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

# **Gary Oddie and Michael Thompson**

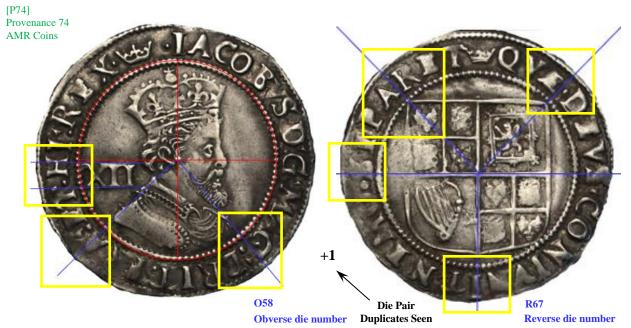
#### Introduction

This note continues the die studies of James I shillings, working backwards through the mintmarks of the second issue. Here the mintmark Coronet is presented – issued between  $11^{\text{th}}$  November 1607 and  $17^{\text{th}}$  May, 1609 when £67 2s 5½d of silver was presented at the Trial of the Pyx. This is the end of the period where a full set of denominations had been issued: 5s, 2/6, 1/-, 6d, 2d, 1d and ½d. Silver crowns and half-crowns would not reappear for over a decade until the Trial of the Pyx on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1621 for the third issue coinage mintmark Rose.

This mintmark has the first appearance of the 5<sup>th</sup> Bust. Morrieson wrote in the 1907 BNJ "Fifth Bust, 1608-1619. - The armour is plain, hair longer and brushed back. Legends same as before, but occasionally MA: for MAG: and BRI: for BRIT. There is generally a pellet each side of the mint mark. The bust on some of the shillings of the key and bell marks appears to be shorter than on the others."<sup>(1)</sup> The only addition to this appears in North<sup>(3)</sup>, where the mintmarks are listed along with a footnote "A variety has a single arched crown (i.m. Coronet)."

#### 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 edges 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 first section of this blog will identify six different varieties of the fifth bust which also has the advantage of, hopefully, making the sorting of the images and die study easier. Having worked backwards through the mintmarks of the second issue, the die studies of the other mintmarks bearing the  $5^{th}$  bust are completed and available for inspection. This allows other varieties of the  $5^{th}$  bust to be identified, though only busts **5.1**, **5.3** and **5.4** are found with the coronet mintmark.

Though being referred to as bust varieties it is the details of the crowns that provide the fingerprints to identify the main differences, as follows: Inner arches (Yes, No), Pearls on Cross pattée (Yes/No), Pearls on each arch (4, 5, or 6) and as a final descriptor, the way the arches meet the monde separates **5.2** from **5.3** and **5.5** from **5.6**.

#### Varieties of the 5<sup>th</sup> Bust











[Px]



















Inner arches	No
Pearls on cross pattée	Yes
Pearls on each arch	6
Main arch position to monde	Under

Tall pearl closest to monde often merges with monde. Cross Pattée similar size to cross on monde.

#### Coronet O28

Inner arches	No
Pearls on cross pattée	Yes
Pearls on each arch	.5
Main arch position to monde	Under

Arches merge with top of cross. Cross Pattée larger than cross on monde.

Key **031** 

Inner arches	No
Pearls on cross pattée	Yes
Pearls on each arch	5
Main arch position to monde	Under

#### Pearls further from arches. Arches don't reach monde. Cross Pattée larger than cross on monde.

Coronet 057

Inner arches	Yes
Pearls on cross pattée	No
Pearls on each arch	5
Main arch position to monde	Under

Higher more rounded arches. Oval monde away from arches. Top cross vertical merges with monde.

#### Coronet O58

Inner arches	Yes
Pearls on cross pattée	Yes
Pearls on each arch	4
Main arch position to monde	Under
Bell O6	

Inner arches	Yes
Pearls on cross pattée	Yes
Pearls on each arch	.4
Main arch position to monde	Middle

Key **O27** 

This is a first attempt to distinguish the various 5<sup>th</sup> bust varieties. Most of the known 5<sup>th</sup> bust shillings are **B5.1**, B5.4 or B5.6 and shillings with B5.2, B5.3 and B5.5 are only known from a single die. With this in mind, there is a real chance that other varieties of the 5<sup>th</sup> bust exist.

The sequence presented above has been devised to make identification easier rather than suggesting a chronological sequence. This will be considered in more detail when this series of die studies is complete and analysed as a whole.

A total of 92 specimens with mm Coronet have been found. With just six die pair duplicates, the statistics are not going to be good. The £67 2s 51/2d is the largest sum of silver at the pyx for the die studies presented so far (mms Bell to Trefoil) where the next largest is £49 8s 2d for the first trial of the mm trefoil on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1625.

#### **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.

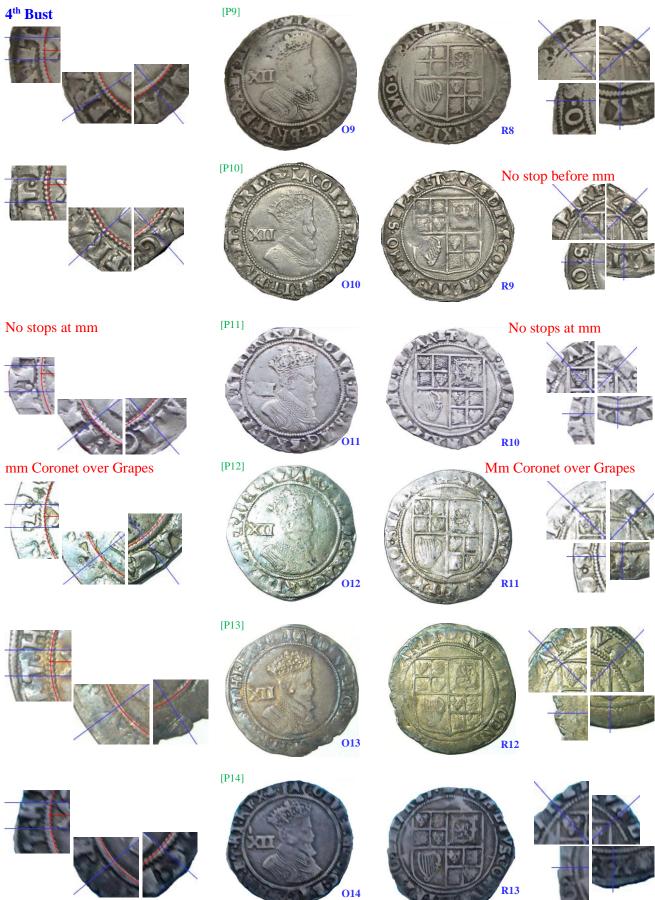
Туре		- Obv. Legend	Oby, Dies	Rev. Dies
Issue	Bust	- Obv. Legenu	Obv. Dies	Kev. Dies
	4 <sup>th</sup>	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	14	13
	4	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX	9	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>a</b> 1	5.1	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	25	28 1/2 2/3 2/3
$2^{nd}$	5.1	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX	8	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	5.3	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX	1	1
	5.4	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX	3	3
	5.4	IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX	8	10
		Totals	68	79

#### The Die Study

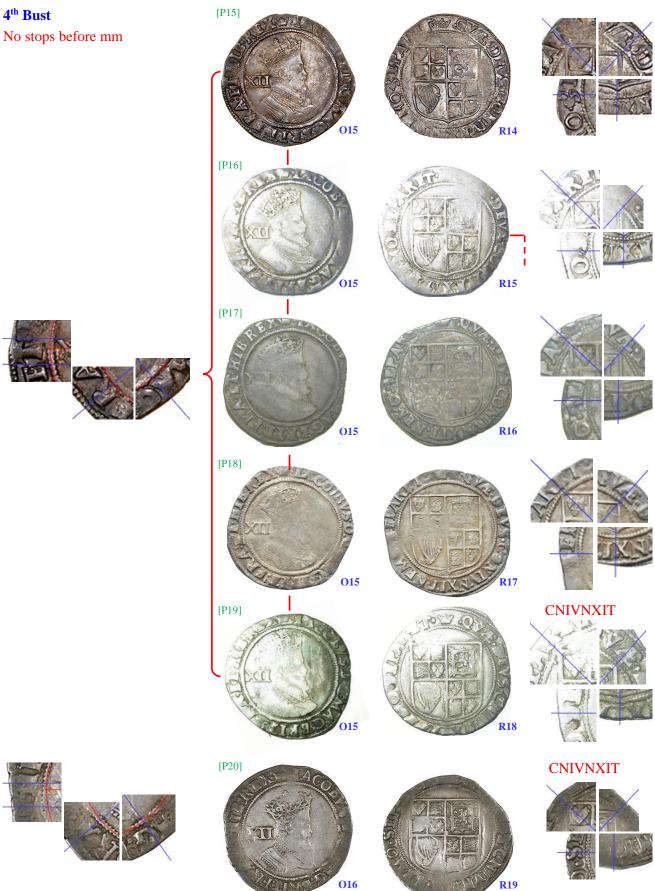
# 4<sup>th</sup> Bust [P1] 01 **R1** [P2] **R1**

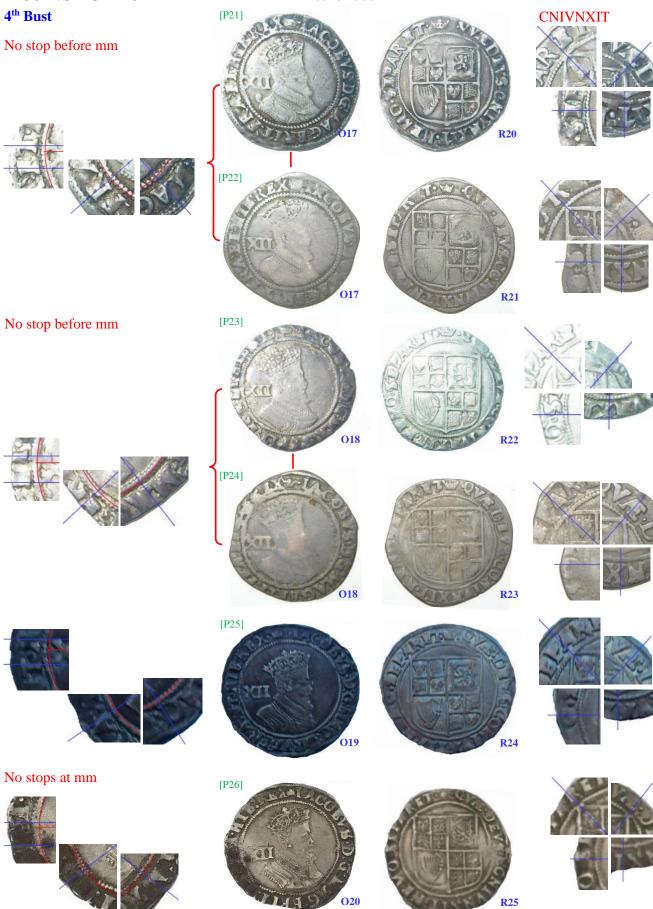
#### IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX





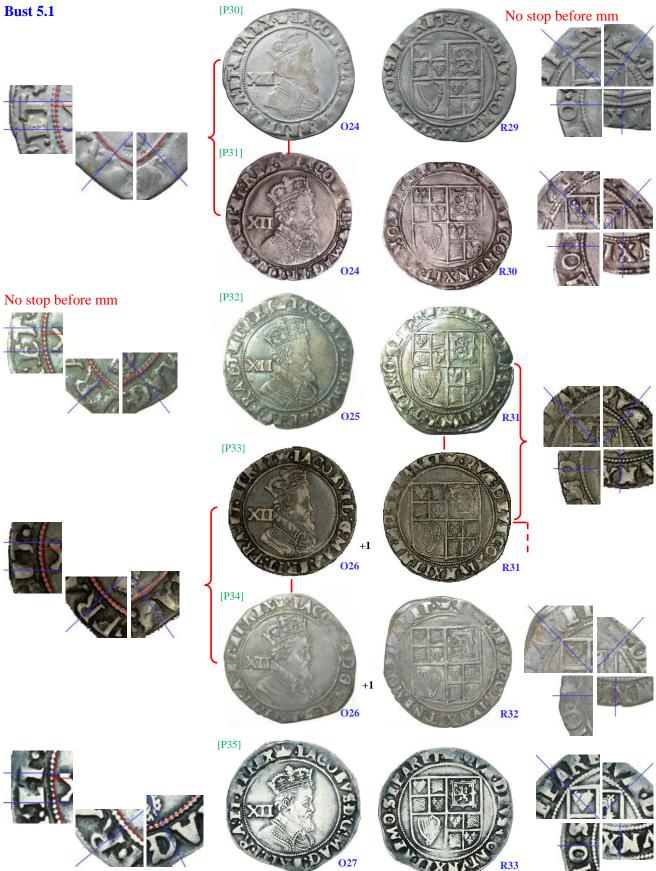
#### IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX

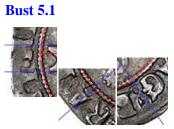






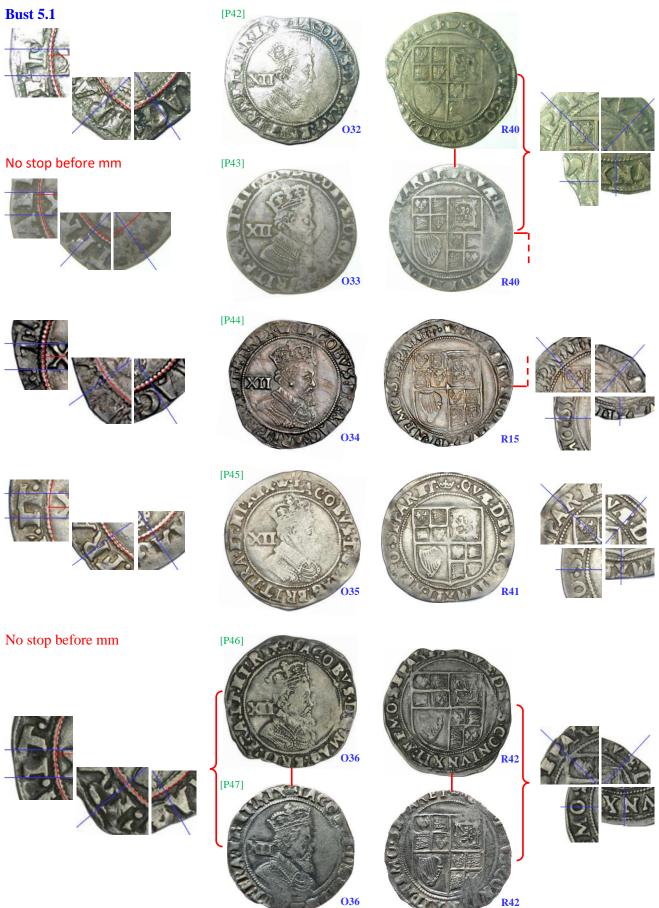
# IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX

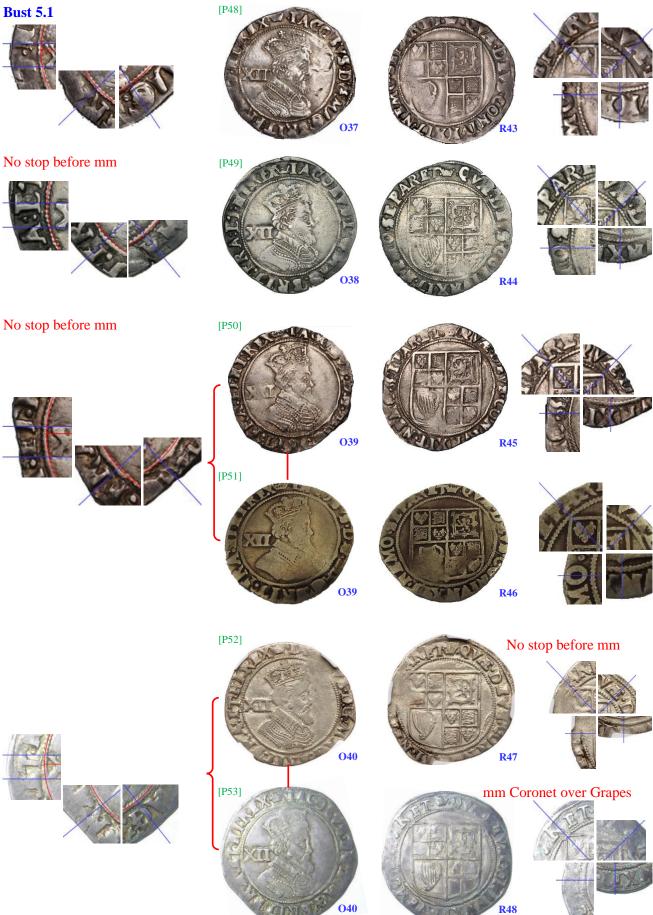


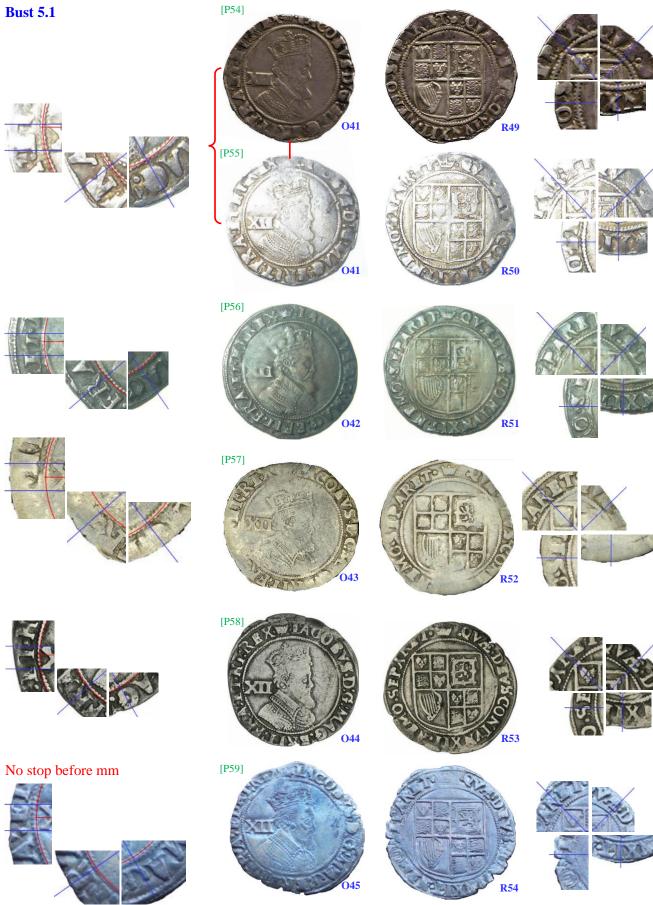


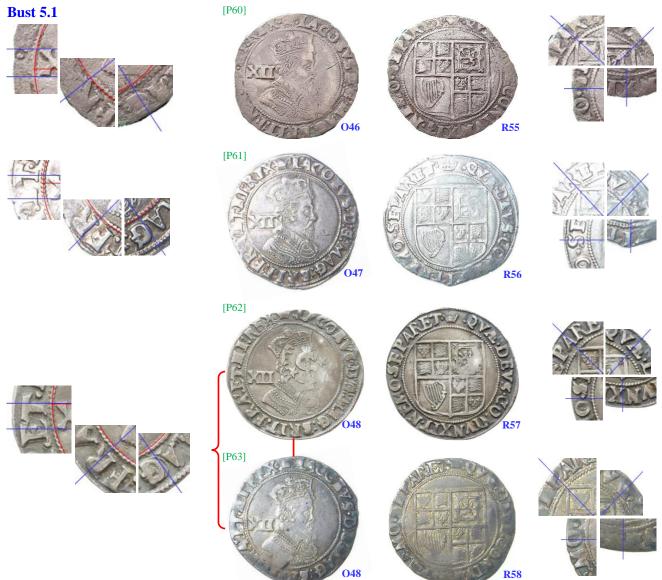




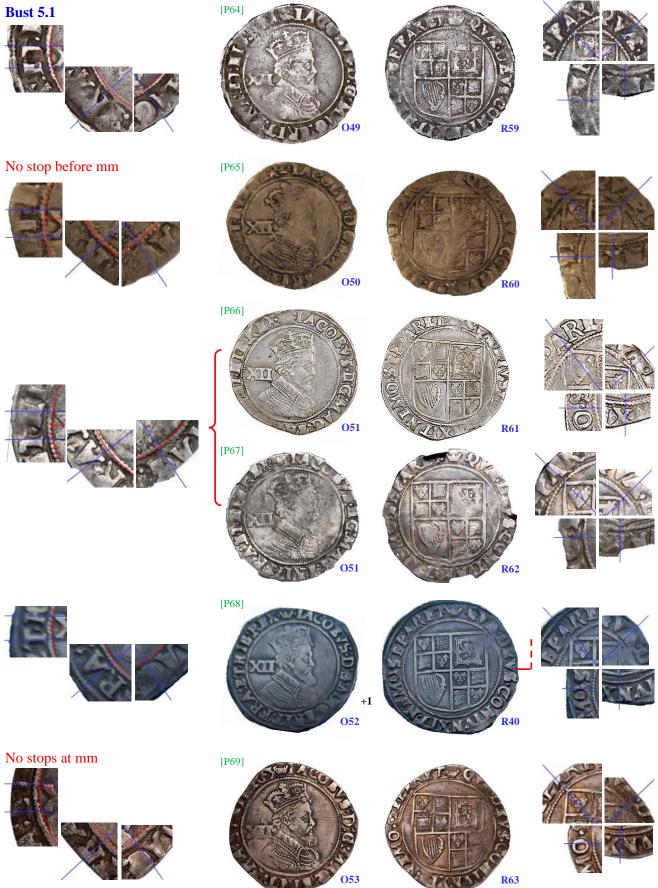








#### IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX





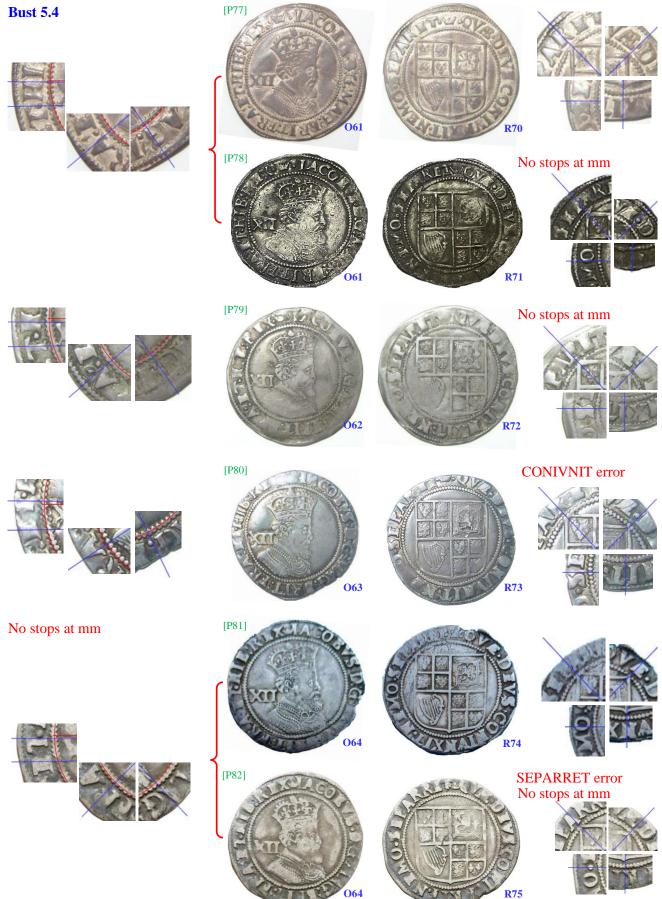
#### IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX



# IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX



# 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]	eBay	[P30]	Ashmolean Museum	[P59]	eBay
[P2]	DNW 8 Dec 2014 Lot 2394	[P31]	Stacks 14 Jan 2022 Lot 7192	[P60]	eBay
[P3]	eBay	[P32]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P61]	Private Collection
[P4]	Private Collection	[P33]	eBay	[P62]	Ashmolean Museum
[P5]	Private Collection	[P34]	British Museum	[P63]	Private Collection
[P6]	British Museum	[P35]	DNW 1 Dec 2020 lot 384	[P64]	eBay
[P7]	eBay	[P36]	DNW 5 Dec 2012 Lot 245	[P65]	eBay
[P8]	British Museum	[P37]	DNW 4 May 2021 lot 89a	[P66]	DNW 6 Jul 2005 Lot 22a
[P9]	eBay	[P38]	SCA 13 Dec 2022 Lot 138	[P67]	eBay
[P10]	DNW 9 Oct 2019 Lot 2136	[P39]	DNW 16 Sep 2015 Lot 728ax	[P68]	Private Collection
[P11]	eBay	[P40]	Private Collection	[P69]	Baldwins 27 Sep 2018 Lot 1053
[P12]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P41]	British Museum	[P70]	DNW 23 Jan 2020 Lot 115
[P13]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P42]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P71]	SCA 7 Oct 2020 Lot 1753
[P14]	Private Collection	[P43]	British Museum	[P72]	Baldwins 28 Sep 2010 Lot 351
[P15]	DNW 17 Mar 2010 Lot 428	[P44]	DNW 6 Feb 2013 Lot 448	[P73]	DNW 21 Mar 2016 Lot 640
[P16]	Private Collection	[P45]	DNW 6 Feb 2013 Lot 447	[P74]	AMR Coins
[P17]	British Museum	[P46]	SCA 20 Jul 2021 Lot 5665	[P75]	Private Collection
[P18]	Ashmolean Museum	[P47]	eBay	[P76]	Stacks 22 Aug 2022 Lot 31190
[P19]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P48]	DNW 16 Sep 2015 Lot 729	[P77]	British Museum
[P20]	Private Collection	[P49]	DNW 18 Sep 2017 Lot 377	[P78]	eBay
[P21]	Private Collection	[P50]	Davissons 9 Nov 2022 Lot153	[P79]	British Museum
[P22]	British Museum	[P51]	eBay	[P80]	Private Collection
[P23]	Private Collection	[P52]	Goldberg 2 Feb 2016 Lot 3993	[P81]	Private Collection
[P24]	British Museum	[P53]	Private Collection	[P82]	Ashmolean Museum
[P25]	Private Collection	[P54]	SJA 8 Feb 2008 Lot 132	[P83]	British Museum
[P26]	eBay	[P55]	Private Collection	[P84]	Private Collection
[P27]	Noble 02.04.2019 Lot 1565	[P56]	Fitzwilliam Museum	[P85]	Fitzwilliam Museum
[P28]	Noble 28.03.2017 Lot 2375	[P57]	DNW 2 Feb 2021 lot 195	[P86]	Private Collection
[P29]	eBay	[P58]	SCA 7 Oct 2020 Lot 1847		

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#### **Discussion and Conclusions**

On  $17^{\text{th}}$  May 1609 there was £67 2s 5½d of silver at the trial of the pyx, representing coins struck since  $11^{\text{th}}$  November 1607.

Six distinct varieties of the 5<sup>th</sup> bust have been identified, three of which can be found with mm coronet.

Five of the dies show the mintmark Coronet over struck on the previous mintmark, Grapes (**R5**, **O2/R11**, **R28**, **R48**). With such a large output, it is maybe not surprising that there are a range of die sinker's errors, notably all on the reverse: CONIVNIT (**R72**), SEPARRET (**R75**), and three different dies have CNIVNXIT (**R18**, **R19**, **R20**).

With just 92 specimens struck from 68 obverse and 79 reverse dies, and just 6 die pair duplicates, this is already suggesting that the sample is very small and the statistics very poor. The table below presents the usual statistical analysis for shillings with mintmark Coronet.

		Obverse	Reverse
Sample size	n	92	92
Number of dies	d	68	79
Singletons	d <sub>1</sub>	49	70
2 examples	$d_2$	17	7
3 examples	d <sub>3</sub>		
4 examples	d <sub>4</sub>	1	2
5 examples	d <sub>5</sub>	1	
6 examples	$d_6$		
Coverage	C <sub>est</sub>	0.47	0.24
	d-	131	264
Estimated dies	dest	198	477
	d+	302	904

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

At this point it would normally be suggested that doubling the sample size would help with the statistical predictions of the number of dies, and of course it would. However, though shillings with mm coronet are reasonably easy to obtain, adding another 100 or more pieces would be very challenging and likely take many years.

Extrapolating these numbers into the earlier mintmarks also suggests there are some very large die studies yet to be completed.

From the die study presented here:

Date of Pyx	Mintmark	Issue	Silver at Pyx	Calculated Obv Dies	Calculated Rev Dies
17 <sup>th</sup> May 1609	Coronet	2	£67 2s 5½d	198	447

For the mintmarks yet to be completed:

Date of Pyx	Mintmark Issu	Iceno	Silver at Pyx	Predicted Obv	Predicted Rev
Date of Fyx		Issue	Sliver at Fyx	Dies	Dies
22 <sup>nd</sup> May 1604	Thistle	1	£129 15s 3½d	383	864
20 <sup>th</sup> June 1605	Lys	1	£105 15s 6½d	312	704
20 <sup>m</sup> June 1605	Lys	2	£92 14s 1½d	273	617
10 <sup>th</sup> July 1606	Rose	2	£154 13s 3d	456	1030
30 <sup>th</sup> June 1607	Scallop	2	£70 0s 10d	221	500
11 <sup>th</sup> November 1607	Grapes	2	£26 9s 6d	78	176

There are many assumptions in the above table, and it will be interesting to see how close the die studies of the shillings of each of the remaining mintmarks get to these numbers.

#### **References and Acknowledgements**

- (1) H.W. Morrieson, 'The busts of James I on his silver coinage' *BNJ* vol. 3 (1906), pp173-79. https://www.britnumsoc.org/publications/Digital%20BNJ/pdfs/1906\_BNJ\_3\_10.pdf
- (2) H.W. Morrieson, 'The English silver coins of James I' *BNJ* vol. 4 (1907), pp165-78. https://www.britnumsoc.org/publications/Digital%20BNJ/pdfs/1907\_BNJ\_4\_10.pdf
- (3) J.J. North. *English Hammered Coinage, Volume 2 Edward I to Charles II, 1272-1662.* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Spink, 1991.

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