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State Intelligence

CROWN OFFICE

House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW

24th May 1993

The QUEEN has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 24th May 1993 to appoint His Honour Judge John Thayne Forbes, Q.C., to be a Justice of Her Majesty's High Court.

(40 SI)

J. L. Waine

H M TREASURY

COINAGE ACT 1971
and
TRIAL OF THE PYX ORDER 1975
(as amended)

TRIAL OF THE PYX 1993

VERDICT

of the Jury

Dated 7th May 1993

We, the undersigned, were duly sworn on 11th February 1993 before the Queen's Remembrancer at Goldsmith's Hall in the City of London to assay gold, silver Maundy, silver, nickel brass and cupro-nickel coins of Her Majesty, which were produced to us by officers of the Royal Mint. Accounts of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint were produced to us and showed that the coins were made by the Royal Mint in accordance with the Coinage Act 1971 and various Proclamations and were ready for issue between 1st January 1992 and 31st December 1992 inclusive.

- In this verdict any reference to the permitted variation from standard weight, fineness, composition or diameter is to the variation from the standard weight, fineness, composition or diameter which is allowed by the Act and the Proclamations.
- We ascertained the number of coins in each packet produced to us and that it corresponded with the number which the officers of the Royal Mint represented the packet to contain.

4. Gold Coins

- We took out one coin from each of the single packets of coins of one hundred pounds, fifty pounds, twenty-five pounds, ten pounds, five pounds and two pounds and fifty pence and sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

- We weighed in bulk the coins taken out and ascertained that they were on the whole within the permitted variation from standard weight, the variation being point nought nine eight (-0.098) of a gram below standard weight.

- After that weighing, we melted the weighed coins of one hundred pounds, fifty pounds, twenty-five pounds and ten pounds into an ingot and assayed it, comparing it with the standard trial plate of gold produced to us by an officer of the Department of Trade and Industry, and we found that the metal of the ingot was within the permitted variation from standard fineness, the variation being point seven nought (+0.70) of a part per thousand above standard fineness.

- Then we melted the weighed coins of five pounds and two pounds and fifty pence and the sovereigns and half-sovereigns into an ingot and assayed it, comparing it with the standard trial plate of gold, and we found that the metal of the ingot was within the permitted variation from standard fineness, the variation being one point four nought (+1.40) parts per thousand above standard fineness.

- We weighed in bulk the residue of the coins remaining in the packets and ascertained that they were on the whole within the permitted variation from standard weight, the variation being point one one (-0.11) of a gram below standard weight.

- We then took out of the residue four coins of each of the denominations of one hundred pounds, fifty pounds, twenty-five pounds, ten pounds, five pounds and two pounds, a sovereign, a half-sovereign and fifty pence and weighed and assayed them separately.

- We found that each of the coins so weighed was within the permitted variation from standard weight, the least to the greatest of the only variations being, in milligrams, as follows:

for the coins of one hundred pounds:	nine (+9) and twenty-three (+23) above and twenty-four (-24) and twenty-eight (-28) below standard weight;
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for the coins of fifty pounds:	one (-1) below and two (+2), three (+3) and
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