

“By the Third Clause he was to pay Eight thousand and four hundred pounds to the Purchasers under the Earle of Athlone.

“And such ill use was made of the fourth Clause that the Protestant Tennants would not give the same Rents for the Lands they paid before, nor any Purchasers give the same price they formerly Offered.

“It appeares from the Effects of those Clauses that the Pet' lost above Twenty thousand pounds for the bare misfortune of not finding the ffamily Settlement in due time.

“The Pet' has not received any part of his Pension since August 1688.

“He never received any part of his Disbursements in the Warr against the french which amounted to 10000*li*.

“Through these Disappointments and the difficultyes brought on him by the Protestant Purchasers and Credittors, he was forced to sell the Estate in Ireland at so great an under vallue that after paym<sup>t</sup> of those Purchasers, his Brothers Debts and his owne, he has little left for his Support.

“In Consideracōn of the p'misses he humbly begs that her Maj<sup>ty</sup> will be graciously pleased to recomēd his Circumstances to the hon<sup>ble</sup> house of Commons that such Compensation for his disbursem<sup>ts</sup> may be granted him as to their great wisdom and Justice shall seem meet.”

The following Papers were then submitted to the Meeting,

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## MONEY OF NECESSITY ISSUED IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

BY AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.

THE troubles which followed in consequence of the rebellion that broke out in Ireland on the 23rd of October, 1641,<sup>1</sup> compelled the government to raise funds for the relief of the army, to effect which the Lords Justices and Council, in an act or order dated the 5th of January, 1642—

“Declared, that we find it of absolute necessity for the reliefe of the officers of the army, that (in the case of extremity wherein we now stand) all manner of persons of what condition or qualitie soever, dwelling in the city or suburbs of Dublin, as well within the liberties as without, within ten daies next after publication of the said order, doe deliver or cause to be delivered half or more of his, her, or their plate to William Bladen, of Dublin, alderman, and John Pue, one of the sheriffes of the same citty, taking their hand for receipt thereof, to the end use may be made thereof for the present reliefe of the said officers.”

<sup>1</sup> Borlase, Reduction of Ireland. 8vo. 1675. P. 229.

### And assurance was given—

“That as soone as the treasure shall arrive forth of England, due satisfaction shall be made after the rate of five shillings the ounce, for such plate as is true tuch,<sup>1</sup> and the true value of such as is not of such tuch to the owner thereof, together with consideration for forbearance for the same, after the rate of eight pound *per cent. per annum*; or otherwise, that the Parliament in England in that behalf, shall and will see the same accordingly paid.”

On the 14th of January, by a proclamation “given at his majesties Castle of Dublin,” this order was extended to his Majesty’s—

“Good subjects in the countie of Dublin, and every of them, that shall bring in halfe or more of his, her, and their plate, for the necessarie service aforesaid, shall be received and admitted so to doe, with the same favour and respect, and on the same securitie that those dwelling in the cittie and suburbs of Dublin are or shall be.”<sup>2</sup>

As the coins issued in Ireland during the reign of Charles I. are numerous, it will be convenient to divide them into sections, each distinguished by its peculiar type, under the common title of “Money of Necessity,” a name in accordance with the words of the order of Council of the 5th of January, 1642.

#### SECTION I.

No official record has yet been discovered of the type of the money coined from the silver which was given up to the Commissioners, in compliance with the proclamation issued by the Lords Justices and Council. Borlase gives a rude woodcut of one side of a groat, stamped with 1 dwt. 6 grs., within a beaded circle, and says: “At first the stamp was in this form, merely with the value of the silver upon it.”<sup>3</sup>

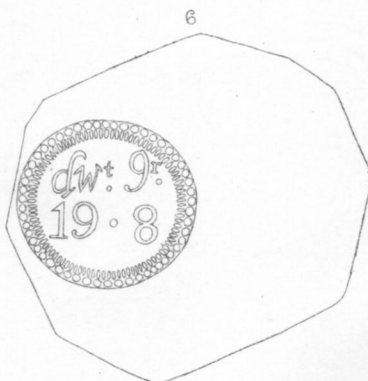
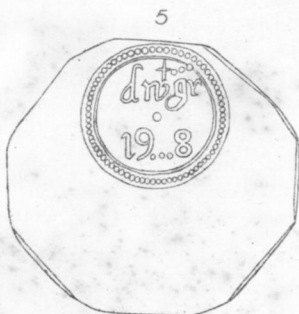
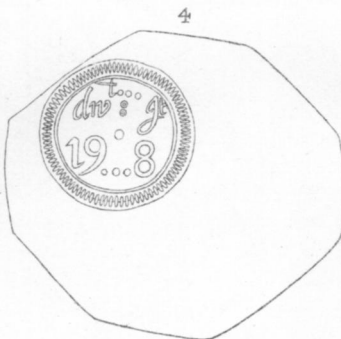
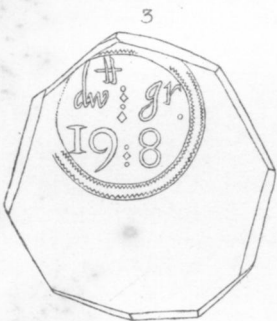
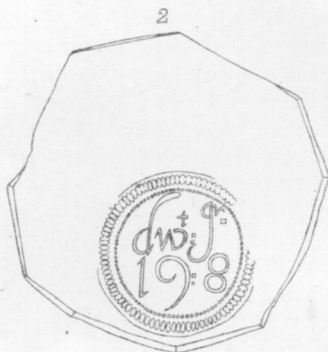
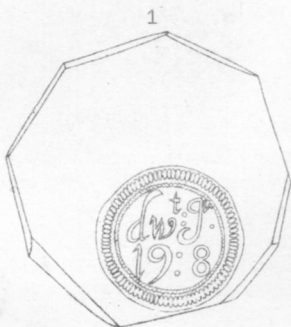
The simplicity of this type is such as would be adopted under an emergency, and would admit of being made with the least delay.

The coins in this section are flatted polygonal pieces of silver, cut down to the regulated weight, and impressed on each side with a stamp or die, which expresses the current value of each piece in pennyweights and grains. They are commonly known by the name of “Inchiquin money.” The earliest instance I know of this designation is “Lot 48.—An *Inchequin* crown, on it 19 *pwt.* 8 *gr.*,” in the catalogue of Lord Oxford’s collection, which was dispersed by auction in London, in March, 1741–2.

<sup>1</sup> The standard of fineness determined by touch-needles. No. XLVI.

<sup>3</sup> Borlase, Reduction of Ireland. 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> See Simon on Irish Coins. Appendix, P 235.



Simon, in his *Essay*, first published in 1749, does not give them any particular designation, nor was Lord Inchiquin in any way concerned with the coinage of this money, for his Lordship was constituted Vice-President of Munster on the 2nd of April, 1640, and was actively engaged in military service against the rebels in the south of Ireland up to the 17th of July, 1644.<sup>1</sup>

CROWN.—19 dwt. 8 gr. is stamped on each side with the same die; this weight corresponds with the standard of the English crown, 19 dwts.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  grs., as fixed by the Act 43 Elizabeth, which continued unaltered until the year 1816.

There are, at least, four varieties which are distinguished by the form of the figures and letters, and the shape and disposition of the points. Fig. 1, Plate I., weighs 19 dwts. 7 grs.; Fig. 2, 19 dwts. 6·9 grs.; Fig. 3, 19 dwts. 4·6 grs.; and Fig. 4, 19 dwts. 3·5 grs.; the latter coin seems to be from the same die as the one engraved in Folkes's *Tables*, and republished by Ruding, Plate XXVII. Fig. 1.

The crown published by Simon, Plate VI., Fig. 132, bears some resemblance to Fig. 3 in the disposition of the points, but the form of the letters *dw*, and the regular octagonal outline of the piece, as well as the oval border round the figures, lead me to believe that the engraving was made from an inaccurate sketch contributed by some friend to Simon.

Fig. 5, Plate I., weighs 20 dwts. 2·5 grs., which is 18·5 grains more than the standard weight; it resembles Fig. 4, but the workmanship is coarse, and the outer circle is formed of *round* pellets. This coin was in the collection of the late Rev. J. W. Martin<sup>2</sup> (sale catalogue, No. 536). I do not hesitate to pronounce it to be a forgery, probably executed about the middle of the last century by the person who forged the Dublin half-groat of Edward IV.; Fig. 25 in Snelling's first additional plate to Simon.

Forgeries of the crown, half-crown, shilling, six-pence, and four-pence, were manufactured some years ago by a silversmith in Dublin, under the direction of an obscure collector, who usually disposed of his rare coins in England. When the remnant of his collection was sold by auction after his death, I purchased a complete set of those forgeries, and, at the same time, a few small blank pieces of silver, cut into a polygonal form, and filed preparatory to stamping them. They are all very black, and were exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, for the purpose of giving them an antique appearance.

The spurious crown, Pl. I., Fig. 6, weighs only 16 dwts. 5·5 grs.;

<sup>1</sup> Archdall's *Peerage of Ireland*. 8vo. 1789. Vol. ii., pp. 49-51.

<sup>2</sup> Great as my late friend's judgment was on English coins, the Irish series never engaged his attention beyond the acquisition of a few rare or fine coins. The crown was

in his cabinet for many years; it was in good condition, and as he had not such opportunities of comparison, as I have had, it cannot be held an imputation on his judgment to have retained the coin in his cabinet.

the outer circle, which is much larger than that of any genuine coin, is composed of distinct *round* pellets; the figures are exactly such as are used by printers, and there is only a single point between the figures 19 and 8; the "g" over the figure 8 is more like a script figure of 9 than a letter.

**HALF-CROWN.**—9 dwts. 16 grs. on each side within a double circle. Fig. 1, Plate II., weighs 9 dwts. 14·5 grs.; it has the inner circle of minute beads, and square points between the figures, like the crown, Fig. 2, Plate I. Fig. 2, Plate II., weighs 9 dwts. 8·5 grs.; the inner circle is linear, and in other particulars it corresponds with the crown, Fig. 4, Plate I. The coin in Snelling's first additional plate to Simon, Fig. 35, and Fig. 2, Plate XXVII., in Ruding, seems to be from the same die as Fig. 1.

The spurious half-crown weighs 14 dwts. 15 grs., which is 4 dwts. 23 grs. more than the value expressed by the figures; the diameter of the stamp is exactly the same size as the one used for making the crown, and the style of workmanship is identical on both pieces.

**SHILLING.**—Has 3 dwts. 21 grs. on each side, within *three* concentric beaded circles. Fig. 3, Plate II., weighs only 2 dwts. 22 grs.; this piece is in fair condition, and it may be that the shilling stamp was impressed on a blank, which was intended for a nine-penny piece; another shilling weighs 3 dwt. 9·4 grs.

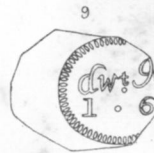
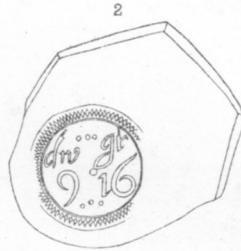
A similar coin is published in Folkes and Ruding, Plate XXVII., Fig. 3, and also in Snelling's first additional plate to Simon, Fig. 34.

Fig. 4, Plate II., is spurious; it weighs 3 dwts. 11·8 grs.; the double linear circle, with the small dots between the lines, distinguishes it readily from the genuine piece.

In Folkes and Ruding, Supplement, Plate VI., Fig. 6, a coin is engraved, which Ruding describes as "EIGHTPENNY, obv. stamped with 21, Rev. with 1," and adds the following note from the edition of Folkes by the Society of Antiquaries: "Perhaps designed originally for 2 dwts. 10 grs., as that is its weight."

The coin alluded to is No. 539 in the sale catalogue of the coins of the late Rev. J. W. Martin. I had an opportunity of examining the coin some years ago, and it is only a shilling much defaced, as is evident from the position of the figures 21, which are not applicable to any other denomination of the same type. An eightpenny piece, the equivalent of two-thirds of the shilling, would be stamped 2 dwts. 14 grs.

**NINE-PENNY**—Has 2 dwts. 20 grs. on each side within three concentric circles, the outer one beaded, the others linear. Fig. 5, Plate II., weighs 2 dwts. 16·7 grs. In Folkes and Ruding, Plate XXVII., Fig. 4, one is published; it weighs 2 dwts. 20 grs., and is now in the British Museum.



**SIX-PENCE**—Has 1 dwt. 22 grs. on each side within two beaded circles; the obverse and reverse are from different dies; the surface of the coin is entirely covered by the impression, and, therefore, two dies were necessary, for, if the coin was struck first on one side, and then on the other, the former impression would be more or less obliterated, as is the case with the spurious shilling, sixpence, and fourpence, for making which only one die was used; on the genuine crown, half-crown, shilling, and nine-pence, the surface is only partially occupied by the impression, which is always near the edge, so as to leave sufficient space on the opposite side for an impression from the same die.

Fig. 6, Plate II., weighs 1 dwt. 21 grs.; it is the same coin which Snelling published in his first additional plate to Simon, Fig. 33, and was subsequently in the cabinet of the late Rev. J. W. Martin. See his sale catalogue, No. 540.

Another specimen, with a hole through it, is published in Folkes and Ruding, Supplement, Plate VI., Fig. 3. This was in the cabinet of the late James D. Cuff, Esq., at the sale of whose coins it was purchased by Alfred Wigan, Esq.; it weighs 1 dwt. 20·8 grs.

The spurious six-pence, Fig. 7, Plate II., weighs 1 dwt. 20·3 grs.; the large figures and the single beaded circle distinguish it at once from the genuine coin.

**FOUR-PENCE**—Has 1 dwt. 6 grs. on each side, within two beaded circles, the inner one consisting of small beads; the obverse and reverse are from different dies. Fig. 8, Plate II., weighs 1 dwt. 10 grs., which is four grains more than the standard.

A rude woodcut of one side of the four-pence was published in 1675 by Borlase, as already noticed, and the piece engraved in Harris's edition of Ware, vol. ii., pp. 203. Plate III., Fig. 25, of which one side is represented, is very inaccurately figured.

Simon's engraving, Fig. 130, Plate VI., is represented as being perfectly circular, and in Folkes and Ruding, Supplement, Plate VI., Fig. 5, a very rude outline of only one side of the coin is given.

The spurious four-pence, Fig. 9, Plate II., weighs 1 dwt. 5·7 grs.; the difference between it and the genuine coin is evident at a glance.

**THREE-PENCE**.—No coin of this denomination and type has been discovered, but it is probable, as will presently appear, that a three-pence was struck.

The weight of the smaller coins is not an exact submultiple of the crown or half-crown; the shilling, being the fifth part of the crown, should weigh 3 dwts. 20·8 grs.; the nine-pence should weigh 2 dwts. 21·6 grs.; the sixpence, 1 dwt. 22·4 grs.; the four-pence, 1 dwt. 6·93 grs., and the three-pence 23·2 grs.; but, omitting the fractions, they are all of the standard weight, except the ninepence.

Some of the coins described in this section are so rare, and bring such high prices, I have published the spurious pieces, that the accurate representation of them may enable the most inexperienced collector to protect himself from imposition. It is evident, from a comparison of the spurious with the genuine pieces, that the dies for the forgeries were not copied from genuine coins, but from engravings, few of which are accurate in detail.

These forgeries were executed previous to the publication of the first edition of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage* in 1817, in which there is an engraving of the nine-pence, Plate XXVII., Fig. 4. The same coin was previously published in *Folkes' Table of English Coins*, but as this work is not often to be met with in Ireland, it is probable that the person who caused the forgeries to be made was not aware of the existence of the nine-pence.

The fact of a coinage of gold having been issued in Ireland has not been noticed by any writer on Irish coins, and has only been established within the last few years by the discovery of two or three pieces.

These coins are stamped on each side, 4 dwts. 7 grs., within a double circle, which extends to the margin; the inner circle is linear, the outer one beaded; the figures and letters are not arranged like those on the silver coins. Fig. 10, Plate II., weighs 4 dwts. 6 grs. Another of the same type, but struck from different dies, was in the cabinet of Mr. Carruthers, of Belfast; its weight is 4 dwts. 5 grs.; the double "tt" over the letters "dw," and the letter "g," bear a striking resemblance to the letters on the crown, Fig. 3, Plate I.

#### SECTION II.

The crown, half-crown, and shilling of the first coinage could be readily distinguished by the difference in their size and weight, but it is probable that some inconvenience arose, particularly among the lower classes, from the difficulty of distinguishing the lesser denominations, not only on account of the small difference in their size and weight, but also from the necessity of keeping in mind the relative value of the coins as expressed by figures, to obviate which a new type was adopted.

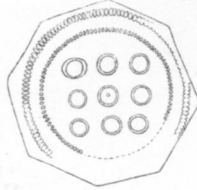
This second coinage, like the first, consists of flatted polygonal pieces, which have the weight stamped on one side only, and on the other side a number of annulets equal to the value in pence of each piece, a device which enables the most illiterate persons to recognise the value of the coins, because individuals who may be unable to read are competent to reckon.

**NINE-PENCE**—Has on the obverse 2 dwts. 20 grs. within two beaded circles; the die is much larger than the one used for the

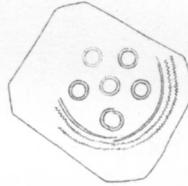




1



2



3



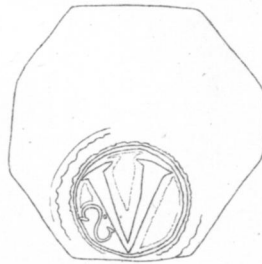
4



5



6



7



8



nine-pence of the first coinage, and occupies the whole surface of the coin; the reverse has nine annulets within two beaded circles. Fig. 1, Plate III., weighs 2 dwts. 18 grs. This piece has not been published before. Another, which belonged to the late Mr. Cuff, is now in the British Museum.

SIX-PENCE—Has 1 dwt. 22 grs. on the obverse, within two beaded circles; the die appears to be the same that was used for one side of the six-pence of the first coinage; reverse, six annulets within a double circle, the inner one linear, the outer one beaded. Fig. 2, Plate III., weighs 1 dwt. 20 grs. Another, which was in the cabinet of the late Rev. J. W. Martin, sale catalogue, No. 541, weighed 2 dwts. 0·5 grs.; it presents a duplicate impression of the letters “gr” on the obverse, and the annulets on the reverse are also in duplicate, in consequence of the coin having slipped under the die while being struck. The late Mr. Cuff also possessed a six-pence, which at present is in the British Museum.

This piece has not been previously published.

FOUR-PENCE—Has 1 dwt. 6 grs. on the obverse, within two beaded circles, struck from the same die as one side of the four-pence of the first coinage; reverse, four annulets within two circles, the outer one beaded, the inner one linear. Fig. 3, Plate III., weighs 1 dwt. 10·5 grs.; this piece is the coin engraved in Folkes and Ruding, Plate XXVII., Fig. 5, and is now in the British Museum. Another from a different die weighs 1 dwt. 4 grs. In Simon’s engraving, Fig. 131, Plate VI., the four-pence is represented as being circular, and having four large pellets or bezants on the reverse.

THREE-PENCE.—The only specimen of this coin known is in the British Museum; it has on the obverse the figure 2 under the letters “gr,” within a single beaded circle; reverse, three annulets within a beaded circle; it has a hole through it, and weighs twenty-two grains. See Fig. 4, Plate III.

This coin was first published by Folkes, and republished by Ruding, Supplement, Plate VI., Fig. 4, who observes, in a note to the description of the coin: “They are pellets in the engraving, though called annulets in the Antiquaries’ explanation” of Folkes’ Tables of English coins, published in 1763.

The figures 23 (one-half of the weight of the six-pence), which should be on the obverse of this coin, are partially defaced, but the three annulets on the reverse indicate its current value, and the existence of this piece suggests the belief that a three-penny piece of the first coinage, with the weight stamped on both sides, was issued.

### SECTION III.

The coins comprised in this section have their value expressed in Roman numerals on each side, struck from one die, and, like the coins described in the preceding sections, they are of a polygonal

form, usually an irregular octagon. The only denominations known are the crown and half-crown.

**CROWN**—Has on each side “v. s” within a double circle, the outer one beaded, the inner one linear. Fig. 5, Plate III., weighs 18 dwts. 20·2 grs. The coin published in Folkes and Ruding, Plate XXVII., Fig. 6, weighs 18 dwts. 10 grs. Simon’s Fig. 133, Plate VI., is represented as being perfectly circular, the numeral within a single beaded circle, the diameter of which is much larger than any specimen I have seen.

Fig. 6, Plate III., has a reversed “s” on the left side of the “v;” it weighs only 16 dwts. 6 grs.; another specimen, with the “s” in like manner, weighs only 15 dwts. 19 grs. Both pieces are in the British Museum; they were struck from different dies, not engraved, but made with a punch, as is evident from the burr round the numeral on Fig. 6. The rudeness of execution and deficiency of weight lead me to believe that they were issued with a fraudulent design to pass as crowns.

**HALF-CROWN**—Has “II<sup>s</sup> VI” on each side, within a double circle, like the crown-piece. Fig. 7, Plate III., weighs 9 dwts. 17·1 grs.; the numerals which represent the pence are smaller than those which denote the shillings. Fig. 8 weighs 9 dwts. 13 grs.; the numerals are all of the same size.

The coin published in Folkes and Ruding, Plate XXVII., Fig. 7, weighs only 8 dwts. 20 grs.; it is similar to Fig. 7, Plate III. Snelling, in his first additional plate to Simon, Fig. 32, has published one of the same variety of type.

As no record has been discovered respecting these coins, the period at which they were struck can only be inferred from their type and form.

The fact of only one small die being used for both sides of each coin, the simplicity of the type, and the polygonal form, seem to prove that they were issued between the 5th of January, 1642, when the citizens of Dublin were first called on to send in their plate; and the 25th of May, 1643, when the Ormonde money was ordered to be made.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION IV.

Simon’s opinion, that money was coined by order of the Confederate Catholics, was founded on one of the Acts of the General Assembly, dated Oct. 29, 1642:—

“It is this day ordered by this Assembly, that coin and plate shall be raised and established in this kingdom, according to the rates and values hereafter mentioned, and that there shall be forthwith coined the sume of four thousand pound, to pass currant in and through this kingdom, ac-

<sup>1</sup>“Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Society,” vol. iii., p. 17.



1



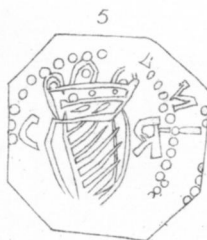
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cording to a proclamation, or act, published by direction of this Assembly in the city of Kilkenny, and not otherwise, &c.”<sup>1</sup>

No mention is made in this order of the type of the money, or of the metal of which it was to be made, but more particular information is contained in the proclamation which speedily followed the order quoted from Rymer.

By this proclamation, which was first published in the “*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*,” vol. i., first series, p. 451, “all money, plate, and coyne, as well silver as gold, English and forraine,” was raised and enhanced in value one third, e. g. “The 20<sup>s</sup> of James and Charles to 26<sup>s</sup> and 8<sup>d</sup>—and half a crown peece doe pass henceforth for 10 groates. And wee doe furthur order, publish, and declare, that the plate of this kingdome be coined with the ordinarie stampe used in the moneys now currant.”

“Wee doe likewise publish and declare that there shall be 4000 l. of red copper coyned to farthings and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pence, with the harp and crowne on the one side, and to [two] septers on the other, and that everie pound of copper be made to the value of 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.—All which wee do publish and declare, to have been urged unto by necessite for his majesties service, and naturall defence, not otherwise presuming the power or might thereof, the same as we humbly confesse and acknowledge being properlie and solelie belonging unto his sacred majestie; unto whome wee are through the malignancie of our enemies debarred of all accesse.—Dated at Kilkenny, the 15<sup>th</sup> of 9<sup>ber</sup>, 1642.”

The red copper of which the farthings and half-pence were to be coyned, means nothing more than pure copper, to distinguish it from “the white groate of coper,” which in the proclamation was ordered to pass for two pence. The coins alluded to were the base metal groats of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, which were then in circulation.

**HALF-PENNY.**—Obverse, two sceptres in saltire, within a crown; legend, CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · between two beaded circles. Reverse, a harp surmounted by a crown, between the initial letters C · R · ; legend, FRAN · ET · HIBER · REX · Fig. 1, Plate IV., has a harp mint mark on the obverse, between the handles of the sceptres; it weighs 53·3 grs. Fig. 2 has the legend CARO · D · G · MAG · BRI · ; it weighs 80·4 grs. Fig. 3 has FRA instead of FRAN; it weighs 58·6 grs.

Fig. 4 weighs 57·4 grs.; it has the harp mint mark between the handles of the sceptres, and it is countermarked with a stamp of the form of a shield, which bears a castle, the arms of Kilkenny, and the letter “K;” the object of this countermark was to distinguish the genuine coinage of the Confederates from the many spurious pieces which were put into circulation; the reverse of one variety is engraved, Fig. 5; it weighs 51·5 grs.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, v. xx., p. 537, quoted by Simon, Appendix, xlviij.

**FARTHING.**—The type is similar to that of the half-penny; the legend on the obverse and reverse, as ascertained from several coins, is *CARO OR CAR · D · G · MAG · BRI*, and *FRA · ET · HIB · REX*. Fig. 6 weighs 41·6 grs.

When Mr. Lindsay first published a few of these coins in 1839,<sup>1</sup> the clue to their history had not been discovered, but no difficulty now exists in identifying the copper money coined by order of the Confederates, who testified the loyalty professed in their proclamation, by adopting the type and legends of the copper farthings of Charles I., issued in 1625.

The proclamation ordered "that everie pound of copper be made to the value of 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>," that is, sixty-four half-pence, by tale to the pound Troy of 5760 grains, which fixes the weight of the half-penny at ninety grains. This standard does not appear to have been regarded, for the respective weight of thirteen half-pence ranges from 53·3 to 124·9 grs., the average weight being only 73 grs. The weight of the farthings ranges from 40·1 to 59·9 grs.

These coins are made of "red copper," and each piece is polygonal, the blank having been clipped to match the size of the die, without taking into consideration the thickness of the metal, which accounts for the remarkable difference in weight already noticed.

They were struck with so little care, many of them present only a small portion of the impression, and the examples now published have been selected as the best and most characteristic from a large number, which exhibit many varieties in the form of the crown and harp.

(*To be continued.*)

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## THE PLANTATION OF THE BARONY OF IDRONE, IN THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

(*Continued from vol. ii., n. s., page 428.*)

BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

SIR Peter Carew died without issue, but he had two cousins, Peter and George Carew, who were the objects of his affections, and whom he had invited over to Ireland, where they were engaged in the military service of the Queen.

It has been already mentioned that Sir Peter Carew, on quitting

<sup>1</sup> "Coinage of Ireland," p. 56, and Sup. Plate IV., Fig. 82 to 88. See also "Trans.

Kilkenny Arch. Soc.," vol. i., p. 449., and Plate.

MONEY OF NECESSITY ISSUED IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN  
OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

BY AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.

(Concluded from page 20.)

SECTION V.

That the Confederate Catholics intended to issue silver coins, is quite clear from the following words in their Proclamation of the 15th of November, 1642:—"And we doe further order, publish, and declare, that the *plate* of this kingdom be coined with the ordinarie stamp used in the moneyes now currant."

The only coins of silver hitherto believed to have been coined by order of the Confederates are the rebel crown and half-crown (see Section VII.); but these pieces do not present "the ordinary stamp used in the moneyes now currant," and therefore, the only coin which, from its "stamp" and peculiarities, affords such evidence as will suffice, if not to prove, at least to render it very probable that it was issued by order of the Confederates, is the piece commonly known as the "blacksmith's half-crown." This appellation seems to have originated with Snelling, who, in his account of the coins from "unknown mints," in the reign of Charles I., observes that—"amongst the very great variety of this king's money, although we meet with many very rude, and of bad workmanship, yet we think none of them comes up to the half-crown, No. 13, Plate XIV., the barbarous work of which was certainly that of a smith, and not of an engraver."<sup>1</sup>

In Folkes's "Table of Silver Coins," published in 1763 by the Society of Antiquaries in London, Snelling's engraving seems to have been copied in Plate XXVI., Fig. 5, and is described as follows: "very poor workmanship: whether the mark on the front is a flower-de-luce or a cross, must be left to the curious to determine. No account has yet occurred of its place of mintage." Its weight is said to be 231 grs. Ruding, who republished Folkes's plates, observes on the mint-mark on the front: "Is it not more properly a quatrefoil?" and adds: "It is called the blacksmith's half-crown from its rude workmanship."<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Hawkins, in his account of the "Uncertain Half-Crowns" of Charles I., describes the following varieties:—

"1. Exceedingly rude imitation of the half-crown type 2 c. [Fig. 482] but M. M. obv. cross, M. M. rev. harp (499) M. B." [The harp mint-mark does not appear in the engraving referred to.]

<sup>1</sup> "View of the Silver Coins," &c., fol. 1762, p. 42.      <sup>2</sup> Second edit., 8vo, vol. v., p. 167.



1



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"2. Similar, but the housings very slightly indicated, M. M. obv. cross, rev. harp, Rud. xxvi., 5; Sn. 14, 13, M. B. It is called the blacksmith's half-crown on account of its rudeness."

"3. Similar, but without any housings on the horse. Sir H. Ellis."<sup>1</sup>

In the foregoing extracts, which, I believe, comprise all that has been published respecting these coins, no attempt is made to appropriate them to any particular mint.

OBVERSE.—The king on horseback to the left, sword resting on right shoulder; the horse with housings marked with a broad cross over the hind quarters, and a small plume on his head. Mint-mark, a cross; legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BRI·FRA·ET·HIB·REX., the defects in the legend supplied from a duplicate. Reverse, royal arms on an oval shield, garnished, between the initial letters, C. R. Mint mark, a harp; legend, CHRISTO·AVSPICE REGNO; weight, 227·5 grs. Fig. 1, Pl. V. The initial letters C. R. are transposed and reversed, a peculiarity which distinguishes this coin from others of the same type.

Another, with housings on the horse, has the legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MA·BR·FR·ET·HI·REX.; it weighs 231·4 grs.; it is similar to the coin published by Snelling and Ruding.

The variety of type without any housings on the horse has the legend CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX. Fig. 2 weighs 211·3 grains; the defects in the legend have been supplied from duplicates.

It was ordered by the proclamation that a "half-crown peece doe pass henceforth for 10 groats," no mention being made of the crown; and it was further ordered, "that the plate of this kingdome be coined with the ordinarie stampe used in the moneys now currant." From the mention of *plate*, it is clear that a silver coinage was intended, and in proof of the professed allegiance of the Confederates, the "stampe" or type of these coins is almost identical with some of the English coins of Charles I., which were then current in Ireland.

The obverse of Fig. 3, Plate V., is from the same die as the obverse of Fig. 1.

The cross—the only mint mark which occurs on the obverse—is similar to the cross on the rebel crown and half-crown. See Plate VI.

The harp mint mark, which is always on the reverse when the coin is in good preservation, is similar to the harp mint mark on some of the Confederate's copper halfpence, Plate IV., Figs. 1 and 4.

The peculiar form of the bow of the harp in the arms on Figs. 1 and 3 is remarkably like the harp on the reverse of the halfpenny, Plate IV., Fig. 1, and the resemblance between the harp in the arms

<sup>1</sup> "Silver Coins of England," 8vo, 1841, p. 176.

on Fig. 4, Plate V., and that on the halfpence, Plate IV., Figs. 2 and 3, is very striking.

The letters have been cut with a graving tool, like the copper coins, and not made with punches, as on the English half-crowns of Charles.

I trust that the preceding observations will suffice to establish my opinion, that blacksmith's half-crowns were minted in Ireland by order of the Confederate Catholics.

#### SECTION VI.

The class of coins next in chronological order is the Ormonde money, which was made current by proclamation, on the 8th of July, 1643. I have nothing to add to the description of the Ormonde money, published in 1854 in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. iii., (first series) p. 16.

#### SECTION VII.

The coins next to be described are known to collectors as the "rebel" crown and half-crown.

**CROWN.**—This piece, when in perfect condition, has on the obverse a large plain cross within a linear circle, outside which is a beaded circle, and between the circles a small star opposite one arm of the cross. Reverse, a large Roman numeral "v," with the letter "s" above, within two circles like the obverse. Fig. 1, Pl. VI., weighs 16 dwts. 4 grs.; and Fig. 2, only 14 dwt. 20 grs. Ruding's Fig. 2, Plate XXVIII., which is from a different die, weighs only 14 dwts. 17 grs.

**HALF-CROWN.**—The type of the obverse is the same as the crown; reverse, II<sup>s</sup>.VI<sup>p</sup>, with the star and circles like the crown. Fig. 3, Plate VI., weighs 8 dwts. 12·3 grs.; and Fig. 4, which is from a different die, weighs only 7 dwts. 9·5 grs. Simon's Fig. 173 has only a beaded circle, and the numerals for the pence are smaller than those for the shillings.

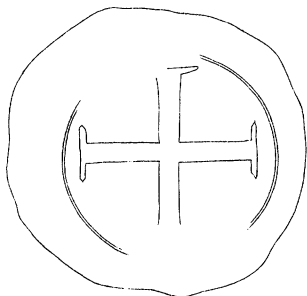
Bishop Nicolson, speaking of the "Crown-piece," says:—"Whether this was coin'd at the siege of Dublin, 1641,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thoresby, who has one of the pieces, cannot surely inform us; but it is certain that soon after the rebellion there were some coined of a different stamp from those that afterwards had C. R. under a crown."<sup>2</sup> Harris says there is another Irish crown supposed to be minted about the same time as the Ormonde money; it has on one side a plain cross, and on the other v<sup>s</sup>.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The siege of Dublin took place in 1647; the city was surrendered on the 18th of June to the Parliament Commissioners.—Borlase,

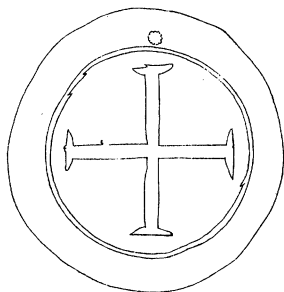
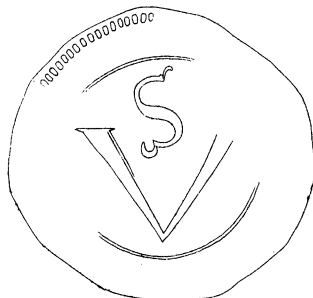
"Reduction of Ireland," 8vo, 1675, p. 246.

<sup>2</sup> Irish Historical Library, 8vo, 1724, p. 170.

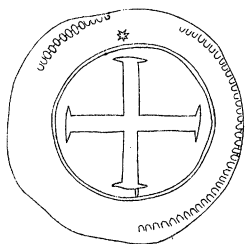
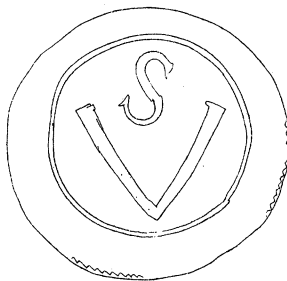
<sup>3</sup> Harris's Ware, fol. 1745, vol. ii., p. 219.



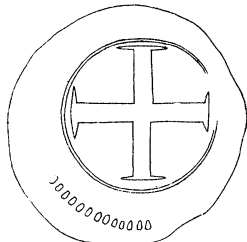
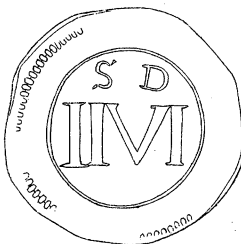
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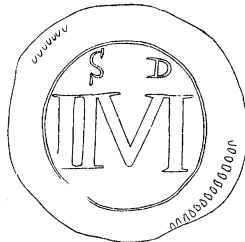
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Simon, who refers to Nicolson's opinion respecting the crown, adds :—

“But from the cross imprinted on it, I should rather think that it was coined in imitation of, and opposition to the last mentioned [the Ormonde money], and much about the same time, by the chiefs of the rebels, who pretended to act under the king's authority; as appears by several of their petitions to the king, in Carte's *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*.”<sup>1</sup>

Simon's conjecture, that these coins were issued “about the same time” as the Ormonde money, is supported by the resemblance of the type of both coinages in almost every particular, except the substitution of the large cross for the letters “C. R.,” surmounted by the royal crown. The peculiar form of the letter “s” over the “v” on one of the crowns is almost identical with the letter “s” on one of the varieties of the Ormonde crown, and the numerals on the reverse of the half-crowns, Figs. 3 and 4, Plate VI., are of the same size, like those on the Ormonde half-crown, Fig. 3; while the inequality of size of the numerals on the half-crown published by Simon may be noticed also on the Ormonde half-crowns, Figs. 4 and 5, and the half-crown, Fig. 7, Plate III.

That the rebel money was coined in imitation of the Ormonde money, is not only probable from the resemblance of type already noticed, but derives further confirmation from the substitution of the cross for the crown and letters “C. R.,” which implies that the king's enemies were no longer disposed to coin money “with the ordinarie stamp,” as on the coins described in Section V., or of the standard weight of the coins made current by proclamation issued from the Castle of Dublin in 1643 under royal authority.

#### SECTION VIII.

Mr. Lindsay, in 1839, in his “*View of the Coinage of Ireland*,” published the first notice of a few coins which, from their square or polygonal form, rude workmanship, and simplicity of type, appear to belong to the period of the Civil War in Ireland, and within a few years many of the same class have been discovered, which I shall endeavour to appropriate.

Smith, in his “*History of Cork*,” informs us that in 1642 “Except Cork, Youghall, Kinsale, and Bandon, every other town in the province [of Munster] was now possessed by the rebels.”<sup>2</sup> And from Cox we learn that “on the 10th December [1646], Mr. Annesley, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple, and Sir Hardress Waller, being then in England, made a report of the state of Ireland to the Parliament,” in which it is stated, “that in Munster the

<sup>1</sup> Edit. 1749, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii., p. 133, second edit., 1774.

Parliament hath Cork, Kinsale, Youghall, and Bandon, and in them 4000 foot and 300 horse."<sup>1</sup>

These extracts furnish clear evidence as to the only towns in the south of Ireland which were likely to require a local coinage during the existence of the Civil War.<sup>2</sup>

#### BANDON.

I have no hesitation in assigning to this town a copper piece of an irregular octagonal form, having on one side the letters B. B. within a circle of small lozenges; on the other side, three castles within a similar circle; it weighs 31 grs., Plate VII., Fig. 1. The letters B. B. signify Bandon Bridge, the ancient name of the town of Bandon, and the same letters, indented, occur as a counter-mark on some of the tokens issued in Bandon in 1670, which have on the obverse three castles in the field; and the legend, BANDONE · ARMES · 1670 ·; reverse, a bridge, and CORPERASION · PENIE.

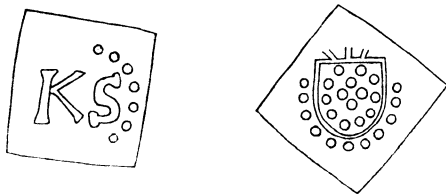
#### CORK.

A quadrangular piece found along with several others some years since at Fountainstown, in the county of Cork, is published in Mr. Lindsay's "View of the Coinage of Ireland," Fig. 149. Obverse, CORK, within a beaded circle; reverse, a castle which represents in part the arms of the city, viz., a ship sailing between two castles. A square piece, apparently from the same die, is in the British Museum; the small square piece engraved in Plate VII., Fig. 2, is also in the British Museum; it weighs 40.1 grs.

#### KINSALE.

A rectangular copper piece, with the letters K. S. on one side, within a circle of pellets, and on the other side a shield, rudely chequered, Plate VII., Fig. 3; weight, 55.3 grs.

Another of the same type, but from a different die, weighs 49 grains, and another, which has pellets instead of chequers on the shield, weighs 44 grs.



No. 1.

<sup>1</sup> History of Ireland, vol. ii., page 190.

<sup>2</sup> Since this paper was written, a description of the "Money of Necessity" issued in Youghall has been published by the Rev.

Samuel Hayman, in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. ii., new series, p. 195. I am indebted to my learned friend for the woodcut of the Mayor's seal at the end of this section.

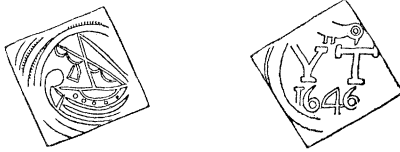


There can be no doubt that the letters *κ · s* signify Kinsale, as the corporate seal of that town bears a chequered shield, and a similar shield occurs on the Kinsale token of 1659 (Lindsay, Plate IX., Fig. 11), and on the penny of large size published in Snelling's second additional plate to Simon, Fig. 3, the date of which coin is 1677, and not 1672.

YOUGHAL.

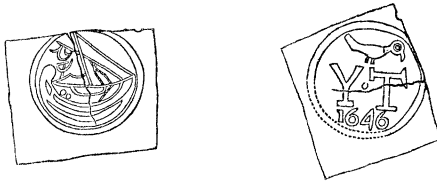
There are several varieties of the Youghal tokens. One has on the obverse a galley on a shield, and the word *YOUGHALL* within a dentated circle; reverse, the letters *Y · T* within a small circle, garnished on the outside, like the shield on the reverse of some of the English coins of Charles I.; it weighs 26 grs., Plate VII., Fig. 4.

A second variety has on the obverse a galley; reverse, a bird over the letters *Y · T*, and below the letters the date 1646; weight, 15 grains.



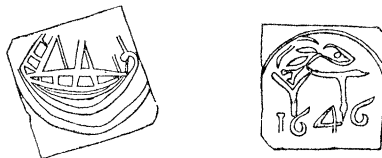
No. 2.

A third variety is very similar to No. 2, but from a different die; weight, 14 grs.



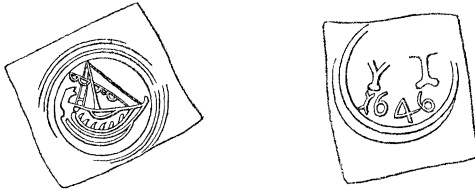
No. 3.

A fourth has a branch (?) over the letters; it weighs 22 grains.



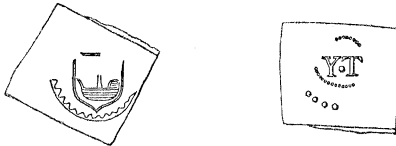
No. 4.

A fifth has neither bird nor branch over the letters; it weighs 55 grains.



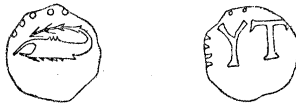
No. 5.

A sixth has on the obverse a galley on a shield; reverse, Y · T within a beaded circle; weight, 20 grs.



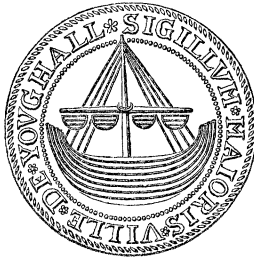
No. 6.

A seventh, which is nearly circular, has only the letters Y · T on one side, and a fish on the other side; it weighs only 9 grains.



No. 7.

The date on these coins is important, as it indicates the period at which the copper money of necessity was issued in the city of Cork, and towns of Kinsale and Bandon, and it accords with the report made to the Parliament in 1646 (see p. 137); besides, the galley which occurs on them resembles the arms on the silver corporate seal of the mayor, presented to the Royal Irish Academy by the late Robert Ball, LL. D., a native of Youghal.





## SECTION IX.

The coins in this section are of silver, and are distinguished from the silver coins described in the preceding sections by having on them the name of the place where they were issued, and the year in which they were struck.

**SHILLING.**—Obverse, the date 1647 under **CORK**, within a linear circle, outside which is a beaded circle, in the centre a dot or point; on the other side the value expressed in Roman numerals, within a linear and a beaded circle; the letter **D** is not over the numerals, as it is on many of the coins already described. Fig. 5, Plate VII., weighs 2 dwts. 15 grs. Fig. 6 weighs 2 dwts. 20 grs. There is a greater distance between the two circles than on the other coin; the reverse appears to have been struck from a die which was intended or had been used for striking sixpences. A shilling in the British Museum weighs 3 dwts. 17 grs.; the coin published by Ruding, Plate XXVIII., Fig. 11, weighs 2 dwts. 21 grs.; and Snelling, in his first additional plate to Simon, Fig. 30, has published another. In both these engravings, the point in the centre of the obverse is omitted.

**SIXPENCE.**—The obverse is similar to the shilling; it has on the reverse the numerals **VI**. Fig. 7, Plate VII., weighs 1 dwt. 9·5 grs.; Ruding's Fig. 12, Plate XXVIII., weighs 1 dwt. 8 grs. Simon's description of these coins is not given with his usual accuracy; he says they "have on one side the word **CORK**, and under it the year 1645, or 1646, and on the other side the value **XI<sup>p</sup>** and **VI<sup>p</sup>**. See Plate VII., Numb. 143. The shilling weighs seventy-five and one-fourth grains (3 dwts. 3·25 grs.), and the sixpence, thirty-seven grains three-fourths (1 dwt. 13·75 grs.)"—Edit. 1749, p. 49.

The error respecting the dates is corrected by the engraving of the sixpence; the perfectly circular form of the coin leads me to believe that it was engraved from a drawing supplied by some contributor, who also described the coins. It is not likely that Simon, having mentioned the weight of the coins with so much exactness, would have engraved the sixpence, and omitted the shilling, if he had seen the coins, or had them in his possession.

Forgeries of the sixpence are not uncommon; they were manufactured by the same persons who made the clumsy imitations of the coins described in the first section, and, like them, they were blackened by exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur; one which I possess weighs 1 dwt. 8·5 grs. They are readily distinguished by the sharp outline and well-defined form of the numerals, which are of *equal length*, and by the circle of detached and perfectly round pellets, which is very different from the beaded circle on the genuine coins.

There is another spurious sixpence which may be known by the

absence of the inner linear circle, and of the point in the centre of the obverse; it appears to have been cast in the mould of a genuine coin, and subsequently tooled, for the defects in the beaded circle have evidently been restored by a punch; the outline of the numerals and letters is sharply defined, and the tail of the  $\pi$  is detached by a groove from the vertical line of the letter: I possess one which weighs 1 dwt. 5·6 grs.

I have already stated my reasons (p. 2) for dissenting from the common belief that the pieces of silver stamped with only their value expressed in pennyweights and grains, were coined by order of Lord Inchiquin; but I do not altogether reject the tradition that money was coined by order of his Lordship during the period he was in authority as President of Munster.

In May, 1647, he took Dungarvan, and he then intended to besiege Clonmel, but the want of provisions and other necessaries for his troops compelled him to retire to Cork.<sup>1</sup>

The date of these pieces, which corresponds with the fact of Lord Inchiquin being compelled to retire to Cork in 1647, in some degree supports the tradition that money was coined by order of his Lordship; and if the name of "Inchiquin money" is to be retained, it may with more probability be applied to the Cork shillings and sixpences than to any other money issued during the Civil War in Ireland.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

### PLATE I.

Fig.	Value.	Weight.		Reference.
		dwts.	grs.	
1.	Crown.	19	7	Dr. A. Smith.
2.	"	19	6·9	R. Sainthill, Esq.
3.	"	19	4·6	Dr. A. Smith.
4.	"	19	3·5	Royal Irish Academy.
5.	"	20	2·5	Rev. J. W. Martin.
6.	"	16	5·5	Dr. A. Smith.

### PLATE II.

1.	Half-crown.	9	14·5	Dr. A. Smith.
2.	"	9	8·5	Rev. J. W. Martin.
3.	Shilling.	2	22	Dr. A. Smith.
4.	"	3	11·8	Dr. A. Smith.
5.	Ninepence.	2	16·7	R. Sainthill, Esq.
6.	Sixpence.	1	21	Rev. J. W. Martin.

<sup>1</sup> Cox, Hist. of Ireland, vol. ii., p. 196.

Fig.	Value.	Weight. dwts. grs.	Reference.
7.	Sixpence.	1 20·3	Dr. A. Smith.
8.	Fourpence.	1 10	British Museum.
9.	„	1 5·7	Dr. A. Smith.
10.	Gold Pistole.	4 6	Dr. A. Smith.

## PLATE III.

1.	Ninepence.	2 18	Alfred Wigan, Esq.
2.	Sixpence.	1 20	Royal Irish Academy.
3.	Fourpence.	1 10·5	British Museum.
4.	Threepence.	0 22	British Museum.
5.	Crown.	18 20·2	Royal Irish Academy.
6.	„	16 6	British Museum.
7.	Half-crown.	9 17·1	Royal Irish Academy.
8.	„	9 13	Royal Irish Academy.

## PLATE IV.

1.	Half-penny.	2 5·3	Dr. A. Smith.
2.	„	3 8·4	Dr. A. Smith.
3.	„	2 10·6	Dr. Robert Cane.
4.	„	2 9·4	Dr. Robert Cane.
5.	„	2 3·5	Dr. A. Smith.
6.	Farthing.	1 17·6	Kilkenny Museum.

## PLATE V.

1.	Half-crown.	9 11·5	Dr. A. Smith.
2.	„	8 19·3	Dr. A. Smith.
3.	„	9 3	Dr. A. Smith.
4.	„	9 11·5	Dr. A. Smith.

## PLATE VI.

1.	Crown.	16 4	British Museum.
2.	„	14 20	British Museum.
3.	Half-crown.	8 12·3	Alfred Wigan, Esq.
4.	„	7 9·5	Dr. A. Smith.

## PLATE VII.

1.	Penny (?).	1 7	Dr. A. Smith.
2.	„	40·1	British Museum.
3.	„	2 7·3	Dr. A. Smith.
4.	„	1 2	R. Sainthill, Esq.
5.	Shilling.	2 15	Alfred Wigan, Esq.
6.	„	2 20	Royal Irish Academy.
7.	Sixpence.	1 9·5	Dr. A. Smith.

## WOODCUTS.

No.	Weight.	Reference.
1.	44 grs. . . .	Crofton Croker, Esq.
2.	15. . . .	Dr. A. Smith.
3.	14. . . .	R. Sainthill, Esq.
4.	22. . . .	Dr. A. Smith.
5.	55. . . .	Dr. A. Smith.
6.	20. . . .	Dr. A. Smith.
7.	9. . . .	R. Sainthill, Esq.

I have designated the gold piece, Fig. 10, Plate II., a "Pistole," because the weight of the Spanish and French pistoles, which were current in Ireland by proclamations issued in 1660, 1683, and 1687, was 4 dwts. 8 grs. See Simon, pp. 51, 56, and 57: Edit. 1749.

THE PLANTATION OF THE BARONY OF IDRONE, IN THE  
COUNTY OF CARLOW.

(Continued from page 80.)

BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, ESQ.

AMONG the proprietors forfeiting in the Barony of Idrone, of course, Colonel Walter Bagenal figures as principal; but there are certain of the Kavanaghs who were possessed of estates, being those so generously confirmed to them by Sir Peter Carew, when he recovered the Barony by Order or Decree of the Council, on the 17th December, 1568. According to this Survey, "Walter Bagenall, Irish Papist," is found to have been possessed, in the year 1641, of various denominations of land, including most of those enumerated in the "Book of Homage Tenures,"<sup>1</sup> and containing in the whole 9168 acres, plantation measure, (being equal to 14,846, say 15,000 acres, statute measure), which, of course, were all forfeited. The other proprietors in that Barony who forfeited estates on account of the Rebellion of 1641, were "Mr. Bryan Kavanagh, Protestant," who held in this Barony 1406 acres, plantation measure, that is to say, in the parish of Cloneygoosh, the lands of "Burrish," 210 acres, and Old Bogg, 565 acres, and 631 acres of the lands of Kilcallerim, in the parish of Kilshynall. Edmund Kavanagh, Ballytagleagh, in the parish of Lorum, and other lands, 352 acres. Morgan Byrne, part of Siskinrean and Kilmalopoge, 226 acres, in the same parish. Richard Tomyn, the lands of Ballytomyn, and other lands, 176 acres, in the same parish. Henry Warren, "Protestant," 1665

<sup>1</sup> P. 77, *supra*.