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State Intelligence

TREASURY

COINAGE ACT 1971

TRIAL OF THE PYX 1995

VERDICT

1. We, the undersigned, were duly sworn on the 9th February 1995 before a Master of the Queen's Bench Division of the Supreme Court, performing the functions of the Queen's Remembrancer, at Goldsmiths' 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 the 1st January 1994 and the 31st December 1994 inclusive.
2. 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.
3. 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*
 - (a) 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, sovereigns and half-sovereigns and fifty pence.
 - (b) 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 two (-0.02) of a gram below standard weight.
 - (c) After the 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 ($+0.7$) of a part per thousand above standard fineness.
 - (d) Then we melted the weighed coins of five pounds, 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 point four ($+0.4$) of a part per thousand above standard fineness.

- (e) 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 nine (-0.19) of a gram below standard weight.

- (f) We then took out of the residue three 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.

(i) We found that each of the coins so weighed was within the permitted variation from standard weight, the least to the greatest of the variations being, in milligrams, as follows;

for the coins of one hundred pounds: twelve ($+12$), twenty-two ($+22$) and twenty-five ($+25$) above standard weight;

for the coins of fifty pounds: seven ($+7$), fifteen ($+15$) and seventeen ($+17$) above standard weight;

for the coins of twenty-five pounds: four (-4), six (-6) and ten (-10) below standard weight;

for the coins of ten pounds: one (-1) below and four ($+4$) and eight ($+8$) above standard weight;

for the coins of five pounds: fourteen ($+14$) and sixteen ($+16$) above and twenty-one (-21) below standard weight;

for the coins of two pounds: five (-5), fifteen (-15) and twenty (-20) below standard weight;

for the sovereigns: four ($+4$) above, six (-6) below and seven ($+7$) above standard weight;