

An Account of the Importation of Bullion

"Mint 1/18 — Mint Office, 20th April, 1814"

At a Board of Officers

Present: Dep. Master,

Comptroller,

King's Assayer,

Clerk,

Superintendent of Machinery

First Letter — *Mint Office, 29 March 1814*

"Sir, In the absence of the Earl of Clancarty, Master Worker of His Majesty's Mint, I beg you will please to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to grant His Lordship their Warrant for the usual sum of £3,450, on account for the Service of this Office, being the second issue of Monies on the ordinary established Allowance of the Mint in this present year."

Geo. Harrison Esq's [in command?] — J.W. Morrison

Margin note: *"Master, D. Clancarty. Applies to Treasury for Second Issue in 1814."*

Second Document — Bullion Account

Margin note: *"Bullion imported / Coin delivered in March 1814"*

"Account of the Importation of Bullion into H.M.'s Mint and of the Coinage & Delivery thereof in March 1814 [Transmitted by the Clerk of the Papers to Lord Clancarty (Hague) 7 April]"

	Imported	Delivered
Silver		Dollar Standard lbs and LSD
Bank of England	10,333. 4. 14	15,333. 4 / 60,263.16
States of Jersey	Nil	578. 5. 6 / 2,201. 11
Gold		
Commissary in Chief	£1,425. 8. 7. 12	V. Thaler Pieces (Hanover Std.) 1,513. 8. 13. 21 / 85,346

Signed: J.W. Morrison D.M. / Will. Gibson / J.B. Davis Dep. Compt. / James Law / Robt. Bingley K.A. / Supt. of Mach.

Bottom Note (N.B.)

"The Clerk of Papers transmitted to Lord Clancarty, at same time, Account of Old Tower Half-pence received in March, from the Copper Journal."

Commentary

- The Earl of Clancarty (Richard Le Poer Trench) was Master Worker of the Mint but apparently absent — likely at The Hague on diplomatic business (he was a key negotiator at this time).
- The request for £3,450 was a routine second quarterly operating allowance for the Mint.
- The bullion account reveals the Mint was processing silver from the Bank of England and Jersey, and Hanoverian gold Thaler pieces — reflecting wartime financial flows across Britain and allied territories.
- The mention of "Dollar Standard" silver and Hanoverian Thalers reflects Britain's role managing coinage for allied states during this period.

- The document is a fine example of Georgian-era Treasury bureaucracy — formal, methodical, and multiply signed for accountability.

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