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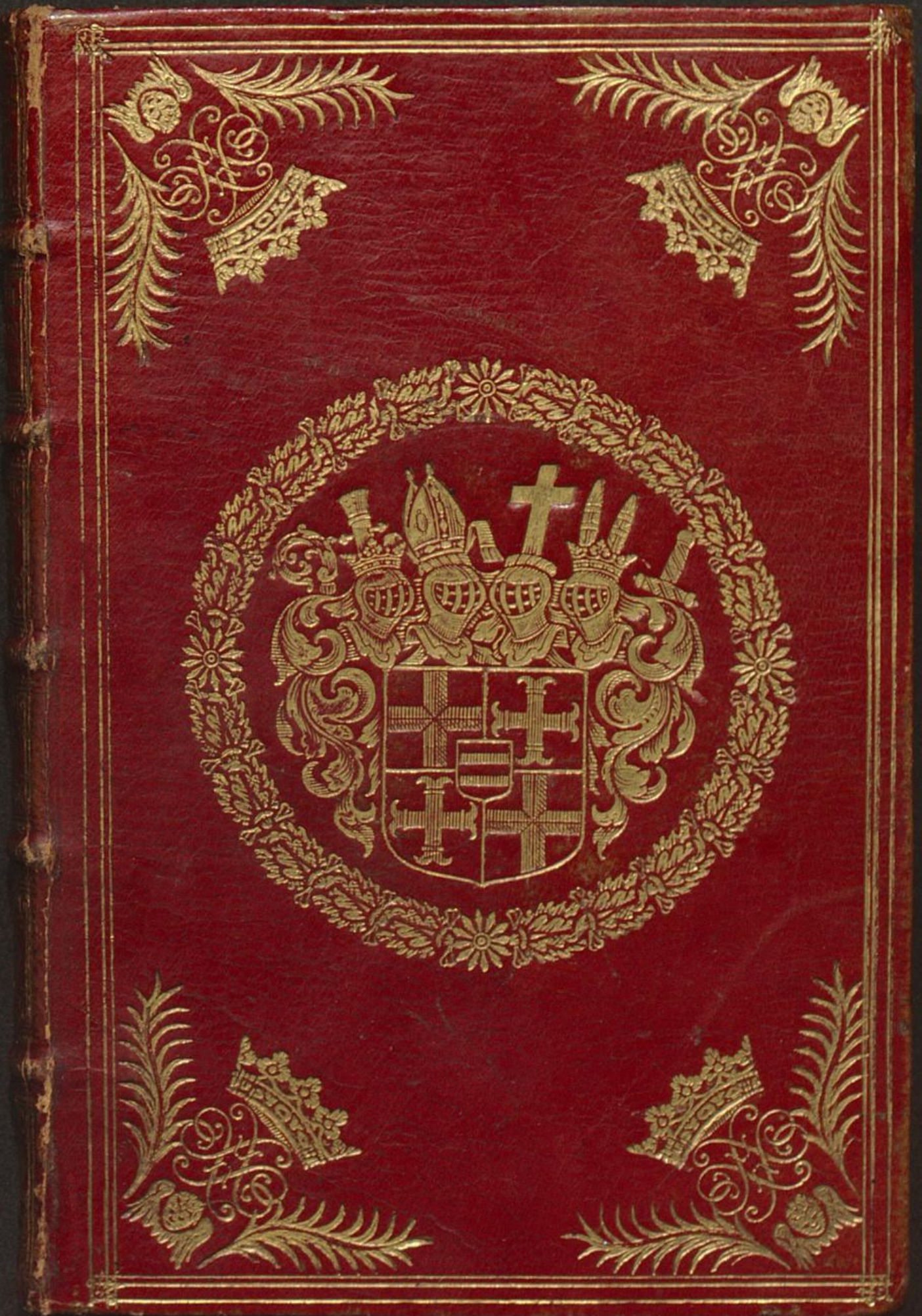
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**Explicatio Symboli Illvstrissimo Viro D. D. Clavdio
Peleterio Prætori Urbano, Et Ædilibvs Oblati Pro
expeditione Batavica**

Santeul, Jean de

[S.l.], 1673

urn:nbn:de:hbz:466:1-13490



Sammelband.

X

Du Tenes

Benserade

V 40.

Sehr gut erhalten.

Gedenkenexemplar des Fürstbischofs Ferdi-

mand v. Fürstenberg

für die Jesuiten in Paderborn.

Pfächtiger roter Marquiseinband mit sehr reichem

Goldsprenkel, großes Superexlibris auf

beiden Deckeln (Wappen des

Fürstbischofs); Steh- u. Wapp-

kanten verziert. Pariser Einband d. 17. J.

7 Gedichte von Pierre Corneille

3 große Kupfer (Chauveau)

und sehr viel Buchschmuck ^{in Kupfer} und Holzschmuck

Am Schluss (S. 59-62) Gedicht auf

des Dreiburgs Quelle.

Vorrede gewidmet dem F. B. Ferdinand von T. u.

und Schluss

Am Ende sind 2 Blätter nur ungenutzt geblieben.

Warum? (s. u. 4. oder 5. Blatt)

1679 o. 1680. P. (Paris)



L.VI 35

TRINUM CAPUT ARBIDIT VNDIS



TRUNCVM CAPVT ABDIDIT VNDIS.



F. Chauveau sculp.



EXPLICATIO SYMBOLI
ILLVSTRISSIMO VIRO D. D.
CLAUDIO PELETERIO
PRÆTORI VRBANO,
ET ÆDILIBVS
OBLATI

Pro expeditione Batavica.

Calend. Ianu. Ann. M. DC. LXXIII.

VIDERAT Herculeos, Heroum exempla, labores
Bellator LODOÏCVS, & alto pectore versans
Grandia facta, tot exuvias, tot monstra, tot hostes,
Tot gentes domitas, percussus imagine rerum
Tantarum, tacitè ingemuit: nec conscia virtus
Desperat tantos etiam superare triumphos.
Quærit vbique, acri laudum inflammatus amore,
Quos hostes, quæ monstra domet, quibus exerat ausis
Virtutem, & patrio nomen transmittat Olympo.
Sed nemo contra, positis sibi providus armis
Hostis vbique filet, vix fas mussare latendo.
Quid faciat? Pudor est longæ terere otia pacis,
Subdere qui possit factis ingentibus orbem.
Acriùs incenso minimum est stravisse tot vrbes:

Longè alios animi exuperans affectat honores.
Et licèt ad primos nuper Leo Belgicus ictus
Corruerit, Scaldis refugo trepidaverit alveo,
Sequanus indomitas patefecerit obvius arces:
Non tamen illa placent inhonori præmia belli.

Iam novus Heroem poscit labor: impia dudum
Gens, sceptris inimica, jugumque exosa, superbos
Vilibus opprobriis Regum calcabat honores,
Et gazis populorum, & vano turgida fastu.
Audiit hæc L O D O Ï C V S, & impiger arma capeffens
Invisam Superis ardet rescindere gentem.
Dant animos primæ præclara exorsa juventæ,
Liligerisque addicta comes victoria signis.
Iamque volant turmæ celeres, jam Gallica castra
Hostili exultant campo, fragor vndique Martis,
Vndique bellorum strepitus, volat hostis imago
Ante oculos, & non dubii spes læta triumphi.
Interea Batavas subitus timor occupat vrbes,
Vltor adest: miseros agitat discordia cives.
Iam redeunt ventosæ animo convicia linguæ,
Et Reges vanè irrifi; quàm rumpere vellent
Conjurata odia, & se se subducere bello!
Fata obstant Victoris: amat nam vindice ferro
Per populos late victricem extendere famam,
Et jus sceptrorum, majestatemque tueri.
Quòd populi septem jurarint fœdera, sumit

Inde animos omenque, novam novus occupat Hydram
Alcides, placet hac sub imagine vincere monstrum.

Senserat hoc Rhenus Pater, & sub fronte bicorni
Vana tumens, inversâ horrendum immugiit urnâ.
Anxius orat opem, nec jam securus in antro
Cognatos amnes, cognataque flumina cogit.
Sed mora nulla, equites medios irrumpere fluctus,
Luctari in fluvium, hostilemque invadere ripam.
Aspiceres fluvio impositas equitare phalanges,
Fatiferosque enses & ferrea tela per vndas.
Naiades obstupere; gemit sub pondere flumen
Nequicquam excutiens dominantem fluctibus hostem.
Gallicus Alcides victo tandem imminet Amni,
Littus in adversum tendens, frænatque premendo
Indomitos magno quondam sub Cæsare fluctus.
At vinci impatiens & fractus cornua Rhenus
Cedit, & attonitis *Truncum caput abdidit vndis.*



Sic fertur olim marmoream sibi
Struxisse Romam Cæsar, & inclitas
Narratur Amphion magistris
Cantibus ædificasse Thebas.

At quis quadrigas liberioribus
Dat cive tuto currere compitis:
Quis sumptuosis jam capacem
Ædibus amplificavit Urbem?

Amni imminentem quis posuit rotam,
Qua flumen imum jam dociles super
Attollat vndas, & citato
Per varios fugiat canales

Declive lapsu? quin etiam impetum
Amat morando rumpere, nobiles
Errare per vicos, & Urbem
Vberibus recreare rivis.

Ille & minacem compede Sequanam
Frænavit audax, ne dominas vagus
Irrumpat arces, neu propinquos
Vorticibus populetur agros.

O mille quernis tempora cingite
Cives coronis : illius, illius,
Monstranda per feros nepotes
Quam populi stupeant, imago.

Palmis onustus, MAXIME PRINCIPVM,
Vrbem revisas, en tibi providus
PRÆTOR triumphanti superbos
Pro reditu meditatur arcus.

Descripta portis nobilioribus
Tot gesta, bello capta tot oppida,
Victas tot vrbes, tot subactos
Marte novo populos videbis.

Ferro rigentes aspicias tuos
Defensa vallis rumpere flumina,
Equisque sublimes anhelis
Fluminibus dare jura victis.

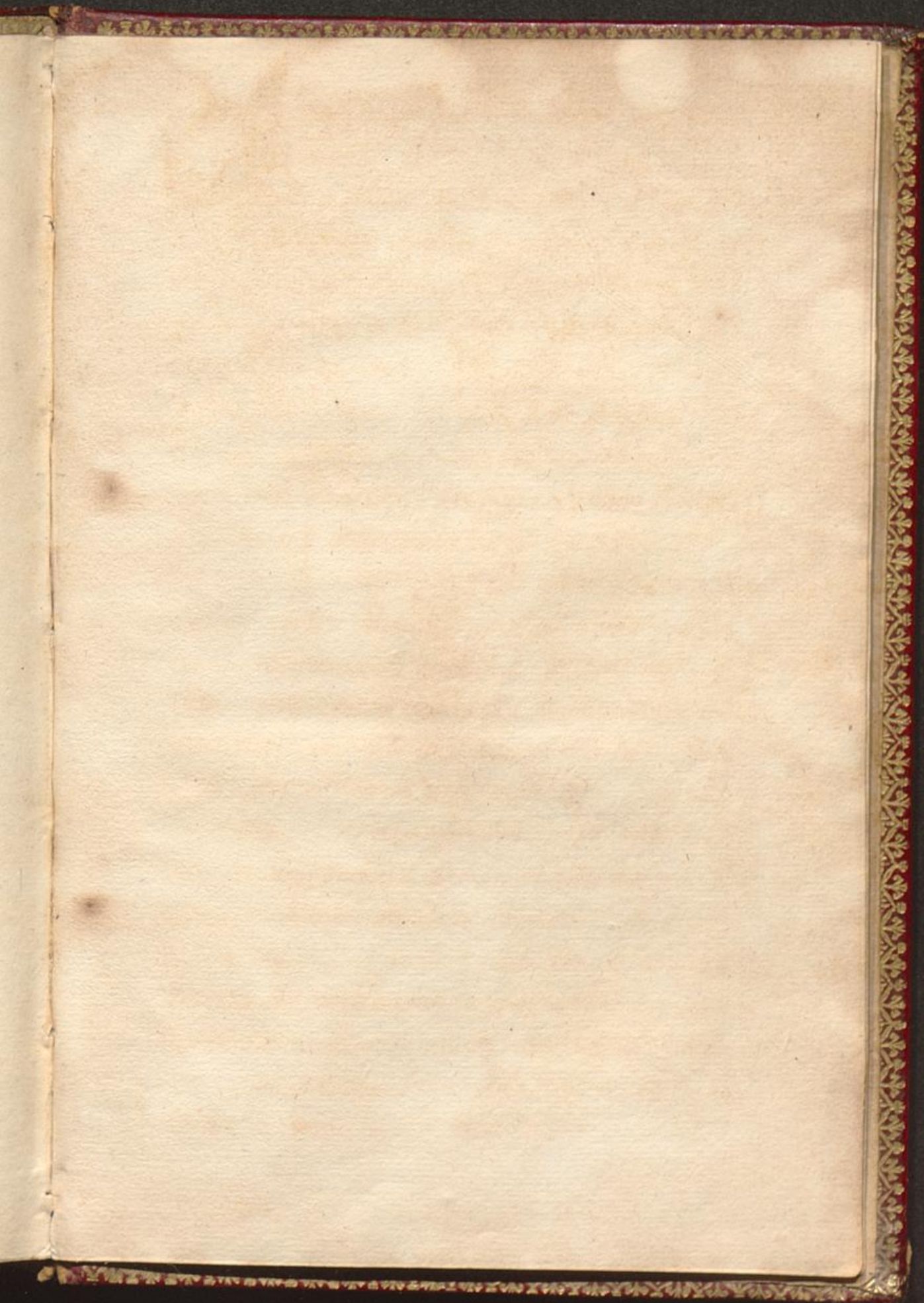
Ibit retortis fluctibus impotens
Rhenus, tonantem ad littora Cæsarem,
Rursus pavebit, turbulento
Triste fluens & iners in alveo.

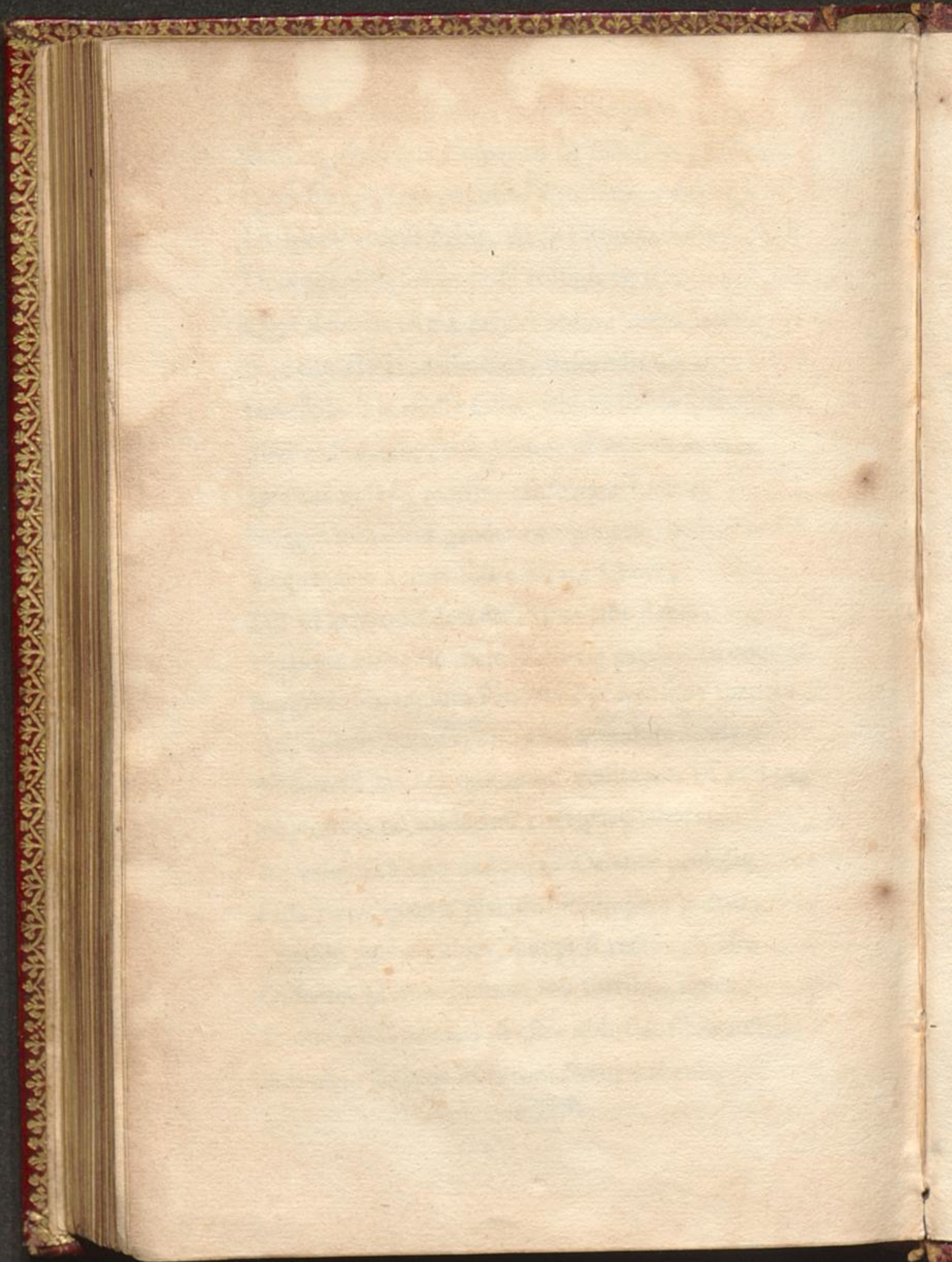
Te fulminanti terribilem manu
Placabit vndis Mosa trementibus,
Supplexque TRAJECTI obstinatas
Mox Domino tibi pandet arces.

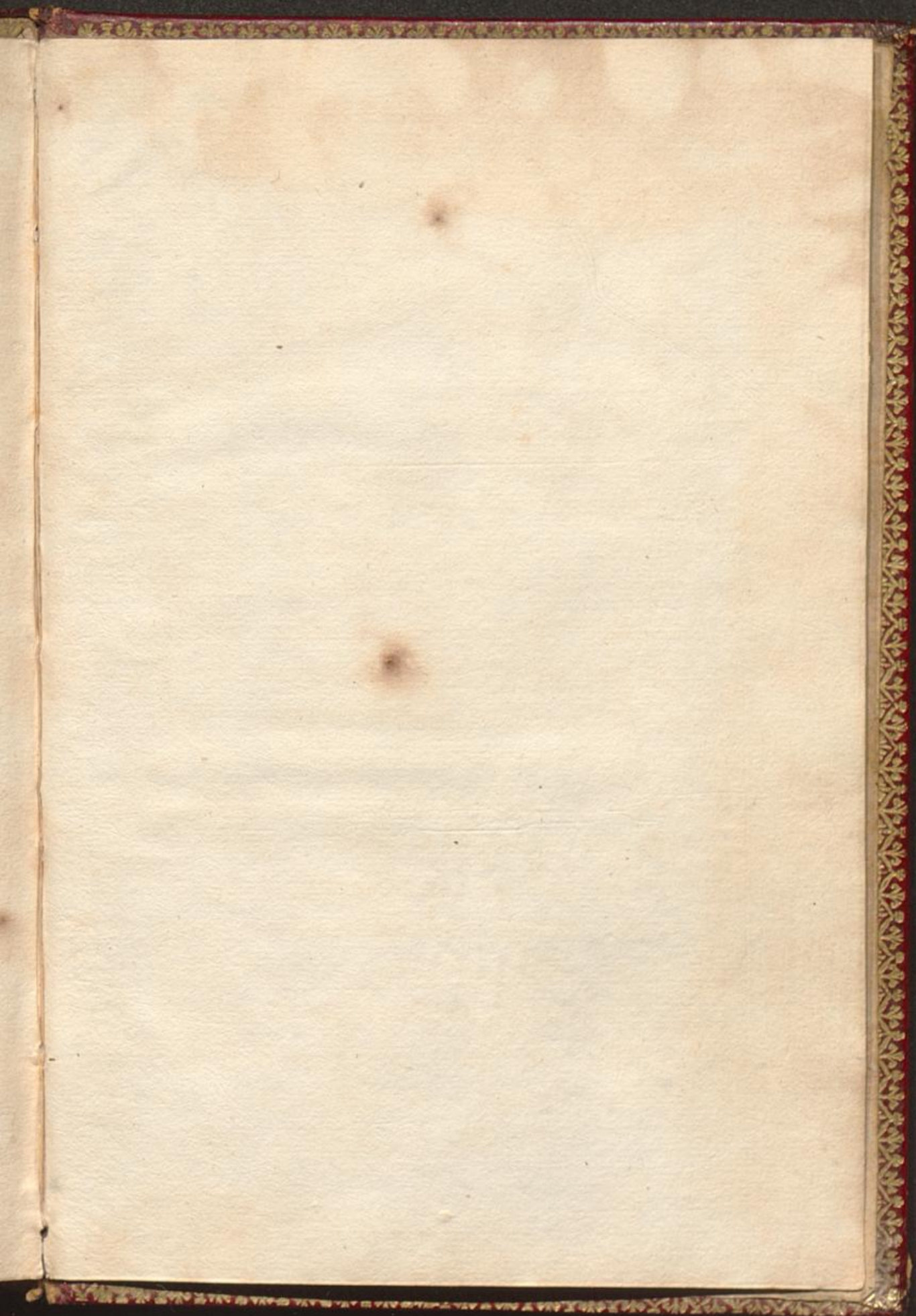
Te fama scuto scribet in aureo,
Et signa, victrix quæ manus abstulit,
Suspensa monstrabunt sub altis
Relligio, Pietasque templis.

At quos triumphis tollere se tuis
Spectabis arcus, non labor artifex,
Non PRÆTOR, ÆDILESVE ponunt:
Hos posuit tibi sola virtus.

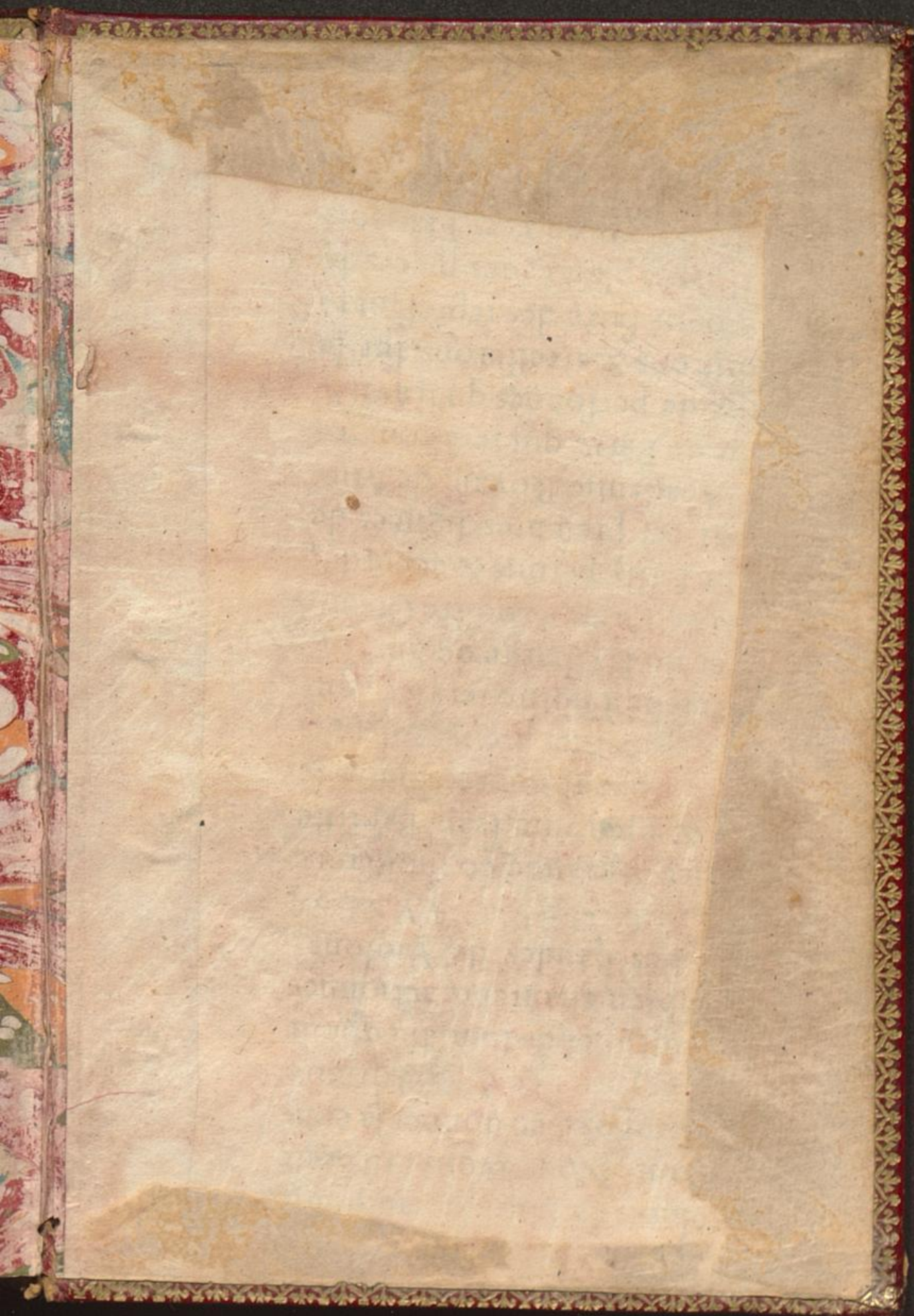


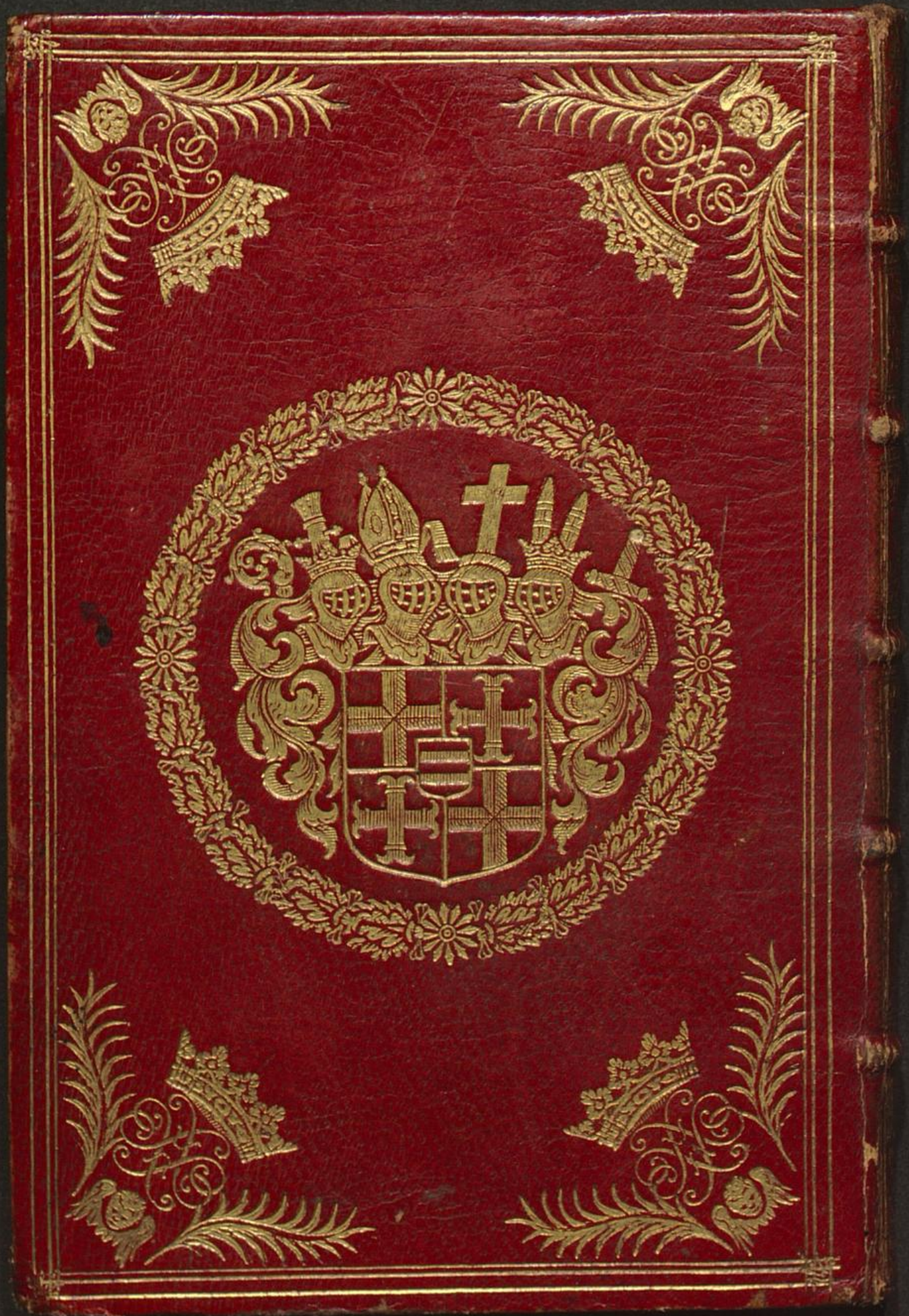












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