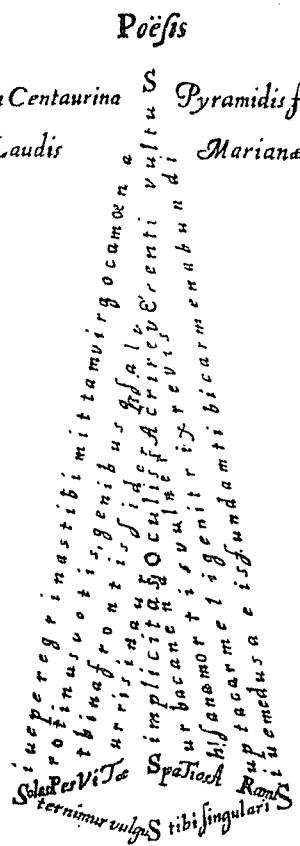


Figura 33 Pascasio di San Giovanni, calligramma-paegnion a forma di piramide in "Poesia artificiosa", (1674)

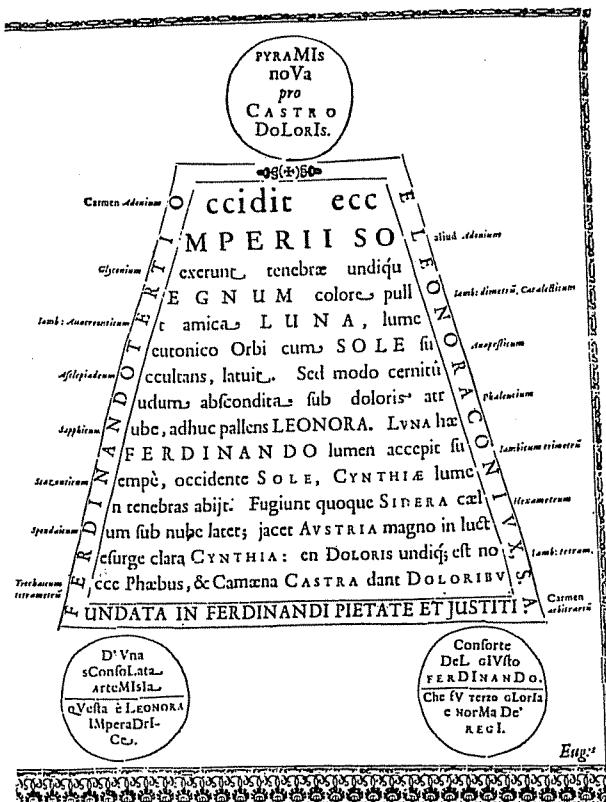
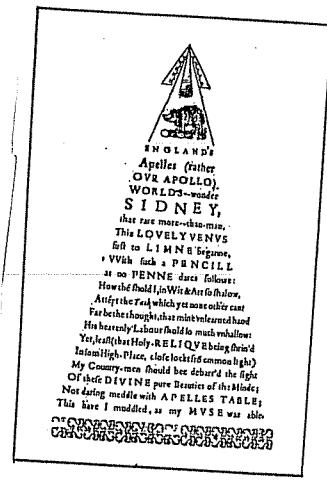


Figura 34 Eugenio di San Giuseppe, piramide su ruote in “Castrum doloris” (1657)



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Figura 35 Mendona (Portogallo), Obelisco-Piramide anagramma acrostico (1650 circa)



Figura 36

Padre Rafael Bluteau, “epitaphium pyramidatum” in “Protheus doloris” (1683)

E  
para  
conhecer  
o mundo todo  
os benefícios,  
Poderoso Senhor,  
que a todos sem limite  
tem espalhado, e repartido  
o Real, Soberano, Generoso.  
Augusto, Grande, e o Liberal  
Coração de Vossa Magestade,  
com o maior respeito, gosto, alegria,  
e com o mais profundo rendimento  
obrigados, anciãos, alegres, agradecidos.  
com os obsequios desubditos, e de vassalos,  
prostrados na presença de Vossa Magestade  
o adorámos, o respeitâmos, e lhe agradecemos  
tantas mercês, tantas graças, e tantos benefícios,  
que sendo efeitos da sua Augusta Grandeza,  
são também motivo para o nosso agradecimento;  
e não menos para o nosso deleite, e para o nosso gosto,  
de poder-mos entre os dilatados, Séculos da Posteridade  
entre os infinitos annos, meses, dias, horas, e instantes,  
pôr, constituir, collocar, estabelecer, introduzir, e eternizar  
o Nome Regio, Grande, Augusto, e Soberano de V. Magestade,  
para que este Reino tenha a Glória, a Patria a hora, e a Nação o credito  
de ter um Soberano, hui Senhor, hui Rey, e hui Monarca,  
cujas claríssimas, Heroicas, e admiraveis acções,  
resplandecendo, e igualmente brilhando,  
tanto exaltao, honrao, e engrandecem  
aos seus fieis Vassalos,  
que todos  
ellos obrigados,  
contentes, e agradecidos  
a tão altos benefícios; com que  
os enche, os alegra, e os enriquece;  
por cujo agradecimento, por cujo triunfo,  
consagra, dedica, offerêce, vota, e sacrifica,  
esta literaria Pyramide, como immortal Collóssio,  
a Vossa Augusta, Soberana, e Fidelissima Magestade,  
ANTONIO MANOEL LEYTE PACHECO MALHEIRO, E MELLO.

Figura 37      Antonio Leyte Pacheco Malheiro, “Piramide literaria” (secolo XVII)

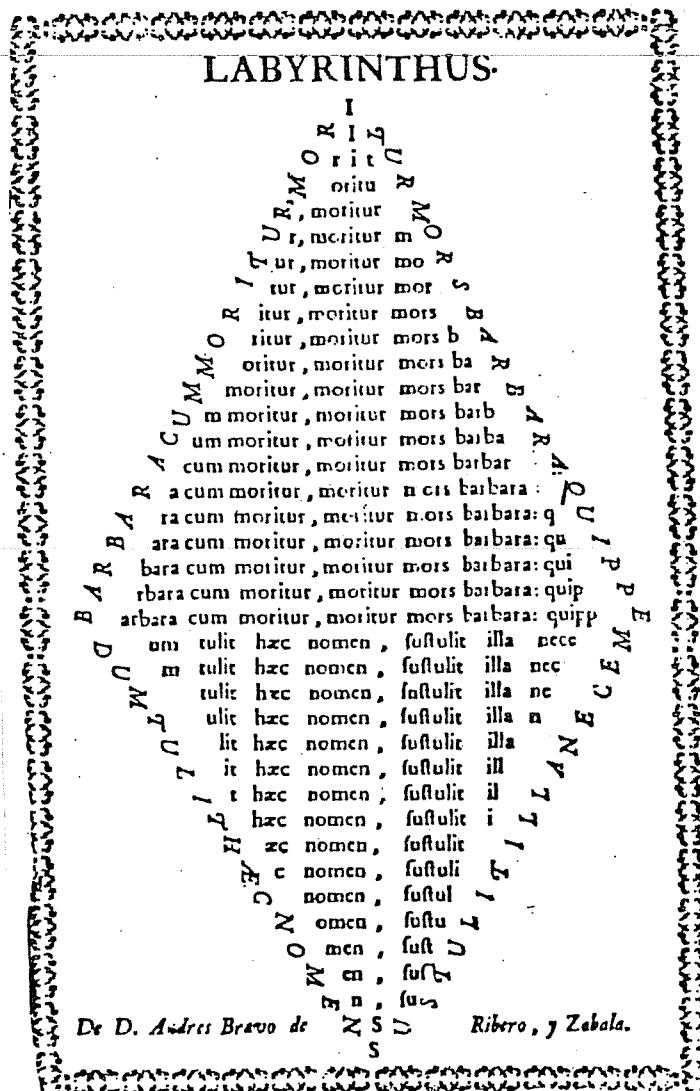


Figura 38 Anonimo portoghese, "Labirinto a doppia piramide discendente" (1760)

O BOUTEILLE,  
Pleine toute  
De mystères,  
D'une oreille  
Je t'écoute:  
Ne diffère  
Et le mot profère  
Auquel pend mon cœur  
En la tant divine liqueur  
Qui est dedans tes flancs reclose,  
Bacchus, qui fut d'Inde vainqueur,  
Tient toute vérité enclose  
Vin tant divin, loin de toi est forcose  
Toute mensonge et toute tromperie  
En Joie soit l'Arche de Noé close,  
Lequel de toi nous fit la tromperie.  
Sonne le beau mot, je t'en prie,  
Qui me doit ôter de misère.  
Ainsi ne se perde une goutte  
De toi, soit blanche, ou soit vermeille.  
O bouteille, D'une oreille  
Pleine toute Je t'écoute:  
De mystères, Ne diffère.

Figura 40 F. Rabelais, "Dive Bouteille" dal V libro del "Pantagruel"

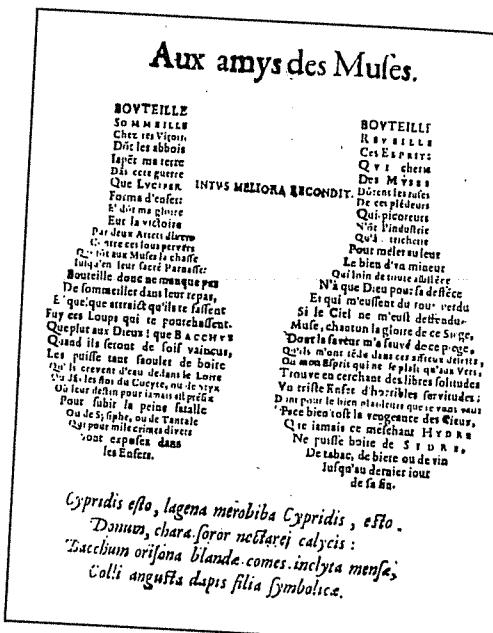


Figura 41 Angot de l'Eperonnière, "Aux amis des muses" opera citata

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There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had ebbed away and left its cry tall side; and the wind went humming humming up and down: the wind it blew, and through the reed-like hollow neck the hiddest notes it blew. I placed it in the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They tell me—puny conquerors! the Plague has slain his ten, and war his hundred thousand of the very best of men; but 'twas thus the Bottler spake—but I have conquered more than all you fat puny conquerors, so feared and famous of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain and burns the spirits up; that puts to shame your conquerors that slay their scores below; for this has deluged millions with the lava tide of woe. Tho' in the path of battle darkest streams of blood may flow, yet who has killed the body, he has not kill'd the very soul. The cholera, the plague, the sword, such ruin never wro't, as I in mirth or malice on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath, and year by year my thousands tread the dusty way of death."

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Figura 42 Anonimo, “Le chant de la carafe” in “

whimsey anthology” di H.C. Dodge (1693)

Que mon  
Flacon  
Me semble bon!  
Sans lui  
L'ennui  
Me nuit,  
Me suit;  
Je sens  
Mes sens  
Mourans,  
Pesans.  
Quand je le tiens,  
Dieux! Que je suis bien!  
Que son aspect est agréable!  
Que je fais cas de ses divins présens!  
C'est deson sein fécond, c'est deses heureux flancs  
Que coule ce nectar si doux, si délectable,  
Qui rend tous les esprits, tous les cœurs satisfaits.  
Cher objet de mes vœux, tu fais toute ma gloire;  
Tant que mon cœur vivra, de tes charmans bienfaits  
Il saura conserver la fidelle mémoire.  
Ma muse, à te louer se consacre à jamais.  
Tantôt dans un caveau, tantôt sous une treille,  
Ma lyre, de ma voix accompagnant le son,  
Répétera cent fois cette aimable chanson:  
Règne sans fin, ma charmante bouteille;  
Règne sans cesse, mon cher flacon.

Figura 43      Charles Françoise Panard, “Bouteille” (1694-1765)

« Croyés que c'est la fureur poëtique  
 Du bon Bachus: ce bon vin eclitique  
 Ainsi ses sens et le fait cantiqueur :  
 Car, sans mespris<sup>1</sup>,  
     A ses espritz  
     Du tout espris  
     Par sa liqueur,  
     De cris en ris,  
     ! De ris en pris,  
     En ce pourpris,  
     Faict son gent cuer  
     Rhétoricqueur,  
     Roy et vainqueur  
     De noz soubriz;  
 Et, veu qu'il est de cerveau phanaticque,  
     Ce ne seroit acte de topicqueur  
 Penser mouquer un si noble trinqueur.

s'ipunculo per il quale emanava laqua della fontana per artificio perpetua in la subiecta concha.  
 Nel Parore dunquedi questo uso promineva uno pretiosissimo monticolo, mirabilmente congesto di innumere gemme globose pressamente una ad altra coaceruate, cum in e quale, o uero nude deformatura, lepidissimamente il monticolo frueto rendeuano, cu' corruscatio di uarii fulgetri di colore, cum proportionata eminēta. Nel uertice, o uero cacumine di questo monticolo, naceua uno arbustulo di mali punici, di tronco, o uero stipte & di rami, & similmente tutto questo composto di oro preziente. Le foglie apposite difenestrati Smaragdo. Gli fructi alla granditu d'ine naturale di perfamente collocati, cum il sidio dorò ischiantai largamente, & in loco degli grani ardeua o nitidissimi rubini, sopra omni pragonio nitidissimi di crassi idine fabacea. Poscia lo ingenioso fabro di questa inextimabile scultura & copioso ellendo del suo discorso imaginario hauea discriminato, in loco di Cico gli granicum tenuissima bræcta argentea. Oltre di questo & ragioneulemente hauea scelti & alcuni altri mali crepari, ma di granularia immaturi, que hauea coperto cum improbo exquisito di crassi unione di candore orientale. Ancora solermente hauea finito gli balau li fatti di perfecto corallo in calci pieni di spicci dorò. Vltra di questo forà della summitate del filulatamente vacuo stipte usciua uno ueritable & libero fly-lo, il cardine inmo del qua le, era fixo in uno capo pronato, o ueramente firma to sopra il medio dellaxide, & ascendeva per il peruio & inslobato truncò.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine! They that go to seek mixed wine! Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder!

Figura 44

Anonimo, "Théière et verre", in "De nieuwe naffuwse" (1708)

Nous ne pouvons rien trouver sur la terre  
Qui soit si bon, ni si beau que le verre.  
Du tendre amour berceau charmant,  
C'est toi, champêtre fougère,  
C'est toi qui sers à faire  
L'heureux instrument  
Ou souvent pétille,  
Mousse et brille  
Le jus qui rend  
Gai, riant,  
Content.  
Quelle douceur  
Il porte au cœur!  
Tôt,  
Tôt,  
Tôt,  
Qu'on m'en donne,  
Qu'on l'entonne;  
Tôt,  
Tôt,  
Tôt,  
Qu'on m'en donne,  
Qu'on m'en donne,  
Vite et comme il faut:  
L'on y voit sur ses flots chéris  
Nager l'alégresse et les ris.

Figura 45 C. F. Panard, "Verre" opera citata