

**The Coinages of the United Provinces (the northern Netherlands), of the Spanish (southern) Netherlands, Spain, and England in the 17th Century**

<b>Coin</b>	<b>Years issued</b>	<b>Weight in grams</b>	<b>Fineness out of 1.000</b>	<b>Fine Silver Contents in grams</b>	<b>Value in 1606 in stuivers*</b>	<b>Value in 1659 in stuivers*</b>	<b>Value in 1681 in stuivers*</b>
<b>United Provinces:</b>							
Stuiver (a)	1619-1681	1.310	0.333	0.4367	1	1	--
Stuiver (b)	1681-1791	0.810	0.583	0.4725	--	--	1
Rijksdaalder	1606-1700	28.873	0.875	25.2639	47	52	52
Leeuwendaalder	1606-1713	27.535	0.743	20.4585	38	42	42
Silver Rijder	1659-1798	32.397	0.938	30.3884	--	63	63
Silver Dukaat	1659-1798	27.927	0.868	24.2406	--	50	50
Silver Gulden	1681-1806	10.491	0.911	9.5573	--	--	20
<b>Spanish Netherlands</b>							
Patagon	1645	28.108	0.872	24.5102		50	50
Dukatoon	1645	32.458	0.939	30.4781		63	63
<b>Spain</b>							
Reals of Eight (a)	1643-1686	27.923	0.931	25.9963		53	53
Reals of Eight (b)	1686-1707	27.840	0.931	25.9190		53	53

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<b>England</b>							
Teston (Shilling)	1601-1816	6.010	0.925	5.559		12	12
Penny	1601-1816	0.502	0.925	0.464		1	1

\* 20 stuivers = 1 gulden or florin (guilder), as the Dutch money-of-account. In that Dutch money-of-account, the *stuiver* was subdivided into 8 *duiten*.

The *stuiver*, equivalent to the shilling in this Dutch money-of-account (bank florin) was originally a silver coin worth 2d (two-pence) in the old Flemish money-of-account, the *pond groot Vlaams* or *livre gros flamande*. It was then also known as the *patard* or *dubbel groot*.

In the older Flemish monetary system, there was another money-of-account system known as the *livre d'Artois* or *livre de quarante gros* (40d); and thus 20 *stuivers* equalled one *livre d'Artois*, as the model for the later 15<sup>th</sup> century Habsburg and then the Dutch florin money-of-account.

*The Florin, Gulden, or Guilder*: from 1466

On 23 May 1466, Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy struck the first of several series of gold florins: the Florin of St. Andrew (Sint Andries), which was almost an exact replica of the current Rhenish florin, or Florin of the Four Electors (Count Palatine of the Rhine, archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne), which had been struck as the chief gold coin of north-west Germany, from 1354. Philip's St Andrew florin similarly had a fineness of 19 carats, and contained 3.399 g fine gold (vs. 3.406 g in the current Rhenish florin). Its initial official value was 3s. 5d *groot* = 41d. *groot*. This marked a now permanent shift away from French gold coins to German gold coins, as the model for Burgundian-Habsburg coins.

From about this time the old *livre d'Artois* (*livre de quarante gros*) had been revived as a money-of-account popularly known as the florin, or in Dutch, as the *gulden* – from which is derived the English name *guilder*: thus again worth 40d. *groot* Flemish. Thus six such florins = £1 *groot* (i.e., 6 \* 40 = 240d).

In this money of account, the current silver double *groot* or *patard* or *stuiver*, as it now more commonly called, worth 2d., in effect served as the shilling, in that 20 stuivers = 1 florin, or *gulden*, or *guilder*. Note that this was close to the original value of the gold Florin of St. Andrew, worth 41d

*groot.*

**Source:**

Van Gelder, H. E., and Hoc, M., *Les monnaies des Pays-Bas bourguignons et espagnols, 1434-1713: Répertoire générale* (Amsterdam: J. Schulman, (1960).

Munro, John H., 'Money and Coinage of the Age of Erasmus: An historical and analytical glossary with particular reference to France, the Low Countries, England, the Rhineland and Italy', in Sir Roger Mynors, Douglas Thomson, and Wallace Ferguson, eds., *The Collected Works of Erasmus: The Correspondence of Erasmus*, Vol. 1: *Letters 1 to 151, A.D. 1484 - 1500* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974), pp. 311-48.