Holograph notes on the proportion of coins of various reigns found in a sample of £101.

Author: Isaac Newton

Source: MINT 19/2/85, 91, National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK

<85r>

Edw VI shillings 13. Sixpences 3

Phil & Mar. Shilling 11. Sixpences 1.

Eliz shilling $251^{\text{S}} = 12^{\text{1D}} 11^{\text{S}}$. Sizpences $450 = 11^{\text{1D}}$. 5^{S} . 0

Iames I Half crowns $3 = 7^s 6^d$. Shillings, $159 = 7^{lb}$. 19^s . Sixpences 65 = 1. 12. 6.

Charles 1st Crowns 2 = 20s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns 273 = 34l. 2s. 6d. Shillings 501 = 25to. 1s. Sixpence 84 = 2l. 2s. 0d

Oxford $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns $9 = 1^{15}$. 2s. 6d

Charles II $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns 27 = 3l. 7s. 6d. Shillings 18. Sixpences 1.

Total 101 $^{\begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subar$

<91r>

Five shillings of Iacob 1 wanted 17^{gr}. 24^{gr}, 34^{gr}, 30^{gr}, 27^{gr}, so that a shilling weares a grain in about 18 years.

Q Eliz Shillings 24, 38, 33

q. Eliz sixpences 60, 72.

<91v>

Elizabeth shillings $6^{1/5}$ 18^{5} Eliz shillings to sixpences in number as 11 to 12 in total value or weight as 6 to 11.

Iacobus I shillings 6 12 Car. I shillings to sixpences in number 12 to 1

Carolus I shillings 4. 6 Iac. I shillings to sixpences in number 9 to 1

Carolus II shillings	13.	12		Eliz. Iacob. 1, Car. I shillings in number as 7. $4\frac{2}{3}$ $13\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{3}{5}$:: 32. 2. $5\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{1}{4}$:: 12. 8. 23. 1
Edw. VI shillings	0.	8		Eliz. Iac I. Car I. Car II sixpences :: 15. 1. $1\frac{4}{5}$. 0.
Phil & Mar. Shillings	0.	5		Iac I. Car 1. Car II $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns as 1. $16\frac{1}{4}$. 1.
Edw IV in sixpences	0.	2		Total $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown shillings 6 pences :: $9\frac{1}{8}$. $26\frac{1}{20}$. $4\frac{13}{20}$:: 2. $5\frac{2}{3}$. 1.
Eliz. in sixpences	3.	15		
Iacob. I in sixpences	0.	5		
Car I in sixpences	0.	11		
Iac I in half crowns	0.	10 ^s		
Carol I in half crowns	8.	2.	6d	
	<u>0.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>0</u>	
	38.	16.	6	