# A Die Study of James I Shillings – Second Issue, mm Key

# **Gary Oddie and Michael Thompson**

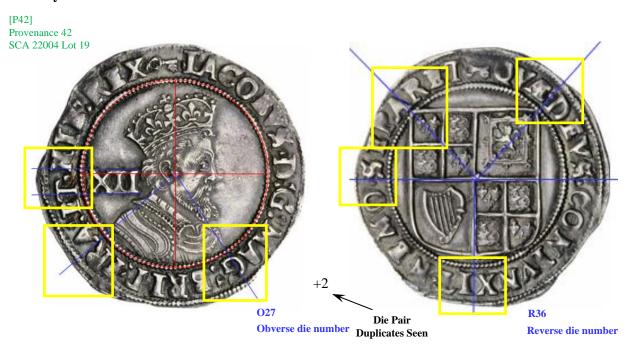
#### Introduction

This note continues the die studies of James I shillings, working backwards through the mintmarks of the second issue. Here the mintmark Key is presented – issued between 17<sup>th</sup> May 1609 and 11<sup>th</sup> May 1610 and when £11 4s 11d of silver was in the Pyx trial. This is the beginning of the period when no crowns or half-crowns were struck.

## Method

The obverse image is scaled to fit a nominal inner circle (red) and the coin is rotated to make the XII horizontal and guidelines drawn above and below the XII (blue) and from the centre of the inner circle past the edge of the bust closest to the inner circle (blue). On the reverse the centre of the shield is used as the origin and guidelines drawn through the top left and top right corners of the shield (blue). The features in the yellow boxes are sufficient to identify the individual dies.

## **Summary of Results**



The table below lists the legend varieties in the usual alphabetical order, the same order in which the die study is presented.

Type		Obv. Legend	Obv. Dies	Rev. Dies	
Issue	Bust	Obv. Legenu	Obv. Dies	Rev. Dies	
	4 <sup>th</sup>	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	1	2	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> var	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	1	$1^{1}/_{2}$	
	5 <sup>th</sup>	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	20	$23^{1}/_{2}^{1}/_{2}$	
		IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX	11	13 1/2	

Totals 33 41

# The Die Study

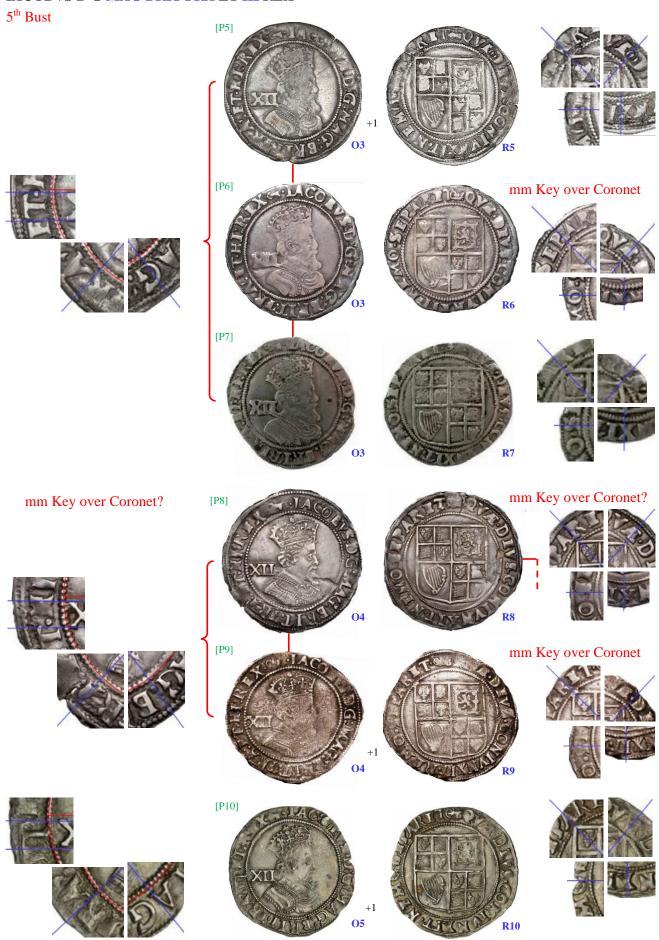
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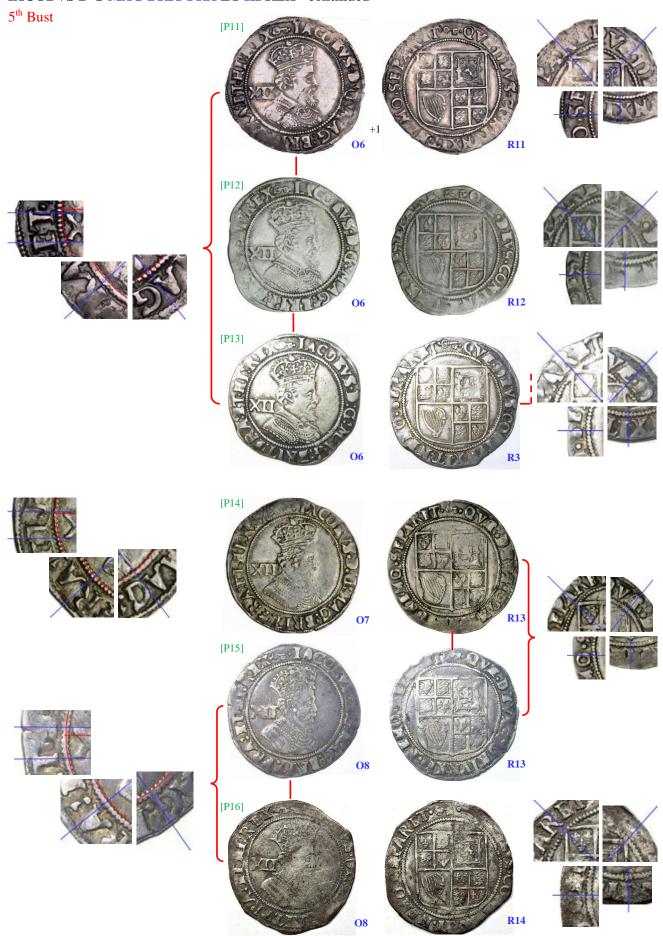


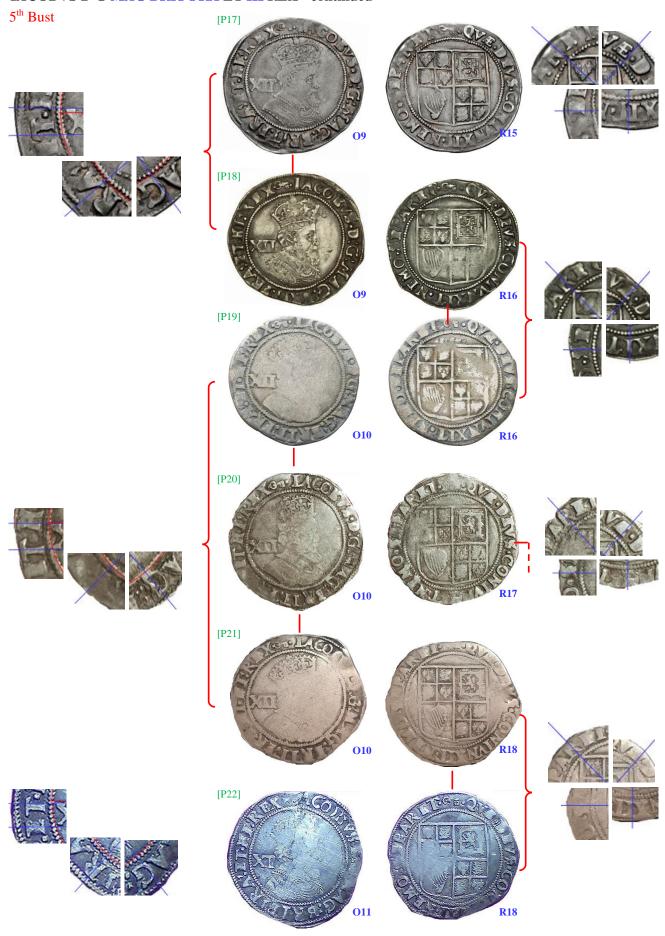
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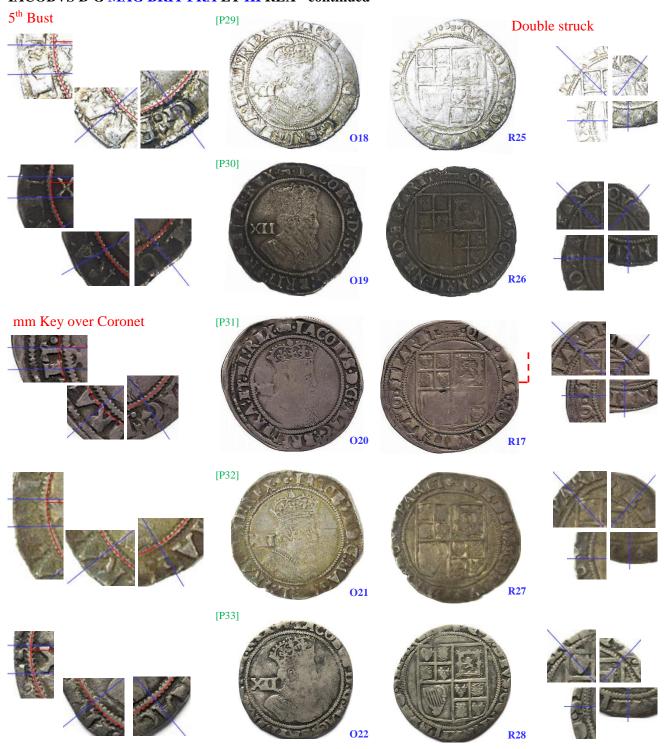
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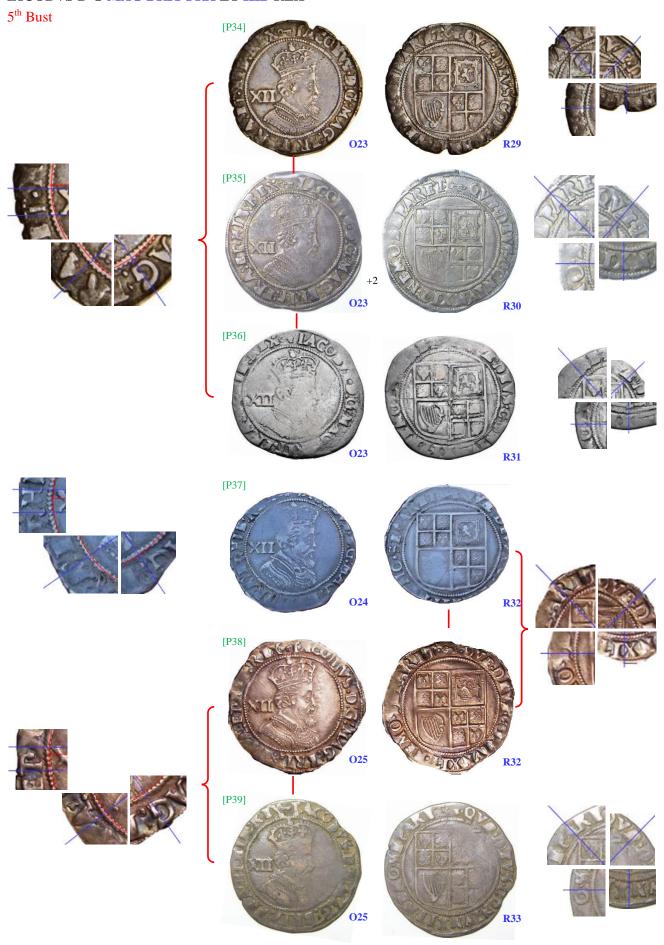








# IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX







## **Sources of Images and Acknowledgements**

The following are thanked for the use of their images:

[P1]	www	[P17]	CNG 23 Oct 2020 477 Lot 867	[P34]	SCA 26-27 Sep 2016 lot 2098
[P2]	Private Collection	[P18]	Baldwins Shop	[P35]	Private Collection
[P3]	Private Collection		Ashmolean Museum [P36] CNG 7 Jul		CNG 7 Jul 2021 495 Lot 729
[P4]	[24] Heritage 23 Sep 2005 Lot 13196		www	[P37]	Worthpoint
[P4a]	Christies 1 Jan 1970 Lot 2136	[P21]	www	[P38]	LCA 1 Jun 2014 Lot 1297
[P5]	www	[P22]	Worthpoint	[P39]	British Museum
[P6]	Davissons E-Auction 4 Lot 58	[P23]	eBay	[P40]	Private Collection
[P7]	Live Auctioneers	[P24]	Private Collection	[P41]	British Museum
[P8]	Noonans 18 Mar 2015 lot 259	[P25]	Private Collection	[P42]	SCA 22004 Lot 19
[P9]	LCA 07 Jun 2015 lot 1762	[P26]	British Museum	[P43]	Worthpoint
[P10]	SCA 21007 Lot 108	[P27]	Worthpoint	[P44]	Private Collection
[P11]	Noonans 4 Dec 2013 lot 2496	[P28]	eBay	[P45]	British Museum
[P12]	SCA17011 28Mar2017 lot 1789	[P29]	Private Collection	[P46]	Bonhams 17 Oct 2006 lot 1192
[P13]	Private Collection	[P30]	eBay	[P47]	Private Collection
[P14]	Spink Auction 21006 lot 147	[P31]	Baldwins 14 Feb 2009 Lot 76	[P48]	eBay
[P15]	Private Collection	[P32]	Live Auctioneers		
[P16]	eBay	[P33]	Private Collection		

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## **Discussion and Conclusions**

On 11<sup>th</sup> May 1610 there was £11 4s 11d of silver at the Pyx trial, comprising 1/- 6d, 2d, 1d and ½d. The period covered since the trial for the mm Coronet issue (17<sup>th</sup> May 1609) is just a few days under 12 months. In terms of rarity this might be considered normal, neither common nor rare and 56 specimens have been found.

A new bust was recently reported, markedly different from the usual 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> busts.<sup>(1)</sup> It is closer in shape and size to the 4<sup>th</sup> bust and so is catalogued here as a 4<sup>th</sup> bust variety (**O2** [P3]). A further specimen from the same obv. die has been found **O2** [P4].

There are several minor varieties of the 5<sup>th</sup> bust. Variations include the shape of the crown, the number of pearls on the upper arches, the position of the arches relative to the monde (central sphere under the cross) and the shape of the cross itself. These will be reviewed when all of the mintmarks bearing the 5<sup>th</sup> bust have been completed.

A few dies show clearly overstruck mint marks (O20, R6, R9, R21, and R41), others are less obvious (O4 and R8), and some are very indistinct mintmarks (R34 and R35).

As a general impression, some of the dies continued to be used when they were in a very corroded state – compare the two specimens of **O25** [P38 is in a much earlier state than P39]

With just 56 specimens struck from 33 obverse and 41 reverse dies, the sample is still not ideal. The table below presents the usual statistical analysis for shillings with mintmark Key.

		Obverse	Reverse
Sample size	n	56	56
Number of dies	d	33	41
Singletons	$d_1$	20	27
2 examples	$d_2$	7	13
3 examples	$d_3$	3	1
4 examples	$d_4$	2	
5 examples	$d_5$	1	
6 examples	$d_6$		
Coverage	$C_{est}$	0.64	0.52
	d.	45	64
Estimated dies	$d_{est}$	67	105
	$d_{+}$	100	174

**Table 1.** Die statistics of the James I shillings, second issue, mintmark Key.

As with some of the studies of the later mintmarks already published, the coverage could be better. Doubling the sample size would certainly narrow down the range of estimated dies.

## References

(1) G. Oddie. A New Bust Type for James I Shillings. *BNS Blog* 16 October 2021. https://britnumsoc.files.wordpress.com/2021/10/james-i-oddie-blog-002.pdf

