# Holograph notes for MINT00322 (/catalogue/record/MINT00322) (Mint 19/2/111-16).

**Author:** Isaac Newton

Source: MINT 19/2/67, National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK

### <67r>

 $44\frac{1}{2}$  Guineas should make a pound Troy weight & contein  $11 \times 480 = 5280^{gr}$  of fine  $\odot$ . They contein  $5278^{gr}$  as nearly as I can compute by weight & assay together when new out of the Mint. By wearing they lose of that weight, so that  $44\frac{1}{2}$  old Guineas scarce contain 5200 gr.

62 shillings should make a pound Tory W<sup>t</sup> & contain  $11 \perp 1 \times 480 = 5328^{gr}$  of fine  $\odot$ . They contein about that weight when new out of the Mint but weare very fast. The sixpences coyned 18 years ago, have lost 4 per cent The Shillings 2 per cent. The half crowns  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . The crowns  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. So that 62 sh in old money conteins about 5110<sup>gr</sup>. The shillings 5200 the half crowns 5150, & the crowns 5290.

 $44\frac{1}{2}$  Guineas are valued at  $44\frac{1}{2}$  1. 1. 6 =  $47^{£}$  16. s. 9. d And this silver money when new coyned conteins

 $44\frac{1}{2}$  Guineas contain a pound W<sup>t</sup> Troy of stan Gold, or 11x480 = 5280 gr of fine Gold, & are va;ued at  $44\frac{1}{2}$  x  $21^s$ .  $6^d = 47.^{c}$   $16^s$ .  $9^d$ .

 $62^{s}$  make a pound weight of Standard silver & contein  $11 \perp 1 \times 480^{gr}$  of fine silver =  $5328^{gr}$ .

Therefore  $5280^{gr}$  of fine gold are to  $5328^{gr}$  of fine silver as 47.16.9 to  $3^{\frac{e}{2}}$  that is as 11481 pence to 744 pence or as  $15 \perp 43$  to 1. And fine Gold is to fine Silver of equal weight as 11481 to  $737 \perp 2971$  or  $15 \perp 57168$  to 1, or  $15 \perp 5717$  to 1, by the law of England.

Gold is to silver in France as 15 to 1 by law.

Spain as 16 to 1 by law

A German Ducat goes in Holland for 5 Guilders 5 Stivers that is for 105 styvers or  $104 \bot 56 + 5 \bot 23 = 109 \bot 79$ . Or  $104 \bot 1 + 5 \bot 23 = 103 \bot 33$  Or  $109 \bot 3$ . 9.<sup>s</sup>  $1\frac{1}{3}$  English. In England it is worth 9<sup>s</sup>.  $5\frac{9}{10}$ . And as 9.<sup>s</sup>  $5 \bot 9$  to the difference  $4 \bot 56666$  so is 21. 6. to  $10^d \bot 344$ . Thus subducted from 21<sup>s</sup>.  $6^d$  leaves a Guinea worth  $20.^s$   $7\frac{2}{3}$ . Gold to Silver in Holland as  $14\frac{15}{16}$  to 1.

In Italy & Germany tis as  $14\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 or thereabouts.

Gold is in value to Silver of the same weight & allay very nearly as

```
16 to 1 in Spaon & Portugal
                                                                               15\frac{4}{7} to 1 in England
                                                                                15 to 1 in France
{
                                                                                14\frac{7}{8} in Holland
                                                                               14\frac{5}{6} to 1 in Italy
                                                                               14\frac{3}{4} to 1 in Germany
8564
<u>17128</u>
10.2768
                                        16.oz o.dwt
                                                         in Spain & Portugal
                                        15. 11 10<sup>gr</sup> in England
                                        15. 0
                                                    in France
An ounce of Gold is valued at {
                                        14. 18
                                                     in Holland
                                        14. 17
                                                     in Italy
                                        14. 15
                                                     in Germany
                                        9 or 10
                                                      in
                                                        <67v>
76. 4. 3. 5
                            77. 7. 0. 1
                                             216. 0. 7. 5
32. 4. 1. 16
                            20. 6. 18. 15
                                             42. 0. 12. 1 49. 6. 17. 15
162. 9. 2. 13
                            30. 10. 12. 22 12. 8. 12. 12
116. 5. 8. 18
                            11. 5. 3. 7
                                             54. 0. 17. 4
160. 3. 15. 20
                            38. 5. 2. 16
                                             66. 10. 7. 13
8. 9. 9. 2 <u>154. 1. 15. 11</u> <u>37. 1. 9. 14</u>
                                             <u>46. 2. 9. 4</u>
792. 1. 16. 13
                            216. 0. 7. 3
                                             487. 6. 05. 4
792. 1. 16. 13
154. 1. 15. 11
28. 9. 4. 9
975. 0. 16. 9
2925
 97∟5
```

 $3 \perp 2$ 

12444

20

<u>- 41. 10</u>

422

99552

- 21.10

30.10

 $M^r$  Wadhams Paper of reasons against  $M^r$  Brattell is full of mistakes.  $S^r$  Isaac Newton was the first man who proposed a trial between the Petitioners & affirmed

 $M^{r}$  Caswal has imported  $975^{£}$ .  $0^{oz}$ .  $16^{dwt}$ .  $9 = 46647^{£}$ .  $5^{s}$ . 0

 $M^{r}$  Atwil has imported 487. 6. 5. 4 = 23326. 12. 0

Brassey 250. 9. 9. 23

Weston 112. 5. 8. 23

Gibson 115. 9. 8. 17

Total imported - 2074. 5. 7. 11 = 99530.

15. 9. 10. 21

51. 2. 10. 13

25. 7. 11. 5

27. 9. 4. 16

33. 6. 16. 3

37. 0. 11. 3

## 21. 3. 0. 6

# <u>38. 6. 5. 4</u>

# 250, 9, 9, 23

250. 9. 9. 23	
The total imported in tale	99530 <sup>£</sup> .
Whereof M <sup>r</sup> Caswel imported	46647.
M <sup>r</sup> Atwill	23323.
M <sup>r</sup> Brassey	11998
M <sup>r</sup> Gibson	5523
M <sup>r</sup> Weston	6659
All the rest	99530