

utenhove van Gent

**History of
the
utenhove
Family
in Ghent region
from the 11th century.**

By

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Dedication

I am dedicating this research project in earnest to my ancestors out of respect for that which they have realised on a daily basis in various sectors in the life of Ghent and its environs as well as within the Flemish population at large.

At a city, regional and central level, the *utenhove* families have diligently been engaged as politicians, civic servants, business people, clergymen, people from a non-hereditary nobility and persons from an old, patrician origin primarily in order to progressively improve Ghent and its environs so that it would be a desirable place to live and work, and have been doing this as such since the 11th century.

It is therefore my intention that the *utenhove van Gent* family shall once again assume a unique position in the Ghent area by active participation within the social life and by establishing a self-financing foundation *utenhove van Gent* for providing educational facilities exclusively to financially impoverished children in the Ghent area.

I emphasise that only Mr Dimitri Lucas Marie José Uytenhove is responsible for the layout, content, linguistic and the legal aspect of this research.

Drawn up in good faith and declared to be true.

I hereby further declare that I have independently written this thesis and that I did not use any other sources.

Foreword

Everything began when I was a teenager and every day saw the coat of arms of the Uytenhove's hanging in our entrance hall in my parent's home.

On it was written: *uytenhove, anno 1462, Gent*. My mother, Mrs Nicole Uytenhove, used to tell me that there were 11 copies of the uytenhove clauwaert coat of arms and that our family possessed *one* of them.

In 2012, I found it to be an appropriate time to write an introduction with respect to the history of the *Geslacht utenhove in Gent* (utenhove Family in Ghent). The utenhoves have achieved a great deal in Ghent and in Flanders and doing so in a variety of domains. Knowing the history of the utenhoves gives you a great insight into the ins and outs especially of the City of Ghent since the 11th century.

The original utenhove Foundation, established in the 12th century, had as its goal that wealthy patricians in the Middle Ages could earn their passage to heaven in a honest and correct manner, probably in order to ease their conscience for rather otherwise unsavoury practices. To abolish poverty as such was not their objective, because without poverty there was no charity. The tradition prescribed that a maximum of one third may be given away to charity initiatives such as creating a few shelters for the poor, the sick or others in need of help. The well-known principle of *Uut Caritate* (Out of Charity) could not be lost sight of. **It is always better to give than to be dependent upon gifts and subsidies.**

As religious people, they have concretely supported the spiritual and charitable life for centuries with various functions within different cloisters and abbeys. Think for example of the O.L.V. Ten Bossche Cloister in Lokeren and the Bijloke Abbey in Ghent.

Over the course of the centuries, the estate of the *Geslacht utenhove* has been broken up by inheritances, marriages, bequeaths of charity and church institutions and, last but not least, by the confiscation from various governing bodies such as during the time of the Ghent war in the 15th century.

My investigation into the history of the utenhoves in the Ghent area led me to various abbeys and cloisters on the one hand, and to manors and castles on the other.

The countless ways of spelling utenhove throughout the ages has not made it easier to create a comprehensive work. This work is a research project that is a collection of available information with a personal touch here and there as a means of clarification.

The presence of the *Geslacht utenhove* can be divided concisely between utenove leliaard and utenhove clauwaert. On the one hand, a faction in favour of reformation on a religious level, namely Protestant, Calvinist and Reformers, and on the other hand, a faction that is conservatively minded, namely pro-Roman Catholic. A faction of religious thinking and non-religious thinking, and last but not least, a faction *Uut Caritate*, and those who did not carry, do carry and shall carry this noble principle in high regard.

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Timeline

- 11th century Settling of the utenhove family in the Ghent area
- 12th century The utenhoves are co-financiers of the Gravensteen in Ghent
- 1201 Founding of the utenhove-Chapel in Onderbergen by Ermentrude and Fulco utenhove
- 1228 Founding of the Bijloke in Ghent by Elisabeth utenhove
- 1396 Sir Nicolas utenhove, Battle at Nicopolis
- 1450 Acquisition of the Uten-Hovesteen (Uten-hove manor) on the Friday Market (Vrijdagmarkt) in Ghent
- 1473 Marriage of Philippa utenhove
- 1516 Jan utenhove, Protestant leader, writer, theologian

1. Chapter I: Introduction

The utenhoves settled in Ghent in the 11th century as free people. The Ghent utenhoves belonged to the city aristocracy in the sense of a limited politico-economic city elite.

A **PRIMARY PERIOD OF PROSPERITY** exists in the 12th and 13th centuries when it was the utenhove-leliaards who primarily took the lead in the sense of *Uut Caritate*, thus being very charitably and religiously engaged. As a member of the XXXIX who governed Ghent, they further had relatively strong influence in all sectors. Afterwards they remained active in Ghent with certainty until the late 16th century.

Since the second half of the 14th century, the utenhove clauwaerts take the upper hand in the utenhove families in Ghent, its environs and in Flanders.

A **SECOND PERIOD OF PROSPERITY** comes then in the 14th and 15th centuries along with the Dukes of Burgundy. This period continues further into the 16th century at the time of King Charles V of Spain and runs up until the beginning of the 17th century.

In the 14th and 15th centuries, the important skills and necessary items in order to make it in life were: a solid social ancestry and social standing, a persistent motivation, a minimum of competence and a definite loyalty to family and social circle.

The utenhove family was counted amongst the upper class of Ghent. At the time of the Dukes of Burgundy, they had numerous representatives at the city, regional, central and international level.

In the period of the 12th-16th centuries, at the **CITY LEVEL**, they were primarily active in the political, citizen milieu, religious institutions and charities, public services and the private sector. All of this was occurring in the important cities: Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Oudenaarde, Eeklo, Veurne, Aalst and Kortrijk.

At the **REGIONAL LEVEL** in the 14th-15th centuries, they were Members of Flanders (Leden van Vlaanderen).

At the **CENTRAL LEVEL** they were councilmen in the Council of Flanders and in the Council of Holland, chamberlains and courtiers of the Burgundian Court.

At the **INTERNATIONAL LEVEL** in the 14th-16th centuries, they were active as noble knights of the Knights of Rhodes, the former Hospitallers. The utenhove knights further participated in the Crusades in the Ottoman territory with the predetermined end-goal of Jerusalem. They did this along with Count Jean de Nevers, who later became the Duke of Burgundy, John the Fearless.

As long as the utenhoves were in favour of the Duke, someone was knighted for each generation in order to be able to consequently perform lucrative functions within the Burgundian State as well as with the Hospitallers in Rhodes, as the Dukes of Burgundy were favourably disposed to the ideal of the Crusades. This lasted for a period of some two hundred years. The most important noble characteristic was and apparently still is that of the militant. Other noble aspirations had more relationship with a noble way of living, more confined to the acquisition of fiefdoms and estates, marital arrangements and princely loyalty. The ambition was and is to enter into the select, little club of the inherited, lower nobility that corresponded to the knightly class.

The Dukes of Burgundy applied the principle of divide and conquer within Flanders in order to prevent a common front amongst the Members of Flanders and the State Assembly against the centralisation politics.

As an ambitious, old Ghent patrician family, they had the intention to at least socially penetrate the class of hereditary, small landed gentry. However, they were stranded in Belgium at a hereditary noble title of Uyttenhove Esquire. In the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, they had the non-hereditary title of Sir uttenhove. They were each knighted by their superior, and this lasted for three hundred years. And, finally, they gained the hereditary title of Baron Van Utenhove in the Netherlands.

With regards to education, they generally enjoyed a university education that they completed at the local level in Ghent and the fortunate few at an international level, for example, in Paris. University education was nearly always a must to have that granted access to specific positions with lucrative pay.

As a direct descendent of the utenhove clauwaert branch, I shall primarily focus upon the descendants of this branch and this coat of arms, which not only shows an evolution in the diverse forms of the coat of arms through the different centuries, but also an evolution of the colour patterns of argent and red to white and red.

The history of the utenhoves is one of falling and rising. There were the Battle of the Golden Spurs and the Ghent Uprising in the 14th century, the Ghent War in the 15th century, the Ghent Calvinist Republic and the religious battles of the 16th century, Napoleon in the 18th and 19th centuries, and finally WWI and WWII in the 20th century. To have the proper stamina, the proper mind-set with respect to management, the proper all-encompassing business plan and to try and implement this as well as have the proper life philosophy, all ensured for the fact that the utenhoves still exist after a 1000-years' presence in the Ghent area.

2. Chapter II: A Brief history of the City of Ghent

Already in the time of the Celts there were several settlements in the region. The name "Ghent" is said to come from the Celtic maritime term "Gond," which was corrupted into the Germanic "Gand", from which the Latin "Gandavum" is derived.

Since the 7th century, Ghent had two, large abbeys (Saint Bavo's 625-650 BCE and Saint Peter's, after 650 BCE), which helped to shape the city. In 851-52, and again between 879 and 883, the Vikings laid waste to the city and established themselves for a long time on the Scheldt River. Shortly thereafter, at the end of the 9th century, a *castrum* was founded by Baldwin II the Bald on the current site of the Gravensteen. The inhabitants probably re-grouped there as well as on the Graslei along the Lys (Leie). Ghent grew out of various core units coming together into a large city.

From the year 1000 onwards, Ghent was the largest city of the Low Countries for hundreds of years, until about 1550. Ghent was bigger than London or Cologne. Outside of Italy, only Paris was bigger. In the 13th century the city tallied some sixty thousand inhabitants.

Up until the **Battle of the Golden Spurs in 1302**, a number of families of rich merchants ruled over the city. Because they usually choose the side of the French King over the Count of Flanders, they get the name of Leliaerts, derived from the lily on the French coat of arms. As the craft unions and guilds obtained more political power in the following years, Ghent obtains a more democratic governance. Because England blocks the import of material goods for the essential textile industry, Ghent chooses the side of England during the Hundred Years' War (1338-1345). Jacob of Artevelde, a wealthy cloth merchant, took the lead in the resistance against Count Louis of Nevers, a vassal of the French King. In 1345, the wise man was murdered by his fellow citizens. That his importance was scarcely to be underestimated appears from the fact that Ghent is still called the city of Artevelde. Ghent had to relinquish its connection with England and acknowledge the King of France. In 1407, the seat of the Council of Flanders, the highest legal court of the County, was transferred from Bruges to the Gravensteen. Dutch becomes the official language.

Ghent was always a turbulent, rebellious city and known also as the Fiere Stede (Proud City). The citizens fought there for hundreds of years against the monarchs in order to protect their privileges or freedoms. Through the centuries, the people of Ghent remain true to their reputation as stubborn and fractious people. They even rise up against their own crown prince, King Charles V. However, that is a bridge too far: the people of Ghent are publicly humiliated in 1540, and the Roeland Bell, the symbol of Ghent's independence, is removed from the Belfry. The once so-powerful city-state literally and figuratively was brought to its knees. And yet, the proud citizen of Ghent may well bend,

but does not break. “Noose bearers” (stroppendragers) becomes a nickname for the people of Ghent.

In the 16th century, Ghent played an important role in the rise of Calvinism. Between 1577 and 1584, a Ghent Calvinist Republic was established in Ghent. At that time, the first Ghent theological university was founded. After 1584, many Calvinists flee to the Netherlands.

Ghent would again become the biggest city of Belgium in the 17th and 18th centuries until the famine of 1845-48. At the end of the 18th century, it would be the first city on the continent to become industrialised, mainly through the introduction of the mechanised linen and cotton industry and after Lieven Bauwens smuggled a spinning machine, the Mule Jenny, from England to Ghent, *inter alia*. Ghent was from then on an important industrial textiles city.

Ghent would prosper under the French and Dutch times, with the building of the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, amongst other things, and because it could serve large markets with its textile industry. After 1830, a large part of the Ghent bourgeoisie remained loyal to the Orange, though the majority of the Orangemen preferably spoke French. After 1848, the Orangemen join up with the Liberal Party. Ghent is also the city where the first modern unions appear in Belgium, and where the Belgian Socialist movement originated. Edward Anseele, the leader of the Ghent Socialists, however, would be elected first in Liège as a member of parliament.

Furthermore, Ghent was the host city of the world exhibition of 1913, *l'Exposition universelle et internationale de Gand 1913*. The exhibition itself was organised in the southern part of the city. The grounds of the exhibition became the Millionaires' Quarter. Since then, the century of unlimited belief in progress in all its facets began for Ghent.

The First World War, however, brought an end to the enthusiastic process of renewal, just as the crisis of the 1930's and the Second World War, which for the people of Ghent designated the start of a miserable period. The buildings also suffered under the shelling and bombardments from the final offensive of the Allied Forces. From the 1950's, there was, however, talk about a turning point. A great number of new projects were started up, amongst which was the digging of the Watersportbaan and the building of a large number of high-rise apartment blocks.

By way of the municipal redistricting, in 1965 and 1977 a number of fringe villages were folded into the City of Ghent, by which a new city of around a quarter of a million residents arose. The urban flight continued on undiminished after this. However, at the same time a new politics came about to make the inner city more attractive for living,

business and recreation. Restoration of the monuments, the laying down of shopping streets and the thorough traffic plan of 1997, by which automobile traffic was banned from the city centre, significantly contributed to this effort. This resulted in a true revitalising of the City of Ghent.

Ghent is familiar with a variety of large events. The most famous are the Ghent Festivities, a ten-day street, music and cultural festival in the city centre of Ghent. Since the end of the 1960's, these festivities have expanded into one of the largest popular festivals in Europe.

Finally, the patron saints of Ghent are Saints Lieven and Pharaïldis. Saint Bavo is the patron saint of the Ghent bishopric; after whom the Saint Bavo Abbey is named.

3. Chapter III: Rise and Period of Boom for the utenhoves

In the 11th century, the utenhoves settled in Ghent. They were counted amongst the **virii hereditarii, or ervachtighe liede (hereditary people)**. Hereditary people, also known as *bourgeois héritables, or héréditaires*, are members of the dominant families in Ghent who designate the XXXIX. They alternatively parcelled out the leadership of the city to the wisdom of thirteen aldermen (Keure), thirteen collates (Gedele) and thirteen councillors. They were elected for life. This privilege had been granted, in 1228, to the grand bourgeois of the city by Jeanne de Constantinople in order to obtain the necessary subsidies for ransoming her husband, Ferrand de Portugal, a prisoner of the King of France. It was contested, from 1275, by the Count Gui de Dampierre, being concerned about reaffirming his power over the city, reviewed in 1296, and then abolished in 1301 by King Philippe Auguste. The hereditary system was abolished at the beginning of the 19th century by King Philippe le Bel and replaced by aldermen and elected coalitions proportionally for the city and the representatives of the Count (commissioners at the renewal of the law). The *hereditaires* nonetheless continued on as counsellors of the city before whom the citizens passed their contracts at the instar of the notaries. In order to be a *hereditaire*, it was necessary to possess a *hereditas*, being an inheritor of property in the city, going back to the foundation of the community.

According to the historian Blockmans, there are reasons to presume that the entire territory between Lys and Houtlei, possibly with bordering areas, would have belonged to the original patrimony of the utenhoves already since the 11th century. The utenhoves are also known under the following spellings, namely: the Wtenhoves or the Uijttenhoves. Many of the utenhoves have constructively occupied themselves through the centuries in Ghent with critical, useful endeavours, whether in their free time or not, with tasks that are connected with charity and the spiritual life. This is all in the spirit of the principle of *Uut Caritate* and the latter is applicable to the men as well as to the women that belonged to the family.

The utenhoves are a prominent non-noble Ghent family, better known as a distinguished, old Ghent patrician family with roots in the bourgeoisie. They were thus a member of the limited politico-economic city elite: *de nobilis patriciens Gandensis*. In 1150, the timeline of the Family utenhove begins with Baldwin utenhove as patriarch.¹ As with the royal families in Europe, the utenhoves had an expedient marriage policy beginning from the 12th up to and including the 16th century.

As a member of the patrician families of Ghent and since the 12th century, the utenhoves practiced an active marriage policy that was first and foremost to marry with members of the patrician families of Ghent and Bruges. As they were interested to grow into the hereditary level of low Flemish nobility, such as the level of knights, and they married with members from the Flemish, Portuguese as well as the Spanish nobility. The utenhoves had numerous members, and so many of them also married commoners.

¹ See p. 46: Appendix 5.c.1 Ancestry and Heraldry

3.a The spiritual and charitable aspect

In 1201, the Ghent-based patrician utenhove family established the **Onze-Lieve-Vrouw Hospital** (Our Blessed Lady Hospital) in a manor in Onderbergen, next to the Saint Michael's church in Ghent. This hospital was better known as the Uten Hove Hospital² that was open for itinerant poor people and for the sick.

Ermentrude utenhove headed up the institution. Various family members of the utenhoves pitched in for their part with the activities of the Uten Hove hospice: Margaretha, Oda, Agatha, Boudewijn and Eustachius.

The utenhove family wished to sustain their institution and in 1225 gifted the ownership and control of their hospital to a cloister of Cistercian nuns that were especially founded for this in Lokeren by the utenhove family personally. This **O.L.V. Ten Bossche cloister** is also known as Oudenbos. Ermentrude utenhove built this abbey with his own financial means. Margaretha utenhove, Ermentrude's sister was the first abbess, succeeded by Oda utenhove in 1218 and by Christina utenhove in 1228.

The administration of the Ghent hospital from a cloister in Lokeren did not seem to be practical, and so another solution was sought. The hospital and a part of the abbey would be moved to a new building in the Ekkerghem district, outside of the city gates of Ghent at the time. The solution was made possible thanks to the mediation of Volker utenhove, the brother of Ermentrude and Canon in Lille. His gravestone is preserved in the Bijloke site. He was revered for centuries by believers because in 1243 he died *with the scent of holiness*.

In 1228, the **Bijloke Hospital** was established, and is better known as the Haven of the Hail Mary. The name referred to the Bijlokemeersen (swamp country), which were gifted by Countess Johanna Van Constantinopel for the initiative. The Bijloke originated further from the collected possessions of the already disappeared Wittocx Hospital and the Utenhove Hospital. The Germanic term 'bi-luka' means an enclosed piece of land. Countess Johanna Van Constantinopel helped found many hospitals in Flanders with significant bequeaths. For this, she was driven by the exceptional growth of the urban population and economy in the thirteenth century. The initiative takers of the Bijloke Hospital built a hospital, utility buildings and an abbey.

Elisabeth utenhove³, niece of Ermentrude, was the first abbess of the Bijloke in Ghent. After her death in 1249 she was succeeded by her sister Maria utenhove until 1285. The utenhove family clearly had a great influence on the health care in Ghent during the 13th

² See p. 42: Appendix 5.b.2 Utenhove-Hospital, Ghent

³ See p. 23: Appendix 5.a.2 Coat of Arms utenhove leliaard, Ghent

century. In the middle of the thirteenth century an imposing infirmary was built. This infirmary was provided with for forty beds.

In that time, it was common that more than one sick person was accommodated in a single bed. The Bijloke, or Ter Biloke, was, is and will be better known as the hospital of Ghent within the history of the city.

The Cistercian nuns were responsible for the care of the sick for more than seven centuries. The hospital was occupied by the Calvinists in the 16th century and during the French Revolution in the 18th century, the congregation definitively lost control of it. Yet, the nuns remained active there for the caregiving and in the daily maintenance. This was also the case with the 19th-century expansion of the Bijloke Hospital up until the moving of the OCMW Hospital (OCMW: Public Centre for Social Welfare) to the Henri Dunantlaan in Ghent in 1983.

From their cloister in the Bijloke site, the Cistercian nuns actively participated in the daily supervision of the nursing department and several nursing departments in the Academic Hospital in Ghent, which is now UZ Gent (Ghent University Hospital). This was from its founding in 1959 up through the 1970's. On 7 December 2001, the last nuns left the Cistercian cloister in the Bijloke.

The Utenhove almshouse in Onderbergen was closed in 1228 as it had become too small and was conferred to the Dominican order. At this, a true flurry of construction ensued, with the building of the church in 1240. In 1566, the Dominican cloister was plundered by the Calvinists during the Iconoclasm. Countless books were torn up or thrown into the Lys while the priests fled. When the religious troubles were past, the Dominicans again settled in Onderbergen and they carried out various restorations and renovations. In 1796, the French occupation closed and sold the cloister. In 1860, the church was destroyed and the current Jacobijnenstraat came into existence. In the 19th century, the owner gratefully made use of the housing shortage and split up the property into 200 single-room pieces. The inner courtyards were replaced by workplaces and warehouses. The prestigious cloister degenerated into a dilapidated living quarters and was declared uninhabitable after WWII.

Since 1992, Het Pand houses the Museum for the History of Medicine and since 2002, there is an exhibition from a part of the archaeological and ethnographic collection of the University of Ghent there. In other words, Het Pand is the cultural show horse and display window of the University of Ghent.

3.b The aspect of the rise of the utenhove leliaard and utenhove clauwaert

It is a fact that the Family utenhove⁴ has dispersed itself around the world through the centuries and that there are different branches. The Flemish, the Dutch, the German and the English and others, and then there are indeed still probably a few that are not yet known.

The original name is *Wtenhove* and *Vtenhove*. This means *from the court, out of the court*. In Flanders, one would write *wt* for *uyt* in the past. The *w* was used as literally a double *u*. *Van Utenhove* is thus ostensibly a pleonasm and means *uit den hove* (out of the court), from *uit den hof*, or in other words, from *van den hof* (from the court).

Furthermore, there exist various ways to spell the **Family utenhove**⁵: utenhove, le Court, de le Court, Delcour, Dellecourt, de Curia, Uten-hove, Uuten hove, uuten Hove, Uttenhove, Utenhofen, uutenhove, Uutenhove, Utenhovius, Utenhof, Uttenhove, Uyttenhove, Vtenhovius, Uijttenhove, uten Hove, Wtenhove, uten hove, utenHove, hut den hove, hut den Hove, Uittenhove, Hutenhove, hutenHove, de la court, Destreuhove, ex Curia, uytenhove, Uytenhove, Utenhove dit de Bake, Utenhove dit de Rof, Utenhove dit le Vieux, Utenhove dit Leliaert et Palrik, Utenhove dit le Riche, van Over Leye, Annoets and Hannouts.

Many reoccurring male names are Jan, Nicolas, Simon and Baudouin. With the women's names, there are Margaretha and Elisabeth.

⁴ See p. 22: Appendix 5.a.1 Coat of Arms utenhove, Ghent

⁵ See p. 26: Appendix 5.a.3 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert, Ghent

During the **FIRST GROWTH PERIOD** in the 12th and 13th centuries, the utenhove leliaards were a family that held a very important place in the daily life in Ghent and this in every sector. Among other things, they owned the Spijker-gebouw⁶ (Spijker building), the old grain-storage place, also known as the Graanspijker on the Graslei and an unspecified manor (Steen = stone house) on the Korenlei. A Steen near the Saint Michael's church, which is better known as the Steen in Onderbergen, a Romanesque Steen on the Korenmarkt and various farming fields around the old city of Ghent.

During the **SECOND GROWTH PERIOD** during the second half of the 14th century, the 15th and 16th centuries, they primarily lived in the four central parishes of Ghent. The utenhoves had their original *hereditas* in the Saint Michael's parish. In the Saint Jacob's parish they owned the Utenhovesteen and a house on the Friday Market for one century. In the Saint Nicholas parish they owned the Steen with the two towers⁷, also known as the utenhove palace, and the house *den keyser* (emperor's house) and the *Bonte Leu* house in the Veldstraat. Furthermore, they owned the house *uter Volrestrate*, the *hof van Boulaer* and the Steen chancery in the Volderstraat. In the Saint John's parish they also had the *Groeten Zwane* house, the *Portugale* house and finally the house *ser Jueris Haecx*. The property *ter Scuere te Gent* was also in their possession.

Moreover, in Ghent they had the *Stoepenberghuis* and the *den Pellicaen* Inn in the 14th century. In the area of Destelbergen they had the property *te Puwelaere* in their possession. In the 15th century they were the owner of the house in Onderbergen. In the 14th century they owned the property *Groeninghen* in Zelzate and the *Witten Walle* and *ten Bergen* in Oostakker. In Sint-Pieters-Aalst, they owned the property *ter Berrent*. Furthermore, they owned the property *ter Meere* in Nazareth as well as the *Ruddershove* in Velzeke.

In the 15th century they owned the house *De Pollepel* and the property *ten Groene Poele* in Zelzate. They also owned the estate of the Herleghem in Eine. In Lemberg they owned *te Hullenbroeck*. The property *ter Rijt* in Melden was also in their possession. In Steenhuize-Wynhuize they owned the *ten Steenken* and *ten Eeckhoutte* properties and in Drongen, the *te Elshoute*. In the region of Wondelgem and Mariakerke, they had *te Walle*. In Scheldewindeke they had the property *ter Meulen* and in Nukerke the property *te Gramees*. In Nazareth they owned *ten Grote Hove* and in Bruges, the *spijker*, or *l'espier*. In Aalst, they owned *te Schoubroek* and in Zwijnaarde the *te Werve* property. In Deurle *ter Woestynen* and in Meigem *te Kersse* were theirs. The farm in *de Maerkette* in Schorisse and the estate of *de Gracht* in Borst. They had the *te Waterganghe* in Assenede and in Vinderhoute the *Hofgoed*. And, finally, they owned *te Overmeere* and *t Serhoest* in Berlare.

The utenhove branches and offshoots were not only prominently present in Ghent but

⁶ See p. 43: Appendix 5.b.3 Spijker, Ghent

⁷ See p. 45: Appendix 5.b.5 Steen with Two Towers, Ghent

also in the Ghent area and in Flanders. Among others, they owned the *Nieuwgoed* farm in present-day Drongen in the 16th century. Furthermore, in the 16th and 17th centuries they owned the *Hoeve de Grote Most* in present-day Lochristi. In the 15th century they had a castle property in Moerkerke and a castle in Coudenhove in the 15th century. The castle of *ter Hoyen* in Markegem was theirs in the 14th-16th centuries. And, finally, they also had the castle *Ter Laecke* in the 15th century in present-day Sint-Martens-Latem in their possession.

Let's begin with the idea of a **patrician**. The concept is revived during the late-Middle Ages, when the prominent families in the cities grouped themselves around the governing functions such as Mayor, aldermen and the like by sharing the duties in rotation. One could only enter into these families provided that provenance from at least one of the associated families was demonstrable.

“The patrician family of the utenhoves took on an important place since the 12th century within the urban life of Ghent. This was in political, religious, social as well as the economic life.”⁸ The utenhove leliaard is known as “one of the five noble families of Ghent”. This included the following families: utenhove, Borluut, Uter Volrestrate, Rijn and Van Sint-Baaf. It is probably not so surprising that the wealthy, powerful and proud family of the utenhoves strove to rise up to the hereditary nobility⁹.

The **Lelieaards** were a party of French-minded or royalists patricians and merchants in the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries in the County of Flanders. The party called itself Leliaards after the symbol of the French crown, the lily. The French-speaking name is Les Leliaards. In 1330, Zegher utenhove, from the utenhove leliaert branch is *one* of the first utenhove knights.

Utenhove leliaerts presented themselves as businessmen specialised in the import and export sector, purchasing and selling branch, real estate and banking. They were governmental officials as well as politicians at the city, regional and central level. In the religious¹⁰ institutions they were active in the abbeys, cloisters, almshouses and beguines. The lily coats of arms of the utenhoves are the oldest known family crest of a Ghent patrician. The colour combination is yellow or golden lilies on red. Argent lilies on red also appear. Specifically in the period of the 14th and 15th centuries, there are also coats of arms known with argent lilies (the number in function of the principal or side branch) on azure in their weapons. An Utenhove wore gules with argent lilies. The utenhove leliaerts are also known as co-financiers of the Gravensteen in Ghent in the second half of the 12th century.

⁸ See p. 57: Appendix 5.c.6 Inventory List: Civil servants in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

⁹ See p. 52: Appendix 5.c.4 Inventory List: Nobility in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

¹⁰ See p. 56: Appendix 5.c.5 Inventory List: Clergymen in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

The **Liebaards** were supporters of the Count of Flanders in the period of the Golden Spurs War in 1302. Originally, all of the Liebaards were noblemen. It was only when the French king wanted to confirm his power over Flanders that Flemish craftsmen became Liebaards, supporters of the Count, because they both wanted the same thing: namely to ward off the French influence. The opponents of the Liebaards were the royalist Leliaards. The name liebaards comes from heraldry and means leopard or lion. It is a reference to the Flemish Lion, the symbol of the County of Flanders. Liebaards are also frequently called Klauwaards. The term Klauwaards, however, is only in usage after 1329, and the French version is Clauwaert.

In the late 13th century, Jean utenhove carried a shield with gemelles surmounted by an azure label with three points (*un écu aux jumelles surmontées d'un lambel d'azur à trois pendants*). As such, he can be seen as the first utenhove clauwaert standard bearer of the utenhoves from Ghent. He is buried in the Saint Michael's church in Ghent. Furthermore, in the late 15th century there is a Jean utenhove who carries with bars gemel, broken by a gold label. He is buried in Saint Bavo.

Utenhove klauwaards or utenhove liebaards¹¹ (French-speaking: either utenhove clauwaerts or utenhove strepaerts) presented themselves as humanists, politicians, officials, real-estate dealers and whether or not progressive clergymen¹² with a coat of arms of 6 horizontal red bands on a field of argent or white in their weaponry (3 groups of 2 red, horizontal bands on a field of argent)¹³. An utenhove wore argent with three bars gemel gules.

On 25 September 1396, the battle at Nicopolis took place where Sir Nicolas utenhove was taken prisoner along with Count Jean de Nevers, (later to be the Duke of Burgundy, John the Fearless) by the Ottomans while the Burgundian Crusaders were en route to Jerusalem. He was a prisoner of war for 7 to 9 years and returned home via Rhodes where the Hospitaller Knights, or the Knights of Rhodes, had their bastion. Via Rhodes he returned by way of Italy to Ghent. As a Council-Chamberlain of the Duke, he belonged to nobility. The Councilmen-Chamberlains came from a number of families of small, landed gentries who in the service of the Dukes of Burgundy were searching for and often found a means to make a fortune. In the ducal council of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless, they played a considerate role still.

The utenhove Family is known for the fact that there are various offshoots that each have their own coat of arms. The coat of arms of Philippa utenhove¹⁴ indicates that she is from the clauwaert branch. We can present the following about her coat of arms: "The Utenhove coat-of-arms is shown at Phillipa's feet. It is identified by its quarterly nature, quadrants one and four argent filled by three double bars gules and quadrants two and three sable holding three lions rampant argent. In the centre is a smaller sable

¹¹ See p. 26: Appendix 5.a.3 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert, Ghent

¹² See p. 56: Appendix 5.c.5 Inventory List: Clergymen in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

¹³ See p. 37: Appendix 5.a.11 Coat of Arms Wttenhove Klauwaard, Ghent

¹⁴ See p. 26: Appendix 5.a.3 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert, Ghent

shield with an argent bar, a symbol of cadency.”

The Uten-Hovesteen came into the possession of the utenhove clauwert branch by way of a marriage in 1450¹⁵. Previously it belonged to the Van de Putte family. The last private individual (bearing the name) that was the owner of the Utenhovesteen was a Jean Uten Hove in 1476. It is simple to deduce from the following sentence: “The impressive Gothic building on Ghent’s old market square probably belonged to another branch on the utenhove family tree: a branch that no longer bore lilies, but rather 6 horizontal, red bars on a field of argent in its coat of arms.” Furthermore, the Uten-Hovesteen or Utenhovesteen, or De groote Steen Utenhove, is a gem of bourgeois medieval architecture, also known as the Friday Market Steen, named the the Merseniers house in the 16th century, den grooten Steen or the den hogen Steen. *Steen* is the Flemish word for fortress or castle.

And, to also cite this, namely that under the family crests that surround the ‘Panoramic view of Ghent’¹⁶ from Pieter de Keyser, anno 1524, we also see Uten hove represented with 3 groups of 2 horizontal bars in gules on a field of argent.

The Protestant Reformation in the 16th century and the accompanying, on-going conflict between Catholics and Protestants was the reason that the utenhove clauwaert family used to partially move to Germany, the Netherlands and England in order to find a safe haven. They became known there as school rectors, medical doctors, royal councilmen and clergymen.

The evolution of forms that coats-of-arms could take on varied throughout the century. In the 16th century there was more attention to splendour and pageantry. The Utenhove klauwaard branch’s coat-of-arms is a prime example of that.¹⁷

Finally, we present that both utenhove leliaerts and utenhove clauwaerts were active in the Christian parish life, the religious institutions and charity works.¹⁸

In 1550, Olivier utenhove fled to the Northern Netherlands and as such begins the Dutch branch of the utenhoves. Prestigious persons are Charlotta Maria baroness van Utenhove, 1743 and Jacob Maurits Carel baron van Utenhove, 1773, a member of Parliament and astronomer. The recognition as baron comes in 1814 in the Netherlands. In the 16th century, the humanist and politician Karel van Utenhove van de Oude¹⁹ fled to Germany and begins the German branch.

Furthermore, Prince Johan Karel baron van Utenhove was steward at the court of the chosen prince of Heidelberg in the 16th century.

¹⁵ See p. 41: Appendix 5.b.1 Uten-Hovesteen, Ghent

¹⁶ See p. 36: Appendix 5.a.10 Pieter de Keyser: City view of Ghent

¹⁷ See p. 38: Appendix 5.a.12 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert in the 16th century, Ghent

¹⁸ See p. 51: Appendix 5.c.3 Inventory List: Charitable institutions in the 14th-15th centuries, Ghent

¹⁹ See p. 35: Appendix 5.a.9 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert, Germany

4. Chapter IV: The period after the demolition of the Uten-Hovesteen

Pieter Frans Uytenhove (1874-1923)

Pieter Frans Uytenhove is better known under the spelling Pieter Franz Uyttenhove.

He was born in Ghent on 7 February 1874.

He studied violin and composition at the Conservatoire in Ghent.

He was the founder of the Winter Concerts in Ghent along with Paul Boudri.

He married Philomène Bert and he lived in the *Keizershof*²⁰ on the Friday Market with his eleven children (Cécile, Mathilde, Jacques, Francine, Christine, Herman, José, Marie-Margherite, Luc, Marc and Lidwine).

He died on 22 December 1923 in Ghent.

Luc Uytenhove (1917-1997)

Born on 17 September 1917 in Ghent.

He lost his father at the age of four.

He was an avid drawer and painter. Interior architecture fascinated him.

He possessed a sharp spirit, was critically grounded and very straightforward.

He died on 22 August 1997.

Nicole Philomène Cyriel Marie Uytenhove (1940-present)

Nicole Uytenhove was born on 2 November 1940 in Ghent.

She is married to Diederik Emiel Simon Niklaas De Sutter.

She is a regent of Physical Education and established her own ballet school in 1962 under the name of Studio Nicole Uytenhove. She earned the Advanced Teacher's certificate in London (R.A.D. in England).

She has two sons: Frederick William Emilie Lucas De Sutter and Dimitri Lucas Marie José Uytenhove.

She is proud to be an Uytenhove.

Dimitri Lucas Marie José Uytenhove (1978-present)

Born in Ghent on 21 April 1978.

Unmarried and since 2017 engaged in the procedure to adopt an Indian orphan boy.

Multi-cultural and religious-minded with a unique life philosophy.

His private library was anonymously gifted in June 2013 to the city library of Deinze.

Anticipating a change of name from Uytenhove to **utenhove van Gent**.

²⁰ See p. 44: Appendix 5.b.4 Keizershof, Ghent

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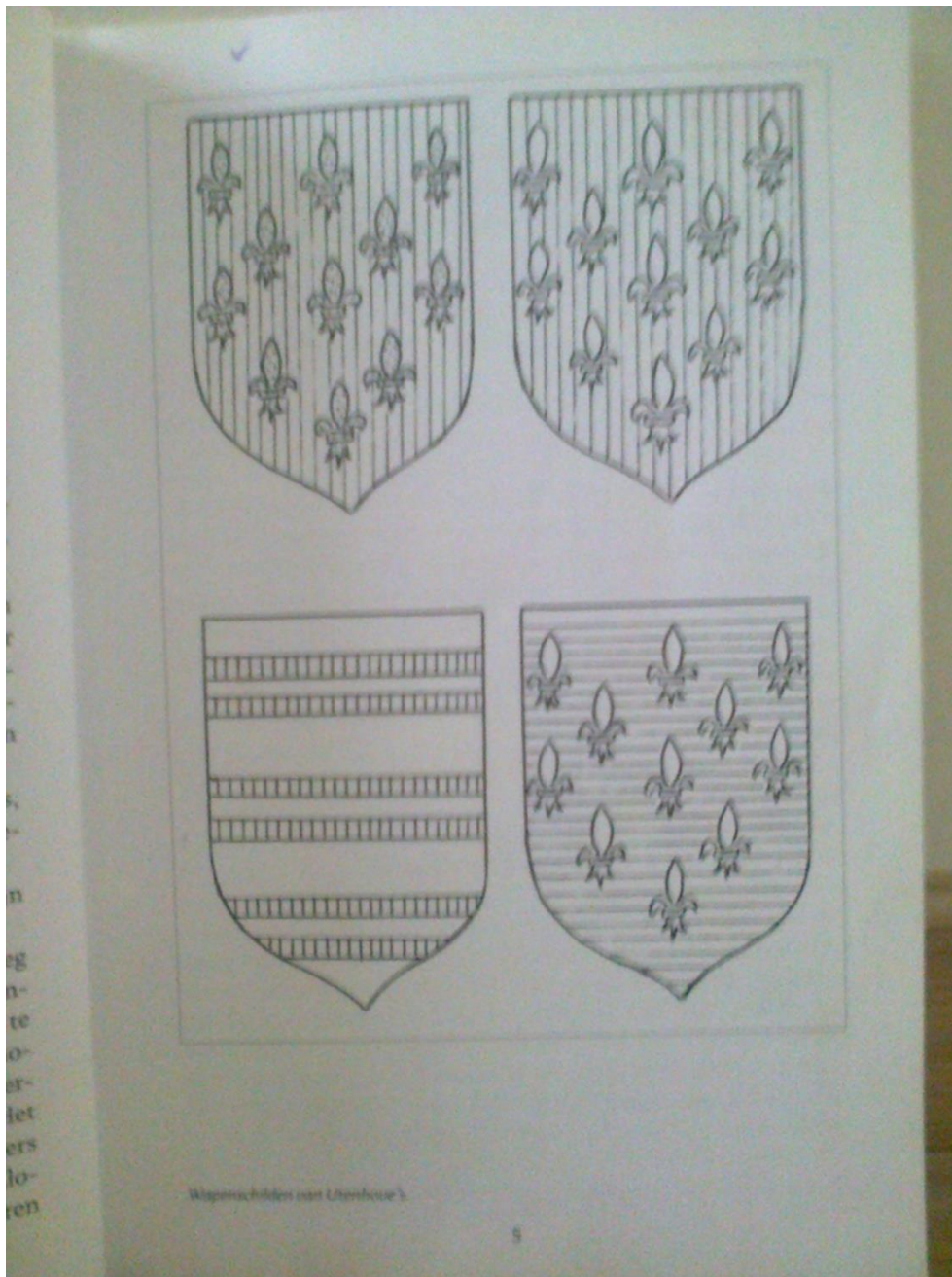
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5.a.1 Coats of Arms utenhove, Ghent



Three coats of arms utenhove leliaert and one coat of arms utenhove clauwaert.

5.a.2 Coat of Arms utenhove leliaard, Ghent



Coat of arms of Elisabeth utenhove, from the utenhove leliaard branch. As a crest, she chose (as heraldic customary in diamond shape) golden lilies on a field of gules (yellow upon red). Late 12th and early 13th century.

Meaning of the colours:

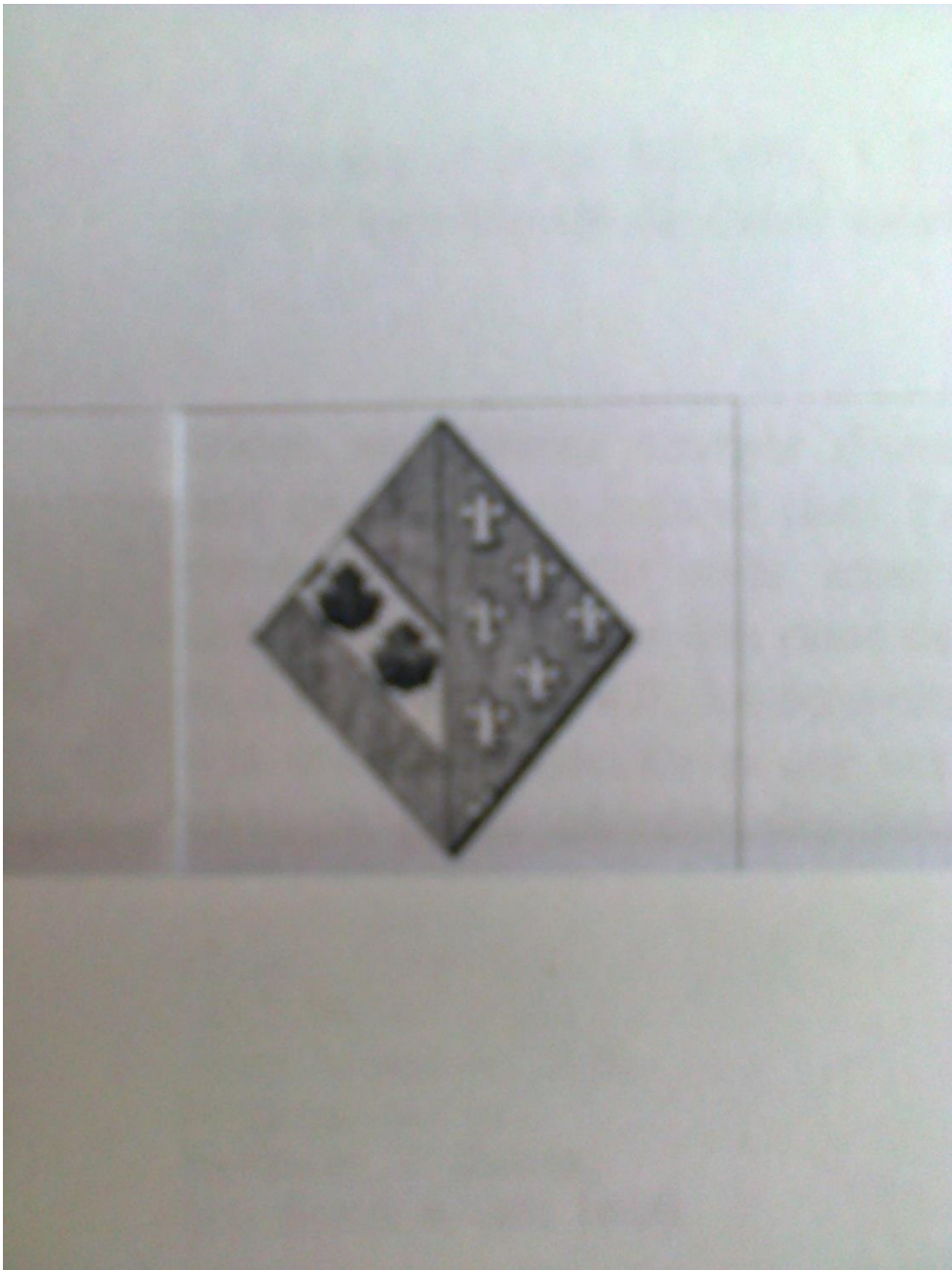
Red= gules and stands for courage, sacrifice
Gold = yellow and stands for wisdom, wealth

First abbess of the Haven of the Hail Marya at the Bijloke grounds in 1229.
Her motto reads as the following: *Florete quasi Lilium.*



Image in Le Parchemin 2012, p. 115; Généalogie Utenhove, Dominique de Kerckhove dit van der Varent.

(P. Blommaert, Inscriptions funéraires..., Ghent, t. I., p. 14)



Coat of arms of Catherine Utenhove of the Utenhove Leliaert branch of Ghent.
(15th century)

Image in *Le Parchemin* 2012, p. 132; *Généalogie Utenhove*,
Dominique de Kerckhove dit van der Varent.

(P. Blommaert, *Inscriptions funéraires...*, Ghent, t. I., p. 67)

5.a.3 Coats of arms utenhove clauwaert, Ghent



Coat of arms Argent, 3 bars gemel gules (*l'argent à 3 jumelles de gueules*)

Late-Gothic form: 15th century

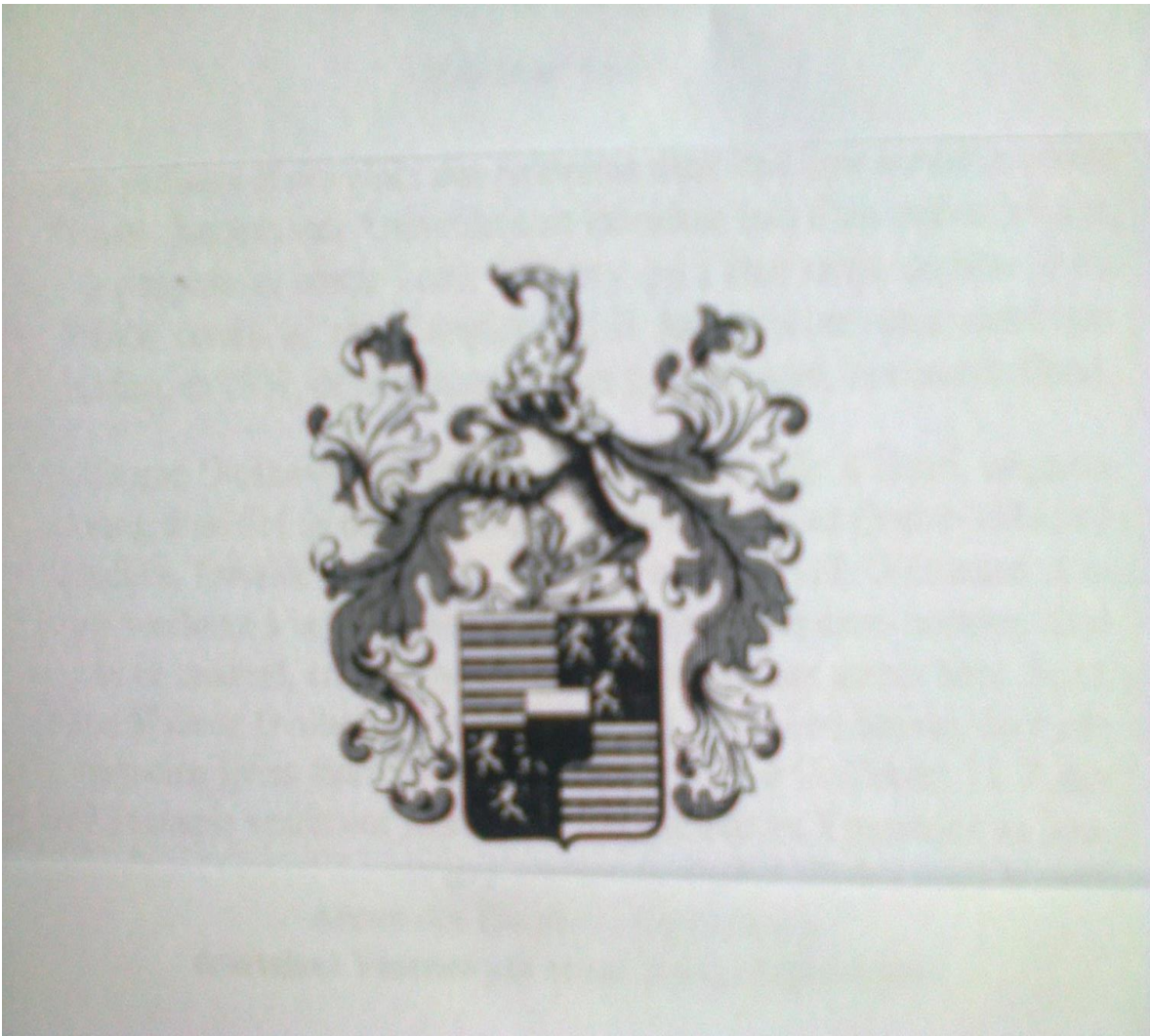
Meaning of the colours:

Red = gules and stands for courage and sacrifice

White = silver and stands for loyalty



One coat of arms utenhove clauwaert



Coat of arms of Utenhove quartered with twinned images of Vaernewyck and Gand-Vilain.

Image in *Le Parchemin* 2012, p. 203; *Généalogie Utenhove*,
Dominique de Kerckhove dit van der Varent.

(Ph. Blommaert, *Inscriptions funéraires ... op. cit.*, Ghent, t. I, p. 51)



uytenhove clauwaert coat of arms

White as background colour and then thrice a double, red-horizontal line.

5.a.4 Coat of arms utenhove clauwaert of Philippa utenhove



In 1473, Jacob Donche remarried with Philipotte, or Philippa utenhove, daughter of Jan utenhove, Watergraaf (chair of a Dutch water board) and Moormeester (in charge of making marshlands become fen) of Flanders, Receiver-General of Flanders. After the death of Jacob, Philippa would herself remarry with Christoffel de Barouse, the Portuguese knight Barroso.



Philippa utenhove,
15th century, Ghent





*Gravestone of Nicolas Utenhove,
knight, president of the Council of Flanders*

Image in *Le Parchemin* 2012, p. 307; *Généalogie Utenhove*,
Dominique de Kerckhove dit van der Varent.

(Ph. Blommaert, *Inscriptions funéraires ... op. cit.*, Ghent, *églises conventuelles*, t. I, p.
19)

5.a.6 Coat of arms utenhove clauwaert: Early-Gothic form



Wall painting with three coats of arms of the utenhove clauwaert family in Saint Peter's Abbey, Ghent, Belgium.

Early-Gothic form: 13th, 14th century

Urslingen Suisse	Urso Sicile	Ursus Norm	Urbabie P. Basque	Urbabie d'Alzette Bearn	Urtrari Biscaye	Urup Doa
Uruski Galicie	Urvat de la Ville sury Bret.	Urvoiy de la Ville sury Bret.	Urzendowski Prusse	Usberti Bologne	Usedom Fam	Usedom Silésie
Useldange ou Useldingern Nassau	Usener Franc. S.M.	Usie Ex. Cambré	Usimbardi Florence	Uslar Hon. Saxe Meckl.	Uslar-Glenchen Hon. Prusse Hesse-elt.	Usmer Nuremb.
Usodimare Gènes	Ussel Lang.	Ussel de Chateauxrest Lim. Marche	Usselinx Tamb.	Ussigheim Franconie	Ussmair Nuremb.	Usson de Alhan Mis de Banar Cte de Jura
Usson de Banrepoux Lang.	Ust Bret.	Ustarbowski Prusse	Ustarbowski Pol.	Uster (Bass) Zurich	Uster Bâle Winterthur	Ustan Lang.
Ustan d'Hiro Lang.	Ustryzki Hongrie Pol.	Uzaacki Russie	Uzdowski Prusse	Uzynski Pol.	Utenberghé Gand	Utendaeé Gand
Uten-Beckhoute Flandre	Utenhove (van) Pd. Utrecht	Utenhove (van) Bruges	Utenhove (van) dit Feliert Gand	Utenprutte Gand	Uten's Hall.	Utenlimminghe Louvain.
Utermarck Greussay	Utervorst Flandre	Uterwulghen Gand	Uterwaal Pd. Utrecht	Uthmann Gähitz	Uthmann de Kothersz Sale-sze	Uthmann de Schmalz Silésie

5.a.8 Coat of arms of Jan Jakobsz utenhove



Jan Jakobszoon Utenhove is born in Ghent in 1516. He studied at the University of Leuven and knew Latin, Greek, English and German. In 1543, he was involved with the performance of a heretical theatre piece. Shortly thereafter, he fled to Aachen with his family. He collaborated on the founding of a Walloon community there. In 1545, he was banned from the Southern Netherlands and his possessions were declared to be forfeit. He departed for Strasbourg where he met the reformer Martin Bucer (1491-1551). He studied the Psalms there and also came into contact with the reformed minister and psalmist Petrus Datheen (1531-1581) as well as the French church. In 1548, he was in Canterbury for a short time, as the guest of the Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556), in order to help establish the French community, the first church for foreigners in this country. Afterwards, he returned to the continent. Back in England at the end of 1549, he took the calling of the Austin Friars (expatriated refugee community in London) in order to become an elder. Utenhove was actively involved with the liturgy of the Austin Friars. After the example of the authoritative Genoa Psalms, he made a complete, rhymed version of the Psalms. After the ascension to the throne of Queen Mary (1553-1558)—who was married to Philip II (1527-1598), the King of Spain—Utenhove fled to Denmark. After many detours, he ended up in Emden. There, in 1557, with his own funds he published his translation from the Greek of the New Testament. That was a total failure, partly because the printing was not done well, but mostly because of his Dutch: he was probably better in Latin. Because of this he encountered financial difficulties. When Queen Mary died in 1558, Utenhove went back to London. There he once again became an elder. He died in 1565, just before the publication of the rhymed translation of all of the Psalms that he had done.

5.a.9 Coat of arms utenhove clauwaert, Germany



Crest—Utenhove Clauwaert

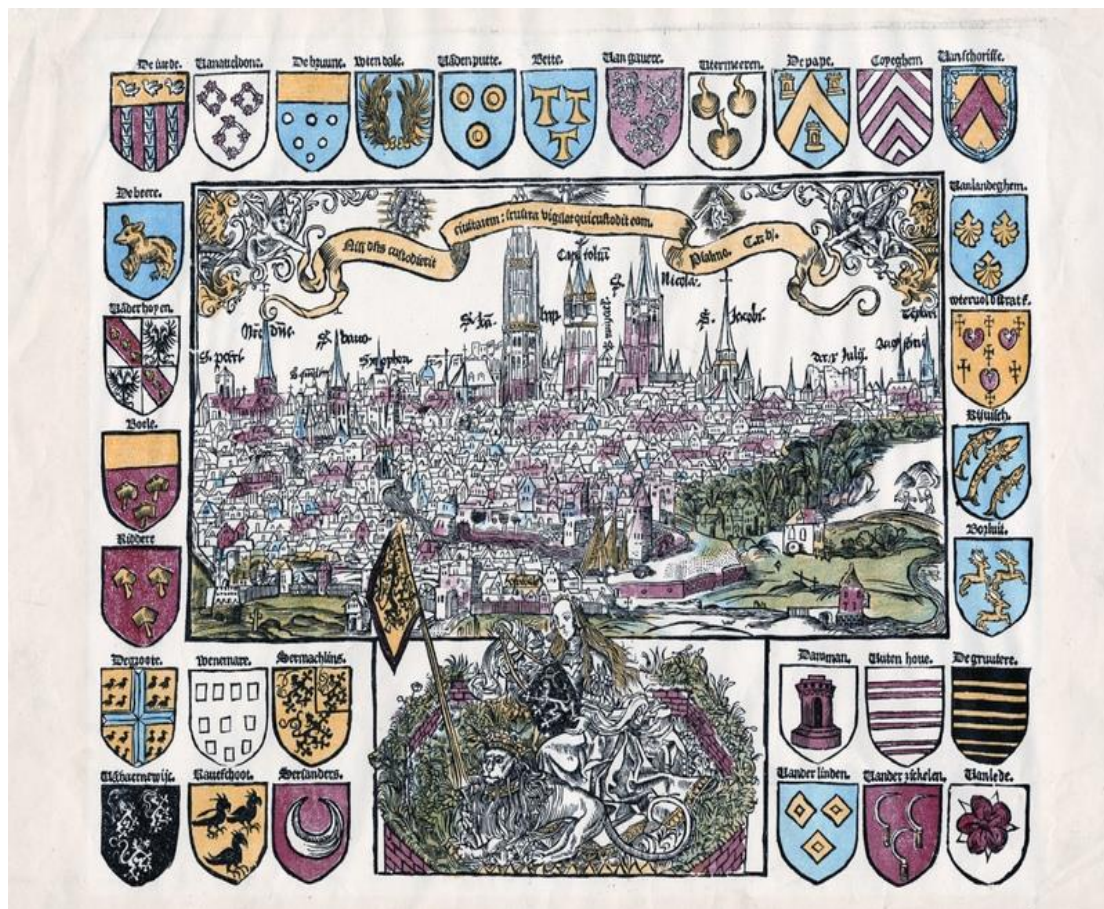
Imperial form, 18th-19th centuries



Karl von Utenhove, engraving by Theodor de Bry around 1598 after a contemporary portrait of Crispin de Passe the Elder.

Charles (Karel, Carolus) of Utenhove, Mr. van Nieuwland (born on 18 March 1536 in Ghent, died on 31 August 1600 in Cologne) was a Flemish humanist scholar (philologist) and poet, had been working in Basel, Paris, London and the Lower Rhine.

5.a.10 Pieter de Keyser: City view of Ghent



City view of Ghent, coloured woodcut by Pieter de Keyser from 1524, intact copy from the Museum in Gotha, currently in the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen in Rotterdam, Netherlands, inv. no. BdH 14129 (PK).

5.a.11 Coat of Arms Wttenhove clauwaert



Gravestone Saint Bavo's Cathedral in Ghent, Belgium

Above, you can see the coat of arms of the Ghent family De Gruutere. This coat of arms is a shield that bears witness to a marriage that took place between a branch of the De Gruutere family and one of the utenhove families (from the utenhove clauwaert branch).

Further up on the photo you can clearly see the Wttenhove coat of arms, 16th-century form of the Wttenhove Klauwaard branch of the utenhove family.

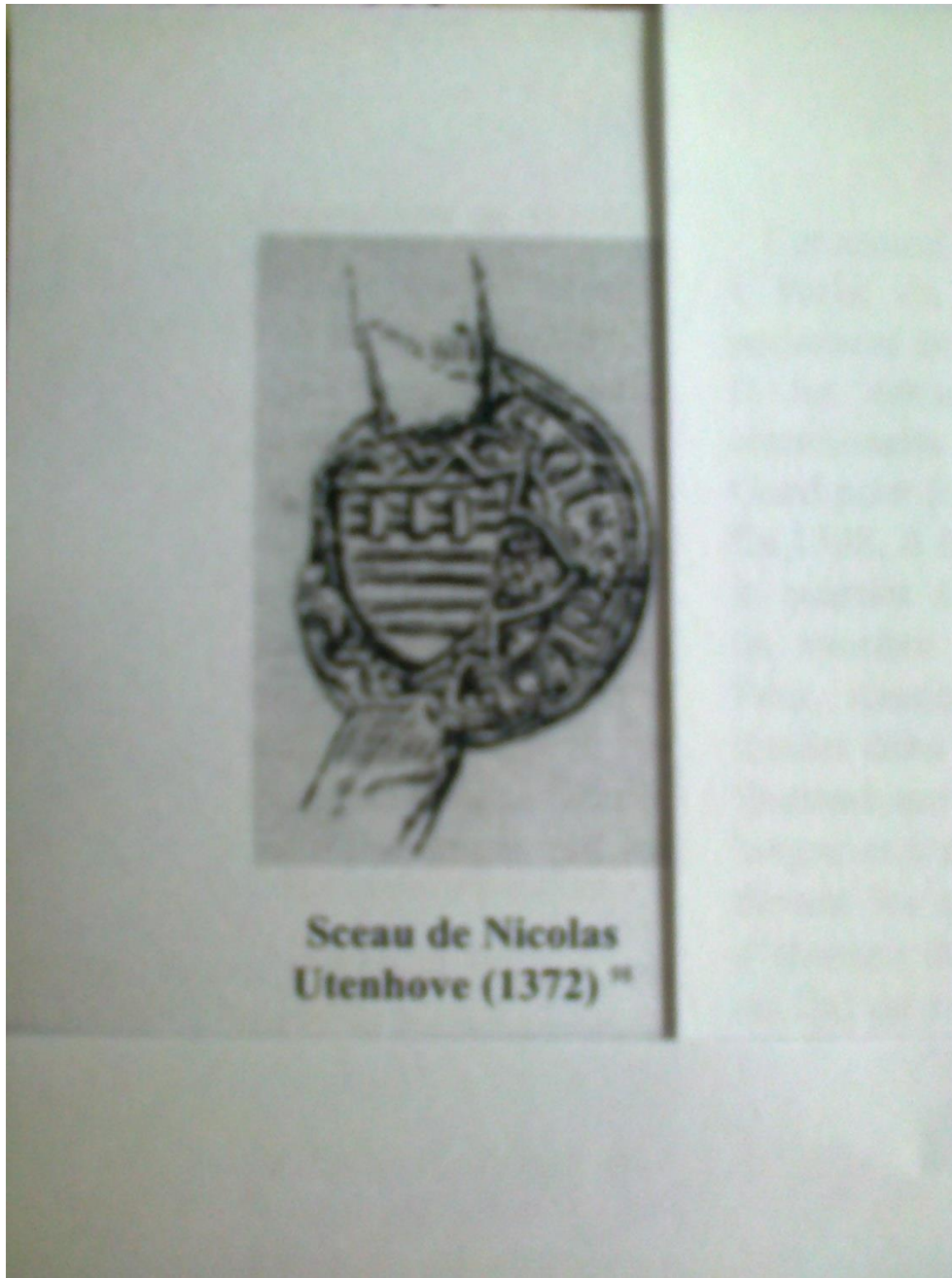
5.a.12 Coat of Arms utenhove clauwaert, 16th century, Ghent



The crest of the Utenhoves (From: Decavele J., Keyser tussen stroopdragers. Charles V 1500-1558, Ghent, 1990, p. 97)

We see the crest of the Utenhoves already as one of the earliest amongst the citizens of Ghent and environs. There are two crests that divide the family into two parts. The branches (A-H) and (I-J) have a white shield with three times a double, horizontal red line as a coat of arms. The branches (K-L) and (M) have an azure shield with argent stylised lilies. The number of lilies varies from image to image. The image of the coat of arms from the side-branch (G-H) indeed indicates that there was a communal background in this final crest, which the fish is to represent. The fish is shrouded in the crest of this branch.

5.a.13 Seal of Nicolas utenhove



The image above is the seal of Nicolas utenhove from the utenhove clauwaert branch of Ghent (late 14th century).

Information regarding the seals of the first generations of utenhoves in the 12th and 13th centuries:

*The seal of **Baudouin** contains a bird with wings spread, that of **Eustache** a two-headed eagle with wings spread and that of **Fulchro**, Dean of Saint-Pierre à Lille, an cleric standing, hand extended and a closed book against his chest held in the left hand.*

5.b.1 Uten-Hovesteen, Ghent



The Uten-Hovesteen as such, from thirteenth-century origin, had a completely underground level (in vaulted-arches on round pillars). The lower floor had 6, and the upper floor 7 gothic windows and at both corners of the front façade there was a round, protruding small tower, while there was also originally a gallery above, provided with battlements. The complex also contained additions, a courtyard, a garden, livestock stalls and exited out onto the Lys and on the side to the Zuivelsteeg (next to the bridge).

The Uten-Hovesteen, situated on the Friday Market in Ghent, was demolished in 1839.

5.b.2 Utenhove-Hospital, Ghent



Bronze wall plate on the exterior wall of Het Pand in Onderbergenstraat in Ghent.

5.b.3 Spijker, Ghent



The **Korenstapelhuis** (Corn Storehouse), or **Spijker**, is a guild house in the Belgian city of Ghent on the Graslei.

It is a Romanesque stone manor from the late 12th century, and as such is one of the oldest examples of civic Romanesque architecture in the Low Countries. It is constructed out of Doornik limestone. Until 1734, it functioned as *spijker* (grain storage place). Afterwards, the building served as a meeting place for the *pijnders* (grain unloaders). In the 19th century, the building fell into disrepair until it was restored in 1901-1902. Presently there is a pub and restaurant housed there.

5.b.4 Keizershof, Ghent.



In the residence, *Het Keizershof* on the Friday Market in Ghent, *the Brasserie Keizershof* is currently housed.

The stately house, with the bust of the Ghent historian Marcus Van Vaernewyck on top, is the house that is now become the *Keizershof*, but around 1900 was called *den èwe bougiwinkel van Bert* (*the old candle shop of Bert*).

5.b.5 Chateau with the Two Towers, Ghent



The Steen (Chateau) in the Veldstraat was called *Twee Torens bachte de Leei*.

The familial home in rue des Champs, *Twee Torens*, was sold in 1451 to the association of blue dyers and thus took on the name of *Blauwershuis*.

Image from *Le Parchemin*, 2012, p. 147, Dominique de Kerckhove dit van der Varent

(F. De Potter, Ghent ... op, cit., t. VI, p. 434.)

GESLACHT- EN WAPENKUNDE.

Geslacht Utenhove, Wtenhove, Uijttenhove. (Vgl. XIX bl. 590.)

Om, al is het dan ook ten deele, aan het verlangen van den heer G. P. Roos te voldoen, deel ik hem het volgende uit eene ms. gen. van dit geslacht ineds. Boudewijn v. U. leefde 1150. tr. Margaretha N. N.

Willem v. U., st. 1627,
tr. Walnica Zegers, gezegd
St. Baron, st. 1263.

Fulce v. U., kanunnik .201., st. sept.
1240, fundeert met zijne zuster de abdij
van Byloque te Gend.

Truna v. U. st. april 1242,
bij haar broeder begr.

Willem v. U., tr. Josina
de Grutere Hendriksdr.

Elisabeth v. U., werd 1280 eerste ab-
disse in de abdij van Byloque st. 1249.

Maris v. U. werd 1249
de 2de abdisse van B. st.
3 nov. 1285.

Gijsbert v. U., ridder, tr. Aafje van Putten Willemsdr.

Johan van U. 1323—1329, schepen van
Parchons en 1327, 1332 burgemeester, tr.
Elisabeth v. Escauté?

Nicolaas v. U. zie bl. 60.

Willem v. U. tr. 13 mei 1388 Johanna
Rogiersdr. Smils v. d. Liesden.
2^o. 1414. Elisabeth v. d. Zieclen.

Jacob v. U., Isabella v. U.
sterven ongehuwd.

Catharina v. U. tr. 8 febr.
1355 Philippus d'Oudenaar-
den.

Elisabeth v. U. tr. 1^o Raven Berthout
de Keukelaere, heer v. Helmont
2^o. Dirk v. Bronkhorst, heer v. Bauenburg.

Was 1418 a 1431 verscheidene malen
burgem. van Gend, kocht de heerlijkheid
v. d. Most voor zijnen zoon Gijsbert.

1ste vrouw.
Johanna v. U. tr. 1^o.
Jan Elverzele 2^o. Johan
v. 's Hagen baljuw v. d
munt v. St. Pieter, sche-
pen 1416.

Matthijs v. U. en An-
thony v. U. sterven on-
geh.

2de vrouw
Joris v. U. 1448 bur-
gem. v. Gend begr. te
Byloque tr. Elisabeth v.
Hoedevelde (Victor en N.
v. 's Haagen dr.)

Gijsbert v. U. heer v.
d. Most 1440 schepen te
Gend. tr. 1^o. Avezoete v.
Zichele 2^o. Jacque v. d.
Motte.

Jan v. U. ge-
sneuveld voor
Calais.

Nicolaas v. U.,
prior St Bavo
te Gend.

Elisabeth en
Catharina v. U.

Nicolaas v. U. Anthony idem
st. 1458 ongeh. 1485.

Joris v. U. st.
1459, was 1428
schepen, 1443
tot 1446 Bur-
gem. te Gend,
tr. Elisabeth v.
Bank beide be-
gr. te Brugge
StDonaukerk.

Margaretha v.
U. tr. 1^o. Wil-
lem v. Sacm-
slag, 2^o. Pieter
v. Bulvere.
Elisabeth v. U.
tr. Christiaan
v. d. Gracht
ridder 1460.

1ste vrouw
Willem v. U.
tr. Josina de
Massin Jans-
dochter.

Jan v. U. st.
1503 z. oir, be-
tr. St. Michiel
te Gent.

Johanna v. U.
tr. Pieter v.
Ejero begr. te
Byloque te
Gent.

Barbara v. U.
tr. Joost Pas-
catis Boud-
wijnszoon

2de vrouw.
Johan v. U.
(+)

Joris v. U. rid- der v. Rhodius.	Anthony v. U. tr. Ja- queline Promesquer Jaspersdr. beide begr. te Yperen St. Pieters kerk.	Margaretha v. U. tr. 1 ^o . Willem v. Saem- slag (zoon v. Floris en Clara Vilaine) 2 ^o . Pieter v. Keukelaere.	Agnes v. U. non der Domi- nicanerorde te Brugge.	Willem v. U. monnik v. St. Bavo te Gend.	Raphaël v. U. heer van der Most, tr. Anna van Baenst, vrouw v. Sain- teville.
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Nicolaas v. U., heer v. Se- quidin, ridder, bekleedde van 1517-1543. de voor- naamste ambten in Vlaan- deren, tr. Maria v. Holion gezagd, de Gubarchier. (Bas- se heer v. Bourg en Bradr.)	Joris v. U. st. — Elisabeth v. U. nouv.	Anthony v. U. door k. Carel be- noemd wegens Yperen tot het lig- ten van eene alge- meene schatting st. ongeh.	Margaretha v. U. tr. Simon v. Culsbroeck bajuw v. St. Pieter te Gend.	Anthoni v. U. heer van der Most en Saintville, tr. 1 ^o . Anna v. Maerselaere. 2 ^o . Ca- tharina de Grutere Lievensdr. st. 1567. 3 ^o . Jacqueline Colin Willems dr.	Nicolaas v. U. tr. Josina de Blok. Maria v. U. tr. 1 ^o . Anthoni v. Quickelberg. 2 ^o . Lucas d'Ainat.
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Charles v. U. heer v. Sequidin 1557 hoogbajuw van Yperen, tr. Phillip- pote Jansdr. van Roden.	Anthoni v. U. st. ongeh.	Simon v. U. tr. Martina de Vos, tr. Lieven de Zucht- word dood gesto- ken st. zonder oir.	Adriana v. U. tr. Lieven de Zucht- peene ridder.
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Maria v. U. tr. 1^o. 1565, Jan de Scelin
heer v. Front en d'Asincourt. 2^o. Don
Juan d'Aranda, ridder v. St. Jacob, cas-
telein en gouverneur v. Gent 1614, maitre
de camp en raad v. oorlog.

Nicolaas van Utenhove st. 2 aug. 1348.
was 1344 shepen van en 1347 burgemeester te Gend tr.
1^o. N. v. Aerteveldc. Jansdr.
2^o. 2 julij 1339 Avezoete v. Utdale.

Eerste huwelijk.
Gijsbrecht van U. tr.
1^o. Winne de Rycke.
2^o. Isabeau de Jonghe Nicolaasdr.

Eerste huwelijk.

Johan v. U. heer v. d. Most en Saint- ville tr. 1578 Josina de Biene.	Anna v. U. tr. Joris v. Triest ridder.	Antoinetta v. U. tr. Charles v. Triest heer v. Raveschot.
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Anthoinetha v. U. vr. v. d. Most en Sain- teville tr. jhr. Fran- cois Boelandz. Gendt.	Jacqueline v. U. vr. v. Luggervoerde v. Willem Troyon v. v. Suggestede zij 11 nov. 1646 wed. v. W. Trion met de volgende quartieren.	Utenhove tr. v. Zickel heer Lamotte de Baenst Gersbodel Tieron de Vries of Wils	— de Biene, — Waiken. — — Miconen. — Znutpeene. — Hoymulle. — Looten. — Smille.
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Nicolaas v. U.
st. 18 nov. 1406. raadsheer v. de hertogen Jan en Philips v. Bourgondie 1396, bajuw
v. de stad en casteleinye v. Furnes, tr.
Elizabeth v. Vaarnewyk, beide begr. in het choor v. de St. Nicolaaskerk te Gend.

Nicolaas v. U. Jan v. Utenhoven (?).

st. 18 febr. 1437, ridder raad en camerling van den hertog van Bourgondie, baljuw v. Brugge, was met hertog Jan in den slag van Nicopolis gevangen genomen en keerde na 7 jaar terug. tr. 1^o. N. v. Hoedevelde, zonder oir.
2^o. Anna v. Messeem. zy st. 28 aug. 1450.
begr. in het Preekheerenkl. te Gend.
by de 2de vrouw 17 kinderen.

Richard v. Utenhove, ridder, heer van Pui, raadshier v. d. geheimen raad v. Vlaanderen en requestmeester van keizer Maximiliaan, tr. Johanna Vagheneiere (Cornelis en N. Villain dr.)	Nicolaas v. U. juris uir. lic. st. ongeh. 1439.	Willem v. U. ridder van Rhodus.	Gilles v. U. schepen 1469. st. 1475. tr. Elizabeth v. Ponkatrueten. Richard v. U. tr. Josina v. d. Woestyne (?).	Christina v. U. Philippus Sersimons. v. Bank.	Jacqueline tr. N. v. Bank.	De overige waren geestelijken, ongehuwd of jong gest.
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Nicolaas v. U. ridder, sterft 11 febr. 1527, voorzitter van den raad v. Vlaanderen, heer v. Marckingham, tr. Agnes v. d. Varent, zy st. 27 apr. 1530, beide begr. Prodikhoerenkerk te Gend, Erasmus vervaardigde een grafschrift voor hem. Agnes van Utenhove. abdisse van Byloque te Gend.

Carel v. U. heer v. Merckingham, Horsesen, Nieuwland, Warenchem en Oosthoek st. 1580, was 1584 schepen, 1548 burgom. v. Gend, tr. Anna de Grutere Lievens dr.	Josina v. U. tr. Joris v. Ollehain hoer v. Estaing-Bourg bij Doornik.	Catharina v. U. tr. Jacob de St. Gencis heer van Deuze.	Anna v. U. abdisse van Byloque te Gend.
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Jacques v. U. tr. Margaretha Bym Gerards, heer v. Merckingham Nieuwland etc.	Adriaan v. U. tr. Adriana Palandt. (?)	Carel v. U. groot geleerde, (zie Hoogstraten en Moreri) geb. 1544 st. te Koulon 1 aug. 1608 tr. Ursula v. Flo-dorp tot Dalem-broek zonder oir.	Johan v. U. tr. Helena de Rovere st. zonder oir.	Nicolaas v. U. tr. Quintina v. Grutere zonder oir.	Anthoni v. U. tr. Anna v. Kessenich, van wien de overyssele branches afstammen.	Catharina v. U. tr. Albert v. Hartveld.	Anna v. U. Ongeh.
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Maria, Adriana Agnes en Josina v. Utenhoven.

De bladen, waarop het nageslacht van de met (?) geteekende, kan ik, hoo ook zoekende, niet terugvinden. Mocht mij dit gelukken en het den vrager steeds belang inboezemen, dan vindt hij mij volgnarne bereid, deze lijst daarmede aan te vullen. Zou hij ook in staat zijn, mij iets omtrent voornoemde Helena de Rovere mede te doelen? wie b. v. hare ouders waren, en welk wapen zij voerde?
Z.

5.c.2 utenhove marriage policy in the 12th-16th centuries

The table below is a non-exhaustive list of families that had family ties with the utenhove Family.

ADORNES	DE HOND	HAESBYTS	SERENA
BAERTS	DE JONGE	HETWISCH	SERSANDERS
BETS	DE JONGHE	HOEFNAGEL	SERSIMOENS
BETTE	DE JONGHERE	HOENS	SERSIMONS
BLOCX	DE KEGHELE	HOYMULLE	SERSYMOENS
BLONDEELS	DE KERCKHOVE dite VAN DER VARENT	HUGHES	SICLERS
BOECKAERT	DE KEUKELAARE	JACOBS	SINT - BAAFS
BRANT	DE KEVELAERE	L'ESCUYER	SMILLE
BRONCKHORST	DE MAECH	LAMOTTE	SMILLS
BUSSAERT	DE MEERSMAN	LANNON	SMILS VAN DEN LIESDEN
BUSSAERTS	DE MIL	LOOTEN	SNOUCKAERT VAN SCHAUBURG
BUSTEEL	DE POUQUES	MAEGHT	SONNEMARE
CALC	DE PREMECQUES	MASCH	STALINS
CANNAERT	DE ROOVERE	MASIN	STOMMELYN
CANNART	DE ROVERE	MASSELARE	TIERON
CLOCMAN	DE RYCKE	MAZYN	TRIEST
COLINS	DE SCELIN	MEENEU	TRISTRAM
D'AINART	DE SCHOUTHEETE	METTER COE	TROYON
D'ARANDA	DE SECLIN	MEYFROET	TSUUL
D'OLEHAIN	DE SPLENTERE	MEYNE	UTENDAELE
D'OUDENAARDEN	DE ST. GENOIS	MEYNFROET	UTENDALE
DE BAENST	DE VAGHEVIERE	NAGEL	UTER MEERHAM
DE BAROUSSE	DE VAN ESCAUBEEK	PALLANDT	UTER VOLRESTRATE
DE BESANCON	DE VOS	PASCARIS	UTERMEERHAM
DE BETTE	DE VRIESE (WILS)	PASCHARIS	UTERZWANE
DE BIERNE	DE WALE	PREMESQUER	UUTEN EECHAUT
DE BLOC	DE ZUUTPENNE	PREMESQUES	VAERNEWYCK
DE BRUNE	DELUU	RENESE DE BAER	VAGHENIERE
DE BUL	DEYNAER	ROELANDSZ VAN GEUDT	VAN 'S HAGEN
DE CORTE	DONCHE	ROMEINS	VAN ABINSVOERDE
DE COSTENOBLE	EECHOUTE	RUBBENS	VAN ABINSVOORDE
DE CRANE	ELVERSELE	RUFFELAERT	VAN AERTEVELDE
DE DIENAT	ELVERZEELE	RYM	VAN ARTEVELDE
DE FLODORP	ESCAUTE	RYM GERARDS	VAN BAENST
DE GHENDT	EVERWIJN	SAINT - GENOIS	VAN BANK
DE GRAVE	FERON	SAMARITAIN	VAN BERSELE
DE GROOTE	GALLE	SCHOORMAN	VAN BREMPT
DE GRUTERE	GERSBODEL	SCHOOTEN	VAN BRONKHORST
DE GRUUTERE	GHYSSSELIN	SCHOUTHEETE	VAN BULVERE
DE HAUDION DE GUIBERCHIES	GRUUTERE	SCHRIJVERS	VAN BUNDELAERE

VAN BUNDELARE	VAN DER SICKELE
VAN CALKEN	VAN DER ZICKELE
VAN CAUWENBERGHE	VAN ECK
VAN COSTENOBEL	VAN EDINGEN
VAN COYGHEN dite VAN HOORNE	VAN ELODORP
VAN CULSBROECH	VAN ELVERZELE
VAN CULSBROECK	VAN ERTVELDE
VAN DE GRACHT	VAN ESCAUTE
VAN DE MOTTE	VAN GENTBRUGGE
VAN DE PITTE	VAN GRUTERE
VAN DE PUTTE	VAN HALEWYN
VAN DE VELDE	VAN HARTCVELD
VAN DE WALLE	VAN HECKE
VAN DE WOESTYNE	VAN HEETVELDE
VAN DEN BRIELE	VAN HENS BROUCK
VAN DEN EECHOUTE	VAN HERTBRUGGHE
VAN DEN HOOGHENHUUS	VAN HERTEFELD
VAN DEN KERCHOVE	VAN HODION (DE GUIBARCHIER)
VAN DEN PITTE	VAN HOEDELVELDE
VAN DEN PUTTE	VAN KESSENICH
VAN DEN TORRE	VAN LEYNS
VAN DEN VACHEVIERE	VAN LIERE
VAN DEN VARENT	VAN LOO
VAN DEN WYCKELE	VAN MAELTE
VAN DEN ZIECLEN	VAN MAERSELAERE
VAN DER AMEDE	VAN MARCKE
VAN DER BANCK	VAN MARSELAER
VAN DER BANCQ	VAN MESSEM
VAN DER BREMPT	VAN MORSLEDE
VAN DER GRACHT	VAN MUNTE
VAN DER KERCHOVE	VAN OLLEHAIN
VAN DER KEUKENE	WIER
VAN DER MEERE	WOUTERS
VAN DER MEERSCH	WULLEPONT
VAN DER MEULEN	WULLEPONTS
VAN DER MOTEN	ZEGERS (ST. BAAFS)
VAN DER NOTEN	ZEGERS (ST. BARON)
VAN DER SCAGHE	ZEGHERS
VAN DER SCHAGHEN	ZUUTPENNE
VAN DER SCHELDE	

5.c.3 Inventory List: Charitable institutions in the 14th-15th centuries, Ghent

No	Name of Charitable Institution	Century	utenhove	Function
1	Leper House, the Rijke hospital	14		
2	Saint Elisabeth's Beguine	14-15		
3	Dominican Order	15		
4	Poortakker Almshouse	14-15		
5	Sint-Jans-ten Dullen on the Houtbriel	15		
6	Saint Jacob's Hospital for Itinerants	15		
7	Saint Bavo's Abbey	15	Jacob	Prior
8	Saint Bavo's Abbey	15	Nicolas	Prior
9	Saint Bavo's Abbey	15	Pieter	Prior
10	Regular Augustine Canonry Saint Agnes	15	Pauline	Sub-prioress
11	Saint Peter's Abbey	15	Mathijs	Prior
12	Saint Peter's Abbey	15	Willem	Steward
13	Saint Peter's Abbey	14	Jan	Priest
14	Founders of the 6 Ghent Sacristies	15		

5.c.4 Inventory List: Nobility in the Middle Ages in The Ghent Area

No.	utenhove	Century	Function	Remarks
1	Gijsbert	13	Knight	
2	Jean	1281	Knight	
3	Zegher	1330	Knight	Utenhove Ieliaert Ghent
4	Joris		Knight	Knight of Rhodes
5	Nicolas	14	Knight	Under the Duke of Burgundy utenhove clauwaert, Ghent
6	Jean	14-15	Lord of the Gracht and of the Hasselt in Schendelbeke	Councilman in the Council of Flanders, Actively involved with the Poortacker Hospital. Member of the Keure (1400, 1404), Official city Receptionist of Ghent, Treasurer and Receiver-General of Flanders and Artesia (1413-1416), Chief Steward of Oudenaarden in 1420, Watergraaf and Moormeester of Flanders
7	Nicolas	14 15	Knight Military leader Councilman Chief Steward	Advisor in the Council of the Duke of Burgundy, Steward of Bruges, Degree in Law, Magistrate, Battle at Nicopolis in 1396, along with Count Jean de Nevers, the future Duke of Burgundy John the Fearless, Chief Steward of Biervliet (1411), of the Four Guilds (1419), of Furnes (1422) and of Bruges (1423), utenhove clauwaert, Ghent
8	Richard	15	Knight Lord of Marckegehem	Degree in Law, Procurer of Ghent for the Parliament in Paris, Councilmen to the Duke of Burgundy, Master of Appeals and Councilman with the Council of Flanders, proprietor of the Spijker in Ruppelmonde, utenhove clauwaert (teal)
9	Willem		Knight	Knight of Rhodes
10	Jacqueline		Lady of Luggevoorde	
11	Jean	1421	Lord of Hasselt	Councilman of the Duke of Burgundy, Councilman in the Council of Flanders, member of the Parchons in 1421
12	Nicolas-Gauthier	1439	Knight Chief Steward	Bruges, co-founder of the Co-fraternity of the Sacred Blood in 1449, alderman (1448)
13	Gérard	1446		Killed during the battle near Calais and buried in Saint-Omer
14	Josse	1450	Knight	Bruges
15	Liéven	1454	Knight Lord of (Upper) Hasselt, Steenhuize and Borst	Councilman of the Duke of Burgundy, Councilman in the Council of Flanders, Studied at the University of Leuven
16	Gilles	1460	Lord of Borst	

17	Jean	1462	Lord of Hasselt	Member of the Keure (1462, 1465, 1469, 1474) In service of Archduke Maximiliaan
18	Guillebert (Guillaume)	1489		Ensign-bearer of the Ghent troops at the Battle of Guinegatte, killed in Hulst in 1491
19	Jean	1492	Lord of Hasselt	
20	Guillaume	1495	Knight	Knight of Rhodes
21	Robert	15-16		Lieutenant
22	Josse	15	Knight	Knight of Rhodes
23	Nicolas	15	Knight	Degree in Law, Chief Steward of Van Furnes (1422) and of Bruges (1429)
24	Raphaël	15	Lord of der Most	
25	Richard	15	Lord of Pui Knight	Councilman of the secret council of Flanders and Master of Appeals of King Maximiliaan
26	Nicolaas		Lord of Sequidin Knight	
27	Nicolas	1500	Lord of the Gracht and Hoogewalle	Degree in Law, Councilman of the King, Master of Appeals in the Council of Flanders, High Steward of Bruges, Master of Appeals in the Great Council of Mechelen, President of the Court of Audits
28	Richard	1512	Knight Lord of Borst and of the Gracht Member of the Keure in 1512 and 1516	Capitan of the Ghent militias for Doornik, utenhove clauwaert, Ghent
29	Anthoni	16	Lord of the der Most and Sainteville	
30	Charles	16	Squire Lord of Marckeghem, Nieulant, Hoyen, Oosthoek	Proprietor of the Spijker in Ruppelmonde, member of the Keure (1542, 1548) and of Parchons (1539) at Ghent, Studied at the Universities of Padua and Basel, writer, reformist, confiscation of properties in the late 16 th century
31	Nicolaas	16	Knight Lord of Marckingham	Chairman of the Council of Flanders
32	Anne	16	Lady of Nieulant	
33	Nicolas	1514	Knight, Lord of Marckeghem, Hoyen, Ter Gracht and Nieulant in Ghent	Councilman with the Council of Flanders in 1498, Chairman of the Council of Flanders in 1515

34	Carel		Lord of Merckingham, Horsen, Nieuwland, Warenchem and Oosthoek	President of the Provincial Council in Flanders
35	Raphaël	1517	Lord of Termost	
36	Adrien	1530 1592	Lord of Nieulant and Teuven	
37	Charles	1536	Lord of Nieulant and of Marckeghem	Writer, humanist, reformist, polyglot Studied at the Universities of Leuven and Basel
38	Jean	1545 1595		Studied at the Universities of Basel, Zürich and Cologne, councilman in the Council of Flanders
39	Antoine	1553	Lord of Termost	Member of the Keure in 1553 and 1559
40	Charles	1557	Knight Lord of Sequidia	Chief Steward of Yperon Lieutenant under Sire de Brederode
41	Charles-Antione	1566	Lord of Henau	Reformist, exile in Holland, confiscation of his possessions in the 16 th century
42	Justine	1576	Lady of Nieulant in Ghent	
43	Jacques	1577	Lord of Marckeghem, Nieulant	Proprietor of the Spijker at Ruppelmonde, Councilman in the Council of Flanders (1577-1584), moderate, friend of the Prince of Orange
44	Nicolas	1578	Lord of Marckeghem	Studied at the University of Heidelberg
45	Jean	1578	Lord of Termost, Santvelde and Carpenteringhe (Capelbrugge)	
46	Charles	1578	Lord of Hooghewalle	Member of the Keure (1579, 1583) Bedrock of public education in Ghent, reformist (Anabaptist, Mennonite)
47	Nicoals	1589	Lord of Wyneghem	Councilman in the Great Council of Mechelen, Chief Steward of Ypres (1589)
48	Simon	1586	Squire Capitan of 600 men	City of Ypres
49	Jean-Charles	1597	Knight Lord of Kellenberg, Teuven, Messenem and Teuffer	Member of the nobility in Juliers
50	Johan	16	Lord of der Most and Sainteville	

51	Antione	16	Squire	Councilman in Ypres in 1503, alderman in 1506
52	Nicolas	16	Squire Lord of Saquevin (Sequedin)	Chief Steward of Ypres in 1531
53	Richard	16 17	Lord of the Gracht and of Hooghewalle	Alderman in Ghent (1580, 1583)
54	Jean-Charles	1631	Lord of Schraplau, Dornstadt, Armstorff	
55	Antoine	1666	Squire Watergues of Ypres	Reformist In 1571, he held command over the ships Le Chien Blanc and La Barge. He was on standing orders of the Prince of Orange.
56	Anthoineth a	17	Lady of de Most and Sainteville	
57	Charles	17	Squire Lord of Hooghewalle	
58	Charles	17	Lord of Hooghewalle, the Gracht and Borst	
59	Jean- Baptiste	17	Lord of Hooghewalle, the Gracht and Borst	
60	Charles	17	Knight Lord of Rhynestein	Colonel in the service of the General States, Governor of Ostend in 1604, Governor in Doesburg and Emmerik until 1622. The descendants of the Lord of Rhynestein were recognised as nobility in the Netherlands with the hereditary title of Baron in 1822. As a crest, they also had ' <i>aux jumelles</i> '. (Van Utenhove d'Utrecht.)

5.c.5 Inventory List: Clergymen in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

No.	Utenhove	Century	Function	Remarks
1	Fulco	11-12	Canon	Founding of Utenhove-Chapel in Onderbergen, Deacon Saint Peter's in Lille
2	Margareta	1215 1218	Abbess	O.L.V. Ten Bossche cloister in Lokeren
3	Oda	1218 1224	Abbess	O.L.V. Ten Bossche cloister in Lokeren
4	Christina	1228 1236	Abbess	O.L.V. Ten Bossche cloister in Lokeren
5	Elisabeth	1229	Abbess	1 st Abbess of the Bijloke in Ghent
6	Maria	1249	Abbess	2 nd Abbess at Bijloke
7	Jan	13	Theologian	Dominican Theologian
8	Claire	14	Nun	Abbey of Beaulieu in Petegem
9	Catherine	1369	Nun	The Convent of Zwijveke
10	Johannes	14-15	Canon	O.L.V. in Antwerp
11	Agnès	1439	Devout	Byloke, Ghent
12	Jacques	1442	Prior	Saint Bavo's Abbey in Ghent
13	Pauline	1463	Sub-prior	Le Couvent de Sainte-Agnes
14	Mathieu	14-15	Prior	Saint Peter's Abbey in Ghent
15	Anne	15	Abbess	Abbey of Beaulieu in Petegem
16	Guillaume	15	Monk	Saint Bavo's Abbey in Ghent
17	Guillaume	15	Devout	Saint Bavo's in Ghent
18	Pierre	15	Monk	Saint Peter's Abbey in Ghent
19	Bernard	15	Monk	Saint Peter's Abbey in Ghent
20	Jean	15	Dominican	Doctor of Theology in Paris (1452), Prior of the Couvent in Ghent, Vice-General of Order in the Low Countries (1464)
21	André	15	Monk	Saint Peter's Abbey in Ghent
22	Edouard	15	Monk	Saint Bavo's Abbey in Ghent
23	Barbara	15	Nun	Chartreuse in Bruges
24	Wouter	15	Co-founder	Co-fraternity of the Sacred Blood in Bruges
25	Magriet	15	Abbess	O.L.V. ten Bos in Lokeren
26	Clara	15		The Poor Clares of Petegem-Beaulieu
27	Kateline	15	Nun	Cistercian cloister in Zwijveke
28	Nicolaas	15	Prior	Prior at Saint Bavo's in Ghent
29	Margaretha	15	Abbess	Abbey of Doornzele in Evergem
30	Simon	15	Co-founder	Abbey of Waarschoot
31	Jan	15	Prior	Doctor of Theology, Prior of the Dominicans in Ghent
32	Agnes	15-16	Nun	Dominican order in Bruges
33	Willem	15-16	Monk	Saint Bavo's in Ghent
34	Jan	16	Theologian	Religiously reformist-leaning missionary in Western Europe
35	Marguerite	16	Devout	Petegem
36	Gertrude	16	Devout	
37	Isabel	16	Nun	Chartreuse in Bruges
38	Elisabeth	16		
39	Agnesse	16	Abbess	Bijloke of Ghent
40	Anna	16	Prioress	Bijloke of Ghent
41	Josse	1543	Priest	
42	Jean	1541	Monk	Saint Bavo's of Ghent

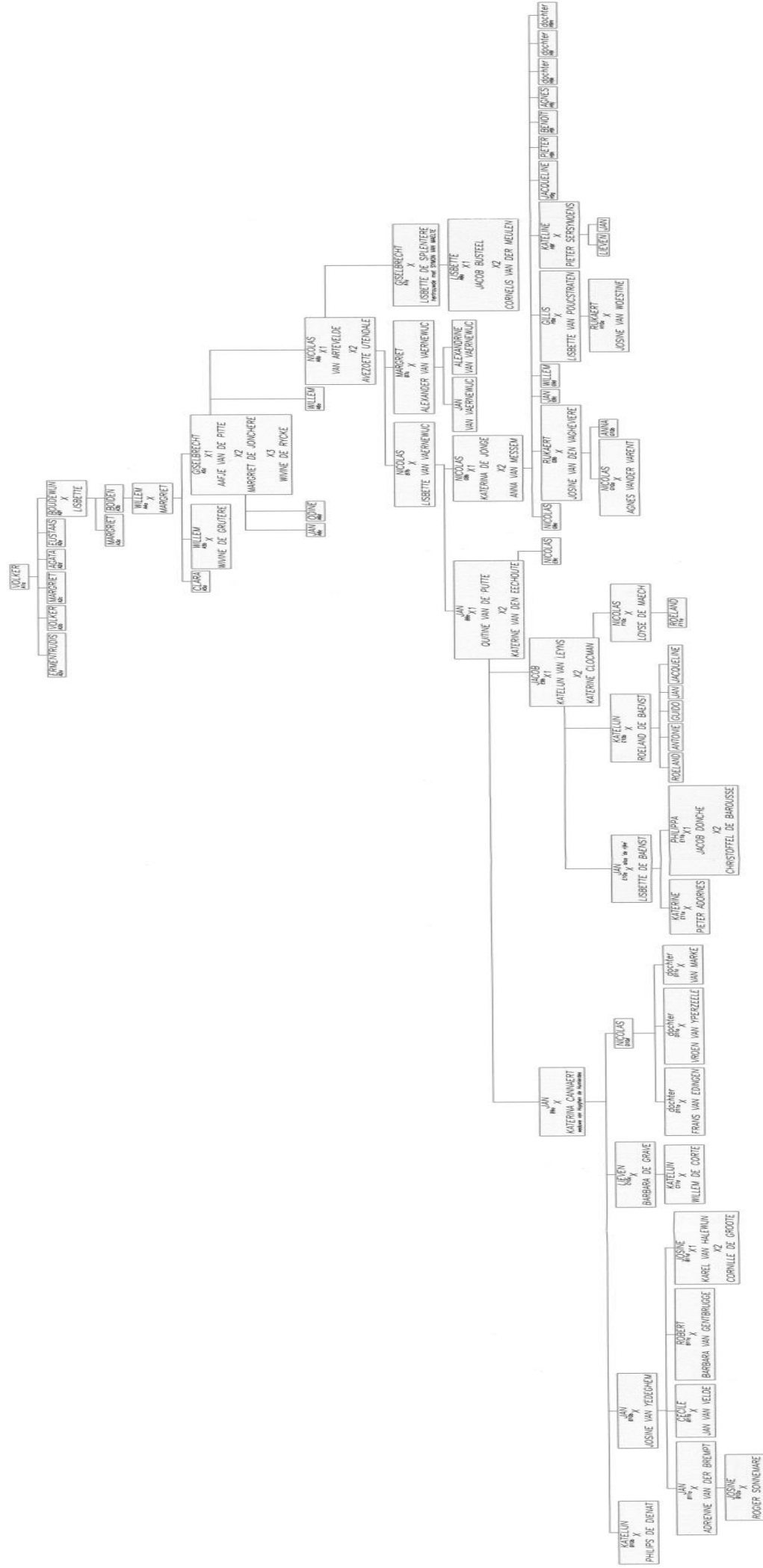
5.c.6 Inventory List: Civil Servants in the Middle Ages in the Ghent Area

No.	utenhove	Century	Function	Remarks
1	Pierre	1282	Member of the XXXIX in Ghent	
2	Guilelm	1282	Member of the XXXIX in Ghent	
3	Roelf	1303	Under-Steward	Ghent
4	Philippe	1306	Steward	Het Land van Waas
5	Gilles	1311-1313	Steward	Ghent
6	Guillaume	1313-1326	Member of the Parchons and the Keure in Ghent	utenhove lelieaert of Ghent
7	Guillaume	1324-1329	Member of the Parchons and of the Keure	Ghent, utenhove clauwaert
8	Jean	1320-1332	Member of the Parchons and of the Keure, Head of the Leliaerts	utenhove leliaert of Ghent
9	Jean	1325	Adjunct of Jacques van Artevelde	utenhove leliaert of Ghent
10	Johan	1323-1329 1327-1332	Alderman Mayor	Van Parchons
11	Nicolas	1333-1347	Member of the Parchons and the Keure, Mayor	utenhove clauwaert
12	Jean	1340	City Receptionist, City clerk (1340-1372), diplomat	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
13	Nicolaas	1344 1347	Alderman, Mayor	Ghent
14	Jean	1348	Member of the Keure	Ghent
15	Jean	1349	City Receptionist of Ghent	
16	Jean	1363-1392	Member of the Keure and Mayor	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
17	Nicolas	1370	City Receptionist, city clerk, member of the Parchons (1370, 1374) and of the Keure (1379, 1390, 1393), diplomat, Steward of Furnes	Ghent, utenhove clauwaert
18	Nicolas	1395-1397	Steward	Veurne
19	Nicolas	1384	General council member	Chamberlain, diplomat of the Duke of Burgundy, commissioner
20	Nicolaas	1396	Councilman, Steward	Councilman of Dukes John and Phillip of Burgundy, Steward of the City and Castellan of Furnes
21	Jan	15	Tenant of ducal incomes	
22	Jan	15	Receptionist of Dendermonde	
23	Giselbrecht	15	Receptionist of Dendermonde	
24	Jan	15	Manager of the ducal estate in Dendermonde with centralisation of incomes	
25	Simon	1399-1431	Member of the Keure and Parchons	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
26	Guillaume	1407-1429	Alderman, Mayor	Ghent
27	Jan	1408	Warden	
28	Jan	1411-1416	Receptionist-General	Of Flanders and Artesia
29	Nicolas	1411-1439	Steward	Biervliet, 4 Guilds, Veurne, Bruges
30	Jan	1417-1426	Moormeester	
31	Jan	1426-1439	Steward	Dendermonde, Oudenaarde
32	Jean	1427	Councilman of the Duke of Burgundy	Lord of Puwelaer, Watergraaf, Moormeester of Flanders between 1434 and 1463, Chief Steward of Termonde between 1426 and 1435, Chief Steward of Oudenaarde between 1436 and 1439, Member of the Parchons

				and of the Keure in Ghent: 1422, 1450 and 1463 Ghent, utenhove leliaert
33	Jean	1426-1439	City Receptionist	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
34	Symoen	1427-1438	Steward	Eeklo, Kaprijke, Lembeke
35	Jacques	1428	Member of the Parchons and of the Keure: 1428, 1447, 1432	Ghent, utenhove lelieart
36	Henri	1431	Councilman and Master of Appeals in the Council of Holland, Councilman for the wife of the Duke of Burgundy, Phillip the Good	Diplomat, utenhove leliaert
37	Jan	1439-1463		Receptionist of the 'Pieter Masière Letters'
38	Gijsbert	1440	Alderman	Ghent
39	Guillebert	1440	Member of the Parchons City Receptionist	Ghent, utenhove clauwaert
40	Jan	1441-1463	Watergraaf	
41	Joris	1428 1443-1446	Alderman, Mayor	Ghent
42	Simon	1453-1460	Member of the Keure, Commissioner	Ghent, utenhove lelieaert
43	Jacques	1454	Member of the Keure (1429, 1433, 1444) and of Parchons (1447, 1449), City Receptionist	Ghent, utenhove clauwaert
44	Jean	1458	Member of Parchons (1458, 1467), Member of the Keure (1472, 1475), Mayor	Ghent, utenhove leliaert Member of the Termonde Fraternity
45	Simon	1458 and 1469	Member of the Parchons	Ghent
46	Gilles	1460	Member of the Parchons Mayor (1472)	Ghent
47	Ryckaert	1463	General council member in the Council of Flanders	
48	Nicolas	1463	Member of the Parchons	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
49	Ryckaert	1481	General council member in the Great Council	
50	Gilles	1469	Alderman	
51	Jean	1475	Member of the Keure, Mayor	Ghent, utenhove leliaert
52	Jean	1481	City Receptionist of Termonde Member of the Parchons in Ghent (1488)	
53	Nicolas	15-16	President of Flanders, Commissioner	
54	Carel	1534 1548	Alderman, Mayor	Ghent
55	Jean	16	Bailiff in the Council of Flanders	

5.c.7 Family Tree
utenhove clauwaert,
12th-15th centuries,
Ghent, Flanders

Appendix of Jeroen
 Wyseur's thesis,
 University of Ghent,
 academic year 1999-
 2000



5.c.8 Marriage booklet: Petrus Uytenhove and Philomena Bert, 1899



6. Chapter VI: Bibliography

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