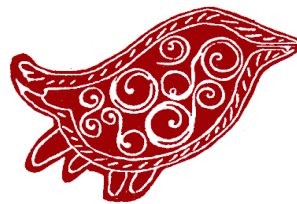


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for places. I hope we will soon be allowed to go ashore, as I want to see Captain Sandys.

You must be tired reading this long epistle.

We took some prizes. One ship laden with Buonaparte's soldiers, one Chasse Maree laden with resin, and the "Cephalus," man-of-war brig, sent in a West Indian laden with sugar, coffee, etc., from Martinique, bound to France, and for which we will share by mutual agreement.

Give my affectionate love to Ally, Anne, Wilhelmina, Sophia, and Jane. I know the want of not being near them, as my shirts are going to pieces; as soon as I can afford the sum I will get some new ones; I have the old number the same as when I left you, and bought none since.

Give my love to Aunt Donovan, . . . Bess Lloyd, etc., etc., Miss Cooke, Mrs. Mitchel and daughters, Mr. Lecky and family, and *all* other inquiring friends, while I remain, My Dear Mother, your affectionate son,

EPHRAIM GRAEBKE.

P.S.—I think myself very lucky to belong to the old "Bellerophon" at this important time. Lose no time in answering this letter.

## Silver Notes in the County Cork.

(See p. 260, vol. iii.)

BY ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., PRESIDENT.

**D**URING the concluding decade of the eighteenth century and the opening years of the nineteenth, silver had become so scarce that Spanish dollars countermarked with the head of George III. passed current and were a legal tender in the British Islands. The impress of George's head was depicted upon the neck of Charles of Spain, whose profile was one that would not inspire either admiration or reverence, and gave rise to the saying, common at the time, that the dollar bore upon its obverse "the head of a fool on the neck of an ass." This is one of the many proofs, if proof were wanting, of the scarcity of silver money and the smaller coinage of the realm, which must have hampered and crippled the restricted trade that was then done. In Mr. Tenison's admirable paper he mentions my name, as a probable possessor of some of these I.O.U's, which, so long as their issuers were able to pay twenty shillings in the pound, must have served a useful purpose, for without them trade would almost have come to a dead-lock. Even the private bankers, whose family and commercial history has been published by Mr. Tenison month after month in the pages of the *Journal*, and have evidenced such patient, studied, and cultured research—even they issued one shilling bank notes, some few samples of which are represented in my small collection. For instance:—Notes of De La Cour and Galwey, Mallow, for "thirteen pence," "one shilling and sevenpence half-penny," and "seven shillings and seven pence," 1801; Roche's Bank, Cork, for "3s. 9½d.," and "6s.;" Falkiner's and Kellett's, Cork, 18th December, 1799, "6s." And again of the same value, but printed from a different plate, dated 1802, and one for nine shillings, 15th February, 1803; another six shilling note of Newenham and Lecky's Bank, August 18th, 1801, and one of Riall's Bank, Clonmel, for the same

amount. Already the notes of Mr. D. O'Flynn, No. 2, Shandon Street, Cork, dated 1804, for "thirteen pence, Irish," and "sixpence half-penny, Irish," "pursuant to act of necessity," have been noticed in the earlier pages of the *Journal*, and I am glad to say that Mr. O'Flynn's business is still maintained and carried on in its old-established premises by his descendants.

About the very meanest-looking private note I have met with is one headed, "Pat Foley, Killarney." It is numbered 229, has the numerals III, is printed from a wood block, and bears the following seductive legend:—"Threepence. For this, with a threepence half-penny note of mine, I will give you a British Sixpence. March 17th, 1797," and signed in a fine flowing fist by "Pat Foley." Pat must have been a man of strong faith, for he floated his paper money on the strength of his Patron Saint and namesake, launching them upon the dwellers of the Lakes upon "Patrick's day in the morning," and on the credulity of his fellow-townsmen in trusting to the chance of ever seeing a British sixpence for such a precious loan-ticket, measuring six inches long by one inch and five-eighths wide: although upon the chance of its problematical exchange its happy holder was allured with the tempting bait of coming out with a half-penny on the right side.

Another private note, which should not for a moment be classed with Foley's I.O.U., is more in the character of a cheque, drawn by the Mitchelstown Porter Brewery, and reads, "Due to Michl. Tobin, three shillings and ninepence half-penny, to be called for at Nichs Therry & Co., Cork, for account of. Signed, William Murray. January, 1800."

Our own country is not the only one that has passed through seasons of such depression and trial that its coffers were depleted, for in America a number of traders I.O.U.'s were issued in the sixties for three cents. These are, with few exceptions, of artistic work, and compare favourably with the trump card of Pat Foley.

In this note I have not alluded to the seventeenth century tradesmen's copper tokens, and later on to the farthing tokens, that will be remembered by so many as having been issued by drapers and others in our chief towns. These latter contained in themselves metal for their value, and were issued as much for the convenience of change, as for the valuable medium of advertising that they at once became.

## Huguenot Settlers in Youghal.

(See p. 264, vol. iii.)

BY ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., PRESIDENT.



ROVIERE. I am enabled from family papers and other sources to supplement the notice of Jean Roviere, by the late Rev. Canon Hayman, in his notes from the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, that have been copied by Mr. Coleman. His name occurs in a scarce tract, *Hibernia Notitia*, Dublin, 1723, p. 11, among "such French Protestants as are continued upon the present establishment, etc., etc." Officers of the regiments of Galway, Meloniere, Lifford, and Bellcastle, who, after having served in the Revolution of Ireland, went with the regiments into Flanders, and were officers when those regiments returned into Ireland, after the peace of Reswick, and were broke there.