

Holograph notes on possible subjects and mottoes for George I's Coronation medal.

Author: Isaac Newton

Source: MINT 19/3/313, 314, 315, 316, 317, MINT 19/5/31, National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK

<Mint 19/3/313r>

A Bible open with this Motto, Fidei Defensor & in the Exurg

A Deo coronatus Oct. 1714.

The same with a hand above the Bible coming out of a cloud &
a Crown.

A King in throne with a Crown held over his head by a hand coming
out of a cloud. The Motto, Consentientibus populis.

The Exurg as before.

A Church upon a rock with the motto Tuta est.

NB When Charles the great was crowned Emperor of the West, the People of Rome made this acclamation three times: Caralo Augusto A Deo coronato magno et pijssimo Imperator Romanorum via et victoria. And the people thereupon invoking God & the saints confirmed this title to him. And the title A Deo coronatus & divino numine coronatus was put into his Laws & Edicts.

<Mint 19/3/314r>

A Bible open & crownd with this Motto, Fidei Defensor, or Fidei vere Defensor, or Fidei Protestanium Defensor

A Bible open with a hand coming out of a cloud & holding a crown over it. The Motto, Fidei Defensor a Deo coronatus. It alludes to the coronation of Charles the great.

A King sitting on a Throne with a Crown held over his head. The Motto, Consentientibus populis.

A Church upon a rock. The Motto, Tuta est.

<Mint 19/3/315r>

The Moto.

Favente Deo, gaudene populo.

or

In salutem publicam

or

Ob securitatem publicam

or

Fede publica

or

Temporum felicitas.

or

plaudentibus populis.

The Motto

Deo favante

or

Fedes publica

or

Temporum Felicitas

or

Populis plaudentibus.

or

Salus publica.

or

Securitas publica

<Mint 19/3/316r>

The hand putting on the Crown represents Providence

The Motto may be

Favente Deo,

or

Favente Deo, gaudente populo.

or

Plaudentibus populis.

or

ob securitatem publicam

or

Fide publica

or

In auguratus above & only the date below.

Time may be taken to think of the best Motto before the Puncheons are finished.

For if from any regular series you subduct all the terms but the first or two or three first there will be produced a new series equall to the terms which were not subducted. So from the series $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} +$ & subduct all the terms but the first & there will remain a new series equal to the first term vizt

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \text{ \&c} \\ - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \text{ \&c} \end{array} \right\} = 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{1,2} + \frac{1}{2,3} + \frac{1}{3,4} + \frac{1}{4,5} + \frac{1}{5,6} \text{ \&c} = 1.$$

Another Draft of this sort might be a Woman present the King with a Governail, & the Woman might be either with a spear in her left hand to represent Great Britain or in a Veil to Represent Religion.

The following designe is also proposed. In allusion to the Kings Arms as Elector of Hannover, which is a pransing horse without bridle or saddle: A Pegasus flying with this Motto *Altius negus, infinus nolo.*

<Mint 19/3/316v>

The Motto may be historical
suppose

Procerib. et pop. consent.
& below in the exercue

Or
Above, Coronat. et inunct. Oct.
& below, MDCCXIV.

Or any other of the Mottos
where the king is on the Reverse
or which can be thought of before
the Puncheons {b}e finished

And if it be thought fit
to express the liberty of the people
{g^t} Britain according to the settled
constitution,
it may be done by drawing a
yoke under the foot of Bri-
tannia.

Silver 5^s 7^d per ounce & 1^d refining = 5^s 8^d
per ounce = {3}{5}^{li} 8^s per pound weight = 20^{medalles}.

20 medalls = 3.18^s. 200 medalls = 39^{li}, 1200 = 234^{li}

Gold = 4^{li} 7^s per ounce. refining 1^s per ounce. Gold &
refining 4^{li}. 9^s per ounce = 52^{li}. 16^s per pound weight = 16
medalls. Coin

ing 3^s per Medall. Gold & Coyning = 55^{li}. 4^s = 1^{lw^t} =
16 medalls. 80 medalls = 276^{li}. 300 Medalls

= 1035.

1200 ₤ = 234.

1269.

22 silver Medals = 12^{oz} = 3^{li} 7^s silver, 1^s
refining & 11^s workmanship = 3^{li} 19^s = 4^{li}. {-} 1^s
1200 medalls = 200^{li} - 2^{li} 10^s + 18^{li} 4. 6 + 3. {illeg}
= 215. 18^s. 0^d

80 Gold Medalls = 276^{li}. 100 Gold medal{ls}
= 276 + 69 = 345^{li}.

200 Gold Medalls = 690^{li}.

1200 Silver Medalls = 215. 18^s

905. 18

828 552

138 138

69 690

1035

{illeg} in **{illeg}** he names the differences of monie{s} as your may see in Lib. 2, Prop. XIV And in Lib. 11 Princip Prop. XIV he call{ed} the second difference the difference of moments.

<Mint 19/3/317r>

The Reverse

The Motto

A Bible upon an Altar

Fidei Defensor

A horse flying above the cloud{s}

Apollo radiated rising in the east & shing upon
Britannia who sits upon the {ich}nography of
the eastern part of the Island

Secli metioris origo

The Crown Scepter & Globe upon a table
covered with a carpet.

Et novo splendore refulget

Britannia presenting the King with a Governail

Coronat. & inunct. Oct

Britannia setting a crown upon the Kings head

Proceribus & populis consentientibus or Inauguratus
Oct.

A hand coming out of a cloud & setting a crown
upon the Kings head.

Faventre Deo, or Fravente Deo gagentibus populis, or
ob securitatem publicam, or fi{d}e publica, or in salutem
publicam, or Inaugurat Octob.

Britannia having newly presented the king with
a governail & lifting up her right-hand with a
crown to present him.

Any of the Mottos on the three last Medalls.

<Mint 19/5/31r>

Astyages did nothing glorious. Of all the kings of the Medes Cyaxeres was the greatest warrior Herodotus tells us that he was much more warlike then his ancestors & that he was the first who reduced the irregular & undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline & therefore by the testimony of Herodotu{s} he was that king of the Medes whom Æschylus makes the first conqueror & founder of the Empire **{illeg}** saying **{illeg}** He that first led the army was a Mede. Darius according to Daniel was the son of Achsuerus of that seed of the Medes, that is the son of Cyaxeres of the seed royal. He reigned by the laws of the Medes & Persians (Dan 0.8, 12, 15 & 8.20) & therefore he reigned over the Medes & Persians as well as over Babylon, & the Medes being set first were uppermost in his reign, for afterwards when the Persians were uppermost they were set before the Medes Esther 1.3, 14, 18, 19. You may know also by the number of provinces in the kingdom of Darius that he was king of the Medes & Persians For upon the conquest of Babylon he set over the whole kingdom 120 Princes & afterwards when Egypt Thebais & Lybica were added by Cambyses the whole continued but 127 Provinces Esther 1. **{illeg}**. So then Cyaxeres, Darius & Cyrus were the three first

kings mentioned by Æschylus the oldest greek author who writes of these things. Herodotus has incerted the order of the kings Astyages & Cyaxeres, putting Astyages after Cyaxeres Xenophon has restored the right order & Daniel has added Darius after them both, a man of the same age with Cyrus the grandson of Astyages.

Astyages did nothing glorious. In his reign a great body of Scythians commanded by Madyes
--- Darius into a very great Monarchy. This Monarchy rose up by the fall of Nineveh & about 69 or 70 years after by the fall of Babylon grew to its full greatness excepting that Cambyses enlarged it into Egypt.

The great slaughters which Cyaxeres made of the nations in erecting this Empire of the Medes
----- which was about 70 years.

It is to be conceived therefore --- before Cyrus as above.

When Cyrus had conquered Babylon --- committed a mistake in the time & name of the king.

King James the 1st to signify that he would unite the two kingdoms of England & Scotland stiled himself Magna Britanniae Rex & on the Reverse of his broad pieces & xx^s pieces put this Motto Faciam eos in Gentem unam, I will make them one nation Ezek 37. 22. In reference to this inscription & thereby to signify that her Majesty has finished a great & difficult work an undertaking of an 100 years standing I propose the following Medal.

On the first side her Majesties effigies with the inscription ANNA. D. G. MAGNÆ. BRITANNIÆ. F. et. H. REGINA. On the second her Majesty in royal apparel, in the posture of Britannia sitting on a Globe with a speare in her hand & a shield by her side to represent both her self & her mystical body Britannia. The sheild to be charged with the new arms of great Britain, In her left hand a Rose & a Thistle grow upon one stalk; the Rose towards her right hand. In the prospect {below} two revers (Tamesis & Boderia) unite into one common stream Over her head two hands to signify that this is the work of heaven come out of the clouds holding a single crown to crown her, The motto, FECI. EOS. IN. GENTUM. UNAM. And in the Exergue I. MAIL. MD{C}VII.

In this designe the union is represented by the single crowns in two hands by the Rose & Thistle upon one stalk, by the new arms of great Britain upon the shield, & by the two Rivers Thames & Forth uniting: for rivers were anciently the emblemes of Kingdom. By The Motto, the union is {referred} to the Queen as the minister of heaven in this work, & although this motto yet may at first seem flat, being compared with that on the gold coynes of King James I, & with the Prophesy of Ezekiel it will appear very significant comprehensive, lively, pious & majestick, & perhaps the most apposite of any that can be thought of. A poetical Motto is not so grave for such an occasion.

Two weoman hand in hand to represent England & Scotland united, sum to signify only a federal union, or only such an union as is represent by the Motto on the money of King Charles I, Floreal concordia regna. After³ the union⁴, England¹ & Scotland² should be remembered no more, & therefore in the Medal they should be only glanced at & nat made too conspicuous. However for variety I have caused two draughts of weoman to be made together with two other draughts on the next pages, but prefer that above. The Draughts were made in hast & when the designe in general is resolved upon the Graver will be more exact.

<Mint 19/5/31v>

How Cyrus dethroned his predecesoor Herodotus tells at large excepting that he errs in the name of the king. Cyaxeres according to Herodotus reigned 40 years & his successor 35 & therefore Astyages the grandfather of Cyrus & father of Cyaxeres was dead 75 years before the reign of Cyrus of Nineveh.

In the sacred commentary of the Persian rites, these words are ascribed to Zoroaster: Deus est accipitris capite. Hei est primus --- inventor But as mankind is naturally prone to folly & superstition & the ancient Egyptians, Syrians & Chaldæans declined from the workshop of the omnipresent invisible Gold whom o eye

hath seen nor can see to worship finite corporeal visible substances, so the Persians in a short time declined from the re{illeg} of the {illeg} to worship the sun & the fire & dead men & images.

As the Priests of the Persians were called Ma{g}e Magicians to the the Persian rel{i}gion the sacred hymns, invocations & {ceremonies} used by the Priests in their worship & their skill in divinations were called Magia Magic; & so all superstition in al religions is of the same nature with Magic & deserves to be called by that name.
