



# Notas de interés

**Para:** SR/S. CLIENTES- **De:** MATAFUEGOS DRAGODSM

**Fax:** **Páginas:**

**Teléfono:** **Fecha:** 13/12/2011

**Asunto:** **CIENCIA: MILES DE MANUSCRITOS DEL GRAN NEWTON PUBLICADOS EN LA RED.-**

**cc:** Por: UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE y Lic. Miguel Martin (h)  
(La edición nos pertenece. Matafuegos DRAGODSM).-

Urgente  Para revisar  Responder



# Miles de Manuscritos de Isaac Newton publicados en Internet



The screenshot shows the Cambridge Digital Library website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Browse, About, and Feedback. The main heading is "Cambridge Digital Library". Below this, there is a section for "Newton Papers". On the left, a quote from Isaac Newton is displayed: "Plato is my friend, Aristotle is my friend, but my greatest friend is truth." attributed to Sir Isaac Newton (MS Add. 3006. 88r). Next to the quote is a portrait of Isaac Newton. To the right of the portrait, there are two featured manuscript items: "Trinity College Notebook (MS Add. 3996)" and "College Notebook (MS Add. 4000)". Each item has a brief description and a "more" link. The Trinity College Notebook description states it was acquired while Newton was an undergraduate at Trinity College and used from about 1661 to 1665. The College Notebook description states it was probably used by Newton from about 1664 to 1665 and contains notes on mathematics and geometry. At the bottom left, a paragraph states that the Cambridge University Library holds the largest and most important collection of Isaac Newton's scientific works (1642-1727).

La Universidad de Cambridge ha publicado una biblioteca virtual con miles de copias de manuscritos de Isaac Newton, estudiante y profesor de dicha Universidad en el siglo XVII.

Podemos encontrar una copia de la obra *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, publicada en 1687, con los fundamentos de la mecánica clásica, o varios estudios sobre óptica que, hasta ahora, solo podíamos soñar con consultar personalmente.

Disponible en:

**[cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/collections/newton](http://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/collections/newton)**,

ya ha sido divulgado por la BBC hace unas horas, poniendo la piel de gallina a los que vibramos con este tipo de noticias.

Newton Papers

**Plato is my friend, Aristotle is my friend, but my greatest friend is truth."**  
**—Sir Isaac Newton**

(MS Add.3996, 88r)



Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cambridge University Library holds the largest and most important collection of the scientific works of Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

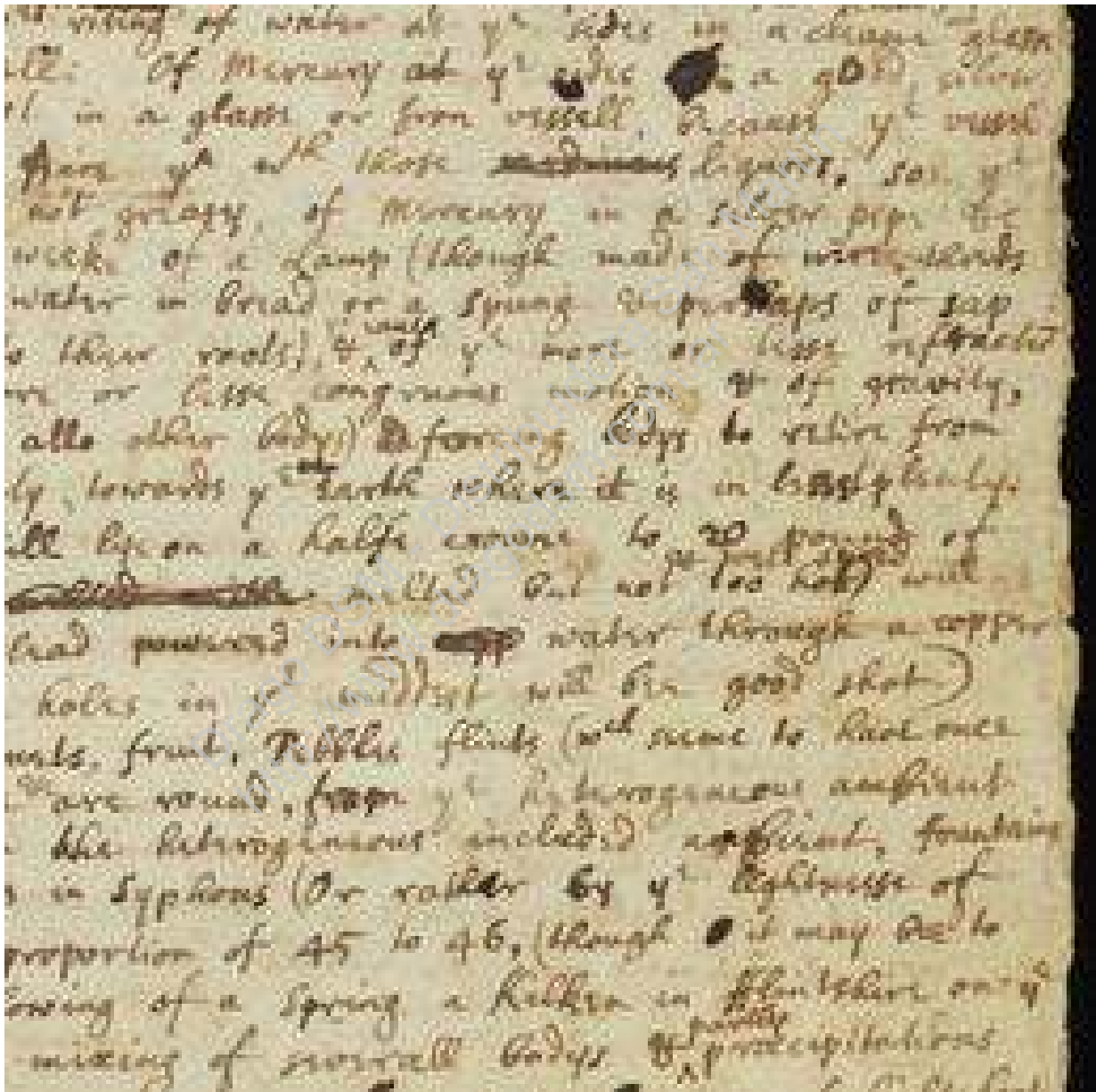
We present here an initial selection of Newton's manuscripts, concentrating on his mathematical work in the 1660s. Over the next few months we will be adding further works until the majority of our Newton Papers are available on this site.

Newton was closely associated with Cambridge.

He came to the University as a student in 1661, graduating in 1665, and from 1669 to 1701 he held the Lucasian Chair of Mathematics.

Under the regulations for this Chair, Newton was required to deposit copies of his lectures in the University Library. These, and some correspondence relating to the University, were assigned the classmarks Dd.4.18, Dd.9.46, Dd.9.67, Dd.9.68, and Mm.6.50.

In 1699 Newton was appointed Master of the Mint, and in 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society, a post he occupied until his death.



After his death, the manuscripts in Newton's possession passed to his niece Catherine and her husband John Conduitt.

In 1740 the Conduitt's daughter, also Catherine, married John Wallop, who became Viscount Lymington when his father was created first Earl of Portsmouth.

Their son became the second earl and the manuscripts were passed down succeeding generations of the family.

In 1872 the fifth earl passed all the Newton manuscripts he had to the University of Cambridge, where they were assessed and a detailed catalogue made.

Based on this catalogue, the earl generously presented all the mathematical and scientific manuscripts to the University, and it is these that form the Library's 'Portsmouth collection' (MSS Add. 3958-Add. 4007).

The remainder of the Newton papers, many concerned with alchemy, theology and chronology, were returned to Lord Portsmouth. They were sold at auction at Sotheby's in London in 1936 and purchased by other libraries and individuals.

In 2000 Cambridge University Library acquired a very important collection of scientific manuscripts from the Earl of Macclesfield, which included a significant number of Isaac Newton's letters and other papers.

**CONOZCAMOS NUESTRA HISTORIA, SI NO ESTAMOS CONDENADOS  
A COMETER LOS MISMOS ERRORES.**

**DIFUNDAMOS LAS OBRAS DE AQUELLOS QUE NOS PRECEDIERON-  
UN PAIS SIN EDUCACION ES UN PAIS SIN FUTURO.-**



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