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<291r>

The Motto

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis.

She is in the place of the Thunderer

Or

She is Gods Vicegerent & K. William's successor.

This Motto relates to the last Coronation Medal in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand. for thunder signifies warr, & that king was a Warrior all his life time.

The Device.

Pallas *(the Goddess of Wisdome) destroying a Giant with thunder.

It alludes to an ancient warr between the ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas &c) & their enemies represented by Giants. The Giants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were painted with many heads & hands, & to express their ^a hostile force & terrour they had scaly & ^b snaky leggs as Pallas had a snaky sheild. When Jupiter was weary Pallas came in & carried on the warr.

The whole signifies that her Majesty continues the scene of the last reign.

Annotations

a. Serpents sometimes signified spirits good or bad, as where the Egyptians put Serpents for Agathodaemons or good spirits & the Serpent Cneph for God almighty, & we put the Old Serpent for the Devil. Sometimes they signified men: Be ye wise as Serpent, Mat. 10. Ye generation of vipers, Mat 23. They have also other significations & in the Sheild of Pallas they signify only hostile force & astonishin terror; & the like signification they may have on the Giants leggs & need not a reflecting signification unless any man be minded to make a reflexion. The Giant may signify any enemy with which her Majesty hath or may have warr.

b. Mille manus illis dedit et pro cruribus angues. Ovid. Fast. l. 5. Capita plurima Typhoni nata sunt et manus et alæ et ex femoribus maxima serpentum volumina Nicander apud Anton. Liberal. c. 27. Anguineos pedes habuisse produntur hi Gigantes - In cruribus maximas viperarum spiras Typho continebat quarum volumina ad verticem ipsum usque protendebantur, eaque viperæ ingentem sibilum excitabant. - Typho autem spirarum volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit. Apollodor. c. 6. Terra anguineis pedibus Gigantes peperit. Isacius.

<292r>

The Reverse of the Coronation Medal explained.

The Motto.

Vicem gerit (a) illa Tnantis
She is in the place of the Thunderer
Or, She is God's Vicegerent
Or, Under God she reigns & makes war in King William's stead

This Motto relates to the last Coronation Medal in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand for thunder signifies war & that King was a warrior all his life.

The Device.

Pallas the Goddess of wisdom destroying a Giant with thunder.

It alludes to an ancient war between the Ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas &c) and their enemies represented by Giants. The Giants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were painted (b) with many heads & hands & to express their (c) hostile force & terror they had snakey & snakey legs as Pallas had a snakey breast & shield. Jupiter being disabled & laid aside in a cave (d) Pallas carried on the war. By a league with Hercules a mortal that is a foreigner the Gods overcame.

The Motto & Device together signify that her Majesty continues the scene of the last reign.

Annotations.

(a) Ipse Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem. Virgil Æn. 1. Ubi sic Servius: In libris Hetruscorum lectum est certa esse numina possidentia fulminum jactus, ut Jovem, Vulcanum, Minervam.

(b) Hesiod allots to each of the Giants fifty heads & an hundred hands, Pindar to Typhæus an hundred heads.

Terra feros partus immania monstra Gigantes
Edidit ausuros in Jovis ire domum
Mille manus illis dedit et pro cruribus angues
Atque ait, in magnos arma movete Deos. Ovid. l. 5. Fast.

Terræ filius fuit Typhon, genius immenso robore, monstrosa forma: nam et capita plurima ei nata sunt & manus & alæ, ἐκ δὲ τῶν μηρῶν μέγιστα δραχόντων σπεῖραι et e femoribus maxima serpentum volumina. Nicander apud Anton. Liberal. c. 28. Terra Gigantes viribus invictissimos procreavit qui terribili plane vultu ac promisso e capite crine et proluxa e mento barba præditi esse videbantur, ἔχον δὲ τὰς βάσεις φολίδας δρακόντων habuerunt autem ad pedes squammas draconum: in cælum saxa atque accensas arbores jaculabantur. Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. In cruribus maximas viperarum spiras Typho continebat quarum volumina ad verticem ipsum usque protendebantur, eaque viperæ ingentem sibilum excitabant. - Typho autem spirarum volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit, eique harpe adempta pedum manuumque nervos dissecuit impositumque humeris in Ciliciam transvexit et intra Corycium antrum deposuit. Apollodor. ib. This Typho or <292v> Typhæus was the same Giant with Enceladus & Briareus. Bochart. Canaan. l. 1. c. 28. For all these names are given to the Giant buried under the Island Sicily. Pindar & Ovid call him Typhæus, Onomacritus & Virgil Enceladus, Callimachus Briareus, the Scholiast on Callimachus by all three names. Dicunt Typhonem quendam vel Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum, Philostratus in vita Apollon. l. 5. c. 6.

(c) In the Hieroglyphicks of the Ancients Serpents sometimes signified spirits good or bad, as when the Egyptians put serpents for Agathodæmons or good spirits, a serpent lying along the diameter of a circle for the spirit of the Universe & the serpent Cneph for the supreme God & we the Old serpent for the Prince of the air. Sometimes they signified men, as Gen 49. 10 Dan shall be a serpent by the way an Adder in the path that biteth the horse heels that his Rider shall fall backwards; Mat. 10 Be ye wise as serpents; chap 23 ye generation of Vipers. They were also put for liquors or fluid substances & a serpent biting its tail for the world. The Dragons on the Roman standards & the serpents on the breast & sheild of Pallas signified only hostile force & astonishing terror, & the like signification serpents may have on the Gyants leggs & need not a reflecting signification unless any man be minded to make a reflexion. For with these Serpents Typho assaulted Jupiter. The Gyant struck down by Pallas may signify any enemy with which her Majesty hath or may have war. He is made only with two heads & four hands to avoyd confusion.

d Jupiter being disabled & laid aside in a vault the management of the war devolved upon Pallas & the Gods finding themselves too weak she advised the calling in of mortal assistance. Inter Deos rumor erat Gigantum posse neminem occidi, verum si mortalium quisquam in societatem arcessatur eos interituros esse. Pallas igitur Herculem arcessiri monuit & ejus ope Halcyoneum gigantem primò occidit, dein Dijs alijs Gigantes alios perdentibus Pallas Encelado [seu Typhœo] fugienti Siciliam insulam injecit & Pallantem gigantem jaculo interfecit, ejus pelle detracta in pugna suum sibi corpus contexit Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. Isacius.

Ut quondam armigeræ vi Palladis insula vastis
Trinacris Enceladi membris injecta Gigantis
Qui superimposite spiraus per montis hiatus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentem insuper Ætnam
Impositam, ruptis flammam expirare caminis. Virgil l. 3. Æn.

<293r>

Armis tum Pallas permulta cæde cruentis
Venit ab injustis horrida terrigenis. Callim. in lavacrū Palladis.

Enceladus was first struck with thunder & then overwhelmed with the Island Sicily.

Fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentem insuper Ætnam
Impositam ruptis flammam expirare caminis. Virgil. l. 3 Æn.

Whence some have attributed his destruction to Jupiter restored to his limbs & liberty, whilst others ascribed it to Pallas

Ut quondam armgeræ vi Palladis insula vastis
Trinacris Enceladi membris inhecta Gigantis
Qui superimposita spirans per montis hiatus
Æternos vomit ore ignes. Q. Smyrnæus l. 14.

The destruction of Enceladus was a fiction of the Greeks applying to their own regions the stories of the Egyptians who represented that Typhon fled from Egypt to Heropolis or as some say to mount Caucasus & being there struck with thunder (that is overcome in battel) fled hastily to Palestine & lies buried in the Lake Serbonis.

<294r>

The Motto of the Coronation Medal.

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis.
She is in the place of the Thunderer,

She is God's Vicegerent & K. William's successor.

This Motto relates to the last Coronation medal in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand. for thunder signifies warr & that King was a warrior all his life time.

The Device

Pallas (the Goddess of wisdom) destroying a Giant with Thunder.

It alludes to an ancient warr between the ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter Pallas &c) & their enemies represented by Giants. The Giants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men, were painted with many heads & hands, and to express ^a their hostile force & terror they had scaly & ^b snaky leggs as Pallas had a snaky sheild.. When Jupiter was weary Pallas came in & carried on the warr.

The whole signifies that her Majesty continues the scene of the last reign.

Annotations

a Serpents sometimes signified spirits good or bad, as where the Egyptians put serpents for Agathadaemons or good Genij & the serpent Cneph for God Almighty & we put the Old serpent for the Devil: Sometimes they signified men: Be ye wise as Serpents Mat. 10. Ye generation of vipers. Mat. 23. In the sheild of Pallas they signify only hostile force & astonishing terror & the like signification they may have on the Giants leffs & need not a relecting signification unless any man be minded to make a reflection. The Giant may signify any enemey with which her Majesty hath or may have warr.

b. Mille munus illis dedit et pro cruribus angues. Ovid. Fast. l. 5. Capita plurima Typhoni nata sunt et manus et alæ et ex femoribus maxima serpentum volima. Nicander apud Anton. Liberal. c. 27. Anguineos pedes habuisse produntur hi Gigantes - In cruribus maximas viperarum sprias Typho continebat quare volumina ad verticem ipsum asque protendebantur, eaque viperæ ingentem sibilum excitabant - Typho autem spirarem volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit. Apollodor. c. 6. Terra anguineis pedibus Gigantes peperit. Isacius.

<295r>

The Reverse of the Coronation Medal explained.

The Motto.

Vicem gerit ^(a) illa Tonantis.

She is in the place of the Thunderer,

Or, She is God's Viceregent & King Williams Successor,

Or, Under God she reigns & makes warr in King Williams stead.

This Motto relates to the last Coronation Medal in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand: for thunder signifies war and that King was a warrior all his life time.

The Device

Pallas the Goddess of Wisdom destroying a Giant with thunder.

It alludes to an ancient war between the Ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter Pallas &c) & their enemies represented by Gyants. The Gyants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were ^(b) painted with many heads & hands & to express their ^(c) hostile force & terrour they had skaley & snakey leggs as Pallas had a snakey breast & sheild. Jupiter being disabled & laid aside in a Cave ^(d) Pallas carried on the warr. SHe is irradiated from heaven to represent the divine assistance. By a league with Hercules a forreigner the Gods overcame.

The Motto & Device together signify that her Majesty continues the scene of the last Reign.

Annotations

(a) Ipsa Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubilus ignem. Virgil. *Æn.* 1. Ubi sic Sevius: In libris Hetruscorum lectum est certa esse numina possidnetia fulminum jactus, ut Jovem, Vulcanum, Minervam.

Hesiod allots to each of the Gyants fifty heads & an hundred hands.

Terra feros partus immania monstra Gigantes

Edidit ausuros in Jovis ire domum.

Mille manus illis dedit et pro cruribus angues

At ait, in magnos arma movete Deos. Ovid. l. 5. Fast.

Terræ filius fuit Typhon, genius immenso robore monstrosa forma: nam et capita plurima ei nata sunt & manus et alæ, ἐκ δὲ τῶν μηρῶν μέγιστα δραχόντων σπεῖραι et e femoribus maxima serpentum volumina. Nicander apud Anton. Liberal. c. 28. Terra Gigantes viribus invictissimos procreavit qui terribili plane vultu ac promisso e capite crine et proluxa e mento barba præditi esse videbantur, ἔχον δὲ τὰς βάσεις φολίδας δρακόντων habuerunt autem ad pedes squammas draconum; in cælum saxa atque accensas arbores jaculabantur. Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. In cruribus maximas viperarum spiras Typho continebat quarum volumi <295v> ad verticem ipsum usque protendebantur, eaque viperæ ingentem sibilum excitabant. - Typho autem spirarum volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit, ei harpe adempta pedum manuumque nervos dissecuit, impositumque humeris in Ciliciam transvexit et intra Corycium antrum deposuit. Apollodor. ib.

(c) In the Hieroglyphicks of the Ancients, Serpents sometimes signified spirits good or bad, as when the Egyptians put serpents for Agathodæmons or good spirits, a serpent lying along the diameter of a circle for the spirit of the Universe & the serpent Cneph for God almighty & we the Old serpent for the Prince of the air. Sometimes they signified men, as Gen 49. 10 Dan shall be a serpent by the way an Adder in the path that biteth the horse heels that his Rider shall fall backwards; Mat. 10 Be ye wise as serpents; chap 23 Ye generation of Vipers. They were also put for liquors or fluid substances & a serpent biting its tail for the world. The Dragons on the Roman standards & the Serpents on the breast & shield of Pallas signified only hostile force & astonishing terror & the like signification serpents may have on the Gyants leggs & need not a reflecting signification unless any man be minded to make a reflexion. For with these serpents Typho assaulted Jupiter. The Gyant stroke down by Pallas may signify any enemy with which her Majesty hath or may have war.

d Jupiter being disabled & laid aside in a Vault the management of the war devolved upon Pallas, & the Gods or Princes of Egypt finding themselves too weak she advised the calling in of mortal (that is of foreign) assistance. Inter Deos rumor erat Gigantum posse neminem occidi, verum si mortalium quisquam in societatem arcessatur eos interituros esse. Pallas igitur Herculem arcessiri monuit et ejus ope Halcyoneum gigantem primò occidit, deinde Dijs alijs Gigantes alios perdentibus, Pallas Encelado fugienti Siciliam insulam injecit, et Pallantem gigantem jaculo interfecit, ejusque pelle detracta in pugna suum sibi corpus contexit. Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. Isacius.

Armis tum Pallas permulta cæde cruentis

Venit ab injustis horrida terrigenis Callim in lavacrū Palladis.

Enceladus was the same Gyant with Typho Typhæus & Briareus; for all these names are given to the Gyant buried under the Island Sicily Bochart. Canaan. l. 1. c. 28. Dicunt Typhorem quendam vel Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum. Philosotratius in vita Apollonij, l. 5. c. 6.

Ut quondam armigeræ vi Palladis insula vastis

Trinacris Enceladi membris injecta Gigantis

Qui superimpositi spirans per montis hiatus

Æternos vomit ore ignes. Q. Smyrnæus l. 14
- Sicala pressus tellure Typhæus. Flaccus Argonaut. l. 2
<296r>

Degravat Ætna caput, sub qua resupinus arenas
Ejectat, flammam fero vomit ore Typhæus. Ovid. l. 5 Metam. Virgil. l. 3. Æn.
Fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmini corpus
Urgeri mole hac ingentem insuper Ætnam
Impositam, ruptis flammam expirare caminis.

<298r>

The Motto

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis
She is in the place of the Thunderer
or
She is God's Vicegerent & K. Williams successor.

Thunder signifies warr & as K. William was a warrior all his life time so in his Coronation medal he was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand.

The Device

Pallas (the Goddess of Wisdom) destroying a Gyant with thunder, It alludes to an ancient warr between the ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas &c & their enemies represented by Giants. These Giants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were painted with many heads & hands & to express their enmity they had scaly & snaky leggs. When Jupiter was weary Pallas came in & carried on the warr

The whole signifies that her Majesty carries on the warr designe & frame of the last Reign.

The Motto

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis.
She is in the place of the Thunderer,
or
She is God's Vicegerent & K. William's successor.

This Motto relates to that Kings Coronation-medal in which he was represented by a Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand. for thunder signifies warr, & that King was a warrior all his life time.

The Device

Pallas (the Goddess of Wisdome) destroying a Giant with thunder. It alludes to an ancient war between the ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas &c) & their enemies represented by Giants. The Giants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were painted with many heads & hands & to express their enmity they had scaly & snaky leggs. When Jupiter was weary Pallas came in & carried on the warr.

The whole signifies that her Majesty carries on the scene of the last reign.

<299r>

The Reverse of the Coronation Medal explained.

The Motto.

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis.
She is in the place of the Thunderer,
Or, She is God's Viceregent & King Williams Successor.
Or, Under God she reigns & makes warr in King Williams stead.

This Motto relates to the last Coronation Medal in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a Thunderbolt in his hand: for thunder signifies warr and that King was a warrior all his life time.

The Device

Pallas the Goddess of Wisdome destroying a Gyant (a) with thunder.

It alludes to an ancient warr between the Ancestors of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas &c) & their enemies represented by Gyants. The Gyants to denote that they were not single persons but great bodies of men were ^(b) painted with many heads & hands, & to express their ^c hostile force & terrour they had skaley & snakey leggs as Pallas had a snakey breast & sheild When Jupiter ceased & was laid asided in a cave ^d, Pallas carryed on the warr. She is irradiated from heaven to epresent the divine assistance.

The Motto & Device together signify that her Majesty continues the scene of the last Reign.

Annotations

(b Hesiod allots to each of theGyants 50 heads & an hundred hands. Terra feros partus immania monstra Gigantes

Edidit ausuros in Jovis ire domum

Mille manus illus dedit et pro cruribus angues

Atque ait, in magnos arma movete Deos. Ovid. l. 5 Fast.

Terræ filius fuit Typhon, genius immenso robore monstrosa forma: nam et capita plurima ei nata sunt & manus & alæ, ἐκ δὲ τῶν μηρῶν μέγιστα δρακόντων σπείραι & ex femoribus maxima serpentum volumina. Nicander apud Anton. Liberal c 28. Terra Gigantes viribus invictissimus procreavit, qui terribili planè vultu ac promisso e capite crine et prolixa e mento barba præditi esse videbantur Εἶχον δὲ τὰς βάσεις φολίδας δρακόντων habuerunt autem ad pedes squammas draconum. In cælum saxa atque accensas arbores jaculabantur. Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. In cruribus maximas viperarum spiras Typho continebat quarum volumina ad verticem ipsum usque protendebantur, eaque viperæ ingentum sibilum <299v> excitabant - Typho autem spirarum volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit. ei harpe adempta mannumque nervos dissecuit impositumque humeris in Ciliciam transvexit & intra Corycium antrum deposuit Apollodor. ib. But at length Typho or Typhoeus (whom others call Enceladus

< insertion from f 300r >

& Briarus Bochart) was vanquished & buried under the Island sicily. Dicunt Typhonem quendam sue Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum. Philostratus in vita Apollon. l. 5. c. 6. Pallas u utique cum inter Deos rumor esset Gigantem neminem occidi posse, Herculem arcessiri monuit & ejus ope Halcyoneum Gigantem primò occidit deinde Encelado fugienti Siciliam insulam injecit; & sed & Pallantem Giganti jaculo interfecit ejusque pelle detracta in pugna suum sibi corpus contexit Apollodor l 1. c. 6. Isacius.

Ut quondam armigeræ vi Palladis insula vastis
Trinacris Enceladi membris injecta Gigantis
Qui superimpositi superimpositi spirans per montis hiatus

Æternos vomit ore ignes. Q. Smyrnæus l. 14
----- Armis cùm Pallas permulta cæde cruentis
Venit ab injustis horrida terrigenis. Callim in lavaera Palladis.

^a Ipsa Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem Virgil Æn. 1 Ubi sui jaculus ut Jovem Vulcanem
Minervam

d Jupiter being disabled & laid aside in a vault the management of the war devolved upon Pallas. & the Egyptians finding themselves too weak she advised an association with foreign force Inter Deos rumor erat Gigantum posse neminem occidi, verum si mortalium quisquam in societatem arcessatur eos interituros esse. Pallas igitur Herculem arcessiri monuit & ejus ope Halcyoneum gigantem primò occidit, deinde alijs Dijs Gigantes alios perdentibus, Pallas Encelado fugienti (id est Typhoni) Siciliam insulam injecit, et Pallantem Gigantem jaculo interfecit ejus pelle detracta in pugna suum sibi corpus contextit. Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6. Isacius. Hic Enceladus idem fuit cum Typhone vel Typhæo qui et Briareus dicitur Bochart Dicunt Typhonem quemdam vel Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum. Philostratus in vita Apollonij. l. 5. c. 6.

Ut quondamm armigeræ vi Palladis insula vastis
Trinacris Enceladi membris injecta Gigantis
Qui superimpositi superimpositi spirans per montis hiatus
Æternos vomit ore ignes. - Q. Smyrnæus l. 14

Armis tum Pallas permulta cæde ormentis
Venit ab injustis horrida terrigenis. Callim. in lavaera Palladis.

< text from f 299v resumes >

(c) In the Hieroglyphicks of the Ancients, Serpents sometimes signified spirits good or bas, as where the Egyptians put serpents for Agathodæmons or good spirits, a serpent lying along the diameter of a circle for the spirit of the univers & the serpent Cneph for God almighty, & we the Old serpent for the Prince of the air. Sometimes they signified men, as Gen 49 10 Dan shall be a serpent by the way an Adder in the path that biteth the horse heels that his Rider shall fall backwards; Mat. 10 Be ye wise as serpents, chap23. Ye generation of Vipers. Sometimes they had other significations as where they are put for liquors or fluid substances & a serpent biting its tail for the world & (Horus 2) the year. The Dragons on the Roman standards & the serpents on the breast & Sheild of Pallas signified only hostile force & astonishing terror, & the like signification serpents may have on the Gyants leggs & need not a reflecting signification unless any man be minded to make a reflexion For with these serpents Typho laid hold of Jupiter.. The Gyant may signify any enemy with which her hath or may have war,

<301r>

The Reverse of the Coronation Medal explained

The Motto

Vicem gerit illa Tonantis.
She is in the place of the Thunderer.
Or, She is God's Vicegerent, & King Williams Succesor.
Or, Under God She reigns & makes warr in King Williams stead.

This Motto relates to the last Coronation Medal, in which the King was represented by a Jupiter with a Thunderbolt in his hand: for thunder signifys War, & that King was a Warriour all his life-time.

The Device

Pallas, the Goddess of Wisdom, destroying a Gyant with thunder.

It alludes to an Ancient War between the Ancestours of the Egyptians represented by Gods (Jupiter, Pallas & cæt.^a) & their Enemys represented by Gyants. The Gyants to denote that they were not single persons, but great bodys of men, were painted with many heads & hands : And to express their (a) hostile force & terrour, they had Skaley & Snakey(b) leggs, as Pallas had a Snakey shield. When Jupiter was weary Pallas came-in, & carry'd-on the War.

The Whole signifys, that her Majesty continues the Scene of the last Reign.

Annotations.

(a) - In the Hieroglyphicks of the Ancients **Serpents** sometimes signifyd Spirits good or bad, as where the Egyptians put Serpents for Agathodemons or good Spirits a serpent lying along the diameter of a circle for spirit of the world & the Serpent Cneph for God Almighty; and Wee putt the Old Serpent for the Prince of the Air.. Sometimes they signified men as Gen 49 10 Dan shal be a Serpent by the way, an Adder in the path that biteth the horse heels that his Rider shall fall backward. Mat 10 be Ye wise as Serpents. 23 chap. Ye Generation of Vipers. A serpent biting its tail signifies either the world or the year. The Dragons on the Roman Standards & the serpents in the shield of Pallas signify only hostile force & astonishing terrour; & the like signifaction serpents may have on the Gyants leggs, & need not a reflecting signification, unless any man be minded to make a reflexion. The Gyan{t} may signify any enemy with which her Majesty hath or may have War. And the light behind her denotes the favour of heaven.

(b) - Mille manus ille dedit, & pro cruribus Angues. Ovid Fastor. l. s. Capita plurima Typhoni nata sunt, et manus, & alæ & e femoribus maxima serpentum Volumina. Nicander apud Anton. liberal. c. 27. Habuerunt autem ad pedes squammas Draconum - in cruribus maximas Viperarum spiras Typho continebat, quarum Volumina ad verticem ipsum usque pertendebantur; eaque Vipere ingentem sibilum excitabant - Typho autem Spirarum volumine circumplexum Jovem detinuit. Apollodor: Cap. 6. Terra anguineis pedibus Gigantes peperit. Isacius.

<301v>

- ei harpe adempta pedum manuumque nervos dissecuit impositumque humeris in Ciliciam transvexit & intra Corycium antrum deposuit. Apollodor l 1. c 6. At length Typho or Typhoeus (whom others call Enceladus & Briareus) was vanquished & buried under the Island Sicily . ¶ Illi autem aiunt Typhonem quendam sue Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum. Philostratus in vita Apollodn. l. 5. c. 6. Minerva Encelado fugienti Siciliam insulam injecit Pallanti autem pelle detracta, in pugna suum sibi corpus contexit Apollodor. l. 1. c. 6

Εὐτε πάρος Μεγάλοι καθ' Εγκελάδοιο δαίφρων
Παλλὰς ἄειραμένη Σικελὴν ἐπικᾶβαλε νῆσων &c
Ut quondam ermigeræ vi Palladis insula vastis
Trinacris Enceladi membris injecta Gigantis
Qui superimpositi spirans per montis hiatus
Æternos vomit ore ignes - Q. Smyrnæus l. 14,

When the Gods had entertained an opinion that the Gyants could not be slain Pallas advised that Hercules should be called in & by his assistance slew the Gyant Halcyon which gave a beginning to the victory. Afterwards she slew the Gyants Enceladus, Pallas &

<302v>

This Typho or Typoeus was the same Gyant with Enceladus & Briareus Bochart. Canaan l. 1. c. 28 for all these names are given to the gyant buried under the Island Sicily. Dicunt Typhonem quendam vel Enceladum sub Ætna monte esse ligatum Philostratus in vita Apollon. l 5. c. 6. Pindar, & Ovid call him Typhæus, Onomacritus & Virgil Enceladus, Callimachus Briareus, the Scholiast on Callimachus by all three names. Dicunt

The story of the war of the Gods & Gyants is told variously, & where authors vary the Reader is at his choise.
