

Silver Deliveries

Page 1— Monthly Statement

Header:

Monthly Statement: Silver received from the States of Jersey.

Body:

Year	Month	Description			
1813					
	February	In Ingots (?) Dollars	192	3	10
	May	do. do.	99	9	15
	June	do. do.	2243	10	9 22
	Total		2535	11	14 22

Page 2 — Two Separate Accounts

Top Section: Bank of Ireland — Silver Imported

Year	Month	Description			
1814	January	Received	816	6	17
	April	do.	311	2	10
	June	do.	5333	4	—
	July	do.	6993	—	2
	Total	£b	13,454	1	9

Bottom Section: States of Jersey — Silver Imported

Year	Month	Description			
1814		Recd.	578	5	6

Commentary

These are **early 19th-century financial ledger pages** (1813–1814) recording the **importation of silver bullion** from two sources:

- **States of Jersey** — the governing body of the island of Jersey (a British Crown dependency), which maintained its own silver coinage
- **Bank of Ireland**

Context: During the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), silver coinage was in acute shortage across Britain and Ireland. The Bank of England suspended gold payments in 1797, and silver dollars were countermarked and reissued. Jersey and Ireland were both significant conduits for silver importation during this period.

The weight is in troy ounces — consistent with bullion accounting of the era.

The phrase "**Dollars**" refers to Spanish silver dollars (pieces of eight) that might had been officially countermarked by the Bank of England for circulation as 5-shilling coins.