

A Preliminary Examination of the *Leeuwengroot* as Mentioned in Medieval Accounts Part Four: Jan Symons Zoon van Bisanten

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This is Part Four of our report on the *leeuwengroot* as found in medieval documents. It is assumed that the reader has read (and understood) Part One (the accounts of Jan Meester Lams Zoon, ref. 68), Part Two (the accounts of Heynric de Rode, ref. 73) and Part Three (the accounts of Florens van der Boechorst and of Gheret Heynens, ref. 78); we will not be repeating the basic information regarding medieval bookkeeping as given in previous reports.

The terms *socius* and *gezel* are basically interchangeable. We will attempt to use *socius* for the coin and *gezel* for the “bookkeeping value” and *rekenpond*, as much as possible.

Part Three: Errata & Addenda

Consider the following (from our report on the accounts of Florens van der Boechorst):

“This would have required some kind of *groot goed geld* (of account) with a *denier* valued at 1.5 *ḡ holland*. Such a *groot* would have had a value of 12 *ḡ holland*. This would be the ~~theoretical~~ *pond groot holland*, of which we know of no example being used. The “*groot of 8 ḡ holland*” seems to have been the norm.”^[78]

– Torongo (ref. 78), p. 12

Astute readers will have already noticed the problem with the text cited here. The *groot* under discussion here, the “*groot goed geld*” would have had a value of **8 *ḡ holland*** and a value of 12 *ḡ* “*denier goed geld*”, not *deniers holland*. We lost track of the plot a bit here.

Any “*denier groot*” will, by definition, be worth 12 *ḡ* “*groot*”; 1 *ḡ^{gr}* *X* will, by definition, be worth 12 *ḡ* *X*, 1 *ḡ^{gr}* *Y* will, by definition, be worth 12 *ḡ* *Y*, and 1 *ḡ^{gr}* *Z* will be worth 12 *ḡ* *Z* (etc.).

It remains likely that Hamaker was correct, and that the clerk wrote *pounds* when he should have written *schild* (*écu*) in the account entries. All of the other posts in the FvdB accounts regarding “*goed geld*” have to do with an *écu* worth c. 160 *ḡ holland*, and they have nothing to do with a 1 : 1.5 ratio (8 *ḡ* : 12 *ḡ*).

The Groot of 8 d Holland

“Alle hofrekeningen stellen het pond groten (of Vlaams) gelijk aan 240 groten, maar in de dijkgraafsrekeningen wordt hiervoor 30 groten aangehouden, het zogenaamde pond Hollands.”^[1]

– van Gent (ed.), p. xxxv

Let us assume for the sake of argument that the first part of this statement is correct, and that the terms *pond groot* and *pond [groot] vlaams* (‘Flemish’) are interchangeable. This gives us a name to which we can finally attach the *denier of account*, 12 of which were worth 8 *denier holland* (as discussed in our previous reports, and here above):

$$1.5 \text{ d } vlaams = 1 \text{ d } holland$$

$$12 \text{ d } vlaams = 8 \text{ d } holland$$

$$1 \text{ groot } vlaams = 8 \text{ d } holland \quad (= 12 \text{ d } vlaams)$$

The relationships between the £ β d *vlaams* and the £^{gr} β^{gr} d^{gr} *vlaams* are the usual 12-12-20:

$$1 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 12 \text{ d } vlaams$$

$$\times 12 \quad = 1 \text{ } \beta^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 12 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 144 \text{ d } vlaams$$

$$\times 20 \quad = 1 \text{ } \text{£}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 240 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 2,880 \text{ d } vlaams$$

$$240 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 1 \text{ } \text{£}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} \quad \text{i.e. } 12 \times 12 \text{ d } \times 20 \beta = 2,880 \text{ d } vlaams$$

$$30 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} = 1 \text{ } \text{£} \text{ holland} = 240 \text{ d } holland$$

$$12 \text{ d } holland = 1 \beta \text{ holland}$$

$$20 \beta \text{ holland} = 1 \text{ } \text{£} \text{ holland} = 240 \text{ d } holland$$

$$18 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} \text{ vlaams} = 12 \beta \text{ holland} \quad = 1 \text{ [new] } \text{écu}$$

$$216 \text{ d } vlaams = 144 \text{ d } holland \quad = 1 \text{ [new] } \text{écu}$$

This is a ratio of 1.5 : 1.

This *pond vlaams* was a *money of account*, that did not necessarily coincide with the sole *groot* coin being minted in Flanders at the time: the *socius* / *gezel* / *leeuwengroot*. Only when the *socius* was valued at 8 d *holland* and at 12 d *vlaams*, would the *pond gezel* and the *pond vlaams* been one and the same (1 *socius* = 12 d *vlaams* and 12 d *gezel*).

THE ACCOUNTS OF JAN SYMONS ZOON VAN BISANTEN

We are going to continue our investigation into 14th century documents with the accounts of **Jan Symons Zoon van Bisanten**.

Hamaker

Ref. 2

We have taken the Jan Symons Zoon van Bisanten accounts from Hamaker, whose transcriptions are the only version available (as far as we know), without tracking down and inspecting the original, medieval documents. We are therefore relying on Hamaker's transcriptions to be accurate. We are unaware of any subsequent literature having been published regarding these particular accounts.

The accounts of Jan Symons Zoon van Bisanten, *rentmeester* of Zuidholland, can be found on pp. 233-254 of the first volume of Hamaker's Holland transcription (ref. 2). The accounts cover the period 1 August, 1342 – 1 August, 1343.

On pp. 234, 237 & 241, the name of the *rentmeester* is given as: *Jan Symons s.* On p. 236-238, we find: *Jan Symons sone*. On p. 238, he refers to himself as *Jan Simons* and as *Jan Symons soens van Bisanten*.

Gezellen (Coins)

We pored through all of the JSvB account entries, looking for the word *socio*, *socios*, *socius*, *socii*, *sociorum*, *soc.*, and/or anything else similar, as well as the word *gezel*, *ghezelle*, *gheselle*, *ghez.*, etc. In addition, we looked over the entries in general, looking for references to other coin types or anything else interesting of whatever nature.

Bear in mind the previously mentioned difference between *gezellen* **coins** and *gezellen* **human companions** (ref. 68, p. 4).

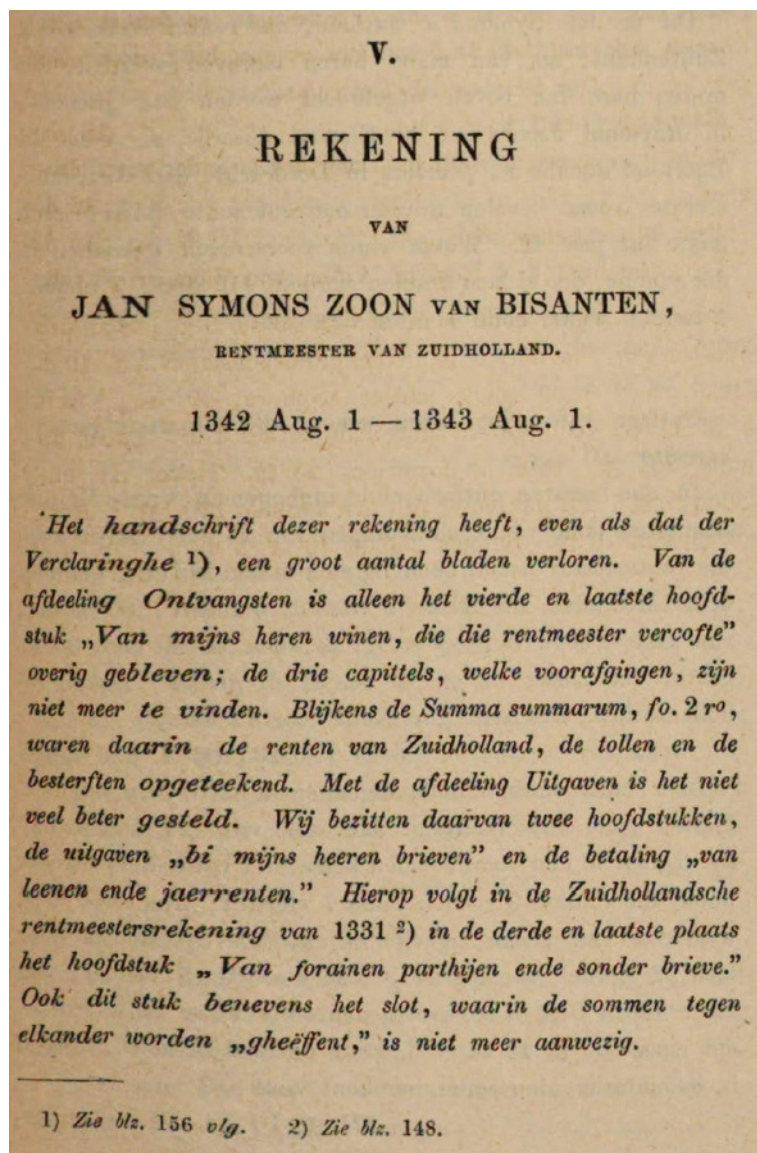
There are several posts in the accounts that mention the *socius* (*gezel*) and its value of 7 *ḡ holland* or 7 ½ *ḡ holland*. Many of these references to the *socius* coin seem to have little or no bearing on the particular account entries involved; the value of the *socius* is only included as a general reference. It is not possible to determine if any of these transactions involved actual *socius* coins.

In this report:

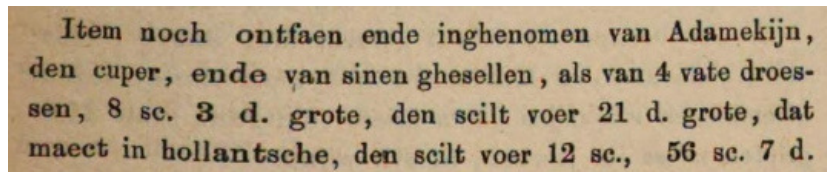
Amounts that are underlined are taken *verbatim* from the original documents, while those that are not, are the calculations performed by ourselves and/or the medieval clerk(s), and the corresponding results.

Words in [square brackets] are absent from the original text, but have been inserted by us in order to clarify the text.

Words in **red** indicate something that is incorrect or suspect.



Pond Vlaams



Item noch ontfaen ende inghenomen van Adamekijn,
den cuper, ende van sinen ghesellen, als van 4 vate droes-
sen, 8 sc. 3 d. grote, den scilt voer 21 d. grote, dat
maect in hollantsche, den scilt voer 12 sc., 56 sc. 7 d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 235 ^[1]

$$8 \beta^{\text{gr}} 3 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} = 1,188 \text{ d vlaams}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 21 \text{ d}^{\text{gr}} = 252 \text{ d vlaams per écu}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \beta [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d holland per écu}$$

$$56 \beta 7 \text{ d} [\text{holland}] = 679 \text{ d holland}$$

$$(252 \div 144 = 1.75) \times 679 \text{ d holland} = 1,188.25 \text{ d}$$

$$1.75 \text{ d vlaams} = 1 \text{ d holland}$$

This is not the previously discussed $1 \frac{1}{2} : 1$ ratio *vlaams* : *holland* (see p. 2 above).

The *ghesellen* mentioned in the entry are human companions.

In den eersten als van 50 stic wijns ende een stic te
vullinc wine, die Jan Symons s. sende van mijns heren
winen tot Ghent an Symon van der Zekel, omtrent sente
Margrieten dach int jaer 42, als van allen oncoste, die
daer up ghegaen es van Dordrecht tot Ghent toe, den
gheselle voer 7 d. holl. gherekent, 22 ~~£~~ 19½ d. holl.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 239^[1]

About St. Margaret's Day, 1342

“...den gheselle voer 7 d. holl. gherekent, ...”

22 £ 19.5 d holland = 5,299.5 d holland

5,299 d holland = **757 socius @ 7 d holland**

This is the first post to mention the *socius* (*gezel*) coin. It is not readily apparent why the value of a *gezel* is relevant to this entry, unless perhaps they were physically involved in this transaction.

The price of wine must have been 106 d holland per *stic*, which would work out to 5,300 d holland for 50 *stic*. This amount is not evenly divisible by 7 d holland per *socius*, however, while 5,299 d works out evenly to 757 *socius* coins @ 7 d holland. Apparently the difference was split, hence the extra ½ d holland in the final total

Soe hebben alle dese voerscreven stucken ghecost, beyde salmen, storen ende wine, overmids alle cost ende oncost, die daer up gheghaen is, gheliker wijs als die partien houden, daer mijns heren clercke gheene rekeninghe af en doen, 170 ƒ 5 sc. 1 d. holl. ende 1 mite. Hier of afgheslegghen die voerseide 12 salmen, die daer ane gebraken, eer dat men die salme mijns heren lude van sire herberghe leverde, ende men niet en weet waer dat se voeren, voer elken salm 5 sc. 10 d. holls., die maken 3 ƒ 10 sc. holl. Soe blives 166 ƒ 15 sc. 1 d. holl. ende een mite, eenen gheselle gherekent voer 7 d. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc. Dat maect, eenen scilt voer 12 sc.,
153 ƒ 18 sc. 6 d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 240^[1]

Costs for salmon purchased.

“...den gheselle voer 7 d ende enen scilt voer 13 β ...”

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7 \text{ d} [\text{holland}] \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \beta [\text{holland}] = 156 \text{ d} [\text{holland}] \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$166 \text{ ƒ } 15 \beta 1 \text{ d} \text{ holland} + 1 \text{ mite} = 40,021 \text{ d} \text{ holland} + 1 \text{ mite} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \beta [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d} \text{ holland} \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$153 \text{ ƒ } 18 \beta 1 \text{ d} \text{ holland} = 36,942 \text{ d} \text{ holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$(13 \beta \div 12 \beta) \times 36,942 \text{ d} \text{ holland} = 40,020.5 \text{ d} \text{ holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d} \text{ holland})$$

$$1 \text{ mite} = 0.5 \text{ d} \text{ holland}$$

Rather than a conversion from *pond vlaams* to *pond holland*, this seems to be a conversion from the old *écu* worth 156 $\text{d} \text{ holland}$ to the new *écu* worth 144 $\text{d} \text{ holland}$ (the same ratio as 13 β : 12 β).

It is not readily apparent why the value of a *gezel* is relevant to this entry, other than general information (unless such coins were used in the salmon transactions).

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tot sente Gheerdenberghe des dinxdaghes na sente Symon ende Judas dach int jaer ons Heeren 1342, als van coste, die mijns heeren ghesinde deden tot sente Gheerdenberghe des manendaghes up sente Symon ende Judas dach ende des dinxdaghes daerna al den dach, daer die summe of loept gheliker wijs, als die partielen houden, daer Ysebout, mijns heren clerc, of rekenen sal, 19 £ 7 sc. 6 d. holl., eenen gheselle voer 7 d. holl. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc. gherekent. Dat maect, eenen scilt gherekent voer 12 sc. holl., 17 £ 17 sc. 8½ d. holl.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 241 ^[1]

Tuesday after Sts. Symon and Judas, 1342

“...den gheselle voer 7 d ende enen scilt voer 13 β. gherekent...”

This seems to be another conversion from an *écu* worth 156 d *holland* to an *écu* worth 144 d *holland* (the same ratio as 13 β : 12 β).

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7 \text{ d } [\text{holland}]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \beta [\text{holland}] = 156 \text{ d } \text{holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d } \text{holland})$$

$$19 \text{ £ } 7 \beta 6 \text{ d } \text{holland} = 4,650 \text{ d } \text{holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d } \text{holland})$$

$$= 17 \text{ £ } 17 \beta 8.5 \text{ d } \text{holland} = 4,292.5 \text{ d } \text{holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } \text{holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \beta [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d } \text{holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } \text{holland})$$

$$(13 \beta \div 12 \beta) \times 4,292 \text{ d } \text{holland} = 4,649.6666666 \text{ d } \text{holland}$$

rounded up to 4,650 d *holland*
(*écu* = 156 d *holland*)

Item bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tor-
 drecht des vridaghes na sente Martijns dach in den winter
 int jaer ons Heeren 1342, als van coste die mijn heer die
 grave dede binnen Dordrecht mit sinen volke, des dinx-
 endaghes na sente Martijns dach tsavonts, des woensda-
 ghes, des donredaghes ende des vridaghes daerna al den
 dach, daer die summe of loept gheliker wijs als die par-
 ticlen houden, daer Ysebout, mijns heeren clerc, of re-
 kenen sal, 100 fl 4 sc. 2 d. holl., eenen ghesellen voer
 7½ d. holl., maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. ende eenen
 scilt voer 13 sc., 94 fl 10 sc. 7 d. holl. Dat maect, eenen
 scilt voer 12 sc., 87 fl 5 sc. 2 d. holl.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 241 ^[1]

This is a sort of “triple conversion”, where we are told that:

<i>socius</i>	7.5 d <i>holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	? β <i>holland</i>	[<i>écu</i> = 14 β <i>holland</i>]
<i>socius</i>	7 d <i>holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	13 β <i>holland</i>	
<i>socius</i>	? d <i>holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	12 β <i>holland</i>	[<i>socius</i> = 6.46 d = 6.5 d ?]

(In a later post, we will be told that when the *socius* is worth 7.5 d *holland*, the *écu* is worth 14 β *holland*.)

Friday after St. Martin’s Day (Winter), 1342

“...den gheselle voer 7 ½ d . holl., maect, enen gheselle voer 7 d . [holl.] ende enen scilt voer 13 β”

$$100 \text{ fl } 4 \beta 2 \text{ d } \textit{holland} = 24,050 \text{ d } \textit{holland}$$

$$1 \text{ gezel} = 7.5 \text{ d } \textit{holland}$$

$$[167.142857 \text{ d } \textit{holland} \text{ per } \textit{écu}]$$

$$(7 \text{ d } \textit{holland} \div 7.5 \text{ d } \textit{holland}) \times 24,050 \text{ d } \textit{holland} = 22,446 \frac{2}{3} \text{ d } \textit{holland} *$$

(But this is not the total provided in the account entry:)

$$1 \text{ gezel} = 7 \text{ d holland}$$

$$94 \text{ £ } 10 \text{ β } 7 \text{ d holland} = 22,687 \text{ d holland} \quad [240 \frac{1}{3} \text{ d holland too high}]$$

$$93 \text{ £ } 10 \text{ β } 7 \text{ d holland} = 22,447 \text{ d holland} \quad \text{correct after rounding up}$$

This must be an error on either the clerk or Hamaker's part; the entry should read **93** pounds (etc.), not **94** pounds (etc.). The next part of the entry gives us the distinct impression that it was the medieval clerk who made the mistake, because he uses the incorrect amount and comes up with the "correct" total for having used this amount (but the incorrect total, because the "94 pounds etc." is wrong).

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \text{ β} = 156 \text{ d holland per écu}$$

$$(144 \div 156) \times 22,687 \text{ d} = 20,941.846 \text{ d holland}$$

$$87 \text{ £ } 5 \text{ β } 2 \text{ d holland} = 20,942 \text{ d holland}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu}$$

20,942 d holland would have been the correct answer, if the first part of the entry had gone correctly, which it did not. Therefore, the correct math would be:

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \text{ β} = 156 \text{ d holland per écu}$$

$$(144 \div 156) \times 22,446 \frac{2}{3} \text{ d holland} = \text{c. } 20,720 \text{ d holland}$$

$$= 86 \text{ £ } 6 \text{ β } 8 \text{ d holland}$$

[this is what the entry should have read]

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu}$$

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven in den Haghe des woensdaghes voer sente Clements dach int jaer 42, als van alrehande provanchien van crude ende van specien, die tot Dordrecht ghecoft wart ende voert ghesent wart in die Haghe tot mijns heeren tsgraven herberghe behoef, gheliker wijs als die partielen houden, daer mijns heeren clercke gheene rekeninghe of doen en sullen, 17 £ 6 sc. 6 d. holl., eenen gheselle voer 7½ d. holl., maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc., 16 £ 3 sc. 5 d., dat coemt, eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 14 £ 18 sc. 6½ d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 242 ^[1]

Wednesday before St. Clements Day, 1342

“...eenen gheselle voer 7 ½ d. holl., maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. [holl.] ende eenen scilt voer 13 β....”

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d holland}$$

$$17 \text{ £ } 6 \text{ β } 6 \text{ d holland} = 4,158 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = ? \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7 \text{ d holland}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \text{ β [holland]} = 156 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 16 \text{ £ } 3 \text{ β } 5 \text{ d holland} = 3,881 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β [holland]} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 14 \text{ £ } 18 \text{ β } 6.5 \text{ d holland} = 3,582.5 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$(13 \text{ β} \div 12 \text{ β}) \times 3,582.5 \text{ d holland} = \text{c. } 3,881 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

All of the math works out correctly.

This is another “triple conversion”, where we are told that:

<i>socius</i>	7.5 <i>ƒ holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	? <i>β holland</i>	[<i>écu</i> = 14 <i>β holland</i>]
<i>socius</i>	7 <i>ƒ holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	13 <i>β holland</i>	
<i>socius</i>	? <i>ƒ holland</i>	<i>écu</i>	12 <i>β holland</i>	[<i>socius</i> = 6.46 <i>ƒ</i> = 6.5 <i>ƒ</i> ?]

Item noch bi mijns heeren brieve, ghegheven in die Haghe up sente Clements dach int jaer 42, als van 6 stic neues wijns, die minen heere ghesent worden van Dordrecht in den Haghe tot sire provanchien behoef, die costen overmids ander oncost, die daer up ghinc, ende overmids den cost, die 2 ossen verteerden tordrecht binnen 17 daghen, die mijns heeren tsgraven waren ende die metten winen ghesent worden in die Haghe, soe loept die cost al te ghader, gheliker wijs als die partielen houden, daer mijns heeren clercke gheene rekeninghe of doen en sullen, 37 *£* 12 *sc.* 6½ *d. holl.*, eenen gheselle voer 7 *d.* gherekent ende eenen scilt voer 13 *sc.* Dat maect, eenen scilt gherekent voer 12 *sc.*, 34 *£* 14 *sc.* 8 *d.*

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 242 ^[1]

St. Clements Day, 1342

Costs for wine, and for feeding the transport oxen.

“...eenen gheselle voer 7 *ƒ.* gherekent ende eenen scilt voer 13 *β*....”

1 *socius* = 7 *ƒ* [holland]

1 *écu* = 13 *β* [holland] = 156 *ƒ holland* per *écu* (*écu* = 156 *ƒ holland*)

37 *£* 12 *β* 6.5 *ƒ holland* = 9,030.5 *ƒ holland* (*écu* = 156 *ƒ holland*)

1 *écu* = 12 *β* [holland] = 144 *ƒ holland* per *écu* (*écu* = 144 *ƒ holland*)

= 34 *£* 14 *β* 8 *ƒ holland* = 8,336 *ƒ holland* (*écu* = 144 *ƒ holland*)

(13 *β* ÷ 12 *β*) × 8,336 *ƒ holland* = c. 9,030.6666 *ƒ holland* (*écu* = 156 *ƒ holland*)
rounded down to 9,030.5 *ƒ holland*

This is another conversion from an *écu* worth 156 *ƒ holland* to an *écu* worth 144 *ƒ holland*, and the math works out correctly.

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tot Brucel upten vierden dach in Maerte int jaer ons Heeren 1342, van 5 last ende 11 tonnen harinx, die Jan Symons s., die rentmeester, cofte tot mijns heeren tsgraven ende tot mire vrouwen provanchie behoef, die costen eerstcoeps met anderen oncoste, die daer up ghinc, ende overmids vecture van paeldringhen ende buekinghe van Dordrecht tot Mechlen toe, daer die summe of loept, gheliker wijs als die partielen houden, daer mijns heren clercke gheene rekeninghe of doen en sullen, 74 £ 18 sc. 10 d. holl., eenen gheselle voer 7½ d., maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc., 69 £ 18 sc. 11 d.; dat coemt, eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 64 £ 11 sc. 3½ d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 245 ^[1]

4 March, 1342

“...eenen gheselle voer 7 ½ d. holl., maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. [holl.] ende eenen scilt voer 13 β....”

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d [holland]}$$

$$74 \text{ £ } 18 \text{ β } 10 \text{ d holland} = 17,986 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = ? \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7 \text{ d [holland]}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \text{ β [holland]} = 156 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 69 \text{ £ } 18 \text{ β } 11 \text{ d holland} = 16,787 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β [holland]} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 64 \text{ £ } 11 \text{ β } 3.5 \text{ d holland} = 15,495.5 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$(13 \text{ β} \div 12 \text{ β}) \times 8,336 \text{ d holland} = \text{c. } 16,786.25 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

rounded **up** to 16,787 d holland

This is another triple conversion as seen here above, and the math works out correctly (within a margin of error of ½ d holland).

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tot Binchs upten zestienden dach in Meye int jaer 43, dat Jan Symons s., die rentmeester, cofte tot mijns heeren tsgraven provanchie behoef bi bevelen met sinen

besloten brieve, ende die mijn heere gheoerbaert soude hebben up die reyse van Gharnaten, 20 stic rijns wijns, die hi zende van Dordrecht int Zwin; die costen, overmids alrehande oncost, die daer up ghinc, gheliker wijs als die partielen houden, daer mijns heeren clercke gheene rekeninghe of en doen, 349 £ 10½ d. holl., eenen gheselle voer 7½ d. Dat maect, eenen gheselle voer 7 d. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc., 325 £ 15 sc. 6 d. Dat coemt, eenen scilt gherekent voer 12 sc., 300 £ 14 sc. 4 d. holl.

16 May, 1343

Costs for wine.

“...eenen gheselle voer 7 ½ d....”

“...eenen gheselle voer 7 d. gherekent ende eenen scilt voer 13 β....”

1 socius = 7.5 d [holland]

349 £ 10.5 d holland = 83,770.5 d holland (écu = ? d holland)

1 socius = 7 d [holland]

1 écu = 13 β [holland] = 156 d holland per écu (écu = 156 d holland)

= 325 £ 15 β 6 d holland = 78,186 d holland (écu = 156 d holland)

1 écu = 12 β [holland] = 144 d holland per écu (écu = 144 d holland)

= 300 £ 14 β 4 d holland = 72,172 d holland (écu = 144 d holland)

(13 β ÷ 12 β) × 72,172 d holland = c. 78,186.3 d holland (écu = 156 d holland)

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tot Brucele des manendaghes voer des heylichs sacraments dach int jaer ons Heeren 1343, Ricoud Goedscalc, haren Heinen soens soen, betaelt, die hi voer minen heere gheloeft hadde ende daer hi sijns selfs scout of ghemaect hadde jeghens ver Lisebetten, Jans, haren Gillijs soens, wedue, die si minen heere gheleent hadde ende die huer Ricoud betaelt heeft, 80 ₤ holl., eenen gheselle voer 7½ d. ende eenen scilt voer 14 sc. Dat maect eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 68 ₤ 11 sc. 6 d. holl.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 246^[1]

Monday before Holy Sacraments Days, 1343

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d [holland]}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ β [holland]} = 168 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$80 \text{ £ d holland} = 19,200 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β [holland]} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 68 \text{ £ 11 β 6 d holland} = 16,458 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$(14 \text{ β} \div 12 \text{ β}) \times 16,458 \text{ d holland} = \text{c. } 19,201 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

This is another conversion from an *écu* worth 168 d *holland* to an *écu* worth 144 d *holland*, and the math works out correctly.

Item noch bi mijns heeren tsgraven brieve, ghegheven tot Binchs des woensdaghes na sente Valentijns dach int jaer ons Heeren 1342, heren Tielman den Moelnaer ghegheven als van alrehande cost ende reysen, die hi ghedaen heeft in mijns heeren dienst, daer hi en omboden hadde tot hem te comen, ende van alrehande ander cost ende scaden, die hi van mijns heeren tsgraven wegghen ghehad heeft, van des woensdaghes na sinte Lucas dach int jaer 40 tot sente Martijns daghe toe in den winter int jaer 42, als van allen coste, die hi daer binnen ghedaen heeft, daer die summe of loept, gheliker wijs als die partielen houden, daer mijns heeren clercke gheene rekeninghe of en doen, 99 £ 15 sc. 2½ d. holl., eenen gheselle voer 7 d. ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc., maect, eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 92 £ 21 d. holl.

Hamaker (Holland) I, pp. 246-247^[1]

Wednesday after St. Valentines Day, 1342

1 socius = 7 d [holland]

1 écu = 13 β [holland] = 156 d holland per écu

(écu = 156 d holland)

99 £ 15 β 2.5 d holland = 23,942.5 d holland

(écu = 156 d holland)

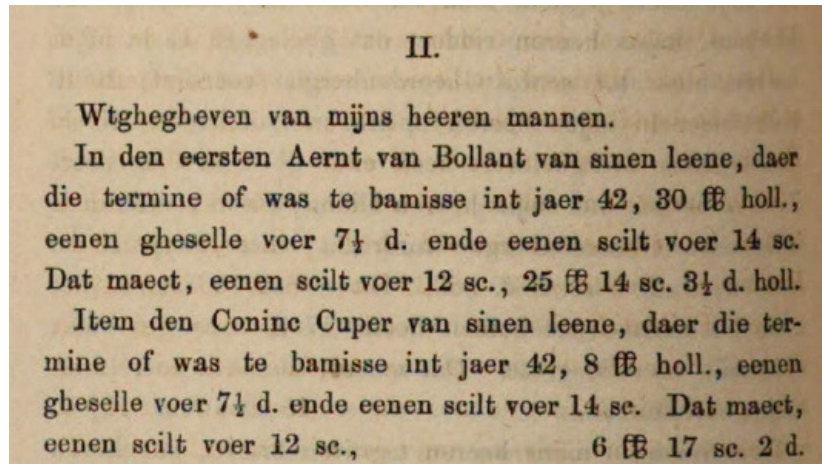
1 écu = 12 β [holland] = 144 d holland per écu

(écu = 144 d holland)

= 92 £ 21 d holland = 22,101 d holland

(écu = 144 d holland)

This is another conversion from an écu worth 156 d holland to an écu worth 144 d holland, and the math works out correctly.



Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 248 ^[1]

Aernt van Bollant

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d } [holland]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ β } [holland] = 168 \text{ d } holland \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$30 \text{ £ } holland = 7,200 \text{ d } holland \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β } [holland] = 144 \text{ d } holland \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$= 25 \text{ £ } 14 \text{ β } 3.5 \text{ d } [holland] = 6,171.5 \text{ d } holland \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } holland)$$

Coninc Cuper

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d } [holland]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ β } [holland] = 168 \text{ d } holland \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$8 \text{ £ } holland = 1,920 \text{ d } holland \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β } [holland] = 144 \text{ d } holland \text{ per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } holland)$$

$$= 6 \text{ £ } 17 \text{ β } 2 \text{ d } [holland] = 1,646 \text{ d } holland \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d } holland)$$

These are conversions from an *écu* worth 168 *d holland* to an *écu* worth 144 *d holland*, and the math works out correctly.

Item Heinric Piper van sinen leene, verschenen te
kersavonde int jaer 42, 8 fl , eenen gheselle voer 7 d.
ende eenen scilt voer 13 sc. Dat maect, eenen scilt voer
12 sc., 7 fl 7 sc. 9 d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 250^[1]

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7 \text{ d} [\text{holland}]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 13 \text{ β} [\text{holland}] = 156 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$8 \text{ £} [\text{holland}] = 1,920 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β} [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 7 \text{ £} 7 \text{ β} 9 \text{ d} [\text{holland}] = 1,773 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$(13 \text{ β} \div 12 \text{ β}) \times 1,773 \text{ d holland} = 1,920.75 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

rounded down to 1,920 d holland

This is another conversion from an *écu* worth 156 d *holland* to an *écu* worth 144 d *holland*, and the math works out correctly. (Note the excessive rounding down.)

Item den minrebroederen in Dordrecht van haren renten, daer die termine of was tot onser vrouwen daghe te lichtmisse int jaer 42, 14 fl holl., eenen gheselle voer $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., eenen scilt voer 14 sc.. Dat maect, eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 12 fl .

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 251 ^[1]

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d} [\text{holland}]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ fl} [\text{holland}] = 168 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$14 \text{ fl holland} = 3,360 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ fl} [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 12 \text{ fl} [\text{holland}] = 2,880 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

Item Aernt van Bollant van sinen leene, daer die termine of was te Meye int jaer 43, 30 fl holl., eenen gheselle voer $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. ende eenen scilt voer 14 sc. Dat maect eenen scilt voer 12 sc., 25 fl 14 sc. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 252 ^[1]

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d} [\text{holland}]$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ fl} [\text{holland}] = 168 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$30 \text{ fl holland} = 7,200 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ fl} [\text{holland}] = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 25 \text{ fl } 14 \text{ fl } 3.5 \text{ d} [\text{holland}] = 6,171.5 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

Both of these entries are conversions from an *écu* worth 168 *d holland* to an *écu* worth 144 *d holland*, and the math works out correctly.

Item haren Coenrade van Oosterwije van sinen leene,
als van twee jaren, daer dat eerste jaer of verscheen te
sente Martijns misse in den winter int jaer 41 ende dat
ander jaer te sente Martijns misse in den winter int jaer
42, elx jaers 10 fl, dat maect te samen van beyden jaren
20 fl, eenen gheselle voer 7½ d. ende eenen scilt voer
14 sc. Dat coemt, eenen scilt gherekent voer 12 sc.,
17 fl 2 sc. 11 d.

Hamaker (Holland) I, p. 253 ^[1]

$$1 \text{ socius} = 7.5 \text{ d [holland]}$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 14 \text{ β [holland]} = 168 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$20 \text{ £ holland} = 4,800 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 168 \text{ d holland})$$

$$1 \text{ écu} = 12 \text{ β [holland]} = 144 \text{ d holland per écu} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$= 17 \text{ £ } 2 \text{ β } 11 \text{ d [holland]} = 4,115 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 144 \text{ d holland})$$

$$(14 \text{ β} \div 12 \text{ β}) \times 4,115 \text{ d holland} = 4,800.83333 \text{ d holland} \quad (\text{écu} = 156 \text{ d holland})$$

rounded down to 4,800 d holland

This is a conversion from an *écu* worth 168 d *holland* to an *écu* worth 144 d *holland*, and the math works out correctly. (Note the excessive rounding down.)

We could find no other references to *socius* (*gezel*) coins in the accounts of Jan Symons Zoon van Bisanten.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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