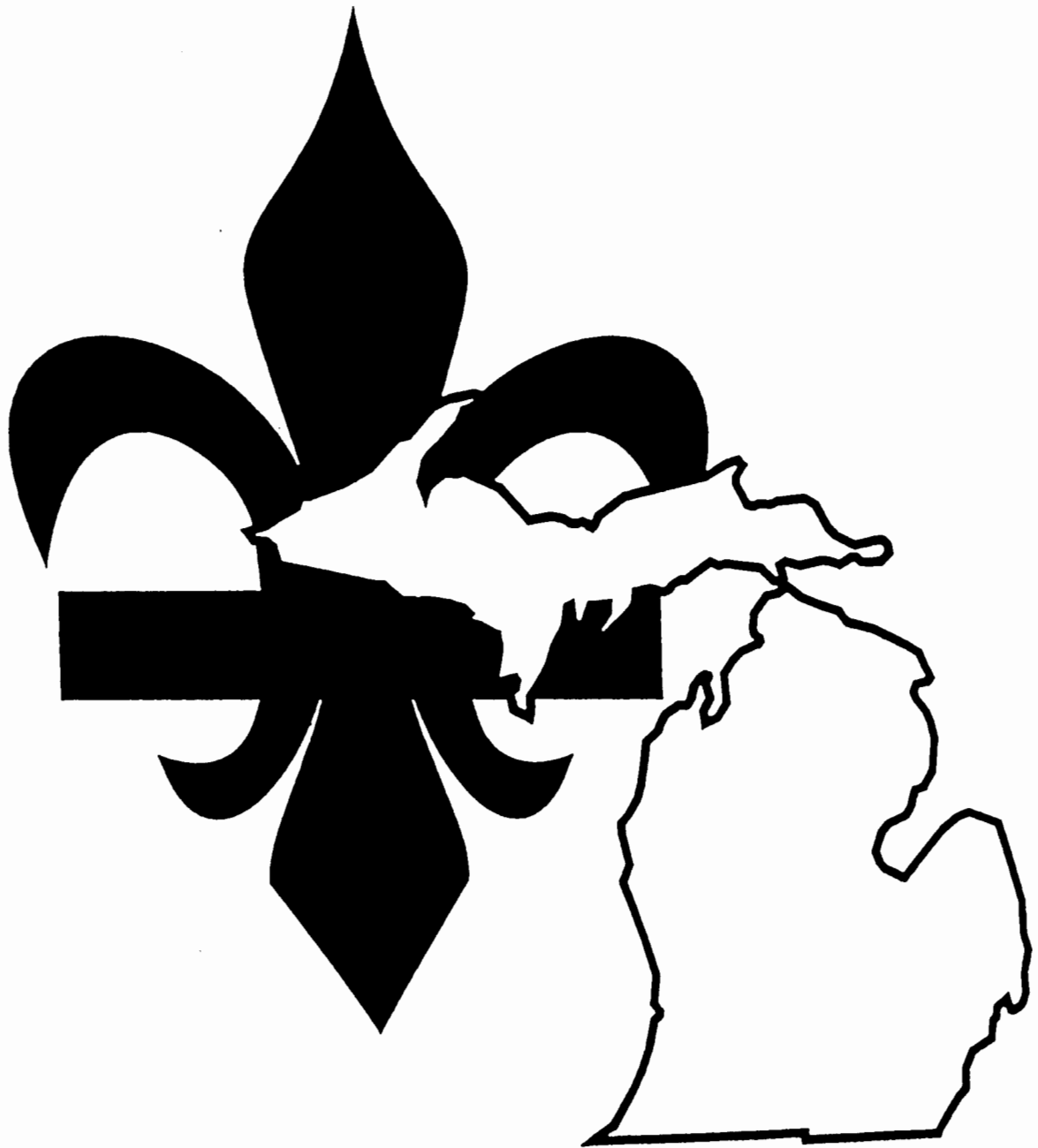


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The Dudzeele and Straten Ancestry of Catherine de Baillon, Part 1

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Nothing quite haunts a genealogist like an unsolved mystery. The Dudzeele family in the ancestry of Catherine de Baillon is one such mystery. The Dudzeele arms appear on a commemorative enameled plaque of Marguerite de Gavre d'Escornaix, the abbess of Ste-Gertrude at Nivelles, commissioned in 1461. She was the youngest daughter of Arnould VI de Gavre d'Escornaix and Isabelle de Ghistelles, verified ancestors of Catherine de Baillon.² Many Americans and Canadians can claim descent from Catherine de Baillon and thus from the Dudzeeles.



Figure 1: Commemorative Plaque for Marguerite de Gavre d'Escornaix, the Abbess of Ste-Gertrude, Nivelles, displaying her ancestral arms and the images of the Madonna and child, Ste-Marguerite, a crouching dragon, and a kneeling abbess Marguerite in the middle, 1461.

Heraldic evidence is often used to illustrate family history but is seldom useful in solving genealogical problems. However, in the ancestry of Catherine de Baillon, this plaque with five family arms displayed upon it was of particular genealogical value. The impaled Gavre d'Escornaix and Ghistelles arms are for the parents of Marguerite. To the left these arms are repeated individually. The franc quarter of the Ghistelles arms displays the Luxembourg arms and was thus an important piece of evidence proving a

¹ The author would like to thank Barbara Le Tarte and Keshawn Mitchell, Document Service, Sladen Library, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, for assisting in acquiring many of the references used in this article through interlibrary loan.

² René Jetté, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau, and Joseph A. Dubé, *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon: 12 générations* (Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française, 2001), 136. Comte Christian de Liedekerke Beaufort, "Un cuivre commémoratif de Marguerite de Gavre Escornaix, Abbess de Nivelles (1443-1462)," *Le Parchemin*, no. 214 (1981): 261-264. Nivelles is south of Brussels in the Walloon Brabant province, Belgium. Please keep in mind throughout this article that we are dealing with families in Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, all in modern-day Belgium, and there is a mixture of French and Dutch languages used in the sources, thus de Straten is also seen as van Straten, van der Straten, van Straeten, or van Stracte. Similarly, given names can vary, Jean vs. Jan, etc. Except for direct quotes, the French style of surnames, given names, and place names will be used.

connection to the prestigious Luxembourg family and led to the now well-known royal ancestry for Catherine de Baillon.³ To the right are the arms of the Roye (top) and Dudzeele (bottom) families.

The Gavre and Ghistelles families were well-documented in *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon: 12 générations*, and the Roye family was recently identified in a separate article,⁴ thus leaving the Dudzeele arms a mystery. As the Gavre, Ghistelles, and Roye families were all important and well-known Flemish and French families, it is a little odd that the Dudzeele family would be so obscure. This article will unravel the mystery of this family and also show how Catherine de Baillon descends from the Straten family of Flanders not only through Roger de Ghistelles, but also through his wife Élisabeth de Dudzeele.

To set the stage for this article it is necessary to have some understanding of Flemish society in the fourteenth century. The county of Flanders was part of the kingdom of France. As one of the most urbanized areas in Medieval Europe, there was much social mobility in Flanders with the rise of urban patricians at the expense of rural nobles. Bruges, along with Ghent and Ypres, were the three most important economic centers of the county of Flanders. Furthermore, from the assassination of Charles the Good, count of Flanders, in 1128 to the assimilation of Flanders in the Duchy of Bourgogne in the fifteenth century, the land was racked by rebellions; specifically, major rebellions occurred in 1296-1305, 1323-1328, and 1379-1385. The king of France, the count of Flanders, the patricians, the nobles, the guild members, the common workers, and the peasants would be caught up in swirling alliances and counter-alliances during these rebellions. In general, the nobles tended to support the king and/or the count, but it was not uncommon for them to change their loyalties as the rebellions progressed and eventually were suppressed or resolved. These rebellions could be very violent as witnessed by the Bruges Matins on 18 May 1302, when the citizens of that town killed every Frenchman they could find. A few months later at Courtrai (Kortrijk) on 11 July 1302 the Flemish militia triumphed over the knights of the king of France in the famous battle of the Golden Spurs. The Dudzeeles and the other Flemish noble families discussed in this article were involved or at least affected by these upheavals and events.⁵

³ To understand the heraldry terms used in this paper, please refer to Stephen Friar, ed., *A Dictionary of Heraldry* (New York: Harmony Books, 1987). The blazons for these arms are as follows: Gavre d'Escornaix arms: *D'or au double trêcheur fleuroné et contre-fleuronné de sinople, au chevron de gueules brochant sur le tout*. Paul Adam-Even, *L'Armorial universel du héraut Gelre (1370-1395)*, Claes Heinen, *roi d'armes des Ruyers*, (Neuchâtel: Société Suisse d'Héraldique, Imprimerie Paul Attinger S. A., 1971), 69, n. 935. Corneille Gailliard, *Le Blason des armes suivi de l'armorial des villes, châtellenies, cours féodales, seigneuries et familles de l'ancien comté de Flandre* (Brussels: Ch. And A. Vanderauwera, 1866), 18-19, n. 3, 20, 30. J.-Th. De Raadt, *Sceaux Armories des Pays-Bas et des pays avoisinants*, 4 vols. (Brussels: Société Belge de Librairie, 1897-1903), 1: 436. Johannes Baptist Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. (Gouda: G. B. van Goor, 1884-1887), 1: 626. Ghistelles arms: *De gueules, au chevron d'hermines (Ghistelles), accompagné en chef à dextre d'un écusson fascé d'argent et d'azur, au lion de gueules armé, lampassé et couronné d'or, brochant sur le tout (Luxembourg)*. Adam-Even, *Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, 76, n. 1074, 98, n. 1537. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 12, 22. Raadt, *Sceaux Armories des Pays-Bas*, 1: 436. Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 1: 772, 2: 116. Roye arms: *De gueules à la bande d'argent*. Adam-Even, *Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, 39, n. 415, 41, n. 454. Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 2: 625. Dudzeele arms: *D'argent au chevron de gueules*. Adam-Even, *Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, 70, n. 952. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 19. Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 1: 582. For color images of these arms point your Internet browser to <http://habitant.org/baillon/armorial.htm#Nivelles>.

⁴ John P. DuLong and Jean Bunot, "Catherine de Baillon's de Roye Ancestry: Another Gateway," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 30, no. 1 (January 2009): 5-18.

⁵ For background information on this period of Flemish history please see the following: Jan Dumoyln and Jelle Haemers, "Patterns of Urban Rebellion in Medieval Flanders," *Journal of Medieval History* 31, no. 4 (2005): 369-393; David M. Nicholas, "Town and Countryside: Social and Economic Tensions in Fourteenth-Century Flanders," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 10, no. 4 (July 1968): 458-485; David M. Nicholas, *Medieval Flanders* (London: Longman, 1996); and J. F. Verbruggen, *The Battle of the Golden Spurs (Courtrai, 11 July 1302)* (Bury St. Edmunds, United Kingdom: The Boydell Press, 2002).

Lastly, the term *Franc de Bruges*, that is, the liberty of Bruges, needs to be explained. This was the rural districts and *seigneurie* outside the gates of Bruges but inside the original *châtelaînie* of Bruges and considered part of the city's region and subject to the municipal magistrates.⁶ They had their own aldermen and several of Élisabeth de Dudzeele's ancestors and relatives served as aldermen for the Franc de Bruges.

The key work to consult to solve the problem of the Dudzeeles is Charles Piot's *Notice historique et généalogique de la maison de Straten* published in 1877.⁷ Unfortunately, this is a very rare book and the authors of the *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon* had access to only a few photocopied pages.⁸ This book is so rare that it was unavailable at any local or regional libraries or through interlibrary loan. It was not until this author arranged to have major portions of it photographed that he was able to verify that it did indeed hold much more information about not only the Stratens but also the Dudzeeles.⁹

Piot's book is impressive, filled with genealogical details and engravings of arms and artifacts. However, Ernest Warlop, the preeminent scholar on the early Medieval Flemish nobility, warns not to depend too heavily on Piot "because he is often unreliable" and "[h]e also assigns relationship without any valid proof whatsoever."¹⁰ Hervé Douchamp, who has written extensively on the latter Straten families, while mentioning Warlop's criticism of Piot, appears to have a higher opinion of his work and praises him for putting the family genealogy in historical context.¹¹ Nevertheless, since Piot can be problematic, when citing him I will include at critical points any citations to original materials he used. Presumably, when using original materials, Piot would have been more reliable and less likely to force relationships between generations.¹²

The careful reader will have noted that mention has been made of Élisabeth de Dudzeele as the ancestress of Catherine Baillon. However, in the *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon*, the authors present Marguerite de Dudzeele, dame de Dudzeele in her own right, as the wife of Roger de Ghistelles, *seigneur*

⁶ Henri Pirenne, "Belgian Democracy: Its Early History," (14 November 2009), originally published in English in 1915 and often reprinted as *Early Democracies in the Low Countries*, 28, 125, n. 33, available at <http://soeserv.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3ll3/pirenne/BelgianDemocracy.pdf> A *châtelaînie*, or castleward, is a district that belongs to a castle.

⁷ Charles Piot, *Notice historique et généalogique de la maison de Straten* (Brussels: Typographie Bruylant-Christophe & Co., 1877).

⁸ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 41-47, used to prove that Pierre Haverskerke, knight, was married to Marie de Straten, the daughter of Richard III de Staten. Letter from René Jetté to John P. DuLong, received ca. 10 Jan. 1997.

⁹ Only a handful of libraries in the world own a copy of Piot's *Maison de Straten*. Through the auspices of Bob O'Hara, a professional genealogist I have used in the past to research British military and maritime records, I was able to hire Nina Stachle to visit the National Art Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum where she photographed 118 pages from this book at the cost of \$326.09.

¹⁰ Ernest Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2 vols. in 4 parts (Kortrijk: G. Desmet-Huysman, 1975-1976), 2: part 2: 1143, n. a.

¹¹ Hervé Douchamps, "Aux origines de la famille van der Straten-Waillet-Ponthoz," *La Parchemin* 56, no. 274 (July-Aug. 1991): 222-315, 228-230. He offers a helpful table comparing and summarizing the Straten genealogy as proposed by Piot and Warlop, 236.

¹² Normally, I prefer to follow up and see the original documents myself. However, it cost me over \$100 to get a copy of just one of these documents, namely the 1386 court case between Marguerite de Dudzeele, the widow of Jacques de Schatille, and Roger de Ghistelles. "Registres aux actes et sentences du Conseil de Flandre, à Gand, des années 1385 à 1388," ff. 48v and 78r. The calligraphy was beyond my expertise, and I really lack the skill to read Medieval Latin and Flemish. Nevertheless, I hope I provide enough information here for the intrepid researcher with better skills to follow these citations to the original documents should they wish to examine them. Furthermore, I have attempted to crosscheck Piot against other independently published sources whenever possible. Nevertheless, the prudent reader would be wise to consider this article an exploration of the published resources and not a definitive article based on an analysis of original documents.

of Dudzeele through his marriage and of Straten in his own right, and the mother of Isabelle de Ghistelles, the wife of Arnould VI de Gavre, baron d'Escornaix.¹³ However, several other sources indicate that her given name was Isabeau, Isabelle, or Élisabeth de Dudzeele.¹⁴ As her sister is named Marguerite and there is another Marguerite de Dudzeele, Élisabeth's aunt, who is mentioned in a legal case of 1386-1387 associated with Roger de Ghistelles, it appears that some historians confused these Marguerites with Élisabeth. She is clearly named Élisabeth in a document found by Piot:

Dame Élisabeth, fille de sire Jacques de Dudzeele, femme de Roger de Ghistelles, pour un fief de 60 arpents de terre, situé dans le moer de Straten, paroisse de Saint-André, dont Guillelmine, dame de La Torre, l'a adhérité en qualité de sa plus proche héritière.

[Lady Élisabeth, daughter of *sire* Jacques de Dudzeele, wife of Roger de Ghistelles, for a fief of 60 acres of land located in the *moère* {polder, land reclaimed from the sea} of Straten, parish of Saint-André, which Guillelmine, Lady of La Torre, gave to her as her closest relative.]¹⁵

It would therefore be more accurate to call her Élisabeth de Dudzeele, as will be done in this article.

In addition to getting her name wrong, the authors of *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon* also misunderstood the way the *seigneurie* of Straten came into the Ghistelles family. In this book it is suggested that Roger de Ghistelles was *seigneur* of Dudzeele through his marriage with Élisabeth and that he was also the *seigneur* of Straten through his mother, Marie de Haverskerke, and in turn through her mother, Marie de Straten.¹⁶ However, both the *seigneurie* of Straten and Dudzeele came to Roger through his wife Élisabeth.

Élisabeth was well off. From her uncle Baudouin de Dudzeele, she inherited the fief of Westkapelle, the castle of Dudzeele with the sub-fief of Bonhem, and a second unnamed fief at Dudzeele as well as 80

¹³ Jetté *et al.*, *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon*, 112-113, 125, 135. Her given name was based on the following sources: Detlev Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten, Neue Folge*, 26 vols. to date (Marburg, Germany: Verlag von J. A. Stargardt; and Vittorio Klostermann, 1978-2009), 7: Ghistelles, table 97, which has "Margareta v. Dudzeele." J. Dumont, *Recueil généalogique des familles originaires des Pays-Bas ou y établies...*, 2 vols. (Rotterdam, Netherlands: N. p., 1775-1778, 1: 165, which records her name as "Marguerite ou Anne, Dame Héritière du Dutsele." Jean Jacques Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc ou leur magistrature et leur noblesse avec des données historiques et généalogiques sur chaque famille*, 6 vols. (Bruges: Daveluy, 1857-1860), 1: 94, offers "Marguerite ou Anne van Dudzeele." And Félix-Victor Goethals, *Dictionnaire généalogiques et héraldiques des familles nobles du Royaume de Belgique*, 4 vols. (Brussels: Imp. Polack-Duvivier, 1849-1852), 2: no pagination, see the "Gavre" article, calls her "Anne, dame de Dudzeele."

¹⁴ Christophe Butkens, *Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant*, 2 vols. plus 2 supplements (La Haye: Chrétien van Lom, 1724-1726), supplement 2: v, has "Isabeau, Dame de Dudzeele." Jean-Gilles Le Fort and Jacques-Henri Le Fort Manuscript Collection, FHL microfilm 0451877, Ghistelles dossier, f. 120v, has "Isabelle Dame de Dudzelle, Straten," f. 128r, and "Isabelle de Dudzelle Damme de Dudzella Straten." Ferdinand van de Putte, "Merkemensia," *Annales de la Société d'émulation pour l'étude de l'histoire et des antiquités de la Flandre* 2, 2nd series (1844): 299-334 314, presents her as "Isabeau, dame héritière de Dudzeele et de Straten." Charles Poplimont, "Straten," *La Belgique héraldique*, 11 vols. (Paris: Henri Carion, 1863-1867), 10: 249-398, on 280 has her name as "Marguerite de Dudzele" while on 262 he offers her name as "Isabeau de Dudzele." Lastly, Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59-61, 69, consistently refers to her as "Élisabeth de Dudzeele." Isabeau, Isabelle, and Élisabeth are, of course, variations of the name Elizabeth.

¹⁵ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 60-61, citing "Comptes en rouleaux, no. 2316, année 1377-1378." A *polder, moère* in French, is land reclaimed from the sea.

¹⁶ Jetté *et al.*, *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon*, 125, 137.

livres parisis of rent all within the *tonlieu* of Bruges and within the lands of the count of Flanders.¹⁷ (See footnote for definitions.) In 1377-1378, in advance of her inheritance, she received the 60 *arpents* of land in a polder in the *seigneurie* of Straten in the parish of St-André from her mother.¹⁸ At the death of her mother in 1386, she divided the remaining estate with her sister Marguerite. She retro-ceded the *seigneurie* of Straten at St-André to her sister, but held on to the castle and *seigneurie* of Straten at Varsenare with the *ammanie* of Varsenare and the sub-fiefs situated at Stalhille and Jabbeke.¹⁹ At the death of her sister Marguerite, who never married, Élisabeth regained the lands her sister had held.²⁰ In contrast, her husband, Roger de Ghistelles, was a younger son and appears to have been landless, so his match to Élisabeth was indeed fortunate for him.

The following table shows how Roger de Ghistelles and Élisabeth de Dudzeele share a common ancestry back to Richard de Straten, III.

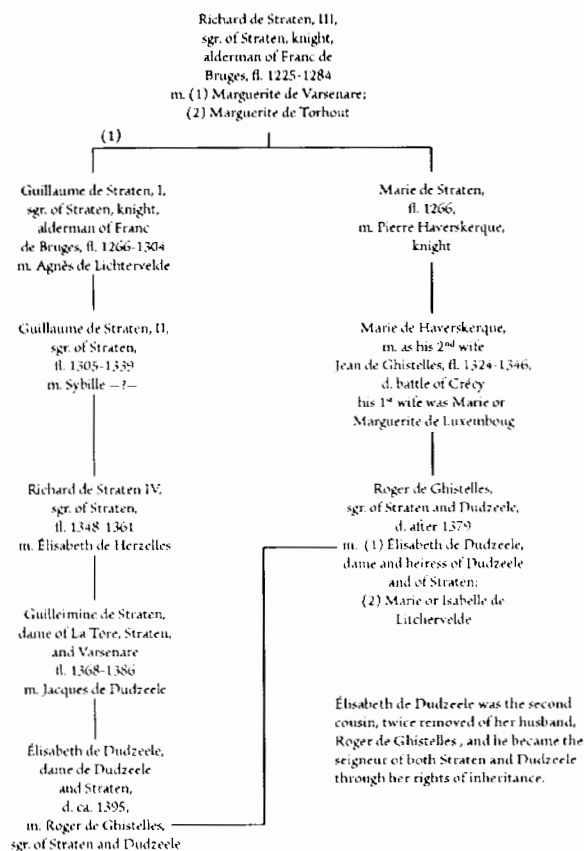


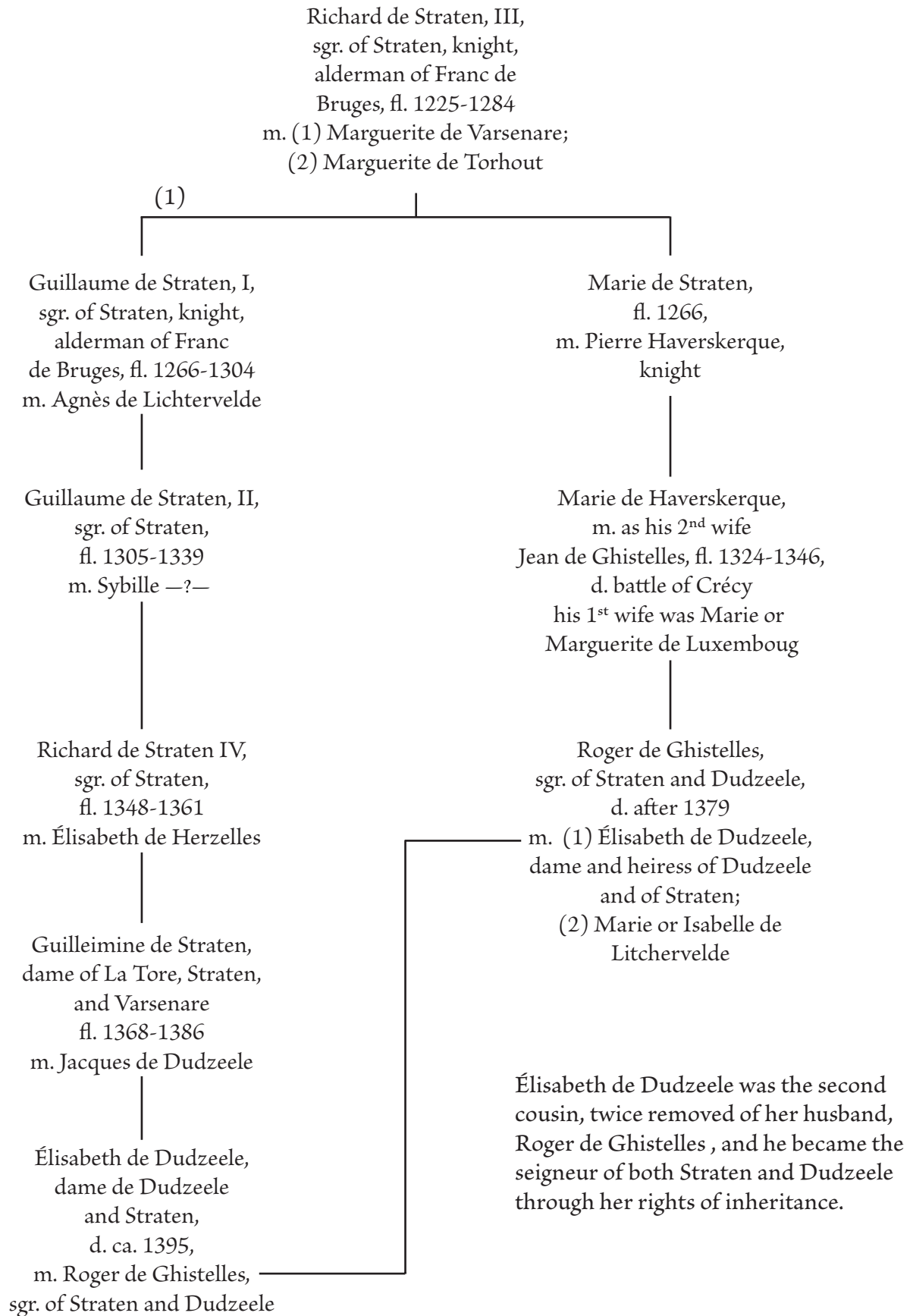
Figure 2: Relationship between Élisabeth de Dudzeele and Roger de Ghistelles.

¹⁷ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59-60, citing "Registre aux dénombrements des fiefs de la châtellenie de Bruges, no. 1072, fol. 10 et fol. 27, no. 1074 aux archives du royaume à Bruxelles.—Compte en rouleau, no. 2322, *ibid.* [années 1384-1386, archives du royaume]." A *livre parisis* is a Parisian *livre*, a French monetary unit. A *tonlieu* is a district in which one must pay a tax to transport or sell merchandise.

¹⁸ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59-61, citing "Comptes des fiefs en rouleaux, no. 2316, [année 1377-1378] archives du royaume." An *arpent* is a French measurement of land close to an English acre in size.

¹⁹ An *ammanie* is an administrative district run by an *amman*.

²⁰ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 60-63.



There are scattered mentions of Dudzeelles associated with Bruges before the fourteenth century. The earliest mention of a Dudzeele is in 1100 when Hugues de Dudzeele witnessed a document made by Baudouin, the son the Robert, count of Flanders, at the Abby of St-André of the land of Bensebrouc. Likewise, in 1152, a Raimbaud de Dudzeel witnessed a charter of Thierry d'Alsace granting to the Abby of Afflighem.²¹ After the Battle of the Golden Spurs, Baudouin, *sire* of Dudzeele; Richard de Dudzeele; the *dame* of Dudzeele; and Jacques de Dudzeele, *seigneur* of Clemskerke, as well as Jean, *sire* de Ghistelles, all enemies of Guy de Dampierre, count of Flanders, had their property and rents confiscated for following the banner of Philip IV, the Fair, king of France.²² After this same battle, Sohier and Pierre de Bailleul were lodged in the home of the widow of Jean, *seigneur* de Dudzeele, in Bruges.²³ So the family held not only a *seigneurie* in the country but also a home in the town of Bruges. Lastly, the *sieur* Dudzeele of Bruges and a Jacque [*sic*] de Dudzeele of Franc de Bruges were listed as nobles in 1328 under Louis, called de Crécy, count of Flanders.²⁴

Clearly, the Dudzeelles were important *seigneurs* in the Bruges area. However, the family died out in the male line and traceable lineages only go through female lines. This appears to be why such a prominent family would sink into obscurity, as women were less well documented than men in the Middle Ages. The Medieval lack of interest in women is evident in the genealogical summary (to be published subsequently). Many wives are poorly identified, known only by a given name or with a given and surname but no verified connection to a paternal family.

In contrast, we know little about Élisabeth's paternal Dudzeele ancestors, but the genealogical summary demonstrates, fortunately, that there is much more known about her maternal Straten ancestors and related families.

The next installments will be a genealogical summary that presents children of couples in the first four generations.

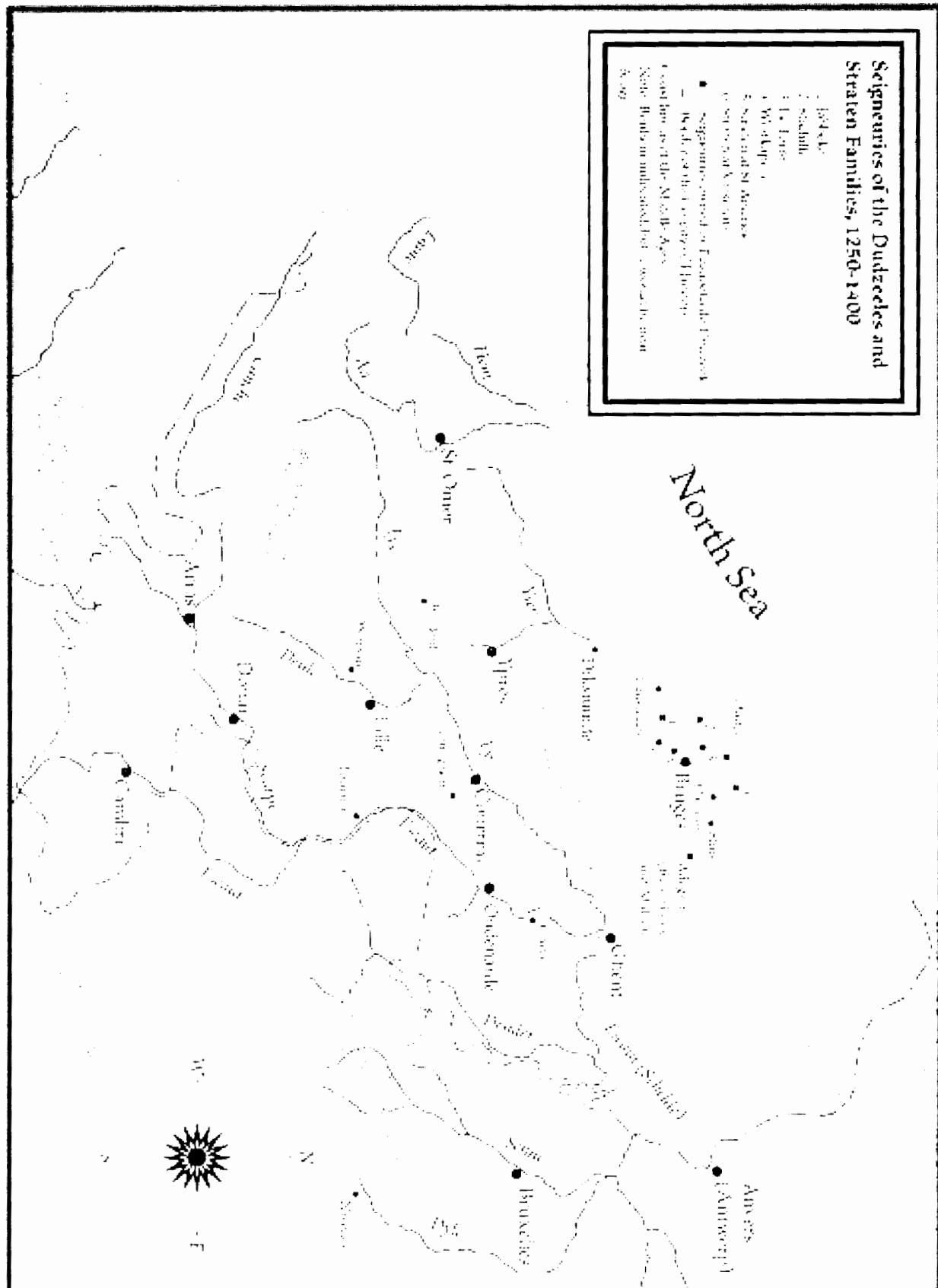
To be continued

²¹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 44-45, 59. The "Fragment de la généalogie de Dudzeele," 59-60, that Piot presents, in which he relates many details about the Dudzeele family, is like a large footnote but it is not well documented with citations to original or publisher sources. He also presents a similarly sparsely documented fragment on the Ghistelles family, 61-63.

²² Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59.

²³ Francis Bayley, *The Bailleuls of Flanders and The Bayleys of Willow Hall* (London: Spottiswoode & Co., 1881), 39-40.

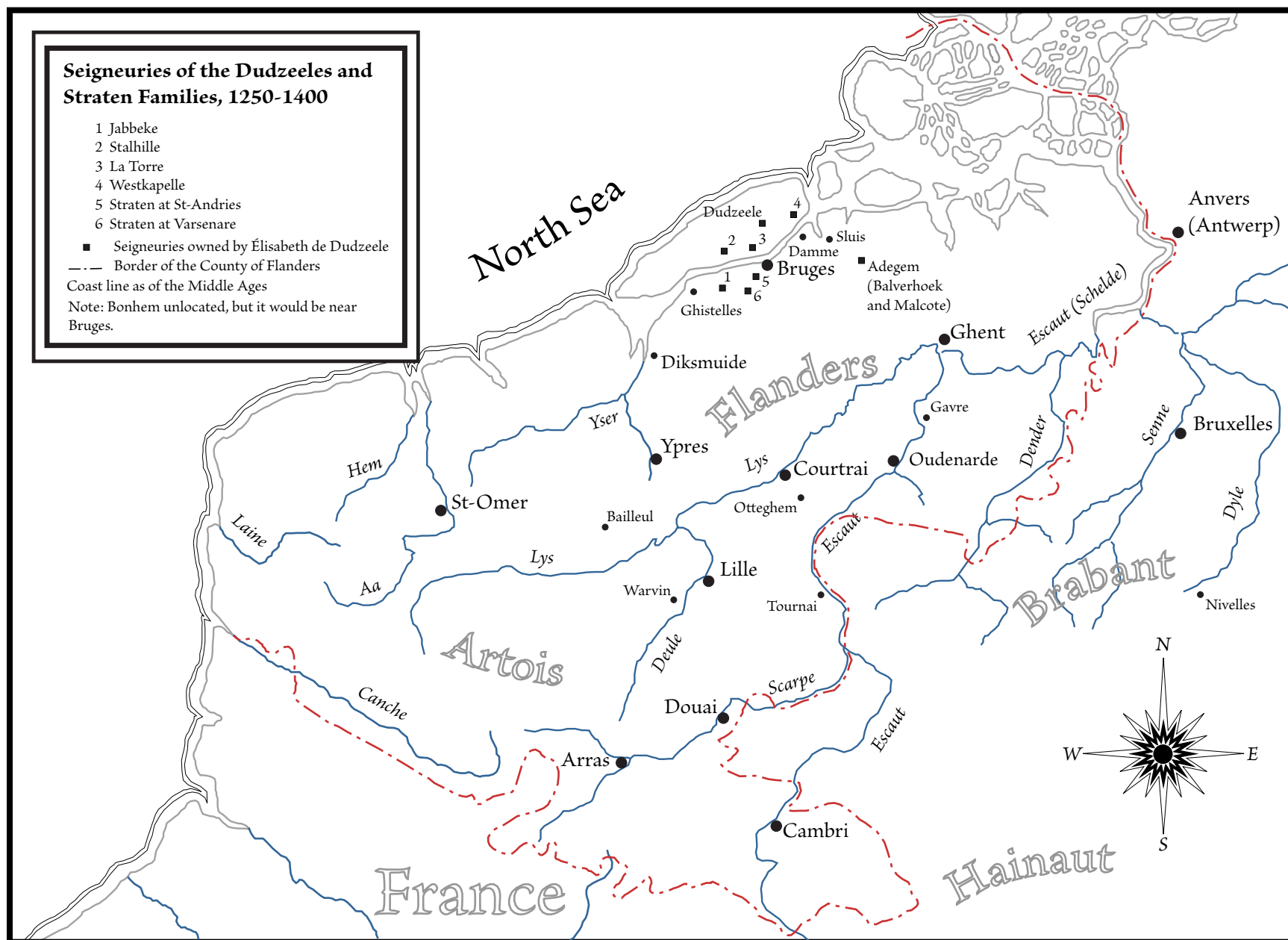
²⁴ A. Dinaux, *Archives historiques et littéraires du Nord de la France et du Midi de la Belgique*, 3rd ser., (Valenciennes: Bureau des archives, 1857), 6: 240-242.



Seigneuries of the Dudzeeles and Straten Families, 1250-1400

- 1 Jabbeke
- 2 Stalhille
- 3 La Torre
- 4 Westkapelle
- 5 Straten at St-Andries
- 6 Straten at Varsenare

■ Seigneuries owned by Élisabeth de Dudzele
 --- Border of the County of Flanders
 Coast line as of the Middle Ages
 Note: Bonhem unlocated, but it would be near Bruges.



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The Dudzeele and Straten Ancestry of Catherine de Baillon, Part 2

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(See *MHH*, Vol. 32, #3, July 2011 for Part 1.)

Genealogical Summary

The following genealogical summary presents children of couples in the first four generations only; the later generations are documented in Warlop's *The Flemish Nobility* and elsewhere. Although surnames are assigned in each generation for the sake of clarification, as well as generation numbers for people with the same name, do keep in mind that in the early Middle Ages surnames were not common, so Richard II de Straten would really be known as Richard, *sieur* de Straten.

GENERATION I

1. ÉLISABETH DE DUDZEELE, dame of Straten, Dudzeele, Straten in Varsenare, and the fief of Westkapelle, as well as the sub-fiefs of Bonhem, Stalhille, and Jabbeke,² daughter of Jacques de Dudzeele and Guillelmine de Straten, died after 26 December 1388,³ married about 1357,⁴ **ROGER DE GHISTELLES**,⁵ knight, son of Jean de Ghistelles, chamberlain and captain of Flanders, and Marie de Haverskerque. He next married Marie or Isabelle de Lichtervelde, dame and heir of the same place and of Wervy and Rumbeke, daughter of Louis de Lichtervelde, knight, and Jeanne dame de Wervy.⁶ Roger, like many other French and Flemish men-at-arms and knights, played a role in the Hundred Years War. In September 1379, he was present, along with his brothers Jean and Gérard, at the defense of Audenarde serving the count of Flanders against the rebellious forces of Ghent.⁷ The siege was lifted in December 1379. And in 1385 Roger was in command of two hundred Bretonnes lances and responsible for defending Damme, the port of Bruges, and Aerdenbourg. However, in an abundance of confidence that his soldiers and the citizens of Damme could defend themselves he departed for Bruges. When the leader of the Ghentenarcs, François Ackerman heard of his departure he decided to conduct a surprise attack on Damme and succeeded in capturing the city on 17 July. Roger had left Élisabeth at Damme as she was with child and near giving birth. Ackerman treated Élisabeth and several other noble Flemish ladies with great respect. These noble ladies were not released from captivity until the French and their Flemish

¹ The author would like to thank Barbara Le Tarte and Keshawn Mitchell, Document Service, Sladen Library, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, for assisting in acquiring many of the references used in this article through interlibrary loan.

² Straten is located in modern-day St-André (Sint-Andries). Straten, Bonhem, Dudzeele, Jabbeke, Stalhille, Varsenare, and Westkapelle are all located in the Bruges arrondissement (administrative district), West Flanders province, Belgium.

³ Élisabeth de Dudzeele inherited property around this date after the death of Marie de Bailleul, the widow of her uncle, Baudouin de Dudzeele. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 64, is mistaken when he says she died about 1395 after the death of Roger de Ghistelles as the evidence of his second marriage indicates that she preceded him in death.

⁴ Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

⁵ Roger de Ghistelles most likely impaled his father's arms with his wife's, but no evidence has been found for his arms. Roger's brother, Jean V de Ghistelles, used: *Ecartelé: 1 et 4, de gueules, au chevron d'hermine (Ghistelles); 2 et 3, burelé d'argent et d'azur de huit pièces, au lion de gueules, couronné d'or (Luxembourg). Cimier: Deux cornes, d'or et d'argent.* Adam-Even, *Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, 76, no. 1074.

⁶ Also spelled Vervy, Wervick, Wervik, or Wervieq, in the Ypres arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium.

⁷ *Manuscrits généalogies de J. E. et J. H. Le Fort*, "Généalogies de familles nobles: De Ghistelles." FHL microfilm no. 0451877, f. 122, 124, 128.

allies were able to retake Damme on 27 August. In the process of liberating the town the French caused much of it to be destroyed and the noble ladies were extracted with difficulty.⁸

Roger de Ghisteltes and Élisabeth de Dudzeele were the parents of the following children:

- i. JEAN DE GHISTELLES,⁹ knight, seigneur of Dudzeele and Straten, known as Jean de Dudzeele, d. 1430 at Bovines fighting the Liégeois, m. JACQUELINE DE CRAON, daughter of Jean de Craon, seigneur de Dommart, and Marie de Châtillon.¹⁰ The name Jean de Dudzeele (Jan van Dudzeele) appears on the list of knights who fought in the famous tournament at Bruges held on 11 March 1392. The tournament was between 49 knights on the team of the seigneur of Gruthuyse and 48 knights on the team of the seigneur de Ghisteltes. This Jean was listed with the knights fighting on the side of Gruthuyse.¹¹ The heraldic evidence clearly indicates that this Jan van Dudzeele is Jean de Ghisteltes as it shows the Ghisteltes arms quartered with the Dudzeele arms.
- ii. Louis de Ghisteltes, d. 1394-1395, and left Jabbeke to his brother Jean.¹²
- iii. MARIE DE GHISTELLES, m. (1) JEAN DE HALEWYN, seigneur of Roosbeck and of Syeveghem, viscount of Harlebeck; and (2) LOUIS DE FLANDRE, called le Frison, son of the count of Flanders, seigneur of Woestine and of Praet.¹³
- iv. ISABELLE DE GHISTELLES, m. ARNOULD DE GAVRE, baron d'Escornaix, knight.¹⁴
Ancestress of Catherine de Baillon and through her of many Canadian and American families.

⁸ John Froissart, *Chronicles of England, France, Spain, and the Adjoining Countries, from the Latter Part of the Reign of Edward II to the Coronation of Henry IV* (New York: American Book Exchange, 1880), 347-349.

⁹ The arms shown for Jean de Dudzeele in the *Livre des tournois* are the same as found in Praet, *Recherches sur Louis de Bruges*, 276, who has: "Au 1 et 4 de gueules, au chevron d'argent, au 2 et 3 d'argent, au chevron de gueules, qui est Dudzeele, accosté de son étendard. Il a pour cimier une tête de bouc d'argent dans un vol" "Le Tournoi de Bruges 1392," *La Noblesse Belge* (1893): 194-203, 198-199, offers "21. Mer Jan van Dudzeele: écartelé: 1 et 4: d'argent au chevron de gueules; 2 et 3: de gueules au chevron d'hermine accompagné au canton droit du chef d'un écusson d'argent, au lion de gueules. Capuchon: comme van Gruythuyse (12) [une tête et col de béliet d'argent, accornée d'or, entre un vol d'azur], sans bourrelet. Bannière: aux armes de l'écu.—Var. Messire Jehan de Dudzele: cimier: tête et col de chèvre accornée d'or entre deux pennes d'hermine; hachements d'argent et de gueules." However, this blazon conflicts with the drawing from this work, see Figure 3, in which the 1 and 4 quarters correctly show the paternal Ghisteltes arms and the 2 and 3 show the maternal Dudzeele arms.

¹⁰ Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

¹¹ J. B. B. van Praet, *Recherches sur Louis de Bruges, seigneur de la Gruythuyse*, (Paris: Bure Frères, 1831), 291-292. This tournament is famous in part for the illustrations of it found in René d'Anjou's *Livre des tournois*, Bruges, ca. 1488-1489. Bibliothèque nationale de France, Département des Manuscrits, Division occidentale, Français 2692, f. 4v-5r. "Armes des alliés de Jean de Bruges." To view the colorful images from this illuminated manuscript, point your Internet browser to <http://mandragore.bnf.fr/jsp/rechercheExperte.jsp>, in the box labeled "Cote," enter "Français 2692," and then click the "Chercher" button. For more information about the arms of the knights who took part in this tournament refer to the following: "Le Tournoi de Bruges 1392," *La Noblesse Belge* (1893): 194-203, listing the arms of the knights of Monsr. Jean de Gruythuyse; and "Le Tournoi de Bruges 1392," *La Noblesse Belge*, (1894): 187-196, listing the arms of the knights of Monsr. Wulfart de Ghistelle.

¹² Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61. Other sources do not mention this son.

¹³ Dumont, J., *Recueil généalogique de familles originaires des Pays-Bas ou y établies*, 2 vols., (Rotterdam: N. p., 1775-1778), 1: 165-166. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

¹⁴ Jetté et al., *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon*, 112-113. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

- v. JACQUELINE DE GHISTELLES, m. JEAN DE LA CLITE, seigneur de Comines, d. 1435.¹⁵
- vi. —? — DE GHISTELLES, m. —?—, seigneur DE RABODENGE.¹⁶
- vii. JEANNE DE GHISTELLES, m. ROBERT DE LEWERGHEM, seigneur of considerable estates near Alost, grand-bailiff of Alost in 1405 and grand-bailiff of Courtrai in 1407. Robert de Lewerghem fought in the 1392 Bruges tournament on the side of the *sieur de la Gruthuyse*.¹⁷



Figure 3: Arms of Jean de Ghistelles de Dudzele, the son of Roger de Ghistelles and Élisabeth de Dudzele as they appear in the armorial listing the participants in the 1392 Bruges tournament.

Roger de Ghistelles and Marie or Isabelle de Lichtervelde were the parents of the following child:

- i. MARGUERITE DE GHISTELLES, d. after 1425, m. (1) JEAN D'ANTOING, seigneur de Wervy and of Briffoeul, d. 1400, Cordeliers at Tournai, Hainaut province, Belgium,

¹⁵ Dumont, *Recueil généalogique*, 1: 166. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

¹⁶ Dumont, *Recueil généalogique*, 1: 166. Neither Piot nor Schwennicke mention this daughter.

¹⁷ Praet, *Recherches sur Louis de Bruges*, 299. Praet claims they were wed in 1357, but this is chronologically impossible, perhaps he meant 1375. Dumont, *Recueil généalogique*, 1: 166, and Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61, both say she was also married to Mathieu, seigneur de Roze, but Schwennicke does not make this claim. Apparently, Dumont and Piot confused Jeanne with her half-sister, Marguerite. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 61, also lists a daughter Anne de Ghistelles, of the first marriage, m. Jean de Melun, sire d'Antoing, but this appears to be a mistake.



mit Jan
van Dordrecht.

m. (2) MATHIEU DE ROYE. She sold the *seigneurie* of Wervy to Philip, duke of Bourgogne in 1425.¹⁸

GENERATION II

2. **JACQUES DE DUDZEELE**,¹⁹ knight, son of Sohier de Dudzele and —?— de Voormezeele, married **GUILLELMINE DE STRATEN**.

3. **GUILLELMINE DE STRATEN**, dame of La Torre,²⁰ Straten, and Varsenare, daughter of Richard de Straten and Élisabeth de Herzelles, died 1386, married first **JACQUES DE DUDZEELE**; married second Messire **JEAN DE BEVEREN**, who was no longer living in 1373; married third, Messire **HECTOR, SIRE DE VOORHOUT**. Apparently, she had children only with her first husband.²¹

Guillelmine de Straten was the dame of La Torre, Straten, and Varsenare. At the death of her uncle, Louis de Straten, in 1368, she inherited the castle of Balverhoek and the fief of Malcote.²² She had to render homage and faith for these lands and several other sub-fiefs to Louis de Male, count of Flanders, and in time of war she had to deliver a horse worth fifteen *livres parisis* to the count.²³ In 1373, after the death of her brother Richard, sire of Straten and Varsenare, her mother and siblings brought their concerns about the division of his properties before the Council of Flanders for arbitration, which was rendered in 1374, after which, Guillelmine held the manors of Straten and Varsenare without disruption. In 1378 she gave the *seigneurie* of Straten to her daughter Élisabeth and held on to the *seigneurie* of Varsenare, for which she rendered faith and homage to first Loius de Male, the count of Flanders, and subsequently to Marguerite, countess of Flanders in 1384.²⁴

Jacques de Dudzele and Guillelmine de Straten were the parents of the following children:

- I. i. ÉLISABETH DE DUDZEELE, m. ROGER DE GHIISTELLES.
- ii. MARGUERITE DE DUDZEELE, d. after 1386, never married and no children; she held the *seigneurie* of Straten, which returned to her sister Élisabeth at her death.²⁵

¹⁸ Dumont, *Recueil généalogique*, 1: 166. Schwenicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 7: table 97.

¹⁹ Dudzele arms: *D'argent au chevron de gueules*. Adam-Even, *Armorial universel du héraut Gelre*, 70, n. 952. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 19. Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 1: 582.

²⁰ According to Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 58, n. 2, citing "Archives du royaume, relief de fiefs, no. 2319 des comptes en rouleau." La Torre is in the parish of St-Pierre-sur-la-Digue (Sint-Pieters-op-den-Dijk), which is now a neighborhood incorporated into Bruges on the northwest of the city center, West Flanders province, Belgium.

²¹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 58-59, citing "Registre des dénombrements des fiefs du bourg de Bruges, no. 1072, p. 27, no. 1073, p. 37 aux archives du royaume— Compte en rouleau, no. 2316, années 1377-1378'no. 2361, années 1384-1386, archives du royaume à Bruxelles."

²² According to Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 58, Balverhoek and the fief of Malcote are in the parish of Ooteghem (Ootegem), Courtrai (Kortrijk) arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium. However, Balgerhocke and Malcote near Adegem, Ecklo arrondissement, East Flanders Province, Belgium, appear more likely as they are nearer to Bruges. I am indebted to Thierry Van Malcote for pointing out this better location. E-mail from Thierry Van Malcote to John P. DuLong, "malcote etc" (27 May 2010).

²³ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 58, citing "Registres aux dénombrements des fiefs, no. 1072, p. 27."

²⁴ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 58-59, citing "Comptes des fiefs en rouleaux, no. 2316, archives du royaume" and "Registre aux dénombrements des fiefs, no. 1074, p. 76. *ibid.* [aux archives du royaume]."

²⁵ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 63.

GENERATION III

4. **SOHIER DE DUDZEELE**, sire de Dudzeele, married to the dame **DE VOORMEZELE**. Sohier might be the son of a Baudouin de Dudzeele, who in February 1297, purchased from Guillaume de Boonem, knight of the order of the Hospital, the homage of Boonem. This Sohier died in 1318 and his estate eventually passed through a female heiress to "VVouliter de Guistelle [*sic*]," knight, perhaps a mistaken transcription meant to be Roger de Ghistelles.²⁶

5. —?— **DE VOORMEZELE**,²⁷ called dame de Voormezele,²⁸ she may have been named Marguerite, Mahaut, or Mathilde, and she had a sister who once owned Bonhem and Westkapelle.²⁹

Sohier de Dudzeele and —?— de Voormezele were the parents of the following children:

- i. **BAUDOUIN DE DUDZEELE**, knight, seigneur of Dudzeele, Bonhem, and Westkapelle, died 3 Apr. 1366.³⁰ In 1365, he recovered from the count of Flanders the fiefs of Dudzeele, Bonhem, Westkapelle, and 80 *livres parisis* of rent attributed to the *tonlieu* of Bruges from his mother's unidentified sister.³¹ He also recovered the fief of St-Pierre and Uutkerke along with six sub-fiefs, located in the *seigneurie* of Dudzeele.³²

He served as an alderman for the Franc de Bruges in 1296. A few years later, in 1300, he was one of the fifty noble Flemish hostages who accompanied Guy de Dampierre, count of Flanders, into captivity in France. Baudouin was imprisoned at the Château de Nonette, Auvergne, France. The surviving hostages were only returned to Flanders after the 1305 Treaty of Athies-sur-Orge.³³ However, he may have switched sides as early as 1303 when a "Boudewijn van Dudzele" is listed as a Flemish supporter of the king of France.³⁴

According to Piot, he was married to **MARGUERITE VAN DER STOVE**, daughter of Guillaume van der Stove, but the brass plaque in the church of Dudzeele records his wife as "Marye von Belle."³⁵ The arms on display on the plaque are those of

²⁶ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 6: 201-202, n. 2. He cites for more information on the Dudzeele family, Philippe de l'Espinoy, *Recherche des Antiquitez et Noblesse de Flandres*, 289, but this rare work is beyond the reach of this author. J. J. Gailliard also relates how the land of Dudzeele eventually passed to the counts d'Eggemont and St-Aldegonde. Boonem is a *seigneurie* at Sint-Kruis and Sint-Katarina near Damme. Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: 1250. I find that one must be as cautious handling information presented by J. J. Gailliard as with Piot.

²⁷ Voormezele arms: *D'argent à l'essequier [échiquier] de douze pièces, de gueules*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 18.

²⁸ Voormezele, Ypres arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium.

²⁹ Emile vanden Bussche, "Dammaert de Straten, 1354-1418," *La Flandre: Revue des monuments d'histoire et d'antiquités* (1882), 337-350, 338, n. 4. Although vanden Bussche suggest these given names for her, he provides no evidence for the source of these given names. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59.

³⁰ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 6: 202, transcribes his memorial plaque, which provides his death date.

³¹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59-60, citing "Registre aux dénombrements des fiefs de la châtellenie de Bruges, no. 1072, fol. 10 et fol. 27, no. 1074 aux archives du royaume à Bruxelles.—Compte en rouleau, no. 2322, *ibid.* [années 1384-1386, archives du royaume]."

³² Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59.

³³ Em. Gachet, "Liste des prisonniers qui accompagnèrent le comte Gui de Flandre lors de sa captivité en France," *Compte-rendu des séances de la commission royale d'histoire* 16, no. 1 (April 1849): 7-15, 9.

³⁴ Verbruggen, *Battle of the Golden Spurs*, 170.

³⁵ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 6: 201-202.

Dudzeele and Bailleul. Bayley indicates that Baudouin de Dudzeele was married to MARIE DE BAILLEUL, daughter of Sohier de Bailleul, knight.³⁶

His wife survived him and became dame of Dudzelle by dower and she recovered the fief of Moerkerke. At the death of Baudouin's wife on 26 Dec. 1388, Élisabeth de Dudzeele became his principle heir.³⁷

Baudouin died without posterity. He did have a daughter, Margarete, who preceded him in death. She m. as his second wife, Jean van der Aa, sire of Grimberge and Gruthuyse, she d. 5 Mar. 1363, Dudzeele, her husband d. ca. 1360.³⁸

- ii. MARIE DE DUDZEELE, m. GOSSUIN DE WILDE. From her deceased brother Baudouin she inherited some fiefs in the parish of St-Pierre-sur-la-Digue and Uutkerke along with ten sub-fiefs depending on the *seigneurie* of Dudzeele. In 1369 she made faith and homage to the count of Flanders for her lands.³⁹
- 2. iii. JACQUES DE DUDZEELE, m. GUILLELMINE DE STRATEN.
- iv. MARGUERITE DE DUDZEELE, m. (1) JEAN DE STRATEN, sire of Jabbeke, who was living in 1362; m. (2) JEAN DE STALHILLE. Heiress of the fiefs of Westkapelle and Ramskapelle in the *métier* of Oostkerke.⁴⁰ Widowed, she joined her sons Iwain and Louis de Straten in a lawsuit against Roger de Ghistelles and Élisabeth de Dudzeele in 1386.⁴¹
- v. JEAN I DE DUDZEELE, m. CATHERINE DE ZEGHERS. He recovered from the count of Flanders, in 1365, the fiefs of Lisseweghe and Knocke.⁴² They had two sons: Siger, who preceded in death his brother, and Jean II, who recovered the fiefs of Lisseweghe and Knocke after the death of Siger, m. Catherine Christiaens, the widow of Guy of Flanders, son of Guy of Flanders, and natural son of Louis de Nevers, count of Flanders. Piot claims that this Jean II de Dudzeele is to be identified as the knight fighting in the 1392 Bruges tournament, but the arms of this knight clearly indicate that he is a member of the Ghistelles family. Jean II must have died relatively young and childless.

³⁶ Bayley, *Bailleuls of Flanders*, 44-45. Two notarial contracts refer to her as Margarete and not Marie: "domina Margareta de Dudzele, uxor nobilis et potentis viri domini Balduini de Dudzele, militis," 8 Jan. 1361 (n.s.), Bruges, Jacobus de Furnis, notary, and "vrauwe Magriete mer Boudins weduwe van Dudsele," 13 October 1366, found mentioned in a document dated 15 Apr. 1405, Bruges, Gerardus de Arquato, notary. James M. Murray, *Notarial Instruments in Flanders between 1280 and 1452* (Brussels: Palais des Académies, 1995), 272, 302.

³⁷ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 59-60.

³⁸ Butkens, *Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant*, 2: 110. F. van Dycke, *Recueil héraldique avec des notices généalogiques et historiques ses en grand nombre de familles nobles et patriciennes de la ville et du franconat de Bruges* (Bruges: C. De Moor, 1851), 191.

³⁹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 60.

⁴⁰ The word *métier* means trade, business, craft, or profession, but in this context it appears to refer to a district.

⁴¹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 60.

⁴² Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 60, citing "Registres aux dénombrements des fiefs, no. 1072, fol. 20, *ibid.* [aux archives du royaume]."

6. **RICHARD IV DE STRATEN**,⁴³ knight, seigneur of Straten, Varsenare, and the sub-fiefs of Stalhille and Jabbeke, son of Guillaume II de Straten and Sybille —?—, fl. 1334-1361, died 19 June 1361, married **ÉLISABETH DE HERZELLES**. He was knighted by Louis de Male, count of Flanders, in 1348. He succeeded his uncle, Roger de Straten, as alderman of Franc de Bruges.⁴⁴

7. **ÉLISABETH DE HERZELLES**,⁴⁵ died after 1374. The identity of her parents is uncertain. Piot suggests, but provides no evidence or reasoning, that she was the daughter of Gautier (Wautier), sire de Herzelles, and his second wife, Jeanne, dame of Reygersvliet and hereditary dame of Lilaire.⁴⁶ However, Poplimont claims she was the daughter of Jean de Herzelles who signed the treaty of confederation between the duke of Brabant and the count of Flanders in 1339.⁴⁷ This Jean was the son of Gautier de Herzelles, and his first wife, Marie de Maldeghem and he was married to Sibille de Haverskercke. Unfortunately, Élisabeth is not mentioned as the daughter of either gentleman in the Herzelles genealogy.⁴⁸

Richard IV de Straten and Élisabeth de Herzelles were the parents of the following children:

- i. **GUILLAUME DE STRATEN**, knight, seigneur of Straten and Varsenare, alderman of the Franc de Bruges, fl. 1361-1365, died without children.⁴⁹
- ii. **RICHARD DE STRATEN**, knight, succeeded his brother Guillaume as seigneur of Straten and Varsenare, alderman of Franc de Bruges, fl. 1365-1373, died without children. He went on a diplomatic mission for Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres to make peace with England leading to a treaty signed on 20 March 1372 at Mareq, near Calais, France.⁵⁰
3. iii. **GUILLELMINE DE STRATEN**, m. (1) **JACQUES DE DUDZEELE**, (2) **JEAN DE BEVEREN**, and (3) **HECTOR DE VOORHOUT**.

GENERATION IV

12. **GUILLAUME II DE STRATEN**, seigneur of Straten, fl. 1305-1339, son of Guillaume I de Straten and Agens de Lichtervelde, married **SYBILLE** —?—. In his lifetime, due to the Abby of St-André holding so

⁴³ Straten arms: *De gueule à trois épées en bande, les point en bas, tout d'argent*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 21. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, v. Raadt, *Sceaux Armories des Pays-Bas*, 3: 488.

⁴⁴ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 54-57.

⁴⁵ Herzelles arms: *De gueules, au chevron d'or*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 33. Cornille Stroobant, *Histoire de la commune de Virginal* (Brussels: J.-H. Derou, 1853), 524. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 54, provides the same blazon but in an illustration of the Herzelles arms he shows them blazoned as: *De gueules, au chevron d'or, accompagné en chef à dextre d'une étoile*. Herzelles (Herzele), Alost arrondissement, East Flanders province, Belgium.

⁴⁶ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 56, n. 6. He points to "Marius Voet, *Généalogie d'Herzelles*, archives du Conseil héraldique, p. 20" and 33, for more information on this family. This is another rare work that this author cannot access to review it.

⁴⁷ Poplimont, "Straten," 10: 279. If her parentage is indeed correctly identified by either Piot or Poplimont, then the curious reader can follow it by consulting Stroobant, *Virginal*, 524-529. Given the lack of evidence for this relationship I have not included this information in this article.

⁴⁸ Stroobant, *Virginal*, 528-529.

⁴⁹ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 57.

⁵⁰ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 57-58.

much of the land of Straten, the family shifted their home from Straten to the castle they held in part of the *seigneurie* of Varsenare.⁵¹

13. SYBILLE —?—.

Guillaume II de Straten and Sybille —?— were the parents of the following children:

- i. GUILLAUME DE STRATEN, knight, fl. 1334-1348. In 1343 he ceded the title of seigneur de Straten and an eighth part of the *dîmes* of Nieuwmunster to his siter Anne de Straten, wife of —?— Coolibrant. He died without children leaving his estate to his brother Richard.⁵²
6. ii. RICHARD IV DE STRATEN, m. ÉLISABETH DE HERZELLES.
- iii. LOUIS DE STRATEN, knight, seigneur of Balverhoek and Malcote, fl. 1365-1368, d. 3 Sept. 1368, bur. Varsenare, he left his estates to his niece Guillelmine de Straten.⁵³
- iv. ANNE DE STRATEN, fl. 1362-1381, m. (1) —?— COOLIBRANT and (2) GILLES LE VAILLANT.⁵⁴
- v. MARGUERITE DE STRATEN, m. BAUDOUIN REYPHENS, squire, son of Baudouin Reyphens, knight, and Isabelle de Vos.⁵⁵

GENERATION V

24. **GUILLAUME I DE STRATEN**, knight, seigneur of Straten, alderman of Franc de Bruges, son of Richard III de Straten and Marguerite de Varsenare, fl. 1266-1304, married **AGNES DE LICHTERVELDE**.⁵⁶

25. **AGNES DE [DE WINGENE] LICHTERVELDE**, daughter of Roger III de Lichtervelde and Marguerite —?—, died 17 April 1277.⁵⁷

GENERATION VI

48. **RICHARD III DE STRATEN**, knight, seigneur of Straten, alderman of Franc de Bruges, son of Richard II de Straten and Adelisa —?—, fl. 1225-1284, married first **MARGUERITE DE VARSENARE**, married second **MARGUERITE DE TORHOUT**.⁵⁸

⁵¹ To recognize this change, Piot differentiates between the *seigneurie* of Straten in the parish of St-André and Straten in the parish of Varsenare. In this article Straten refers to the original *seigneurie* near the Abby of St-André in the modern town of St-Andries outside of Bruges while Varsenare is used for the castle and *seigneurie* the Stratens held there. Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 47-48.

⁵² Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 53, a *dîme* is a tithe.

⁵³ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 53-54.

⁵⁴ Piot, *Maison de Straten*, 53-54, he does not make clear the order of these marriages and she might only have had a marriage contract with Vaillant.

⁵⁵ Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (14).

⁵⁶ Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (14).

⁵⁷ "L'Église paroissiale de Sainte-Anne au métier de Straten (Saint-André-lez-Bruges)," *Annales de la Société d'Émulation pour l'étude de l'histoire & des antiquités de la Flandre*, 5th ser. 8 (1895): v, 15. Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (14), no. 230 Wingene (14).

⁵⁸ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (16).

49. **MARGUERITE DE VARSENARE**, daughter of Goswin de Varsenare.⁵⁹

50. **ROGER III [DE WINGENE] DE LICHTERVELDE**,⁶⁰ fl. 1276-1298, knight, seigneur of Lichtervelde,⁶¹ probably the son of Roger II de Lichtervelde and Sarah —?—, m. **MARGUERITE** —?—. ⁶²

51. **MARGUERITE** —?—.

GENERATION VII

96. **RICHARD II DE STRATEN**, knight, lord of Straten, son of Richard I de Straten, fl. 1218-bef. 1238, probably the son of Richard I de Straten, m. **ADELISA** —?—. ⁶³

97. **ADELISA** —?—.

98. **GOSWIN DE VARSENARE**.⁶⁴

100. **ROGER II [DE WINGENE] DE LICHTERVELDE**, knight, seigneur of Lichtervelde, son of Robert I de Wingene and Agnès de Lichtervelde, fl. 1255-1260, m. **SARAH** —?—. ⁶⁵

101. **SARAH** —?—.

GENERATION VIII

192. **RICHARD I DE STRATEN**, knight, fl. 1153-bef. 19 July 1202, probably the son of Walter and Edwina of Woumen.⁶⁶

200. **ROGER I DE WINGENE**,⁶⁷ knight, seigneur of Wingene,⁶⁸ fl. 1208-1247, on the Crusade in 1218, probably the son of Fromold II, m. **AGNES DE LICHTERVELDE**.⁶⁹

201. **AGNES DE LICHTERVELDE**, dame of Lichtervelde, daughter of Jacques de Lichtervelde.⁷⁰

⁵⁹ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (16).

⁶⁰ There is some confusion regarding the Lichtervelde and Wingene families; here I have followed the lineage laid out by Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 230, Wingene (13). J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 5: 83, mentions a Roger van Lichtervelde, knight, seigneur of Coolscamp, married to Marguerite van Wyncle, lady of Beernem, and daughter of Olivier van Wyncle, knight, who became the baron and seigneur of Lichtervelde at the death of his cousin Roger van Wynghene ca. 1276, but J. J. Gailliard is not as accurate a source as Warlop. It is unclear what arms this family used in this generation as the seal Warlop presents shows a plain shield.

⁶¹ Lichtervelde, Roulers arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium.

⁶² Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 230 Wingene (13).

⁶³ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (10).

⁶⁴ Varsenare arms: *De sable à trois épées en bande, les point en bas, tout d'argent*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 36. Given the similarity of these arms with those of the Straten family (and that the Stratens once also owned Varsenare), it is possible that these are just differenced Straten arms. Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (16).

⁶⁵ Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 230 Wingene (10).

⁶⁶ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (9).

⁶⁷ Wingene arms: *De sinople à trois macles d'argent, au chef d'or, a trois pals de gueules*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 31. Raadt, *Sceaux Armories des Pays-Bas*, 4: 261. Rietstap, *Armorial général*, 2: 1099. Warlop, *Flemish Nobility*, 2: part 2: no. 230 Wingene (6), only shows a warn shield for Roger I de Wingene displaying a label of five points on a plain shield.

⁶⁸ Wingene (Winghene), Thielt arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium.

⁶⁹ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no.230 Wingene (6).

GENERATION IX

384. WALTER DE STRATEN, knight, fl. 1127/8-1139, probably the son of Berewold, m. **EDWINA OF WOUMEN**.⁷¹

385. EDWINA DE WOUMEN, daughter of Richard de Woumen.⁷²

400. FROMOLD II DE WINGENE, fl. 1167-1198, "Baro," [Baron] probably the son of Fromold I de Wingene.⁷³

402. JACQUES DE LICHTERVELDE,⁷⁴ baron and seigneur of Lichtervelde, fl. 1202-1217, son of Gautier de Lichtervelde and Jeanne d'Assebroucke, died 23 January 1217, buried in the Ecckhoute abbey church near Bruges, married **AGNÈS DE MASMINES**.⁷⁵ In 1202 he witnessed an act of cession of the *dîme* of Wevelghem to the church of St-Sauveur d'Harlebeke. Jacques made a gift of all his serfs to Eeckhoute abbey. This donation was disputed by Roger de Wingene and Agnès de Lichtervelde, his son-in-law and daughter; nevertheless, the gift was confirmed in February 2007.⁷⁶ In addition, he established at Ecckhoute abbey a perpetual anniversary mass through donation of certain goods by a charter of 1217.

403. AGNES DE MASMINES, daughter of Thierry de Masmynes.⁷⁷

GENERATION X

768. BEREWOLD DE STRATEN, fl. 1119, perhaps the son of Alard de Straten.⁷⁸

770. RICHARD DE WOUMEN, "Nudus," son of Ingran I de Esen, fl. 1110-1128, standard-bearer of William Clito, the Norman count of Flanders.⁷⁹ He may also have been the seigneur of Merkem.⁸⁰ On 2 March 1127 he had to flee from the Erembald family who had murdered Charles the Good, count of Flanders. He joined his brother Thierry, chatelaine of Diksmuide and Walter I de Eine, the court-butler, nine days later in besieging the count's murderers in Bruges.⁸¹

800. FROMOLD I DE WINGENE, fl. 1107-1115, "Primus."⁸²

⁷⁰ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no.230 Wingene (6).

⁷¹ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (6).

⁷² Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (6).

⁷³ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 230 Wingene (5).

⁷⁴ Lichtervelde arms: *D'azur au chief d'ermine*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 27.

⁷⁵ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 5: 79-80.

⁷⁶ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 1: part 1: 251, 1: part 2: 507 n. 16. Warlop does not provide a genealogical table for the original Lichtervelde family, probably because before 1300 they were not identified as nobles by their contemporaries and thus did not meet the criteria for his study, see 2: part 1: 571.

⁷⁷ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 5: 79-80.

⁷⁸ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (4).

⁷⁹ Woumen arms: According to C.Gailliard, the Woumen arms were identical to those of the Gaeymaers, namely, *d'argent, au sautoir de gueules*. *Blason des armes*, 41. Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 1: no.59 Diksmuide (Castellans) (4). Warlop refers to Richard as "Nudus," Latin for naked, but it is unlikely that he was commenting on a passion to go about without garments. Perhaps it refers to his being a poor knight lacking property.

⁸⁰ Merkem, Diksmuide arrondissement, West Flanders, Belgium.

⁸¹ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 1: part 1: 129.

⁸² Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 230 Wingene (1).

804. GAUTIER DE LICHTERVELDE, knight, *grand veneur* of Flanders, fl. 1166-1204, died 13 March 1204, battle of Andrianople, son of Siger de Lichtervelde, married **JEANNE D'ASSEBROUCKE**, lady of Assebroucke. He visited the Holy Land in 1166. Along with his father he witnessed a charter in 1183 of the count of Flanders in favor of the church of Coefvoorde in the land of Waas, a region in northeast Flanders. He took the cross as a crusader on the *jour des Cendres* (Ash Wednesday) 1200 at the collegial church of St-Donat at Bruges. He took part in the misguided Fourth Crusades and was present at the siege of Constantinople and its capture on 11 July 1203.⁸³

805. JEANNE D'ASSEBROUCKE,⁸⁴ lady of Assebroucke.⁸⁵

806. THIERRY DE MASMINES,⁸⁶ fl. 1140-1183.⁸⁷

GENERATION XI

1536. ALARD DE STRATEN, fl. 1087/88-1089, likely the son of Berthferd de Straten.⁸⁸

1540. INGRAN I DE ESEN, chatelaine of Diksmuide, knight, fl. 1088.⁸⁹ He was of the noble Menen family from which the chatelaines of St-Omer, Bergues, Veurne, and Diksmuide descend.⁹⁰

1608. SIGER DE LICHTERVELDE, chatelaine of Courtrai, fl. 1183-1202, died before 1202, when his son had inherited the barony and lands of Lichtervelde.⁹¹

GENERATION XII

3072. BETHFERD DE STRATEN, d. before 1096.⁹²

Conclusion:

Now the last pieces of evidence regarding the arms displayed on the Nivelles plaque (see *MHH*, April 2011) have been revealed and the mysteries behind all the Dudzeele arms have been resolved. The Dudzeeles were indeed a prominent Flemish family in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but they died out in the male line and much of their history has been lost. However, in the process of investigating the Dudzeeles, several more generations of Catherine de Baillon's Flemish ancestry have been compiled.

⁸³ J. J. Gailliard, *Bruges et le Franc*, 5: 78-79. François-Alexandre Aubert de la Chenaye-Desbois and Jacques Badier, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse, contenant les généalogies, l'histoire et la chronologie des familles nobles de France*, 3rd ed. 19 vols. (Paris: Schlesinger, 1863-1876), 12: col. 72. A *grand veneur* is a master of the hounds or huntsman. Andrianople is modern-day Edirne in the Thracian part of Turkey.

⁸⁴ Assebroucq arms: *De gueules, à la bende et six quinte fueilles d'argent*. The arms of the seigneur of Assebroucq near Bruges may have been used by Jeanne's family. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 32. Warlop's article on Assebrouck does not mention a Jeanne, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 1: no. 13 Assebrouck.

⁸⁵ Assebroucke (Assebroucke), Bruges arrondissement, West Flanders province, Belgium.

⁸⁶ Masmines arms: *D'azur au lion d'or, couronné, lampassé et armé d'argent*. C. Gailliard, *Blason des armes*, 31.

⁸⁷ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 1: no. 142 Massemén (1).

⁸⁸ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (2).

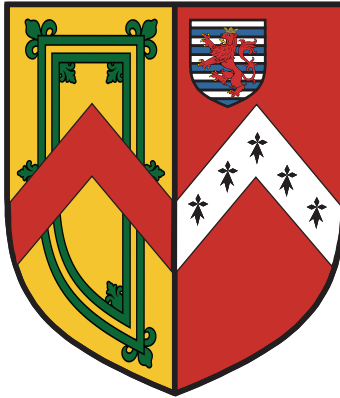
⁸⁹ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 1: no. 59 Diksmuide (Castellans) (1).

⁹⁰ Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 1: part 1: 127-132, 2: part 1: no. 144 Menen.

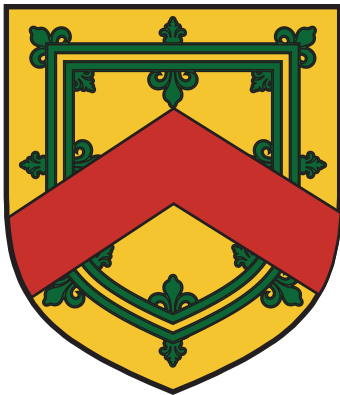
⁹¹ La Chenaye-Desbois and Badier, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse*, 12: col. 72.

⁹² Warlop, *The Flemish Nobility Before 1300*, 2: part 2: no. 204 Straten (1).

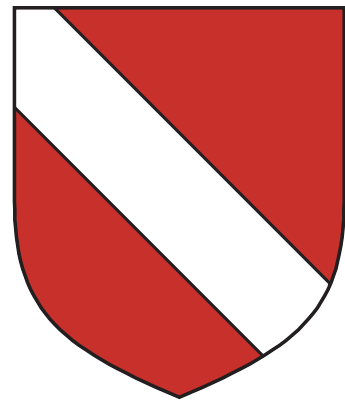
Arms on the Nivelles Plaque



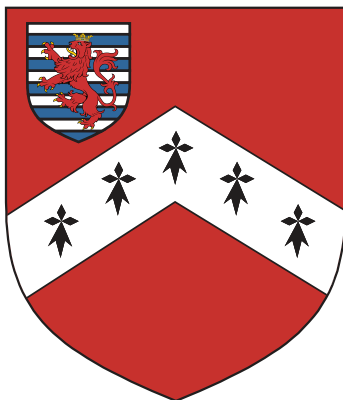
Gavre impaled
with Ghistelles



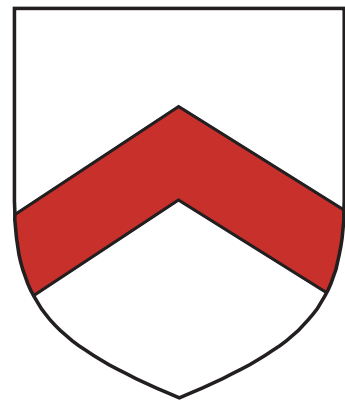
Gavre



Roye



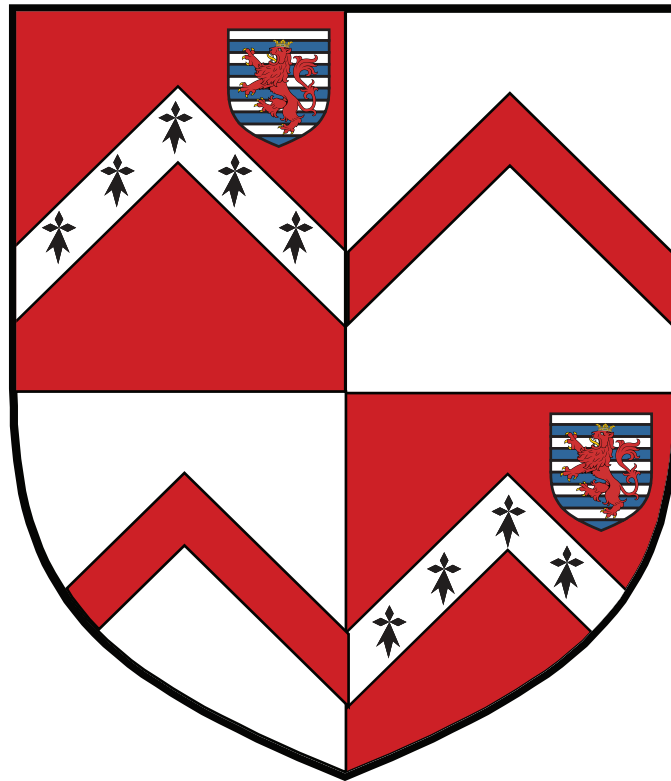
Ghistelles



Dudzeele

The arms displayed on the memorial plaque of the Abbess
Marguerite de Gavre d'Escornaix,
Ste-Gertrude, Nivelles, Belgium, 15th Century

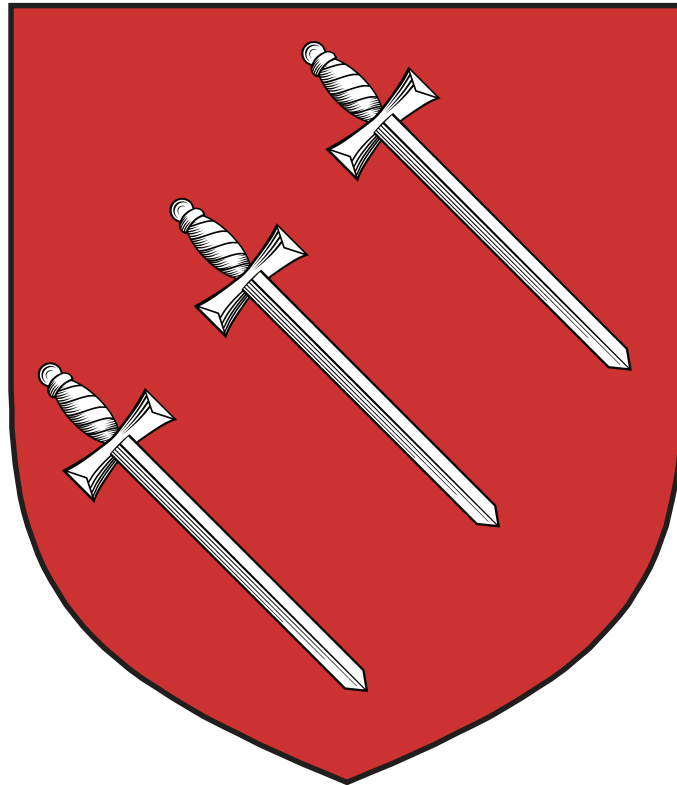
Gistel van Dudzeele



Écartelé: 1 et 4: de gueules au chevron d'hermine accompagné au canton droit du chef d'un écusson d'argent, au lion de gueules (Ghistelles); 2 et 3: d'argent au chevron de gueules (Dudzeele).

Arms of Jean de Ghistelles de Dudzeele (Jan van Dudzeele), the son of Roger de Ghistelles [678] and Élisabeth de Dudzeele [679], and brother of Isabelle de Ghistelles [339] as they appear in the armorial listing the participants in the famous 1392 Bruges tourna-

Straten / Straete



West Flanders, Belgium: *De gueules à trois épées
d'argent, mises en bande.*

Richard III de Straten [21744], knight, seigneur of
Straten, alderman of Franc de Bruges, fl. 1225-
1284.