

Transkribus[®]



A production line using multiple AI assistants

David Brown – Trinity College Dublin

PyLaia

PyLaia is a device agnostic, PyTorch based, deep learning toolkit for handwritten document analysis.

It is also a successor to [Laia](#).



Get started by having a look at our [Wiki!](#)

Several (mostly undocumented) examples of its use are provided at [PyLaia-examples](#).

Installation

In order to install PyLaia, follow this recipe:

```
git clone https://github.com/jpuigcerver/PyLaia
cd PyLaia
pip install -e .
```

Please note that the CUDA version of nnutils ([nnutils-pytorch-cuda](#)) is installed by default. If you do not have a GPU, you the CPU version ([nnutils-pytorch](#)).

The following Python scripts will be installed in your system:

- [pylaia-htr-create-model](#) : Create a VGG-like model with BLSTMs on top for handwriting text recognition. The script h options to customize the model. The architecture is based on the paper "[Are Multidimensional Recurrent Layers Really for Handwritten Text Recognition?](#)" (2017) by J. Puigcerver.

Attention Is All You Need

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Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.0 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature.

1 Introduction

Recurrent neural networks, long short-term memory [12] and gated recurrent [7] neural networks in particular, have been firmly established as state of the art approaches in sequence modeling and transduction problems such as language modeling and machine translation [29, 2, 5]. Numerous efforts have since continued to push the boundaries of recurrent language models and encoder-decoder architectures [31, 21, 13].

Search 🔍

search terms
William Wythers 🔍

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1 ROD PR/TB/1/1/186

Wythers [more...](#)

2 ROD PR/TB/1/1/186

George Crofts Esqr: to William Wythers Gentl perfected on the day of the date [more...](#)

3 ROD PR/TB/1/1/186

more, And thereby Conveying in Mortgage to the said William Wythers and [more...](#)

4 ROD PR/TB/1/1/186

William Wythers and his Heires of all the said Mannors Lands and Premises [more...](#)

5 ROD PR/TB/1/1/186

and Mills &c.

A Memorial of an Indenture of Release bearing date the Fifth day of July Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight made and presented to the said Register pursuant to the said Act to be Registered as followeth, *viz^t*, An Indenture of Release bearing date the Fifth day of July Anno Dni One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight fr George Crofts Esq^r to William Wythers Gentl perfected on the day of the date thereof. Reciting a Mortgage by suffic^t Deeds from S^r Richard Geth Bar^t to the said George Crofts and his Heires of the Mannor of Carriglea at Gethings Croft, with the Water Mill thereunto belonging, Lismananey Ballynarad, Low Grange Nyhurmagh and Glascanagh Killconaway Ballyeghane and Ballyburvoy Negiveram and Killenegead, Kylleagh Lisdownagh Two Gardens, a Chief Rent of Eight Pence & Ann^s Springo Gurtacanoughty a Chief Rent of One Shilling & Ann^s Spring out of

1 of 3 · ROD PR/TB/1/1/186



An Indenture of Release bearing date the Fifth day of July Anno Dui One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight from George Crofts, Esquire, to William Wythers, Gentleman, perfected on the day of the date thereof (Reciting a Mortgage by sufficer Deeds from Sir Richard Gething, Baronet, to the said George Crofts and his Heires of the Mannor of Carrigleamaleary alias Gethings Grott, with the Water Mill thereunto belonging, Lismacancy, Ballynarad, Low Grange, Nyhurmagh and Glascanagh, Killconaway, Ballyeghane and Ballybarvoy, Negiveram and Killenegead, Kylleagh, Lisdowlagh, Two Gardens, a Chief Rent of Eight Pence P Ann Issuing out of Gurtacanoughty, a Chief Rent of One Shilling P Ann Issuing out of Gurtintrussy, the Lands of Kippagh, Ballygriffin, Carrigarrig, Killagh all Scituate in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork; Ball intubbar alias Ballintubber alias Bascobbell, Scart Vanie, Gurantifinenyns, Bolecassane, Coolenepissed, Colenchoma, Gurtroy, Curragh, Isbidone, Rosserave, Killbardimell, Greanane alias Highgrove, Killbardevill, Greenane, Clockane, Killernowan, Cloghar and Ballyphilipeene, Scituate in the Barony of Duhallow and County aforesaid; Ballyfinitier, Ballyburtis alias Ballylogh and that part of BallyGarrett and Ballyhinkin late in the Possession of Sir Richard Gethings, Baronet, deceased, Scituate in the Mannor of Mallow and County aforesaid; in Carrigoone alias Carrigowne alias Newton, and Clogher, Three Hundred Forty Six Acres Two Roods and Thirteen Perches together with the House and Messuage from Street to Wall in the City of Cork now or late in the Possession of John Youde Subject to a Condition of Redemption on payment of Three Hundred Forty Eight Eight Pounds; Also Reciting a Mortgage by Lease and Release dated the First and Second days of January One Thousand Seven Hundred and Two from the said George Crofts to the said William Wythers and his Heires of all the said Mannors Lands and Premisses Except the said House and Messuage in Cork in consideration of One Hundred Pounds paid; Also Reciting another Mortgage by Lease and Release dated in May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Four, from the said George Crofts to the said William Wythers and his Heires of all the said Mannors Lands and Premisses in consideration of one Hundred Pounds more; And thereby Conveying in Mortgage to the said William Wythers and his Heires in consideration of the further Sum of Fifty Pounds all and singular the said Mannors Townes Lands and Premisses and the said House or Messuage in the City of Cork under a Provisoe or Condition of Redemption on payment of the said Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds and Interest, The Names of the Witnesses to which Indenture are Henry Bennett, John Chinery, Yelverton Denis, In Testimony whereof the said George Crofts the Grantor therein hath hereunto putt his Hand and Seal in the presence of the said Henry Bennett one of the Witnesses to the Execution of the said Indenture and of Robert Goodwin, Gentleman, this Second day of August Ann Di One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight. George Crofts. Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of us Henry Bennett, Robert Goodwin.

Memorial 186: Crofts to Wythers, 05/07/1708; Registered 24/11/1708



In 1708, George Crofts provided a mortgage to William Wythers on various properties in the Barony of Fermoy, Duhallow, and the Manor of Mallow in County Cork, Ireland. The mortgage allowed redemption upon payment of £250 plus interest.

34 Bambricke	Thomas	Gentleman	City of Dublin
34 Charlton	Richard		
34 Cotton	Samuel	Notary Publick	City of Dublin
34 Dunne	Michael	Gentleman	Killare, County Westmeath
34 Nugent	Francis	Gentleman	Cohin, County Westmeath
34 Holmes	John	Gentleman	Kilmurry, County Kildare
34 Holmes	Cisly		Kilmurry, County Kildare
34 Magan	Thomas	Esquire	Togherstown, County Westmeath
34 Millthorpe	John	Gentleman	Gennettstown, County Meath
34 Nugent	James	Gentleman	Balnacorr, County Westmeath
34 Warren	Robert		
34 Wisley	Garrett	Esquire	Dangin, County Meath
35 Gaven	Luke	Merchant	City of Dublin
35 Gower	Henry	Gentleman	City of Dublin
35 Harward	Kemp	Doctor of Physick	City of Dublin
35 Nuttley	Richard	Esquire	City of Dublin
35 Rogers	James	Gentleman	City of Dublin
35 Warneford	Edmond	Esquire	Mountmelick
36 Hart	John	Merchant	City of Dublin
36 Holt	Joan	Widow	City of Dublin
36 Langley	James	Merchant	City of Dublin
36 Parnell	John	Esquire	City of Dublin

The following is an account of events in Ireland in 1641, written in Irish at around the same time. This is the output from an OCR program. There are several typos, typographical symbols and other marks are missing and redundant numbers and marks appear from footnotes and the like. Can you do your best to clean it up, word for word, into modern Irish?

[Oidhche1 Feil San Ioha]nnis Capistrani tionnsgnadar na huais[le gan fios] do Shasanachaibh agus d'Albonchuibh a mboilte puirt [agus a gcaisleui]n2 do gMbhail i n-aon aoidhche amhain : [22 Oct]ob : Dia hAoine do shunradh, agus in la deighionach [d]on ghealaigh. Ar tus do BAoile Ath Cliath : do chuaidh [a]nn as Coigeadh Uladh Tigherna Inis Ceillionn, Conchubhar MaGuidhir, mac Briain, meic Conchubhair, etc. ; agus Aodh Og mac Briain meic^ Aodh dig meic Aodh meic Seaain Buidhi Mheg Mhathun ; agus Ruraidhe 6 Mord&a as Oirc&ear Uachtarach ; suim oile as a' Midhe ;3 as LaigAnibh suim oile, as a' Mumhain, etc. Acht d'hoillsigh EogAan 0 Connalaig/z in sgel ortha. Druitior geabhtaoi Ath Cliath ; buaitior cluig a' bhoile mh5ir, agus rannsuighther na tighe, is4 gabhtar Tigherna Inis Ceil lionn, agus mac Meg Mathun, agus do imigh an cAuid oile. * Do thogh daoine airigMhe Sior Feidlim Ua Neill 'na gAeneral i gCoigeadh Uladh i. mac Toirdhealbhaigh, meic Enri 6ig, meic Enri, meic Seaain, meic Cuinn, meic Enri, meic Eog^ain, etc. Do gabhadh Serlimont, agus tigherna an Moile My Lord Caulnlld, agus a roibh ann 6 sin sios. Do gabhadh Dun Genuinn, a5 chaptin, .i. Parcens, agus an boile 6 sin sios le Rag/mall Mac Com/maill,6 .i. mac an Fhir Dorcha, meic Eoin, etc., agus le Pad[raig] Modarra 6 Donndaoile ;7 's do gabhadhgarasdun m5rMuinseoigA,8 agus a shaighdiuirighlasangcaptin Toird/^ealbhach Gruamdha Ua Coinne ; 's do [gabhadh]

Tá an téacs seo bunaithe ar chuntas imeachtaí in Éirinn sa bhliain 1641, scríofa i nGaeilge gan na fadaí ná comharthaí eile a bheith ceart. Seo iarracht é a ghlanadh agus a nuachóiriú go Gaeilge nua-aimseartha, ag déanamh iarrachta fanacht dílis don bhuntéacs chomh fada agus is féidir:

Oíche Fhéile San Ióhannis Capistráin thionscain na huaisle gan fios do Shasanaigh agus do Albanacha a mboilte puirt agus a gcaisleáin a ghabháil in aon oíche amháin: 22 Deireadh Fómhair, Dé hAoine roimh ré, agus an lá deireanach den ghealach. Ar dtús do Bhaile Átha Cliath: chuaidh ann as Cúige Uladh Tiarna Inis Ceithleann, Conchobar Mag Uidhir, mac Briain, mic Conchobhair, etc.; agus Aodh Óg mac Briain mic Aodha le mic Aodha mic Seáin Bhuí Mheic Mathúna; agus Ruairí Ó Mórdha as Oirthear Uachtarach; suim eile as an Mhí; as Laighean suim eile, as an Mumhain, etc. Ach d'fhoilsigh Eoghan Ó Conaill an scéal orthu. Druideadh geataí Bhaile Átha Cliath; bualadh clog an bhaile mhóir, agus ransúchadh na tithe, gabhadh Tiarna Inis Ceithleann, agus mac Mhic Mathúna, agus d'imigh an cuid eile.

Do toghadh daoine airithe, Sir Féilim Ó Néill 'na ghinearál i gCúige Uladh, mac Toirdhealbhaigh, mic Eoin Óig, mic Eoin, mic Seáin, mic Cuinn, mic Eoin, mic Eogáin, etc. Gabhadh Serlimont, agus tiarna an Mhoile, My Lord Caulfield, agus a raibh ann ó shin síos. Gabhadh Dún Geanainn, agus an captaen, .i. Parcens, agus an baile ó sin síos le Ragnall Mac Domhnaill, .i. mac an Fhir Dorcha, mic Eoin, etc., agus le Pádraig Modardha Ó Donnghaile; 's do gabhadh garastún mór Muineacháin, agus a shaighdiúirí faoi cheannas an chaptaein Toirdhealbhaigh Gruamdha Ó Coinne; 's do gabhadh cúirt My Lord Caulfield i mBaile Dhún na nGall le Pádraig Modardha Ó Donnghaile, Captaen;

On the night of the Feast of St. John Capistrano, the nobles initiated without the knowledge of the English and Scots the capture of their ports and castles in a single night: 22nd October, Friday beforehand, and the last day of the moon. First for Dublin: went there from the Province of Ulster, Lord Inishkeen, Conchobar Maguire, son of Brian, son of Conchobar, etc.; and Aodh Óg son of Brian son of Aodh son of Aodh son of Seán Buidhe MacMahon; and Ruairí Ó Mórdha from Upper Orior; another sum from Meath; another sum from Leinster, another from Munster, etc. But Eoghan O'Connell revealed the plan about them. The gates of Dublin were closed; the bell of the big town was rung, and the houses were searched, Lord Inishkeen and the son of MacMahon were captured, and the rest fled.

Certain people were chosen, Sir Phelim O'Neill as general in the Province of Ulster, son of Turlough, son of Owen Óg, son of Owen, son of Seán, son of Conn, son of Owen, son of Eoghan, etc. Charlemont was captured, and the lord of the Moy, My Lord Caulfield, and everything from there down. Dungannon was captured, and the captain, i.e., Parcens, and the town from there down by Randal MacDonnell, i.e., son of the Dark Man, son of John, etc., and by Patrick Modardha O'Donnell; and the great garrison of Monaghan was captured, and its soldiers under the command of Captain Turlough Gruama O'Connor;



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TCD 17th Century English

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by brownd3@tcd.ie 28 November 2022

Languages ENG

Training Set Size 493 305

CER (Accuracy) 4.10%

Trained on handwritten

Model ID 48316

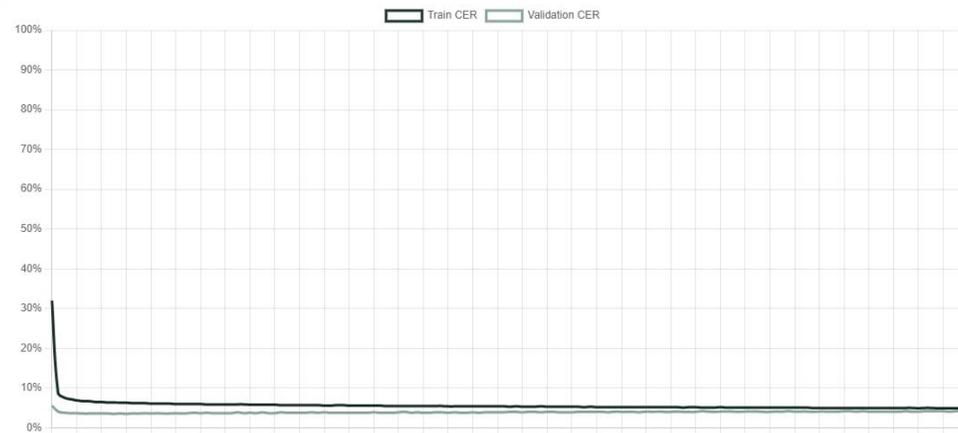
Model description

Trained on Secretary Hand with several additional cursive hands to create a general purpose model for mid seventeenth century English. Curated by David Brown of Trinity College Dublin.

Training data

[View all](#)

Training stats



And first ~~And as~~ touching the nature of the rebellion *deposeth* & ~~this deponent further~~ saith That (to begin [-] higher then the 22th of October 1641) at the coming in of the Scotts to Newcastle he observed Sir Phelemy ô Neale <a> Tirlogh oge ô Neale his brother Roberte Hovenden Esquire deceased and generally all his popish Neighbours, overioyed; and at their peaceable disbanding as much cast downe and dejected, calling the English base degenerate Cowards. and the Scotts dishonorable Bragadochioes who came into England not to fight but to scrap vpp wealth marchandizing their honors for a sune of money *But* He this deponent did not much heed those distempered speeches as euerywhere rife in those daies and as proceeding from Bankrupt and discontented gentlemen; and the rather because many in Ireland at that time (measuring the Scotts lawes by their own) accompted the Scotts subiection not much better then rebellion (although since by the event their iudgments are now rectified) Yet he asked what they meant to be thus sadd at good news but ioyfull at evill. They said if the 2 Kingdomes had gone by the eares they hoped the Earle of Strafford (whose goverment had been most avaritious and tirannicall) would in regard of his forwardnes have perished in the combustion, but this he the deponent thought not worth the informing because what they said, most men thought.

Firstly, concerning the nature of the rebellion, he deposes and further states that (starting no earlier than the 22nd of October 1641), at the arrival of the Scots in Newcastle, he observed Sir Phelim O'Neill, Turlough Oge O'Neill, his brother, the late Robert Hovenden, Esquire, and generally all his Catholic neighbors, overjoyed; and at their peaceful disbanding, much cast down and dejected, calling the English base, degenerate cowards, and the Scots dishonorable braggarts who came into England not to fight but to scrape up wealth, bartering their honors for a sum of money. However, he, the deponent, did not pay much attention to these disturbed speeches, as they were widespread in those days and seemed to come from bankrupt and discontented gentlemen; and the more so because many in Ireland at that time (judging the Scots' loyalty by their own) considered the Scots' submission not much better than rebellion (although their judgments have since been corrected by events). Yet, he asked why they were so sad at good news but joyful at evil. They said if the two kingdoms had clashed, they hoped the Earl of Strafford (whose government had been most avaricious and tyrannical) would have perished in the conflict, but he, the deponent, thought this not worth reporting because what they said, most men thought.

Aldrich	William	Signatory	Male	Witness, signed the deponent's statement
Bleek	Edward	Englishman	Male	Informed about Plot by Captain Walter White
Coote	Sir Charles	Military Figure	Male	Defeated by the friar at Swords
Cowell	Henry	Esquire	Male	Victim of religious persecution
Dally	Doctor	Doctor	Male	Commentator on Sir Phelim's Undertakings
Echlin	Hugh	Esquire of Armagh	Male	Father of Robert Echlin
Echlin	Robert	Child	Male	Son of Hugh Echlin, victim of religious persecution
Fullerton	Mr.	Not specified	Male	Unrelated to others
Fullerton	William	Ghost	Male	Seen on the river, discussed among Rebels
Hovenden	Alexander	Captain	Male	Son of Mrs. Hovenden, half-brother to Sir Phelim, protector of English
Hovenden	Katherine	Widow, Mother	Female	Mother to Sir Phelim O'Neill, protector of British and Scottish people
Hovenden	Mrs.	Not specified	Female	Mother of Captain Alexander Hovenden
Hovenden	Robert	Esquire, Deceased	Male	None specified

Introducing Oll-E: Your Guide to the History of Ireland under the Cromwellian Protectorate (1650-1660)

About Oll-E:

Customized AI assistant (Resource Augmented Generation)

Focuses on 17th century Irish history

Helps with historical document navigation

Supports research on Cromwellian Ireland

To set it up:

Start a Chat-GPT Account:

Visit OpenAI's website

Sign Up with email or Google/Microsoft

Verify your email address

Log In to your account

Access Chat-GPT section

Go to Explore GPTs and search for Oll-E

Create

Configure



Name

Oll-E

Description

Answers questions about Ireland under the rule of the English Commonwealth and Cromwellian Protectorate

Instructions

The uploaded files is the original corpus of records for the history of Ireland under the Cromwellian Protectorate, 1650-1660. The documents were all created in the mid-seventeenth century and can include archaic terms and vocabulary. Respond in the same language as the query prompt. It is better to formulate responses in chronological order if possible, or organise into themes and then into chronological order. Ireland was governed at this time by a 'Council' appointed by the British parliament at Westminster. Ireland was also governed by a Lord Deputy, Henry Cromwell from 1653, and before him General Charles Fleetwood. Above these was Oliver Cromwell, also known as the Protector. Many of the documents are to/from the council, parliament, the Lord Deputies and other officials.

Conversation starters

I've general questions about Cromwellian Ireland? Please provide me with answers that provide plenty of context but with examples fr

I want you to search your knowledge for specific information about people, places or things.

Can you use your knowledge to support my research? I need specific information with dates and bibliographical references.

I'm writing a history of my hometown. Can you help?

Knowledge

If you upload files under Knowledge, conversations with your GPT may include file contents. Files can be downloaded when Code Interpreter is enabled

Larcom Down Survey.docx
Document

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Document

Henry Cromwell Letters O...
Document

Tanner Letters.docx
Document

BL_Egerton_1762.docx
Document

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Document

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- Web Browsing
- DALL-E Image Generation
- Code Interpreter

Actions

Create new action

Additional Settings

Preview



Oll-E

Answers questions about Ireland under the rule of the English Commonwealth and Cromwellian Protectorate

I've general questions about Cromwellian...

I want you to search your knowledge for specific informatio...

Can you use your knowledge to support my...

I'm writing a history of my hometown. Can you help?

Message Oll-E



[Dunlop, No. 6]: **The Commissioners to John Wollaston.** Money for the troops very scarce; have been forced to draw Bills for £4000 upon you; desire £2000 per mensem for the forces under Col. Hewson. : Date of Document: **01/07/1651-31/07/1651.** End of Document.

[Dunlop, No. 7]: **The Commissioners To Mr Owen, Minister.** “The Parliament, being desirous to advance religion and learning in Ireland, have commanded our endeavours to improve their interest for the promoting of that work according to the trust by them reposed in us. In pursuance of which trust we have inquired into the present state and condition of the College of Dublin and do find the said College furnished with very few officers or other members fit to be continued there. The consideration whereof (and the house being at present visited with the pestilence) moved us to dissolve that society until it shall please God to remove the sickness and some means found out to establish a course which may probably conduce to those good ends. In order thereunto we desire that you (whom we find to be one of the Trustees of that College) upon advice with Mr Thomas Goodwin (or such other persons as you shall conceive fit) will seriously consider what laws, rules, orders and constitutions are fit to be established in the said College. Wherein we desire that the educating of youth in the knowledge of God and principles of piety may be in the first place promoted, experience having taught that where learning attained before the work of grace upon the heart, it serves only to make a sharper opposition against the power of godliness. What God shall direct you in this matter we desire you to communicate to us with all convenient expedition, and likewise what qualifications are requisite in the admission of persons according to the course now used in the university: Date of Document: **01/07/1651-31/07/1651.** End of Document.

[Dunlop, No. 8]: **The Commissioners To Alderman Hutchinson.** “The packet you sent us came safely to our hands yesterday at night about seven of the clock with yours from Col. Hewson, for which we return you thanks, and for your care and mindfulness of us. There is no news of any concernment save the beginning of a rising in Wales, which began in Carmarthenshire; but our party fell upon them in the first rising and slew about thirty, took fifty and scattered the rest. Two or three ships of the French were taken by our fleet in the Straits. We desire you to send to Mr Hughes, the Secretary with you at Cork House, and require him to send us one hundred of the Excise Books, printed at Dublin, by this post or by the first opportunity, as also one hundred of the Articles of War, and if not printed to get them printed and sent with the first, and also to cause the letters enclosed [wanting] to be sent to Sir Theophilus Jones, to be sent to the army ; they came from England. These parts afford us no news but are at present quiet and free from the enemy. We hope we shall not be long from you.” Belfast: Date of Document: **07/07/1651.** End of Document.

Hi Oll-E. Can you search your knowledge and tell me if there were any banks in Cromwellian Ireland?

- *There is no evidence of banks existing in Cromwellian Ireland based on the documents reviewed. Financial matters during this period were managed through various forms of coinage and minting, as well as by individual collectors and treasurers appointed to oversee customs, excise, and other revenues. For example, there were references to managing clipped money and foreign coinage, establishing a mint to curb counterfeit coins, and the roles of specific individuals such as Robert Hughes, who was appointed Collector of Customs in Dublin.*
- *Therefore, it appears that formal banking institutions, as understood in the modern sense, did not exist in Ireland during the Cromwellian period. Instead, financial transactions and currency management were handled by appointed officials and through governmental decrees.*

Can you expand a bit on foreign coinage and establishing a mint?

- During the Cromwellian period in Ireland, significant issues arose due to the influx of counterfeit and low-quality foreign coinage. This situation led to considerable economic disruptions, including the displacement of legitimate English and Spanish coins, which merchants often exported for better exchange rates elsewhere. Consequently, the local money supply dwindled, affecting trade, plantation work, and the provision of necessary goods.
- The Council highlighted these problems to the Lord Protector, describing how the poor quality of circulating coins, mostly equivalent to brass, led to widespread discontent and refusal of the coins, which jeopardized the payment of contributions for maintaining the Protector's forces and threatened public order.
- In response, the Council proposed establishing a mint in Ireland. They emphasized that this would curb the importation of inferior coins, withdraw and melt down the existing bad coins, and produce smaller denominations necessary for daily transactions. However, they faced limitations under current directives and urgently requested intervention from the Protector.
- The Council's proposal also included detailed plans for the mint, which involved coining £20,000 or another suitable amount, to stabilize the financial situation. This measure aimed to make clipped money useful again and gradually eliminate inferior foreign coins. Nonetheless, they cautioned against hastily removing these coins from circulation due to their current necessity for paying troops.
- Additionally, the Council noted the economic losses caused by counterfeit foreign coins, especially coarse Peru pieces. An assay revealed significant losses when these coins were melted down and converted into sterling money. The Council, therefore, saw the mint as an essential step to reduce the circulation of base and counterfeit money, which threatened to destabilize the local economy further.

That's great to know. Can I have the bibliographical references for that information?

- Here are the detailed bibliographical references for the information regarding foreign coinage and the establishment of a mint in Cromwellian Ireland from the sources you requested:
- **Tanner Letters**
- **Source:** McNeill, Charles, and Tanner, Thomas. *The Tanner Letters: Original Documents and Notices of Irish Affairs in the Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries*. Dublin: The Stationery Office (IMC), 1943.
- **Page References:**
 - Issues of foreign coinage and the establishment of a mint were discussed, highlighting the economic impacts and proposals to remedy these issues (pp. 280-283).
- **RIA H2424**
- **Source:** Hardinge, William. Transcription of *Royal Irish Academy Ms. 2424* from the Surveyor General's collection at the Custom House Dublin, early nineteenth century.
- **Page References:**
 - Articles discussing the necessity and proposals for establishing a mint, dealing with clipped and counterfeit foreign coins, and the economic implications of these issues (pp. 65, 66, 139, 142, 148)