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The Archery and Crossbow guilds of Late Medieval Bruges

Archery and Crossbow guilds appeared across Northern Europe in the early fourteenth century, they were soldiers, they were social groups, even networks, and they organised some of the greatest spectacles of the later Middle Ages, yet they have not received the analysis they deserve. Excellent local histories have been undertaken, charting the rights, properties and services of particular guilds;¹ studies have been made of some of the more famous competitions,² and even the interactions between the guilds and the dukes of Burgundy,³ but for the guild-brothers themselves, and their part in the urban world, unproven assumptions are common. The present study, part of a larger project,⁴ will focus on the Bruges guilds; after briefly examining the guilds' origins, their so-

- 1 E. DE BARTHELEMY, *Histoire des archers, arbalétriers et arquebusiers de la ville de Reims*, Reims, 1873; E. VANDEN BERGHE-LOONTJENS, *Het aloude gilde van de handboogschutters st Sebastiaan te Rousselare*, Rousselare, 1904; F. LEBON, *L'ancien Serment des arbalétriers de Nivelles et ses statuts*, Nivelles, 1886; E. VAN CAUWENBERGHE, 'Notice historique sur les confréries de Saint Georges', in: *Messenger des sciences historique des arts et de la bibliographie de Belgique* (1853), p. 269-300; B. BAILLIEUL, *De Vier Gentse Hoofdgilden*, Gent, 1994; P. DE BURGGRAEVE, *Notice historique sur les chefs-confréries gantoises d'St.-Sébastien et de St.-Antoine*, Gent, 1913; J. CIETER (red.), *Tentoonstelling, 550 jaar schietspelen van de Sint-Jorisgilde*, Gent, 1990; F. DE POTTER, *Jaarboek der Sint-Jorisgilde van Gent*, Gent, 1904; J. MOULIN-COPPENS, *De Geschiedenis van het oude Sint-Jorisgilde te Gent*, Gent, 1985.
- 2 A. BROWN & G. SMALL, *Court and Civic Society in the Burgundian Low Countries c.1420-1520*, Manchester, 2007, p. 219-225; P. VAN DUYSE, 'Het groot schietspel en de Rederijkersspelen te Gent in Mey tot Juli 1498' in: *Annales de la Société des Beaux Arts et de Littérature à Gand*, 6 (1856), p. 273-314; E. MATTHIEU, 'Concours d'arc à main à Braine-le-Comte en 1433,' in: *Annales de la société archéologique de l'arrondissement de Nivelles*, 3 (1885); D. COIGNEAU, '1 februari 1404. De Mechelse voetboogschutters schrijven een wedstrijd uit. Stedelijke toneelwedstrijden in de vijftiende en zestiende eeuw', in: R.L. ERENSTEIN (red.), *Een theatergeschiedenis der Nederlanden. Tien eeuwen drama en theater in Nederland en Vlaanderen*, Amsterdam, 1996, p. 30-35.
- 3 P. ARNADE, *Realms of Ritual, Burgundian Ceremony and Civic Life in Late Medieval Ghent*, London, 1996.
- 4 L. CROMBIE, *From War to Peace: Archery and Crossbow Guilds in Late Medieval Flanders* (Forthcoming).

cial and devotional activities, and their spectacular competitions, guild-brothers themselves will be examined.

ORIGINS OF SHOOTING GUILDS

Archers and crossbowmen appear in numerous descriptions of medieval armies, in Flanders crossbowmen were among the victorious host at Kortrijk in 1302.⁵ The earliest town accounts of Bruges, Ghent and Lille refer to *zelscutters* or *les arbaletriers* watching the walls even earlier;⁶ yet it is not clear that these shooters were guilds. The archers and crossbowmen who guarded the towns and who served in wars may have been the fathers, even grandfathers, of the men who formed the first shooting guilds, and certainly the martial significance of shooters and the violence of the early fourteenth century is part of the reason for shooting guilds' first appearance, but the guilds were never simply militias, their origins cannot be explained simply by military needs.

No surviving Flemish or French source makes a direct link between war and the development of shooting guilds, though a nineteenth-century historian of Ypres referred to 'contemporary sources' that showed their archery guild was founded by men returning from Kortrijk.⁷ As all town archives were lost in the First World War, such claims cannot be proven or disproven, inventories written in the 1850s and 60s do not mention the guilds until they received a charter from Philip the Good.⁸ Guilds were more than soldiers; they were unified societies with festive and devotional bonds, and the first references to the guilds as such appear earlier in Flanders than elsewhere.⁹ The Ghent guilds are perhaps

5 J. F. VERBRUGGEN, (tran. K. DEVRIES & D. R. FERGUSON), *The Battle of the Golden Spurs, Courtrai, 11 July 1302*, Woodbridge, 2002, p. 152-162.

6 J. VUYLSTEKE, *Gentsche stads- en baljuwsrekeningen 1280-1336*, Gent, 1900, p. 41, 46, 52, 62, 67, 69 etc.; L. GILLIODTS-VAN SEVEREN, *Inventaire des archives de la ville de Bruges*, vol. 2, Bruges, 1871-1892, p. 376, 389, 411 etc.; M. A. RICHEBÉ, *Compte de recettes et dépenses de la ville de Lille*, Lille, 1894, p. 56, 65-67, 72.

7 J. J. VEREECKE, *Histoire militaire de la ville d'Ypres*, Gent, 1858.

8 I. L. A. DIEGERYCK, *Inventaire des chartres et documents de la ville d'Ypres*, Bruges, 1853-1868, charter of Philip the Good in v.3, p. 75-76.

9 T. REINTGES, *Ursprung und Wesen der spatmittelalterlichen Schützengilden*, Bonn, 1963, p. 22.

the oldest; their crossbow guild of Saint George began receiving annual support in 1315.¹⁰ The Oudenaarde crossbowmen were in existence by 1322, the date of their earliest membership lists, and the Lille guilds began to receive civic funding in 1323.¹¹ In Bruges, the crossbowmen first received civic support for their annual shooting competition, the papegay, in 1336.¹² As well as the archers and crossbowmen, Bruges contained a third guild, the lesser crossbowmen, called the *Jongehof*; they have left fewer sources, and were probably founded in mid fifteenth century.¹³ The Bruges crossbowmen may be even older; a fifteenth-century guild book contains a copy of a 1321 charter in which Mary, Lady of Eyne and of Bremen, gave the 'guild of the crossbowmen in Bruges' permission to use her chapel of Saint Peter's for their masses, and install their own chaplain.¹⁴ Across Flanders, archery and crossbow guilds began to receive support for their activities between 1315 and 1325. It is possible, even likely, such groups had shot and drunk together for several years before this date as informal unsupported groups, but such groups should not be considered as formal guilds.

War is not the only explanation for the development of the guilds, yet the Bruges guild-brothers were soldiers, and served in civic and princely armies across the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1340 the Bruges guilds may have been among the crossbowmen at the battle of Sluis and siege of Tournai,¹⁵ the Saint George guild were part of the Flemish naval force that blockaded Antwerp for Louis of Males in 1356.¹⁶ Guilds also defended not just their own towns but Flanders as a whole. In 1405 with a growing threat of

10 VUYLSTEKE, *Gentsche stads en baljuwsrekeningen*, 1280-1336, p. 86.

11 LILLE, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville, 16016, f. 21v.

12 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 216, stadsrekeningen, 1336-1337, f. 100.

13 A charter from Charles V to the 'petit arbalétriers' in 1557 states that the guild have been in their hall for 'over a century' in: BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, Jonghof, 6.

14 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531, f. 70-71v.

15 L. A. VANHOUTRYVE, *De Brugse Kruisbooggilde van Sint-Joris*, Handzame, 1968.

16 H. GODAR, *Histoire de la gilde des archers de Saint Sébastien de la ville de Bruges*, Bruges, 1947, p. 59-71; GILLIODTS-VAN SEVEREN, *Inventaire des chartes, table analytique*, p. 18-19.

English attack, the guilds of Douai came to Bruges to help in its defence,¹⁷ and a few months later Bruges and Lille sent their guilds to strengthen the defences of Gravelines.¹⁸ The military service of the guilds did not vanish over the fifteenth century; the guilds of Douai and Bruges were with Charles the Bold at Montlhéry, and among his host at the siege of Neuse.¹⁹ After Charles's death in 1477, guilds served his son-in-law Maximilian at the battle of Guinegate in 1479.²⁰ The guilds were militarily important for the counts of Flanders and dukes of Burgundy, yet for the Flemish towns, yet they became far more than militias.

GUILDS AS SOCIETIES.

The guilds could be called confraternities, indeed French documents usually called them *confreries*. In Bruges, as in most Flemish towns, the crossbowmen were dedicated to Saint George, and the archers to Saint Sebastian. The archers of Saint Sebastian had a chapel in the impressive Franciscan monastery, which also housed the altars of some of Bruges' richest religious confraternities.²¹ Such a location would have given the archers great prestige, and may also have helped them avoid being associated with a particular parish church or particular area of influence. The guild took a genuine interest in devotion within their chapel and for remembrance of guild-brothers; a daily mass was to be performed, and a more elaborate mass sung on twelve saints' days. Fines were set out should the Franciscans fail to follow any of these provisions, and the archers did complain when Franciscans did not perform

17 DOUAI, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville, CC207, p. 295.

18 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, f. 68-68v.; LILLE, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville 16146, f. 61v.

19 LILLE, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville 16212, f. 130; DOUAI, *Archives municipales*, BB1, f. 41; BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 210, rekeningen 1475-6, f. 137; DOUAI, *Archives municipales*, BB1, f. 20; VANHOUTRYVE, *De Brugse Kruisbooggilde*, p. 56-62; GODAR, *Histoire des archers*, p. 80-137.

20 LILLE, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville, 16218, f. 106v.; E. RICHERT, *Die Schlacht bei Guinegate, 7 August 1479*, Berlin, 1907; J.F. VERBRUGGEN, *De slag bij Guinegate 7 Augustus 1479: de verdediging van het graafschap Vlaanderen tegen de koning van Frankrijk, 1477-1480*. Brussel, 1993.

21 A. BROWN, *Civic Ceremony and Religion in Bruges c.1300-1520*, Cambridge, 2011, p. 140-185.

their services.²² The chapel was enhanced in 1428 when through the mediation of one guild-brother, Jacob vander Buerse, a member of the famous hostellers' family, the chapel received a fragment of the skull of Saint Sebastian from Pope Martin V. The guild also received papal indulgences for all who visited the chapel on Saint Sebastian's day, which they paid criers to announce annually.²³ The guild-brothers, like almost all late medieval confraternities,²⁴ were deeply concerned with remembrance. From 1425, when an archer died he was expected to leave the guilds his best bow and a further 2 shillings for the sounding of the bells, and a mass to celebrate his memory.

The crossbowmen of Saint George may have required masses to be said in their chapel since 1321. Their accounts begin in 1455, and demonstrate that masses were held on Saint George's day, the day of Our Lady and '12 other Sundays'.²⁵ Like the archers, the crossbowmen took care of deceased members, paying for, and being required to attend, remembrance masses each year in return for a death-fee of 5 shillings.²⁶ The guild also kept their chapel well supplied with wax and tallow for candles, and with bread and wine.²⁷ The chapel of Saint George was also luxuriously decorated, as shown by an inventory from 1438, the guild stored prizes they had won in shooting competitions in their chapel.²⁸ The chapel was further seen as a safe-house for guild's prizes, these included 'one

22 BROWN, *Civic Ceremony*, p. 138-140.

23 BROWN, *Civic Ceremony*, p. 147.

24 T. VAN BUEREN, 'Care for the Here and the Hereafter; a Multitude of Possibilities,' in: T. VAN BUEREN & A. VAN LEERDAM, *Care for the Here and the Hereafter; Memoria, Art and Ritual in the Middle Ages*, Turnhout, 2005, p. 13; C. BLACK, *Italian Confraternities in the sixteenth century*, Cambridge, 1989, p. 1-24; P. TRIO 'Middeleeuwse broederschappen in de Nederlanden. Een balans en perspectieven voor verder onderzoek,' in: *Trajecta, tijdschrift voor de Geschiedenis van het Katholiek Leven in de Nederlanden*, 3 (1994), p. 100-104.

25 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchieff*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, volume 1: rekeningboeken, f. 2v.

26 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchieff*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, volume 1: rekeningboeken, f. 9.

27 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchieff*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, volume 1: rekeningboeken, f. 11v.

28 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchieff*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris volume 1: rekeningboeken, f. 16.

jug weighing 3 marks, and this was won in Ypres by Jan Minne', 'one dragon weighing seven ounces and this was won at Sluis and was won by five shooters' and 'one unicorn weighing one mark 7 ounces three weights and this was won in Oudenaarde by the shooters in common'.

Expensive silver prizes would have brought prestige to the chapel, but other objects in the guild inventory are more personal, showing a greater devotion, in particular cloth from of altar cloths, curtains and some cushions. Some of the more luxurious cloth is noted as being a bequest, such as 'a fine red cloth' from my lord Jan Bortoen. Wills from Ghent show that many guild members, often women, left cloth to the guild chapel on their death,²⁹ it is likely that much of the cloth recorded in Bruges is similarly the result of bequests, but only items given by prestigious donors are recorded as such. The chapel also contained books and a large number of candles and candelabras, several crosses and a statute intriguingly described as 'Saint George weighing 6 marks three ounces, engraved with the words of Saint Georges in his hand'.³⁰ Both Bruges guilds took care of their chapels, investing in them not just to show status, to show the public face of their guilds, but to provide devotional outlets for their members.

The guilds took part in more public demonstrations to show their piety too, playing leading roles in the annual Holy Blood procession.³¹ With the public demonstration of unity and strength came private acts to build bonds and strengthen the network within guilds. On entering the guild, a new member had to pay an entrance fee, had to be skilled and had to be equipped, the crossbowmen also had to buy a *kanne* of wine for his new guild-brothers.³²

29 GENT, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, Sint-Jorisgilde, niet genummerde reeks.

30 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531, f. 73-82.

31 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531 f. 54, f. 14v.; BRUGGE, *Archief van Sint-Sebastiaan*, rekeningboeken, volume 3, 1, 1454-1456, f. 31v.

32 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531, f. 51.

Once in the guild, the brothers were expected to support each other and behave fraternally to other guild-brothers. Rules from the crossbowmen expressly forbade any 'dissent' within the guild, on pain of a 20 shilling fine, and any who disobeyed a guild official risked being expelled from the guild.³³ The bonds within the guild should have been strengthened through annual feasts, which all brothers were required to attend, but as has been shown elsewhere, not all guild-brothers attended the annual meals, though most attended at least one feast during their time as guild-brothers.³⁴

COMPETITIONS

Within Bruges, guilds were defenders and were prestigious socio-devotional. When they left the town, to attend competitions, they played equally important roles, in their shooting skill, and in their displays and even drama they could represent or even augment civic honour. Archery and crossbow competitions appear not long after the guilds themselves; the first competition for which archival evidence could be found was held in Oudenaarde in 1329.³⁵ Competitions were never just about shooting skills; entrances and display were integral to the events as early as 1331 and by the fifteenth century prizes were awarded for best entrance, best costumes and for greatest distance travelled as well as many prizes for the best individual shot, the best four shots, the best team and for hitting the centre of the target.

Both the archers and crossbowmen of Bruges attended numerous competitions across and beyond Flanders in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In a crossbow competition in Tournai in 1350 the Bruges guilds were described as 'luxurious' winning a prize

33 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531, f. v.

34 L. CROMBIE, 'Honour, Community and Hierarchy in the Feasts of the Archery and Crossbow Guilds of Bruges, 1445-1481', in: *Journal of Medieval History*, 37 (2011).

35 LILLE, *Archives Municipales*, comptes de la ville, 16018, f. 29v.; VUYLSTEKE, *Gentsche stads-en baljuwsrekeningen 1280-1336*, p. 664.

for best entrance.³⁶ In 1408 in another competition in Oudenaarde the guild won another prize, the unicorn referred to above, for their fine entrance.³⁷ In 1427, again in Oudenaarde, both the lesser and greater crossbowmen of Bruges won wine for their shooting skill.³⁸ Their skills continued to be rewarded, and in 1498 in one of the last great shooting competitions in Ghent, the Bruges guild entered with 200 horsemen, numerous wagons representing great lords, at least one chamber of rhetoric, and won prizes for their entrance and their shooting skills.³⁹

In competitions guild networks could be formed that extended beyond those within Bruges, these could reach across Flanders and between the towns and the nobility. The networks developing within shooting competitions enhanced the various social and commercial networks that Stein has shown to be an integral part of the development of the Low Countries.⁴⁰ Philip the Fair entered Ghent in 1498 with the Bruges crossbowmen,⁴¹ in 1452 Lodewijk van Gruuthuse led the crossbowmen to a competition in Sluis and in 1447 Adolf of Cleves was with the guild at an event in Damme.⁴²

The Bruges guilds hosted smaller competitions, not as large as those in Ghent, Oudenaarde or Tournai, which strengthened localised links. An event of 1470 was attended only by the guild of Damme and Dudzele, guilds that were regularly invited to the archer's annual feast.⁴³ The bonds and networks evident within

36 GILES LE MUISIT, (ed. H. LEMAITRE), *Chronique et Annales*, Paris, 1905, p. 272-273.

37 OUDENAARDE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, 241/2, m. s. Quaemore, f. 92.

38 OUDENAARDE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, microfilm 685, rekeningen 1427-1428, f. 198.

39 *Dits die excellente cronike van Vlaanderen, beghinnende van Liederick Buc tot keyser Carolus*, W. Vosterman, (Antwerp, 1531) [Koninklijke Bilbiotheek, Brussels VH 27.525], f. 285v.-292.

40 R. STEIN, 'An urban network in the Low Countries. A cultural approach', in: R. STEIN and J. POLLMAN, *Networks, Regions and Nations, Shaping Identities in the Low Countries*, Leiden, 2010, p. 54.

41 *Dits die excellente cronike van Vlaanderen*, f. 285 v.-292.

42 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, volume 1: rekeningboeken, f. 13; volume 2, f. 33.

43 BRUGGE, *Archief van Sint-Sebastiaan*, rekeningboeken, 1465-72, f. 62 v.-64; 1472-1480 f. 97; 1460-1465, f. 6 bis 1v.

shooting competitions could also help to rebuild regional networks after wars and rebellions, as shown by small events held after the end of the 'Ghent War' in 1453.⁴⁴ In early 1455 the Bruges crossbowmen attended a 'thoorlement' in Ghent,⁴⁵ before guilds from both towns, and from 43 other towns, attended a great shooting competition in Tournai.⁴⁶ Shooting competitions were spectacular, taking over towns and market places for weeks, even months, at a time, filling city streets with hundreds of armed men and thousands of retainers, but they were not simply about display and spectacle, they brought honour and they strengthened regional networks.

THE GUILD-BROTHERS OF BRUGES

Examining the political, economic and social status of guild-brothers reveals far more about the guilds and their members than generalisations based on charters or some of the more prestigious and famous members. Yet such generalisations of elite or bourgeois status for guild-brothers are common, Arnade is typical in describing the guilds as 'staffed by townsmen of means but patronised selectively by noblemen and Burgundian sovereigns',⁴⁷ while Gunn, Grummit and Cools describe the guilds as 'manned by master-craftsmen and officered by the town elite', but neither can prove their assumptions.⁴⁸ Three small studies have analysed a particular guild, the archers of Saint-Winoksbergen, the crossbowmen of Ghent and the crossbowmen of Bruges.⁴⁹ In Bruges,

44 J. HAEMERS, *De Gentse opstand (1449-1453): de strijd tussen rivaliserende netwerken om het stedelijke kapitaal*, Kortrijk, 2004; M. POPULIER, 'Le conflit de 1447 à 1453 entre Gand et Philippe le Bon. Propagande et historiographie,' in: *Handelingen der maatschappij voor geschiedenis en oudheidkunde te Gent*, 44 (1990), p. 99-123.

45 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531.

46 BROWN & SMALL, *Court and Civic society*, p. 219-225.

47 P. ARNADE, *Beggars, iconoclasts, and civic patriots: the political culture of the Dutch Revolt*, London, 2008, p. 64-65.

48 H. COOLS, D. GRUMMITT & S. GUNN, *War, State, and Society in England and the Netherlands, 1477-1559*, Oxford, 2007, p. 46-47.

49 K. PAPIN, 'De handboogschuttersgilde van Sint-Winoksbergen in 1469. Een prosopografisch onderzoek naar de sociale stratificatie en de recrutering van de leden van een schuttersgilde in het midden van de 15^{de} eeuw,' in: *Westhoek*, 17 (2001), p. 1-16; S. VAN STEEN, 'Den ouden ende souverainen gilde van den edelen ridder Sente

both the archers and the crossbowmen have left a wealth of archival material, and these can be compared to other rich archives,⁵⁰ allowing for a detailed prosopographical study of both guilds in the fifteenth century. Prosopography, by studying a large number of individuals and asking set questions, can overcome issues of representativeness of source material; it can be defined as ‘an attempt to bring together all relevant biographical data of groups of persons in a systematic and stereotypical way’.⁵¹

The crossbowmen’s sources are in two parts, and have been studied before.⁵² Firstly a ‘guild-book’ with membership list, from 1437, and secondly account books, begun in 1445 with a gap between 1465 and 1470, and becoming fragmentary in 1481.⁵³ The list is a carefully thought out and planned project, the members are organised alphabetically by first name; many pages are still blank, as space was left for future members. In dating the membership list, based on palaeography and known dates of entrance, 902 crossbowmen, as shown in table 3, can be identified as guild-brothers between 1437 and 1481.

The records of the archers of Saint Sebastian are both more detailed and are more problematic. Excellent surveys of the guild have been produced by guild-members Henri Godar and Marc

Jooris: *het Sint-Jorisgilde te Gent in de 15^e eeuw, met prosopografie (1468-1497)*, Masters Dissertation, Ghent University, 2006; A. JANSSENS, ‘Daar komen de Brugse kruisboogschutters van de Oude Gilde van Sint-Joris’ in: *Brugs Ommeland*, 46 (2006), p. 81-136.

- 50 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 114; 219; 130; 336, kuipers, protocolboek, 1375-1777; 345 peltiers, gildeboeken; 324 droogscheerders, gildeboek; 337 kulkstikers, gildeboek, 1451-1462; 299, makelaars, ledenregister; 524, gilde Hulsterloo; 505, gilde Droogenboom; BRUGGE, *Rijksarchief*, ambachten, 116, boogmakers; 256-281, rekeningen van de huidevetters; 470, viskopers, toelatingen, 1425-1795; wollewevers, registers; 487, 1407-1426 and 488, 1451-1510; fonds O.-L.-Vrouw, n. 1531, rekeningenboeken, 1467-1499.
- 51 K. VERBOVEN, M. CARLIER & J. DUMOLYN, ‘A Short Manual to the Art of Prosopography,’ in: K. S. B. KEATS-ROHAN (ed.), *Prosopography, Approaches and Applications, a Handbook*, Oxford, 2007, p. 37.
- 52 VANHOUTRYVE, *De Brugse Kruisbooggilde*.
- 53 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst 1321-1531, and rekening, 1445-1480.

Lemahieu, but neither analyses the status of the guild-brothers.⁵⁴ No fifteenth-century membership list survives for the archers, so all names and all details come from the extremely detailed guild accounts, which are in four registers, covering 1454-56, 1460-65, 1465-72 and 1472-81, though the last are incomplete.⁵⁵ In analysing the registers, which give annual attendances for the papegay shoot, and for both annual meals as well as entrance and death fees, 755 guild-brothers can be identified between 1454 and 1481, as shown in table 4. In both guilds, the members were required to be poorters⁵⁶, so had to be of some status, but in comparing the names of the guild-brothers to numerous other sources in the town and state archives, the guild-brothers can be seen to have included noblemen, municipal officers, tax collectors, all levels of professions of Bruges, and members of other social and devotional groups.

Noblemen including the dukes of Burgundy took part in shooting competitions with the Bruges guild. Such interactions are not unique to Bruges; all four Valois dukes of Burgundy were in the Ghent guild of Saint George.⁵⁷ It is not surprising, therefore, to find noblemen in the two Bruges guilds. The Saint George list gives the names of 28 nobles before the 902 guild-brothers, and an additional 20 noblemen appear in the membership list itself. Of these forty-eight noblemen, two are unidentifiable, as they are listed only by their titles, 'my lord the captain' and 'my lord the president.' The first is named as 'my lord the captain' this is likely to mean the Captain of Bruges. The Second is 'my lord the president.' and is very likely to refer to the president of the Council. Could either name be dated, the individual who held office could be found and so the name of the member known, but as this section is written in a different hand, and cannot be dated, the spe-

54 GODAR, *Histoire des archers*, 15-26; M. LEMAHIEU, *Het Wezen van de eerste Vlaamse schuttersgilden*, Brugge, 2008; IDEM, *De Koninklijke hoofdgilde Sint-Sebastiaan Brugge, 1379-2005*, Brugge, 2005.

55 BRUGGE, *Archief van Sint-Sebastiaan*, rekeningboeken, 1454-1481.

56 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 385, Sint-Joris, register met ledenlijst, 1321-1531, f. 50-59v.

57 ARNADE, *Realms of Ritual*, p. 71.

cific captain and president mentioned here cannot be securely identified. Five of the forty-eight noblemen can be securely identified as members of both the archers as well as the crossbowmen. Additionally six noble men were archers, but not crossbowmen. These 54 noblemen were a diverse mix of great lords and newly ennobled patricians, all highlighting the most 'elite' of the guild brothers.

First on the Saint George list is Philip the Good himself. His entrance is not dated, but as his name is the first on a new list, part of a new book begun in 1438, it is safe to assume that he joined shortly after the 1436-8 rebellion, perhaps to help rebuild social bonds with the town through the guild. Philip's membership in the guild highlights how prestigious the crossbowmen had become, and he visited them again in 1454 to attend a feast.

Philip's eldest illegitimate son, Anthony the Great Bastard of Burgundy entered the crossbow guild at the same time as his father. He was also active with the archers of Saint Sebastian, becoming their 'king' in 1463, and like his father he was active with the Ghent crossbowmen, and led the Lille crossbowmen to the great Tournai competition of 1455.⁵⁸ Two additional knights of the Golden Fleece were in the Saint George guild, Lodewijk van Gruuthuse and Engelbert van Nassau. Other ducal courtiers joined the crossbow guild, including Joos de Baenst, a varlet of Charles the Bold from 1475 and Philip van Maldeghem, an advisor to Mary of Burgundy and an ambassador. More noblemen joined the crossbow guild than the archers, but the Saint Sebastian guild also included influential figures, including a member of the van Praat family, a lord of Merwede in Holland.

Among the 54 noblemen in the guilds, by far the most numerous are the prestigious families of Bruges best described as 'patricians'. 'Patrician' is an imperfect term of these men, but used here to refer to families that rose from the merchant classes to be perceived

58 BROWN & SMALL, *Court and Civic Society*, p. 219-225.

as noblemen, the line between 'nobles' and non-nobles continues to provoke debate,⁵⁹ but the powerful Bruges families who were either ennobled or lived in a noble way, should be analysed separately to understand the status of the shooting guilds. Foremost among these families were the Adornes, Genoese merchants who had arrived in Flanders in the fourteenth century, and who quickly became very wealthy members of Bruges society.⁶⁰ Both Pieter (d. 1464) and Jacob (d.1465), the brothers who founded the Jeruzalemkapel, were members of the Saint Sebastian guild.⁶¹ Four other Adornes were in the archery guild, and two, Pieter and his son Anselmus, were in both the archers and the crossbowmen. Anselmus is worthy of particular note; he was a joustier with the White Bear, holder of multiple municipal offices, a pilgrim to the Holy Land, a courtier of Philip the Good and Charles the Bold and ambassador to Scotland. When he was in Bruges he was also active with the guilds, attending at least 20 archery papegay shoots and 7 guild meals.

Other patrician families are numerous in both the archery and crossbow guilds, including the Metteneye family. Like the Adornes a powerful family with international connections,⁶² included six men who were in the Saint Sebastian guild, one, Joris, who was in both guilds and two others, Wouter and Kristoffel, who were crossbowmen. Other families active with the guilds include the Van Themseke family, of whom 5 were members of the Saint George guild, and Van Clarout and de Baenst families, with

59 F. BUYLAERT, W. DE CLERCQ & J. DUMOLYN, 'Sumptuary Legislation, material culture and the semiotics of *'vivre noblement'* in the county of Flanders (14th-16th centuries)', in: *Social History*, 34 (2012), p. 393-417.

60 N. GEIRNAERT, 'De Adornes en de Jeruzalemkapel, internationale contacten in het laatmiddeleeuwse Brugge,' in: N. GEIRNAERT & A. VANDEWALLE (eds.), *Adornes en Jeruzalem; internationaal leven in het 15^{de} en 16^{de} eeuwse Brugge*, Brugge, 1983, p. 11-49; IDEM, *Het Archief van de familie Adornes en de Jeruzalemstichting te Brugge*, Brugge, 1987, p. 1-21; A. MACQUARRIE, 'Anselmus Adornes of Bruges, traveller in the East and a friend of James III,' in: *Innes Review*, 33 (1982), p. 15-22.

61 BRUGGE, *Archief van Sint-Sebastiaan*, volume 3: rekeningboeken, 1455-1472; GODAR, *Histoire des archers*, p. 90-120.

62 F. BUYLAERT, *Eeuwen van ambitie. De adel in laatmiddeleeuws Vlaanderen*, Brussels, 2010. I am very grateful to the author for providing access to his thesis, and to his unpublished genealogies of the Metteneyes.

3 members each in the crossbowmen.⁶³ The 54 noble guild-brothers included all ranks of the nobility, though how active some of these men were is not clear, that they all could interact with the guild in some way, and thought it worth joining the shooting guilds, is significant, showing the desirability of the guilds, perhaps their 'elite' status.

Fifteenth-century Bruges was governed by two benches of twelve men: the *schepenen*, (aldermen) and the *raad*, (councillors), each with their own burgomasters. Individuals could not hold office for two consecutive years, but many held office multiple times throughout their lives, and certain families provided significant numbers of aldermen and councillors, though as Andrew Brown has noted the government was 'neither a monolithic nor an unchanging body.' In the fifteenth century powerful merchants and entrepreneurs (including the Metteneye and Themseke families) had a good degree of control over civic government.⁶⁴

Arguably the most prestigious civic officers were the burgomasters, who oversaw all matters of governance. Guild-brothers of both the archers and the crossbowmen could rise to this office, and equally men powerful enough to hold this office felt it to be worth their while to join both the archery and crossbow guilds. In the fifteenth century 16 crossbowmen and 11 archers, almost 2% of each guild were burgomasters, showing both had small but significant links to these most powerful of civic officials. Among the aldermen there were 47 crossbowmen and 30 archers. Of the 47 crossbowmen, 15 held office four times or more, 19 once, 11 twice and 3 were aldermen 3 times. The 30 archers held office less frequently, with 14 of them holding office only once, 6 twice, and 5 of them three times and only 4 more often than this. In all 5.3% of the identifiable crossbowmen and 4% of archers, were al-

63 F. BUYLAERT, 'Baenst, Guy II de, vorstelijk ambtenaar in de Raad van Vlaanderen en de Grote Raad,' in: *Nationaal Biografisch Woordenboek*, deel XVIII, Brussel, 2007, k. 37-40; IDEM, 'Sociale mobiliteit bij stedelijke elites in laatmiddeleeuws Vlaanderen. Een gevalstudie over de Vlaamse familie De Baenst', in: *Jaarboek voor Middeleeuwse Geschiedenis* (2005), p. 201-251.

64 BROWN, *Civic Ceremony*, p. 29-31.

dermen. The guilds also included councillors, from the crossbowmen there came 54 councillors, with 40 from the archers. Of the 54 crossbowmen 30 held the position only once, while 10 did so more than three times. Among the 40 archers 22 guild-brothers held this post only once, and only 4 did so more than three times; 6.1% of crossbowmen and 5.3% of archers, were councillors at least once in the fifteenth century.

Significant numbers from both guilds held positions within the civic government of fifteenth-century Bruges. The presence of office-holders here, as guild-brothers, may even imply that membership in the guild helped individuals to rise in status, to gain more 'moral credit' and so become office holders, as membership in certain Parisian confraternities did.⁶⁵ Indeed several of the guild-brothers held office together, perhaps helping their guild-brothers into office. In 1490 and again in 1492 two crossbowmen, Matheeus de Broucker and Jacob Gheerolf, both crossbowmen since the 1470s, served together as aldermen. In 1494 Jacob served his third term, and was joined by another crossbowman, Thomas Houtmaerc. In 1483 three archers, two of whom joined the confraternity in 1467 and a third who joined in 1468, served as aldermen together: Daneel Daneels, Jan van Niewenhove and Oste vanden Rade. In 1445 no fewer than four crossbowmen sat together as councillors, all four had done so at least twice before, two of them in 1440 and the other two in 1439. The four were Jan Parlant, Jacop Bieze, Symoen van Aertrike and Jacop Braederyc. Such important links demonstrate powerful networks of shooters at work, and may even imply that joining a shooting guild aided access to power.

Archers and crossbowmen were active in all levels of municipal government. 16 crossbowmen and 13 archers served in the treasury, either as treasurers or as part of the committees of the

65 P. RAMBOURG, 'Les repas de confrérie à la fin du Moyen Âge: l'exemple de la confrérie parisienne Saint-Jacques-aux-Pèlerins au travers de sa comptabilité (XIV^e siècle)', in: F. RAVOIRE et A. DIETRICH (eds.), *La cuisine et la table dans la France de la fin du Moyen Âge*, Caen, 2009, p. 51-78.

1470s and 80s who administered and collected several large taxes, meaning that 1.8% of all crossbowmen and 1.7% of the archers served in the treasury. Further, from the crossbowmen, there were 8 sergeants, 2 members of the garrison, 2 messengers and 10 others who received pensions or payments, ranging from £10 to £300 gr. annually. From the archers there was only one sergeant, but 6 members of the garrison, 1 messenger and 9 others who received pensions, although most of these were far lower than those given to crossbowmen, between £12 and £100 annually. Admittedly some figures here are very small, but it is significant that every municipal office was filled by at least one guild-brother at least once, no office was beyond the guild and no municipal officer was too grand to interact with the guilds.

Guild-brothers can also be traced among the financially powerful of fifteenth-century Bruges, collecting taxes at every level of Bruges' complex fiscal system. Town accounts detail direct taxes as well as larger indirect ones, the largest being on drinks.⁶⁶ Among those who collected the largest taxes, the wine tax, were 21 crossbowmen and 14 archers, respectively 2.3% and 1.9% of the guilds. The Metteneye family are particularly prominent here, especially crossbowman Wouter Metteneye who was one of four men who collected the wine tax from 1416-30. Also among the wine tax-collectors was the archer and crossbowman Joris Metteneye, the crossbowman Kristoffel Metteneye and the archers Jacob and Pieter Metteneye. The guild included all levels of powerful figures, and many different interconnected networks were present within the guilds.

Other guild-brothers collected the other drink taxes, on the 'Brugsche' and 'Delfsche' beers and mead. In all, 27 crossbowmen, or just over 3% of the identified members collected one of the beer or mead taxes at least once, many of them for decades at a time. For the archers the total is just 10, or 1.3% of the guild. Seven

66 J. MURRAY, 'Family, Marriage and Money Changing in Medieval Bruges,' p. 115-125; J. H. A. MUNRO, 'Anglo-Flemish Competition in the International Cloth Trade, 1340-1520', in: *Publications du centre Européen d'études Bourguignonnes*, 35 (1995), p. 37-60.

of these men had also collected the wine taxes, though not in the same years, perhaps investing the profits from one tax collection into the next project. Archers and crossbowmen also collected many of Bruges numerous smaller civic charges farmed out to individuals, rights and charges to be collected similar to tax-farms, many of these are for rights or duties and fishing (*visscherie*). Such taxes could be as little as 40 shillings and were rarely more than £20, although some individuals collected multiple taxes. Town accounts note 35 archers and 41 crossbowmen collecting at least one of these taxes at least once; this is 4.6% of each guild. Again networks and overlapping memberships are presented, the archers Jan van Niewenhove and Gillis Clais were collecting *visscherie* taxes together in 1445-6, perhaps helping their guild-brothers into the tax system.

Several guild-brothers collected multiple taxes, such as Jacob Breydel who in different years collected wine and beer taxes, as well as smaller charges, but guilds also included those who paid very small sums in direct taxation. In 1441-2 a special aid was imposed upon Bruges to pay ducal taxes. Though payments were required from six administrative areas of Bruges, the *zestendelen*, only one set have survived: those of Saint Jan's. The surviving records name 864 individuals, occasionally families, who contributed to the *aides*.⁶⁷ Only 15 archers appear on this list, not too surprising a statistic given that the tax predates the Saint Sebastian records by 13 years, and only the oldest archers would have been householders. The smaller number of crossbowmen here is harder to explain; only 6 feature here, perhaps reflecting that not many lived in this area of Bruges.

Further information can be gleaned from a closer analysis of these small figures. Most of the 864 individuals named in Sint Jan's records paid relatively large sums, over £5 each year, so it is significant that 3 crossbowmen paid over £10 in both years. In contrast

67 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks, 216, stadsrekeningen, 1440-1441, Pointingbook Sint-Janszestendeel.

one archer, Jan van den Casteel, paid only once for one half year, the small sum of 4 s 4 d. One register, with its limited data, cannot be assumed to be representative of the other *zestendelen*, nor can the number of members living in this administrative area of Bruges be taken to be one sixth of the whole. Of the small but significant numbers of guild-brothers who were adults in 1442, some were householders, some paying large amounts of money to the town. Conversely, at least one paid a very small amount, and many others were likely to be resident in this area, many may not have been wealthy enough to contribute, showing the diversity of the guilds.

In all 55 archers, 7.3% of the guild, and 89 crossbowmen, just over 10% collected some type of tax at least once. As with figures of municipal officials, some figures are very small, but it is important to note that at least one guild-brother collected or paid every form of taxation at least once. Although difficult to set in context, the figures here demonstrate the wealth of some guild-brothers, their status and their influence, in turn showing the desirability of guild membership, and again no civic financial office was beyond the guild.

Studying the professions of guild-brothers is more challenging, as not all craft guilds have left records, and profession could not be traced for all guild-brothers. Yet in drawing together all available information in the guild registers, and other sources in the civic and state archives, the professions of 324 crossbowmen and 413 archers can be ascertained. It is worth emphasising that nothing comparable has been attempted for any other shooting guild, or any other festive or cultural groups in Flanders. Numbers for guild-brothers can be compared to a cross-section of Bruges society as a whole, based on the figures for the 1436 militia sent to Calais, as analysed in Dumolyn, *De Brugse Opstand*,⁶⁸ as shown in table 1. The craft guilds are in the order they marched to Calais, also the order for the annual procession, given are percentages for

68 J. DUMOLYN, *De Brugse opstand van 1436-1438*, Heule, 1997, p.353-355.

the militia and the percentages of each guild in a particular profession.

Not all guild-brothers' professions fit into these 54 guilds, others are in table 2. Many such professions are harder to quantify, as it is not clear what percentage of men in Bruges were clerks, but together the tables provide a clear picture of guilds' compositions relative to Bruges as a whole.

As the numbers of shooters' professions are incomplete, lower percentages might be expected across table 1, but a rather different pattern emerges. Firstly, perhaps unsurprisingly, military crafts are over-represented in the guilds compared to their percentages in a cross-section of Bruges. Bowyers made up only 0.89% of the militia, but 1.45% of the archers, while the armourers made up 0.67% of the militia and 0.79% of the archers. This figure would grow if the three lorniers (makers of spurs, harnesses and other horse equipment) were added. That shooting guilds should contain more military profession, especially bowyers, than the town as a whole is to be expected, as men who made bows and crossbows were more likely to be skilled in their use.

For other crafts, percentages in the shooting guilds are in line with percentages from the 1436 militia. For example, the turners (draaiers) made up 0.89% of the militia, 0.4% of the archers and 0.9% of the crossbowman, the millers made up 0.89% of the militia, 0.56% of the archers and 0.56% of the crossbowmen, and finally girdlers, or belt makers, made up 0.67% of the militia and 0.4% of the archers and 0.45% of the crossbowmen. Several mid-ranking professions were as well represented in the archery and crossbow guilds as they had been in the 1436 militia, showing that for some crafts, the shooting guilds were a fair cross-section of Bruges society.

Certain luxury craftsmen were over-represented in the guilds compared to the numbers in the militia. The number of painters in both guilds is particularly striking, including painters, image makers and a glazier. The painters' guild made up only 0.89% of

the militia, not all such men were prestigious artists, but they were in demand craftsmen, especially in Bruges.⁶⁹

Artists made up a very significant 2.25% of the archers and 2.81% of the crossbowmen. Like the bowyers these men could have been serving their guilds, both sets of account books record payments for painting buildings and shields. Such figures could be seen as showing 'elite' status, but other high status crafts were greatly under-represented, butchers, powerful, exclusive though often feared craftsmen, as their 'tools' were so similar to weapons, made up 2.89% of the militia, but only 0.13% of the archers and 0.34% of the crossbowmen. Further the three most powerful guilds, the weavers, fullers and shearers, each making up 3.11% of the 1436 militia were all under-represented in both guilds.

In addition two further high status occupations, brokers and shippers, were under-represented in the guilds. The brokers (*make-laars*) made up 7.11% of the militia; such wealthy and influential men were the kind that might have been expected to join shooting guilds, but brokers made up only 0.53% of the archers and 1.13% of the crossbowmen. Shippers would have been wealthy, with connections far beyond Bruges. Shippers made up 3.33% of the militia, but just 1.85% of the archers and 0.34% of the crossbowmen. It could be that men whose profession required them to be absent from Bruges for significant periods of time chose not to join the shooting guilds, as archery required a great deal of practise, but all of these figures show that describing the guilds as 'elite' or indeed as 'bourgeois' is simplistic and misleading.

It is also clear that differences existed between the archers and the crossbowmen in professional make up. Tilers, *tegeldekkers*, made up 0.89% of the militia, and were over represented in the archers, of whom 1.59% were tilers, and slightly under-represent in the crossbowmen, with 0.56% of their members tilers. The number

69 W. BLOCKMANS, 'The Creative Environment; Incentives to and Function of Bruges Art Production,' in: *Petrus Christus in Renaissance Bruges, an interdisciplinary approach*, Turnhout, 1995, p. 13-15.

of glovers in the archers, at 0.93% was in line with the number in the militia, at 0.89%, yet no crossbowmen at all are recorded as practising this craft. Conversely thatchers, strodekkers, who made up 0.22% of the militia, are overrepresented in the crossbowmen, with 0.45% of identifiable crossbowmen being thatchers, with no archers linked to this profession. Such figures do not prove or disprove 'elite' status, rather they show that membership of shooting guilds was another part of an individual's identity, connected to membership in other guilds and in other networks, as Rosser has shown was significant among English confraternities.⁷⁰

Attention must also be paid to guild-brothers in table 2. Several of these are craft guilds of some importance, including the chandler's guild, a but prominent small guild, sending just five in the militia of 1436,⁷¹ and 3 archers and 2 crossbowmen, were candle-makers. Members of both guilds were active within the various markets of Bruges, such men may also have been linked to craft guilds but would have been wealthy individuals and men of some power and social influence. Officials from the grain, cloth, linen and bird markets make up 1.64% of the archers and an impressive 2.71% of the crossbowmen. The other wardens, of the soap wax and halls, and the wardens of the English wool staple, made up 0.93% of the archers and 1.35% of the crossbowmen. Such figures imply that wealthier, powerful men, were more likely to be crossbowmen, and indeed there is some evidence that lower status individual had greater access to the archery guild than to the crossbow guild, with no labourers recorded in the crossbow guild but 6, in the Saint Sebastian guild, making up 0.79% of the archers.

The largest figures from the archers in table 2 are those associated with beer, 19 brewers 2.51% of the guild, 9 beer carriers, 1.19%, and 2 inn-keepers. It is tempting simply to link this to commensality,

70 G. ROSSER, 'Finding oneself in a Medieval Fraternity: individual and collective identity in the English Guilds', in: M. ESCHER-APSNER (ed.), *Mittelalterliche Bruderschaften in europäischen Städten*, Frankfurt-am-Main, 2009, p. 29-46.

71 P. DE STOOP, *Particularités sur les corporations et métiers de Bruges*, Bruges, 1843, p. 21-30.

and the significant quantity of beer consumed at guild feasts, or to see a hierarchy between the shooters, with crossbowmen involved in wine and archers involved in the beer trade. Such explanations are plausible, and it seems likely that these men were providing beer to their guild-brothers, but there must also be networks present here. Men involved in the same profession were more likely to join the same festive or devotional group as their peers, and the brewers among the archery guild may have had strong traditional links that the records, beginning as they do in the middle of the fifteenth century, do not show.

Yet other figures drawn from table 2 confirm that the guilds are a complex cross section of civic society. Clerks, well-educated and once again trusted figures made up 0.40% of the crossbowmen but just 0.11% of the archers. Those involved in the 'ramen' hanging cloth on tents for inspection and sale, would also have been influential men, yet just 1 crossbowman, compared with 4 archers, was involved with cloth tenting. Several of the other professions in table 2 are harder to quantify, with ferry-men, comb-makers, a gardener, a cheesemonger and a messenger all active with one or other of the shooting guilds. Such figures are hard to put into context, but provide further evidence of the variety of crafts and profession within the Bruges guilds.

Again another level of detail and networks exists within the shooting-guilds. It is possible that the higher number of some crafts, and lower number of others, are explained by craftsmen helping their fellows to join the shooting guilds, but this is speculation. What is clear, are patterns of craft guild office holding, comparable to those observed for municipal office-holders. Each of Bruges' 54 craft guilds were administered annually by one or two *dekens* and four to six *vinders*, elected each year by the guild. Dekens, or deans, administered the guild while the vinders, or finders, made sure all members followed correct working practices, being responsible for 'finding a judgment' in any disputes or questions. All were expected to be reliable men and though one could not hold the same office in consecutive year, many men held office multiple times during their working lives. In 1477 two crossbowmen, Joos

Aernouts and Heindric Waghe, were both *vinders* of the straw-thatchers. In 1441, another 2 crossbowmen, Jacop Inghel and Joris vanden Velde were officials for the second hand clothes sellers. This was also common among the archers; in 1477 of the six *vinders* controlling the sale of English wool two, Adriaen Dunc and Lodewijk van Hille, were archers. Performing the same function in a craft guild in the same year, and being members of the same shooting guilds shows that interests could overlap, shooters socialised and worked with their guild-brothers, social units built in the shooting guilds helped individuals to hold higher position together in craft guilds. Such analysis from Bruges again fits with English evidence presented by Rosser that integration into London confraternities helped integration into the city, and opened the door to a range of social and political ties, indeed useful friendships, with guilds helping social mobility.⁷²

In trying to understand the shooting guilds, those members who were active in other social or devotional groups, or who had additional kin bonds within guilds, must also be considered. The shooting guilds were devotional groups, with chapels, priests and patron saints, they were festive groups, with spectacular competitions and they could be considered social networks, building such bonds through commensality, yet members sought further opportunities beyond the guilds. The most famous of these other groups are the jousts of the White Bear, urban jousts staging events attended by leading townsmen, lords and the dukes of Burgundy.⁷³ It is tempting to consider shooting guilds and jousts as separate discrete groups, but membership could and did overlap; 32 crossbowmen, 3.6% of guild-brothers, and 20 archers, 3.2%, jousted at least once, not counting noble shooters, such as Antho-

72 G. ROSSER, 'Finding oneself', p. 29-46.

73 A. BROWN, 'Urban jousts in the later middle ages: the White Bear of Bruges,' in: *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire/Belgisch tijdschrift voor philologie en geschiedenis*, 78 (2000), p. 315-30; A. VAN DEN ABEELE, *Het Ridderlijk Gezelschap van de Witte Beer*, Brugge, 2000; E. VAN DEN NESTE, *Tournois, joutes, pas d'armes dans les villes de Flandre à la fin du Moyen Âge (1300-1486)*, Paris, 1996, p. 123-158; N. DESPARS, *Cronijcke van den lande ende graefsece van Vlaenderen van de Jaeren 405 tot 1492*, 1592.

ny the Great Bastard and Lodewijk van Gruuthuse. Though relatively small in number, the shooters who were also jousters show again the diversity of identities within Bruges, and that jousters should not be considered as more 'elite' than shooters.

Chambers of rhetoric might be expected to have more in common with the shooting guilds. Unfortunately little information on the membership of the Bruges chambers of rhetoric, the Holy Ghost and The Three Samaritans has survived. One membership list from 1442⁷⁴ and another fragment from 1494⁷⁵ are all that have survived for the Holy Ghost. For the Three Samaritans only part of a list from 1490 is extant, although some members can be reconstructed from sixteenth-century documents.⁷⁶ Given the dates of these sources, few names from the shooters should be expected, and just 5 crossbowmen, and 1 archer, were in the Holy Ghost, more were probably taking part, again showing that no separation existed between shooters and chambers of rhetoric.

The range of devotional options open to the townsmen of late medieval Bruges should not be seen as implying in some way that the shooters were failing in their devotional responsibilities, rather, as Rosser has emphasised for English guilds, membership within multiple Bruges guild highlights individuals negotiating their way into society, using different groups to interact in different ways. Trio has further emphasised that most late medieval citizens were in a confraternity, several were members of multiple groups to improve their chances of salvation, and to take part in different

74 A.-L. VAN BRUAENE, *Om beters wille. Rederijkerskamers en de stedelijke cultuur in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden (1400-1650)*, Amsterdam, 2008, p. 72-75; A.-L. VAN BRUAENE & L. DERYCKE, 'Sociale en literaire dynamiek in het vroeg vijftiende-eeuwse Brugge: de oprichting van de rederijkerskamer De Heilige Geest ca. 1428', in: J. OOSTERMAN (red.), *Stad van koopmanschap en vrede, literatuur in Brugge*, Leuven, 2005, p. 59-96.

75 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchieff*, Oud Archief, reeks 390/2 (archieff Drie Santinnen); 390/1 (archieff Drie Santinnen), 67r-77v. I am very grateful to Professor Van Bruaene for references and transcriptions.

76 VAN BRUAENE, *Om beters wille*, p. 32-34, 73-75.

communities,⁷⁷ and several archers and crossbowmen sought additional devotion beyond that provided by the shooting guilds in one of the numerous other confraternities in fifteenth-century Bruges.

One of the wealthiest such confraternities was the *Drogenboom*, or Dry Tree, named for the Immaculate Conception, and dating from at least 1396.⁷⁸ The Dry Tree was exclusive, its members including Italian bankers, the dukes of Burgundy and several courtiers,⁷⁹ as well as 19 (2% of the guild) crossbowmen and 10 archers (1.3%). The Dry Tree was a large, prestigious confraternity, but passive, as no annual obligations were required of members. In contrast the Hulsterloo and Rosebeke confraternities were more active, involving annual pilgrimages. The former was associated with the skinners, and drew many members from outside Bruges,⁸⁰ as well as 17 crossbowmen (1.9%) and 14 archers (1.8%). The latter was a wealthy confraternity, with associations to the court,⁸¹ but its members also included 18 crossbowmen (2%) and 10 archers (1.3%). In contrast to such prestigious confraternities, the Our Lady of the Snow guild was Bruges's largest confraternity, and most inclusive, with annual fees of just 2 d. Members included the dukes of Burgundy, bishops of Tournai, but also many poor widows of Bruges.⁸² 47 crossbowmen, 5% of the guild, and 44 archers, almost 6% of the guild were enrolled in the Our Lady of the Snow confraternity.

77 ROSSER, 'Finding oneself' and P. TRIO, 'The Social Positioning of Late Medieval Confraternities in Urbanized Flanders; From Integration to Segregation', both in: ESCHER-APSNER, *Mittelalterliche Bruderschaften in europäischen Städten*, p. 29-41, 99-101.

78 A. DE SCHODT, 'La Confrérie de Notre-Dame de l'Arbre Sec,' in: *Annales de la Société d'émulation de Bruges*, 28 (1876-1877), p. 141-187; BROWN, *Civic Ceremony*, p. 140-163.

79 BRUGGE, *Stadsarchief*, Oud Archief, reeks 505, gilde drogenboom, rekeningen; GEIRNAERT, 'De Adornes en de Jeruzalemkapel', p. 23.

80 A. SCHOUTEET, 'De Broederschap van Onze-Lieve-Vrouw van Hulsterloo, 14^{de}-16^{de} eeuw,' in: *Annales de la Société d'Emulation de Bruges*, 127 (1990), p. 109-144.

81 A. BROWN, 'Bruges and the 'Burgundian Theatre-State': Charles the Bold and Our Lady of the Snow', in: *History*, 84 (1999), p. 577-278.

82 BROWN, 'Bruges and the 'Burgundian Theatre State', 573-589; J. TOUSSAERT, *Le Sentiment religieux en Flandre à la fin du moyen âge*, Paris, 1960, p. 481-483.

Guild-brothers of both shooting guilds of Bruges joined a range of other social and devotional groups in Bruges, showing no segregation existed between the shooters and the jousters, chambers of rhetoric and devotional confraternities. Both shooting guilds represented a wide cross-section of the social classes of Bruges. A further element of guild society must be considered along with these social and cultural interactions, social and kin bonds within the shooting guilds, yet such bonds, especially kin or marriage connections, are difficult to trace for all but the most prestigious and best documented families. Jan and Jacob Breydel were both in the archery and crossbow guilds, Jan's son Tobyas was also in the archery guild. In addition, Jan married the daughter of fellow crossbowman Jacob Baerd.

The Metteneyes and Adorns were, as we have seen, particularly well represented in the guilds, and had other social and kin bonds with guild-brothers. Anselmus Adornes chose prestigious crossbowmen Lodewijk van Gruuthuse and Jan de Baenst, as godfathers to some of his sixteen children.⁸³ Jacob Metteneye married the daughter of a fellow archer, Jacop Bierse. In addition, the records of the archers of Saint Sebastian include women and children in the guild each year, the archers paid 6 d a year for membership, the women and children just 2 d. In 1455 Jan vande Velde, a grocer (*kruidenier*) paid 2 d each for his wife and four children, there were an additional 24 women in the guild that year. As the women and children are rarely named (beyond their identification as 'wife of'), their part in guild networks is difficult to discern. Yet the presence of women and children, prepared to pay to be part of a shooting guild, is in itself significant for the power and diversity of networks and bonds within the guilds.

Kin relations between adult males are often difficult to prove. It is likely that Jacob Donckere 'the old' who was dean of the crossbowmen in 1444 was the father of the Jacob Donckere 'the young' who joined the guild in 1457. Equally Jan Neerync 'the old' who joined

83 GEIRNAERT, 'De Adornes en de Jeruzalemkapel', p. 22-26.

the archery guild in 1452 is likely to be the father, or at least relative, of Jan Neerync 'the young' who joined the guild in 1468 and became king in 1472, but such relations are impossible to prove for members below the patrician families.

CONCLUSION

The archery and crossbow guilds of Bruges are first documented in the early fourteenth century, though they may have existed for decades as informal groups. The guild-brothers were potential civic defenders, as well as soldiers in princely armies, but were far more than militias. The guilds were social and devotional groups, dedicated to patron saints, maintaining altars, with rules for masses and for commensality that should have strengthened interpersonal connections within the guild. When the guilds left Bruges to take part in spectacular competitions, they strengthened regional connections, even networks. Such networks brought in certain nobles but more than this they represented civic honour, even civic ideology, and could show the prestige and power of Bruges.

The shooting guilds were important groups within Bruges; they were also very diverse and internally strong communities. 'Elites' including Philip the Good, noble and patrician families and civic office holders were indeed present in the guilds, but so too were members of a broad range of the professions of Bruges, some were under-represented some over-represented; but no profession was excluded from the guilds. The popularity of some professions over others may be explained by networks within in guilds, and it seems likely that guild-brothers in the same professions helped each other to hold office in their craft guild. Guild-brothers were also members of other groups, highlighting that jousting, chambers of rhetoric and shooters were not discreet groups, but had overlapping membership as townsmen looked for different identities, different expression of their cultural and devotional ambitions and different ways to build bonds and networks. The archery and crossbow guilds of Bruges were powerful and extremely complex groups. They could represent their towns in great competi-

tions as they were composed of a broad mix of their towns, they were too diverse and too powerful to be labelled simply as 'elite' or as 'bourgeois'; in war, in cultural events, in devotion and in their composition, the guilds represented Bruges.

APPENDIX.

Those professions marked with an asterisk (*) are those referred to in the glossary.

A SHORT GLOSSARY OF PROFESSIONS

In the following, all professions are translated into modern English, and just one profession is given for each individual. The reality for some profession and guilds is rather more complicated, as some of the 54 craft guilds included connected professions, and some individuals could move between closely linked guilds over the course of their lives.

Furriers. The three furrier guilds, lamwerkers, grauwerkers and wiltwerkers, worked different kinds of furs. Each had their own regulation, but were closely linked in organisation and membership; there was a basic hierarchy to the guilds, with grauwerkers the lowest, skinning low status animals, even rats, lamwerkers mainly skinning sheep and the wiltwerkers skinning higher status animals, like ermine. For example crossbowman Jan Paye entered the lower status grauwerkers in 1420, at which point he had no children, but later served as an inspector (vinder) for the wiltwerkers, as did fellow crossbowman Jacop de Groote, becoming a grauwerker in 1430 and acting as 'vinder' of the wiltwerkers in 1435 and as dean in 1441. In table 1, no wiltwerkers are recorded as every archer or crossbowman who appears as a wiltwerker appeared as a grauwerker or lambwerker first, though changing guilds was not uncommon.⁸⁴

84 P. STABEL, 'Organisation corporative et production d'œuvres d'art à Bruges à la fin du moyen âge et au début des temps modernes,' in: *Le Moyen Âge: Revue d'histoire et de philologie*, 113 (2007), p. 91-134; IDEM, 'Guilds in Medieval Flanders: Myths and

Painters and saddlers. This guild, which included large numbers of archers and crossbowmen, included many connected professions, in particular image-maker (beeldenmakers) and glaziers.

Bowyers. The bowyers' guild included any involved in the production of bows and arrows, in particular fletchers (arrow-makers) and bowstring makers.

Smiths and Silversmiths. Both included other smiths, locksmiths were also present among the smiths guild and goldsmiths were part of the silversmiths' guild.

Girdlers. Riemmakers literally 'belt makers' but girdlers is a more general term, covering those who made the metal fastenings as well as the leather or even cloth belts.

Cobblers. The 'Cordewaniers' or 'schoenmakers' of Bruges were shoe-makers, or cobblers. They were closely linked to leather trades, but the Flemish word 'cordewanier' should not be confused with the English word 'Cordwainers' though they share an etymological link from 'Corio' (Leather). The English term can mean shoe-maker, but is used more broadly for other leather workers including glovers and girdlers. 'witledertouwers' literally white-leather workers could be translated as cordwainers, but since the English term is ambiguous it has not been used here. Also included among the cobblers are three patternmakers, 2 from the crossbowmen and one archer, these men made shoes with wooden soles, in London the patternmakers were among the livery companies, emerging as an independent craft in the fifteenth century.⁸⁵ The wooden shoes they made are similar to those visible in Van Eyk's famous Arnolfini wedding portrait.

Realities of Guild Life in an Export-Oriented Environment,' in: *Journal of Medieval History*, 30 (2004), p. 187-212.

85 C. M. BARRON, *London in the Later Middle Ages, Government and People 1200-1500*, Oxford, 2007, p. 68-69.

Curriers. Like the furriers, the various leather guilds were connected and it is difficult to sum up the precision of the Flemish terms in English. The guilds of 'witledertouwers', 'zwartledertouwers' and 'dobberers' have all been translated as 'curriers' or leather-workers, rather than the literal white, black and wet leather workers. In London, as in other English towns, the curriers were a sizable guild drawing in craftsmen involved in many different leather specialisms.⁸⁶ As with the furriers, moving between leather guilds was not uncommon, but again individuals have been analysed for the guild in which they are first registered.

Weavers. The men listed here as weavers include not just the wool-weavers but also the fleece weavers (tijkwevers), though linen weavers formed a separate guild.

Loriners. Loriners were makers of harnesses, spurs and other horse equipment. The Flemish terms 'ghoreelmaker' and 'spor-maker' both translate as Loriner; these small professions existed separately to the saddlers or armourers guilds.

Inn-keepers. Two archers are recorded as being 'cabaretiers', this profession has been translated as inn-keeper, and these men would have run local taverns, rather than being the great hoteliers associated with makelaars and international trade.

86 E. MAYER, *The Curriers and the City of London. A History of the Worshipful Company of Curriers*, London, 1968.

TABLE 1, THE 54 GUILDS PRESENT IN THE 1436 MILITIA

ID	Percentage of the 1436 militia	Craft	translation	number of archers	% archers	number of crossbowmen	% crossbowmen
1	3.11	weyvers	weavers*	16	2.12	11	1.46
2	3.11	volders	fullers	7	0.93	5	0.56
3	3.11	scheerders	shearers	9	1.19	3	0.34
4	1.11	ververs	dyers	4	0.53	8	0.90
5	2.89	vleeshouwers	butchers	1	0.13	3	0.34
6	1.11	viskopers	fishmongers	1	0.13	3	0.34
7	4.44	timmerlieden	carpenters	8	1.06	14	1.58
8	2.44	metselaars	masons	5	0.66	5	0.56
9	0.89	tegeldekkers	tillers	12	1.59	5	0.56
10	0.22	loodgieters	plumbers	2	0.26	1	0.11
11	0.22	plaastraars	plasterers	2	0.26	3	0.34
12	0.22	strodekkers	thatchers	0	0	4	0.45
13	0.67	zaggers	sawyers	3	0.40	2	0.23
14	0.89	wijnmeters	wine measurers	1	0.13	1	0.11
15	0.44	wijnschroders	wine carriers	3	0.40	2	0.23
16	2.44	kuipers	coopers	5	0.66	1	0.11
17	0.44	wielwerkers	wheelwrights	0	0	6	0.68
18	0.89	draaiers	turners	3	0.40	8	0.90
19	1.33	schrijnwerkers	cabinet-makers	2	0.26	2	0.23
20	0.89	beeldenmakers en zadelaars	painters* and saddlers	17	2.25	25	2.81
21	0.89	boogmakers	bowyers*	11	1.45	7	0.79
22	0.22	lijnmakers	ropemakers	2	0.26	0	0
23	0.22	potters	potters	7	0.93	4	0.45
24	3.56	smeden	smiths*	8	1.06	3	0.34
25	1.33	zilvermeden	silversmiths*	20	2.56	2	0.23
26	0.67	wapenmakers	armourers	6	0.79	1	0.11
27	0.67	tinnestooptmakers	tin-potmakers	6	0.79	2	0.23
28	3.11	cordewaniers	cobblers*	8	1.06	14	1.58

ID	Percentage of the 1436 militia	Craft	translation	number of archers	% archers	number of crossbowmen	% crossbowmen
29	0.67	zwarteleder touwers	curriers* (dark leather)	4	0.53	3	0.34
30	1.56	huidevetters	tanners	4	0.53	0	0
31	0.67	dobberers	curriers* (wet leather)	0	0	1	0.11
32	0.89	beurzen-makers en witledder-touwers	purse makers* and fine leather curriers	0	0	4	0.45
33	0.89	handschoenwerkers	glovers	7	0.93	0	0
34	0.22	kousemakers	hosiers	1	0.13	0	0
35	4.89	kleermakers	tailors	9	1.19	3	0.34
36	1.11	kulkstikers	doublet-makers	1	0.13	4	0.45
37	0.67	lamwerkers	furriers* (mid-rank)	3	0.40	1	0.11
38	1.56	oudeklederkopers	old clothes sellers	1	0.13	7	0.79
39	1.11	oudegrauw-werkers	second-hand furriers	0	0	0	0
40	1.11	wiltwerkers	furriers* (higher status)	0	0	0	0
41	2.67	bakkers	bakers	27	3.57	15	1.69
42	0.89	molenaars	millers	4	0.53	5	0.56
43	0.22	hoedemakers	hatters	0	0	0	0
44	0.22	tapijtwevers	tapestry weavers	0	0	0	0
45	1.33	linnenwevers	linnen weavers	0	0	1	0.11
46	0.67	wolleslagers	carders	3	0.40	0	0
47	1.56	barbiers	barbers	9	1.19	2	0.23
48	0.67	riemmakers	girdlers*	3	0.40	4	0.45
49	0.22	schedemakers	scabard makers	2	0.26	1	0.11
50	0.89	paternoster-makers	rosarymakers	1	0.13	3	0.34
51	7.11	makelaars	brokers	4	0.53	10	1.13
52	0.67	fruitiers	fruitmerchants	2	0.26	3	0.34
53	3.33	schippers	shippers	14	1.85	3	0.34
54	1.56	grauwwerkers	furriers* (lower status)	3	0.40	5	0.56

TABLE 2, OTHER PROFESSIONS

profession	number of archers	percentage of archers	number of crossbowmen	percentage of crossbowmen
basket carrier	1	0.13	0	0
basket weaver	1	0.13	0	0
beer carriers	9	1.19	0	0
copyists (boucscriters)	4	0.53	0	0
brewers	19	2.51	0	0
cardmakers (kaartenaars)	3	0.40	0	0
chandlers	3	0.40	2	0.23
cheesemongers	0	0	1	0.11
clerks	4	0.53	1	0.11
comb-maker	1	0.13	0	0
cooks	3	0.40	1	0.11
corn-measurers	3	0.40	0	0
embroiderer	1	0.13	0	0
ferry-men	1	0.13	2	0.23
gardener	1	0.13	0	0
hatters/(bonnetmakers)	11	1.46	5	0.56
labourers	6	0.79	0	0
loriners	3	0.40	0	0
merchants	4	0.53	4	0.45
messenger	1	0.13	0	0
mill-makers	2	0.26	0	0
money changer	1	0.13	0	0
officials in cloth-hall	6	0.79	13	1.47
officials in grain market	2	0.26	4	0.45
officials in linen-hall	2	0.26	5	0.56
officials, Vogelmarkt	1	0.13	2	0.23
policemen	0	0	0	0
priest	0	0	1	0.11
ramen	4	0.53	1	0.11
scale-makers	3	0.40	0	0

	profession	number of archers	percentage of archers	number of crossbowmen	percentage of crossbowmen
	ship-wright	1	0.13	0	0
	spicers	2	0.26	0	0
	inn-keepers (taveniers) *	2	0.26	0	0
	warden in New Hall	1	0.13	1	0.11
	warden of mead	0	0	1	0.11
	warden of the herb market	0	0	1	0.11
	warden of the soap	4	0.53	4	0.45
	warden of wax	2	0.26	2	0.23
	warden, oude halle	0	0	1	0.11
	warden-selling English wool	4	0.53	2	0.23

TABLE 3, CROSSBOWMEN

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Alaerd		surname removed	1444-1454		
Albecht		surname removed	1465-1478		
Andries		surname removed	1437-1444		
Anthuenis		surname removed	1437-1444		
Boudin		surname removed	1437-1444		
Pieter		surname removed	1437-1444		
Pieter		surname removed	1437-1444		
Michiel	Acke		1457-1465		

87 'Entry' in both table 3 and table 4 is either the date at which the man entered the guild, or the date at which he is first recorded as taking part in any guild event. Given the gaps in both accounts, it is not surprising that a large number of entry and death dates remain unknown.

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Gillis	Ackere, van		1437-1444		
Jan	Ackere, van		1444-1454	1448	furrier
Jan	Adaems		1462-1463	1470-1471	
Wouter	Adaems		1457-1465		
Pieter	Adornes		1437-1444	1464	tax collector, beer
Bertram	Adriaens		1479-1480		
Stevin	Aerden, van		1465-1478		clothes-seller
Pieter	Aernoud		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Jan	Aernouds, f. ⁸⁸		1444-1454		tax collector, visscherien
Rikewaer	Aernouds, f.		1437-1444		
Joos	Aernouts	Meester	1479-1480		thatcher
Claeys	Aertrijke, van		1478-1480s		
Clais	Aertrike, van		1444-1454		tax collector, mead
Jan	Aertrike, van	f. Jacops	1437-1444		baker
Symoen	Aertrike, van		1437-1444		tax collector, beer
Pieter	Aerts		1480-1481		mason
Jan	Agrant		1457-1465		
Jan	Aken, van		1457-1465		cobbler
Jacob	Alaert		1478-1480s		turner
Cornelis	Alhuc		1457-1465		
Joes	Allen, van		1457-1465		
Joos	Amelsvorde, van		1478-1480s		
Maertin	Ammersvoorde, van		1437-1444		
Pauwels	Amste, van		1478-1480s		

88 These names are presented here in a form as close as possible to the original, usually f. means 'son of' but in the guild registers it is incorporated into several surnames. It may be that, as in this example, the man was known as 'Jan son of Aernoud', or it may be another way for the guild to distinguish between members with the same name.

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jacob	Andries		1444-1454	1477-1480	doubletmaker
Jan	Archt, van		1459		baker
Jan	Ardevust		1465-1478		shearer
Jan	Ardoyen, van		1437-1444		
Cornelis	Aritals		1444-1454		
Cornelis	Arke		1457-1465		
Jan	Arke		1457-1465		
Pieter	Arrebuerse		1478-1480s		
Jacob	Arst, de		1478-1480s		
Deinis	Artevelde, van		1478-1480s		
Willem	Asser, van		1478-1480s		
Willem	Auic		1478-1480s		
Joris	Backer		1465-1478		
Jan	Baenst, de	the young	1457-1465		
Jan	Baenst, de	called Caeiler	1444-1454		bowyer
Victoor	Baerbezaen		1437-1444		
Jacop	Baerse, Den	the young	1457-1465		fuller
Jacop	Baerse, Den	the old	1462-1443		
Jacop	Baert		1444-1454	1459	warden of the herb market
Pieter	Baertmaker, de		1457-1465		
Jan	Balffel		1444-1454		
Jasper	Balsam		1478-1480s		
Hebbrecht	Bankenoot		1444-1456		
Gillis	Bant		1445-1454		
Heyndryc	Basekin		1437-1444		
Jan	Basin		1465-1478		
Anthonis	Bassaert		1478-1480s		
Philips	Basselare, de		1437-1444		
Joriis	Bassevelde, van		1459		painter (image maker)

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁹⁷	death	profession
Joris	Bassevelde, van		1444-1454	1459	painter (image maker)
Mathuis	Bassevelde, van		1457-1465		warden of the English wool
Jan	Bausteen		1444-1454		
Will	Bayeghem, van		1454-1456		
Jan	Bec		1444-1454		
Jacop	Beckene, vanden		1465-1478		dyer
Jan	Beckene, vanden		1437-1444	1473	town garrison
Joriis	Beckene, Vander		1446	1457	
Jan	Beerlemont		1444-1454		
Loi	Bekene, Vander		1457-1465		dyer
Heindric	Belle, van		1458		
Jan	Belle, van		1462-1463		
Jan	Belle, Vander		1444-1454		
Luuc	Belle, vander		1437-1444		
Pieter	Belle, vander		1437-1444		
Lodewyc	Bellen, van		1444-1454		furrier
Jan	Benoot		1454-1456		hatter/bonnet maker
Jan	Bentem, van		1457-1465		painter (image-maker)
Willem	Berthelemus		1457-1465		
Adriaen	Bertille		1478-1480s		sawyer
Pieter	Bertille		1478-1480s		sawyer
Heindric	Bessen, van		1478-1480s		
Jan	Bets, de		1465-1478		
Rolant	Biefe		1478-1480s		
Heynderijc	Biere		1444-1456	1455	
Lodewyc	Bierman		1444-1454		
Jacop	Bieze		1444-1454	1449	tax collector, mead

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Pouwels	Bieze		1444-1454		
Lawerins	Billoen, de	Meester	1478-1480s		
Pieter	Binslaken, van		1478-1480s		
Philips	Bittebloc		1478-1480s		furrier
Jan	Blaeuvoet		1444-1454		bowyer
Jan	Blemis		1444-1454		
Jan	Bloc, de		1444-1454		hatter/bonnet maker
Jacop	Boelre, de		1444-1454		
Jan	Boeyman		1478-1480s		
Lodwyc	Bogaerde, vanden		1422		
Jan	Bollaerd		1444-1454		
Pieter	Bollaert		1437-1444	1452	
Jan	Booghartstrate, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Booghelande, van		1457-1465		
Symoen	Boot, de		1478-1480s		
Reynmare	Bordewerker, de		1444-1454		
Boudin	Borgher, de	Meester	1478-1480s		
Heynderijc	Botsant		1444-1456		
Jan	Bouchout, van	f. Robrecht	1444-1454		broker
Jacop	Bourghelioen		1444-1454		
Oudaert	Boven, van		1478-1480s		tiler
Pieter	Boykin		1437-1444		
Pieter	Brabander		1478-1480s		hatter
Mathys	Brabandre, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Brabant		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Braderyc	Heyndrycx	1437-1444	1450/ 52	tax collector, beer and mead
Jacop	Braderyc	f. M. Joris	1437-1444	1450/ 52	painter (image maker)
Anthonis	Braem		1444-1454		

first name	surname	other name	entry ^{dy}	death	profession
Philips	Braem		1437-1444	1480-1481	
Pieter	Bramaert		1465-1478		
Cornelis	Bramart		1465-1478		turner
Morissis	Brande, vanden		1437-1444		
Roelant	Brande, vanden		1478-1480s		
Maertin	Branter, de		1437-1444	1472-1473	
Jacop	Breydel	f. Jacobs	1437-1444		butcher
Jan	Breydel	brother of Jacop	1437-1444		butcher
Maertin	Broede, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Bronke, vanden		1465-1478		carpenter
Michiel	Bronke, vanden		1465-1478		
Nys	Brooloos		1478-1480s		
Ledenaert	Broucke, de		1465-1478		
Matheus	Broucker, de		1465-1478		guardian of the Potterie hopsital
Heindric	Broucman		1478-1480s		
Willem	Brouke, vanden		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Augustin	Bruget		1465-1478		
Loy	Brugghe, Der		1444-1454		
Claeis	Brughet		1478-1480s		
Jan	Brughet		1478-1480s		
Fransoeys	Bruhout		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Brune, de		1437-1444		warden of the soap
Jan	Brune, de		1444-1454		thatcher
Tristram	Brune, de		1478-1480s		cobbler
Pieter	Brunijnc		1437-1444		
Jacob	Buerse		1465-1478		
Jacop	Buerse, vander		1437-1444	1451	tax collector, beer and visscherien
Jacop	Buets		1437-1444		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Fransoeys	Buikin		1465-1478	1475	
Joos	Bul, de		1444-1454	1451	
Roeger	Bul, de		1437-1444	1448	
Cornelis	Bultinc		1465-1478		official in cloth-hall
Gabriel	Bultinc		1478-1480s		turner
Pieter	Burch, vander				
Jacop	Burere, de		1444-1454		
Matheeus	Bussche, van		1445-1454		tax collector, mead and visscherien
Cornelis	Bussche, vanden		1465-1478		bowyer
Joes	Bussche, vanden		1465-1478		fruit-seller
Cornelis	Buuck		1444-1454	1451	
Clais	Calkere, de		1437-1444	1452	broker
Cornelis	Canne		1457-1465		
Pieter	Capout		1437-1444		
Carstiaen	Careit		1465-1478		
Jacop	Carel		1465-1478		
Jan	Carmer		1444-1454		
Pieter	Carnesoen		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Carrebant		1465-1478		
Jan	Carrebuurse		1444-1454		
Pieter	Casenbroot		1462-1463		painter
Godevaerd	Cassel, van		1445-1454		
Jan	Caudron		1452		painter
Joris	Caulin		1444-1454		
Katstiaen	Cazuul		1437-1444		
Lodweic	Claeis, f.		1478-1480s		carpenter
Jan	Claeys, f.		1478-1480s		baker
Loey	Claeys, f.		1465-1478		
Jan	Clais, f.	f. Aernouds	1444-1454		
Nicolas	Clampaert		1444-1454		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Heindric	Clapdorp		1457-1465	1477	warden of the soap
Jooris	Clapdorp		1478-1480s		
Adriaen	Clarout, van		1457-1465		painter
Adriaen	Clarout, van		1478-1480s	1510	knight
Jan	Clarout, van	Heere	1437-1444		
Carstiaen	Cleer Mortier		1478-1480s		
Karstiaen	Cleirmortier		1444-1454		
Lawers	Clement		1457-1465		
Jan	Clerc, de		1444-1454		tailor
Pieter	Clerc, de		1478-1480s	1526	clerk
Willem	Clocke, vander		1444-1454	1460	baker
Jan	Cloet		1437-1444	1470-1480	priest of the guild
Heyndryc	Cluust		1444-1456		
Jacop	Cnop		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Coc, de		1437-1444	1473-1474	official in linen-hall
Jan	Coc, de		1457-1465		fishmonger
Rogier	Coen, de		1471-1471		
Cornelis	Coenraet		1444-1454		currier
Jan	Colome, vander		1478-1480s		
Clais	Conijnc, de		1437-1444	1448	cobbler
Jan	Contere, vanden		1478-1480s		
Simeon	Coolkerke, van	the young	1465-1478		chandler
Joris	Coolman		1444-1454		wheelwright
Matheus	Cools		1437-1444		
Pieter	Cop		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Copman		1465-1478		fuller
Jan	Copman		1465-1478	1480	
Jan	Coppins		1444-1454		
Willem	Corbeel		1437-1444	1447	
Anthuenis	Coren		1437-1444		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jooris	Coste		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Costere, de		1437-1444	1455	warden grain market
Gillis	Costre, de		1437-1444	1450	
Daneel	Cots, de		1457-1465		
Katstiaen	Cottolf		1437-1444		
Jan	Crabbe		1457-1465		furrier
Cornelis	Crayloo, van		1444-1454		
Meynfroot	Crooc, de		1437-1444		beltmaker
Loy	Crouwel		1444-1454		
Jan	Cupere, de	f. Pieters	1444-1454		painter
Pieter	Cupere, de		1437-1444		weaver
Daniel	Daeu, de		1437-1444	1449	
Jacop	Damhoudere, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Damme, van		1478-1480s		
Joes	Damme, van		1471-1472		
Joos	Damme, van		1478-1480s		mercier
Clement	Dammere, de		1437-1444		
Jacop	Danckaert		1444-1454		shearer
Pieter	Danckaert		1444-1454		tailor
Boudin	Daneels	the young	1457-1465		smith
Boudin	Daneels	the old, meester	1457-1465	1477-78	
Rikewaert	Dankaert		1437		shipper
Gheraerd	Dayuais		1445-1454	1459	
Adriaen	de	surname removed	1454-1456		
Anthuenis	de	surname removed	1437-1444		
Willem	Debbout		1437-1444	1461	official in cloth-hall
Carstiaen	Decker, de		1465-1478		
Kaerstiaen	Decker, de		1465-1478		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Thomas	Decker, de		1444-1454		currier
Anthuenis	Deckere, de		1444-1447		plumber
Jacop	Deckere, de	f. Christopher	1444-1454		currier
Joes	Deecht		1465-1478		
Jan	Deghen	called Mil	1456?		
Jan	Dekeiser		1457-1465		
Jan	Deken		1465-1478		
Juliaen	Demafel		1465-1478		
Jan	Dienese, de		1437-1444		
Wybrant	Diericks, f.		1465-1478		
Percheuale	Doddelare, de		1437-1444		
Cornelis	Dodekin	the young	1465-1478		
Jacop	Dodekin		1437-1444		
Jan	Doedins		1444-1454		
Jan	Donc, vander		1457-1465		pattenmaker
Jacob	Doncker	the old	1437-1444	1460	tax collector, mead
Jacob	Doncker		1478-1480s		warden grain market
Joos	Doncker		1457-1465		
Joriis	Doncker		1465-1478		tin-potmaker
Pieter	Doncker		1465-1478		
Boudin	Doncker, de		1437-1444		warden of the wax
Jacop	Donkere	the young	1457-1465		
Joes	Donkere		1457-1465		
Jan	Dont		1478-1480s		clothers-seller
Gillis	Dop		1437-1444		warden, oude halle
Gillis	Dop		1478-1480s		official in cloth- hall
Adriaen	Dordrecht, van		1447		
Jan	Dorne, van		1465-1478		furrier

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁶⁷	death	profession
Gheraert	Dorst, van		1465-1478		
Jan	Dort, van		1454-1456		cobbler
Adriaen	Dosch		1478-1480s		
Anthuenis	Dreelijnc		1437-1444	1456-59	warden of the wax
Wouter	Dretelinc		1465-1478	1475-76	tiler
Jacop	Drieu		1444-1454		
Joos	Drieu		1444-1454		carpenter
Victoor	Duerghys		1437-1444		official in cloth-hall
Jacob	Durreghiis		1457-1465		
Jan	Durreghiis		1457-1465		
Pieter	Dutsche, de		1454-1456		pattenmaker
Jan	Duve		1444-1454		official in linen-hall
Lamsin	Ecke, vanden		1444-1454		
Willem	Ecke, vanden		1444-1454		
Sanders	Ecker, vanden		1465-1478		
Rogier	Eecke, vander		1437-1444		warden of mead
Rogier	Eecke, vander		1479-1480		
Jan	Eede, van		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Ghiselbrecht	Eerden, van		1445-1454		
Govaert	Elsen, van		1478-1480s		
Vincent	Elsen, van		1478-1480s		
Cornelis	Erbout		1465-1478		painter
Jan	Fabiaen		1478-1480s		painter
Cornelis	Ferreet		1478-1480s	1500	linenweaver
Jan	Fierins		1478-1480s		miller
Jan	Filoy		1437-1444		
Jan	Florenis		1444-1454		civic guard
Anthuenis	Florijs		1437-1444		
Jan	Fluers		1444-1454		rosarymaker

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁵⁷	death	profession
Michiel	Focke		1437-1444		
Jacob	Forniek		1478-1480s		
Heindric	Frans		1478-1480s		
Joris	Frans		1465-1478		
Willem	Freineel		1454		
Robert	Gaigneur, le		1478-1480s		
Jan	Geneven, van		1478-1480s		
Jacob	Gheerolf		1478-1480s		
Matheus	Gheillaert		1437-1444	1472-1473	
Gillis	Ghelems		1445-1454	1475-1476	
Jacop	Gheliaert	f. Jans	1471-1472		
Jan	Gheliaert	f. Jans	1471-1472		
Willem	Gheraert		1465-1478		
Francois	Gherats		1450		
Joos	Chier, de		1480-1481		
Jan	Ghildolf		1437-1444		town sergeant
Thielman	Ghileen, van		1437-1444		
Jan	Ghiselbrecht		1478-1480s		
Jacob	Ghiselin		1437-1444		tiler
Lauwers	Ghiselin		1487		
Cornelis	Ghistelhof		1457		
Boudin	Gillis, f.		1444-1454		
Willem	Giselin		1465-1478		
Sanders	Goedkijnt		1465-1478		
Anthuenis	Goossin		1437-1444	1454	
Heyndijc	Goossin		1437-1444	1450	
Jan	Goossin		1444-1454		fruit-seller
Jan	Goossinhove, van		1444-1454		
Jacop	Gossin		1478-1480s		rosarymaker
Pieter	Gossin		1444-1454		painter
Bernaert	Grave, de		1462-1463		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Gheerlof	Grave, de	meester	1465-1478		
Michiel	Grave, de		1437-1444		
Pieter	Grave, de		1437-1444		official in cloth-hall
Pieter	Grave, de		1457-1465		carpenter
Lodewyc	Grave, vanden		1437-1444		
Jacop	Groote, de		1444-1454	1456	furrier
Thielman	Grunelroo		1465-1478		
Pieter	Gruse, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Grutere, de		1448		baker
Pieter	Habbout		1437-1444		
Heyndryc	Haghenuwe, van		1444-1456		
Pieter	Hamere, de		1437-1444		plasterer
Hendric	Hane, de		1465-1478		
Pieter	Hane, de		1478-1480s		
Nycaise	Haneson		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Hapans		1465-1478		
Michiel	Hardoye, van		1437-1444		
Jan	Hardy, de		1478-1480s		
Lauwers	Harens		1454-1456		bowyer
Olivier	Harentals		1450		
Aernout	Hase, de		1465-1478		
Boudin	Hebbrecht	f. Jans	1454-1456		
Jan	Hebbrecht		1444-1454		
Lamsin	Hecke, van		1454-1456		carpenter
Gillis	Hecke, vanden		1445-1454		
Martin	Hee, van		1465-1478		
Pieter	Heecke, vander		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Heere, de	the young	1465-1478		
Rikewaert	Heere, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Heindrix		1478-1480s		mercier
Jacop	Heine		1478-1480s		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Luuc	Heinsteen		1478-1480s		
Jacob	Helbrecht		1478-1480s		
Heyndryc	Hende, vanden		1444-1456	1456	
Pieter	Hende, vanden		1437-1444		
Victoor	Hende, vanden		1437-1444		
Pieter	Heniriicx		1444-1454		fleece-weaver
Clais	Hert, de		1444-1454		
Jan	Hertoghe, de		1478-1480s		cobbler
Jan	Hessen, van		1478-1480s		
Mahieu	Heye, vander		1465-1478		
Meertin	Heylman		1437-1444		
Jacob	Heyns	f. Lievins	1444-1454		
Jacop	Heyns		1444-1454		fleece-weaver
Jan	Heyns		1444-1454		
Boudin	Heyweerve, van	f. Pieters	1444-1454		
Joris	Hildebrant		1444-1454		
Dine	Hoauere, van		1457-1465		
Willem	Hobbeert		1444-1454		
Clais	Hoghelande, van		1444-1454	1451	wine carrier
Pawels	Hoghelande, van		1437-1444		
Joos	Hoghenhuus, vanden		1444-1454		
Michiel	Hoghevale, van		1457-1465		
Lamsin	Holmen, van		1444-1454	1456	
Jan	Hont, de		1465-1478		
Gillis	Hoonin		1457-1465		
Ghelein	Hoorne, van		1454-1456	1448	
Gillis	Hoorne, van		1437-1444		butcher
Jan	Hoorne, van		1437-1444		painter (image maker)
Aernout	Hophove, van		1457-1465		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Augustin	Hosche, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Hoste		1478-1480s		
Jan	Houcke, vanden		1444-1454		
Claeis	Houde, van		1457-1465		baker
Jan	Houte, vanden		1444-1454		
Karstiaen	Houte, vanden		1444-1454		
Thomas	Houtmaerc		1465-1478		
Marc	Houtmaere		1465-1478		
Gillis	Houtmers, vander		1445-1454		
Willem	Houvere, vanden		1437-1444		
Aernoud	Hoverstede, vander		1437-1444		
Jacop	Hoye		1444-1454		
Gillis	Hubrechts		1437-1444		
Michiel	Huerne, van		1465-1478	1486-1487	
Bertelin	Hughe	f. Jan	1454-1456	1459	
Lenaert	Hughe		1478-1480s		
Pieter	Hugheloot		1437-1444		
Quintin	Hughs, f.		1478-1480s		
Jan	Hugiesuen		1465-1478		painter
Jacop	Hurter, de		1465-1478		
Anthuenis	Husman		1454-1456		
Jacob	Husoen		1478-1480s		
Ambrosius	Hussuen		1444-1454	1448	
Jan	Huter Eerden		1444-1454		
romen	Hutinc		1478-1480s		
Karel	Hutkerke, van		1478-1480s		
Meeus	Huuches, f.		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Willem	Huuche, f.		1444-1454		
Cornelis	Huuchx, f.		1444-1454		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Maertin	Huutlaten, van		1437-1444		
Symoen	Huvetter, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Imbrecht		1454-1456		fuller
Jacop	Inghel		1444-1454		old-clothes-seller
Jan	Inghelsche, de		1444-1454		
Victor	Jabbeke, van		1437-1444	1461	baker
Hubrecht	Jacob, f.	f. Jan	1444-1456	1458	
Barthelmeeus	Jacobs, f.		1444-1454		
Jan	Jacops, f.		1444-1454		
Thomas	Jaeghere, de		1454-1456		
Maes	Jaghere, de		1445-1454		
Adriaen	Jans, f.		1478-1480s		
Clais	Jans, f.		1444-1454		
Chernert	Jans, f.		1465-1478		painter (image-maker)
Heyndryc	Jans, f.		1444-1456		
Jacop	Jans, f.		1444-1454		smith
Lauwers	Jans, f.		1437-1444		
Pieter	Jans, f.		1444-1454		tin-potmaker
Jan	Joeis		1457-1465		
Jan	Jonghe, de		1437-1444		cobler
Pieter	Jonghe, de		1437-1444	1452	
Karstoffels	Joos		1444-1454	1448	carpenter
Michiel	Joris		1457		
Cornelis	Joris		1444-1454	1456	
Clais	Keckene, vanden		1437-1444		
Olivier	Keerchove, Den		1444-1454		miller
Pieter	Kempe		1437-1444	1458	
Joris	Kerne		1471-1472		
Willem	Kersmakere, de	called Catte	1456		
Jacop	Keyser, de		1444-1454		hatter

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Keyt, de		1444-1454		tiler
Wouter	Kienaert		1437-1444		
Jan	Kinaert	called 'Spaene'	1465-1478		
Godevaert	Kutseghem, van	the young	1477		
Deins	Lacaut, de		1478-1480s		
Ponthus	Lalem, de		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Lambrecht		1444-1454	1472-73	wheelwright
Jacop	Lambrecht		1454-1456		
Jan	Lambrecht		1444-1454		tax collector, visscherien
Jan	Lamer, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Lamins	f. Mathys	1444-1454		official in cloth-hall
Adriaen	Lammnis		1437-1444		
Willem	Lamsin		1437-1444		
Bernaerd	Langhe, de		1478-1480s		
Leivin	Langhe, de		1478-1480s		baker
Luuc	Langhe, de		1465-1478		bowyer
Pieter	Langhe, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Langhemerc, van		1444-1454		
Simeon	Langhemerc, van		1465-1478		tax collector, mead
Joris	Langhermaert, van		1437-1444		
Gabriel	Lantin		1437-1444		
Pawels	Lauwerens, f.		1437-1444		
Adriaen	Lecke, vander		1437-1444		
Lamsin	Lede, van		1444-1454		
Pieter	Leete, vander		1437-1444		official in cloth-hall
Rogier	Leete, vander		1437-1444		
Jan	Legier		1457-1465		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Martin	Lem		1465-1478	1491-92	
Jan	Lenaerds		1444-1454	1462	
Jan	Lenaert		1457-1465		doubletmaker
Heindric	Lende, van Der		1458		
Karstiaen	Lende, van der		1444-1454	1448	baker
Willem	Lene, vanden		1457	1477-80	
Aelberthe	Lent, van		1465-1478		painter- glazier
Willem	Lepele		1478-1480s		
Jan	Ley	the bastard	1457-1465		
Jan	Leyackere, van		1444-1454		warden grain market
Jan	Leye, vander		1437-1444		painter
Maertin	Lieum		1437-1444		
Loy	Lieums		1437-1444		
Jan	Lombaert		1465- 1478		painter
Willem	Lombaerts		1465-1478		
Laser	Lomelin		1465-1478		
Lazer	Lommelín		1478-1480s		
Heindric	Loo, van		1478-1480s		
Herman	Loo, vander		1444-1456	1470-71	
Jasper	Lootens		1478-1480s		
Heyndryc	Lopins		1437-1444	1455	
Adriaen	Losebeke, van		1437-1444	1447	
Pieter	Losebeke, van		1437-1444		currier
Victor	Lossthaert		1437-1444	1459	
Clais	Loufhoghe	f. Michiels	1444-1454		
Joos	Loupaert		1478-1480s		furrier
Jan	Loys		1444-1454		belt-maker
Clais	Lupaert		1437-1444		
Jan	Lutsman		1465- 1478		
Gheraerd	Luucx		1437-1444		wheelwright
Pieter	Lynaert		1437-1444		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jacop	Mabe, f.		1444-1454		
Pieter	Maersale, de		1437-1444		tax collector, wine
Pieter	Maertins		1437-1444		turner
Wouter	Maertins		1437-1444		
Clais	Maes		1444-1454		ferry-man
Cornelis	Maes		1454-1456	1462-1463	cobbler
Joris	Maes		1454-1456		carpenter
Joris	Maes		1465-1478		
Willem	Maghere, de		1444-1454		
Jan	Mahieu		1437-1444		mercier
Adriaen	Malaert		1437-1444		
Jan	Maldighem, van		1444-1454		cobbler
Joos	Maldighem, van		1444-1454		
Jacop	Male, van		1444-1454	1452	
Loy	Mane, vander		1437-1444		
Cornelis	Martin		1444-1454		shipper
Pieter	Masin		1454-1456		
Simeon	Matharis		1465-1478	1452	
Jan	Matheus, f.		1444-1454		wheelwright
Jacop	Matheus, f.		1444-1454		
Jacop	Merezeit, de	f. Jans	1444-1454		cook
Jan	Medeville, de		1444-1454		
Adriaen	Meester, de		1444-1454		
Ruebrecht	Mellewaert		1446		
Wijt	Menin		1444-1454	1449	
Pieter	Merle, van		1478-1480s		
Michiel	Merre, vander		1457-1465		
Rodrij	Mersado		1444-1454		
Jan	Mersch, vander		1478-1480s		furrier
Lauwereins	Mersch, vander		1478-1480s		
Claeys	Meruede, van		1478-1480s		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Carstiaen	Mesmaker, de		1478-1480s		
Joris	Metteneye		1457-1465	1472-1474	tax collector, wine
Kerstoffels	Metteneye		1444-1454		tax collector, beer and wine
Wouter	Metteneye		1437-1444		tax collector, wine
Joris	Meulenyser		1437-1444		
Jan	Meus		1478-1480s		
Claeis	Meyere, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Michiels, f.		1444-1454	1450	
Karstiaen	Michiels, f.		1444-1454		
Jan	Mil, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Minne	son of a guild-brother	1471-1472		turner
Lenaert	Minne		1452		turner
Loy	Minne		1454		turner
Pieter	Minne		1437-1444		
Jan	Moens	the young	1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Jan	Moens		1444-1454		painter
Jan	Moens		1437-1444		carpenter
Joos	Moer, de		1457-1465		warden on grain-market
Anthonis	Moere, De		1444-1454		plasterer
Jan	Moere, vanden		1444-1454		plasterer
Anthonis	Moerman		1444-1454		bowyer
Jan	Moeyarrt		1478-1480s		
Aernoud	Mol, de		1454-1456	1462-1463	painter
Stevin	Mol, de		1437-1444		fishmonger
Nicolas	Molenser		1457-1465		
Heyndryc	Monet, de		1444-1456		
Jan	Morael		1446		
Willem	Moreel		1444-1454	1447	furrier

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Moyiert	f. Jans	1478-1480s		
Pauwels	Muesin		1437-1444		
Jan	Mulaert		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Gheraert	Munte, vander		1445-1454		
Lauwers	Mussche		1444-1454		official in linen- hall
Pieter	Musster, de		1437-1444		
Joes	Muushont		1470-1471		official in cloth- hall
Joriis	Muushont		1470-1471		official in cloth- hall
Alardin	Muushout		1444-1454		
Thomas	Naeyer, de		1478-1480s		
Maertin	Naghelmaker, de		1437-1444		silversmith
Andries	Nayere, de		1437-1444	1462-1463	
Loy	Neue, de		1437-1444	1451-1452	
Jan	Nieubackere, de		1444-1454	1452-1453	
Jan	Nieuwenhove		1444-1454	1452	tax collector, wine
Coenraerd	Nieuwenvelde, vanden		1444-1454		
Loonis	Noble, de		1465-1478		
Jacop	Noze		1444-1454		
Joes	Oghelande, van		1457-1465		
Lamsin	Ohiren, van		1454-1456		weaver
Willem	Oliviers		1478-1480s		
Jannes	Onin		1437-1444		
Maertin	Onin		1437-1444		
Andriaen	OnLiend, onder		1454-1456		
Walewyn	Ordoenge		1437-1444		
Jan	Oste		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Heindric	Osterlinc	meester	1478-1480s		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Ector	Oudenaerde, van	Hector	1437-1444	1477-1478	official in cloth-hall
Jan	Overbeke, van		1478-1480s		
Willem	Pret		1454-1456		
Lievin	Paie, de		1454-1456		millier
Boudin	Palinc		1479-1481		
Jan	Panckouke		1465-1478		
Boudin	Pape, de		1437-1444		
Jan	Pape, de		1459		carpet weaver
Wulfaert	Pape, de		1444-1454		
Jan	Parlant		1444-1454		broker
Wouter	Paselin	called Stuetelkin	1444-1454	1472-1473	carpet weaver
Jan	Payere, de		1444-1454	1445	millier
Jan	Payere, de		1444-1454	1454	furrier
Olivier	Payere, de		1454-1456		
Heindric	Peckel		1478-1480s		
Joos	Peel		1444-1454		
Jan	Peyns	f. Pieters	1444-1454	1459	
Jan	Piers		1478-1480s		
Cornelis	Pieter, vander		1444-1454		cobbler
Pauwels	Pieters	f. Willems	1437-1444		
Jacop	Pieters, f.		1444-1454		
Lauwers	Pieters, f.		1437-1444		
Jan	Pieters, f.		1444-1454		beltmaker
Cornelis	Pieters, vander		1444-1454		doubletmaker
Matheus	Pieu, de		1437-1444		
Huuchkin	Pijlmakere, de		1454-1456		
Andries	Pinshallint		1465-1478		
Fransoeys	Pitte, van		1444-1454		painter
Leivin	Pluchoy		1465-1478		
Heindric	Poele, vanden		1457-1465		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Poele, vanden		1450		mason
Jan	Poelvoet		1444-1454		dyer
Victor	Poelvoet		1444-1454		rosarymaker
Percheuale	Polderman		1437-1444		
Jacop	Pollin		1444-1454		
Pieter	Pollin		1437-1444		carpenter
Jacob	Poots		1457-1465	1477-1480	
Hubreche	Porre		1437-1444		
Huwaert	Posin		1465-1478		
Jacob	Pots		1451	1457	
Jan	Pots		1437-1444	1451	
Joriis	Poucken, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Praet, van		1478-1480s		official in linen-hall
Lodweic	Praet, van		1478-1480s		
Victor	Prim		1454-1456		
Carstoffels	Prömbout		1465-1478		
Stevin	Pruet, de		1478-1480s		
Lawiers	Pruetel		1454		potter
Victor	Prumbout		1444-1454	1473-1474	
Fransoeys	Puetin		1444-1454		
Coryn	Putoor		1437-1444	1451	
Jan	Quane		1437-1444		
Cheraert	Quareit		1478-1480s		
Karstiaen	Quareit		1478-1480s		mason
Gillis	Quintin		1437-1444		chandler
Jan	Quistecorne		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Raed, de		1444-1454		baker
Willem	Raet, de		1437-1444		barber-surgeon
Jacop	Raeubleesth		1444-1454		
Heyndryc	Rasschaert		1446		
Joos	Rave, de		1444-1454		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Loy	Recel		1454-1456		broker
Jan	Reyloof	f. Willems	1444-1454		
Jacop	Reyngoot		1437-1444	1452	
Adriaen	Reynnebout	called Coc	1437-1444		
Rikewaert	Reynscoof		1437-1444		
Jacop	Ricele, van	the young	1444-1454		
Gisebrecht	Riebeke, van		1457-1465		
Joris	Riede, vanden		1444-1454		
Jan	Riicke, de		1444-1454		
Adriaen	Rijcx		1437-1444		
Jacop	Rijx		1465-1478		
Chylein	Rikebou		1445-1454	1462-1463	
Joris	Rikelike, de		1444-1454		
Anthuenis	Rikewaert	Hannins	1437-1444		
Pieter	Rikewaert		1437-1444		
Jan	Riquaert		1457-1465		weaver
Pauwers	Riquaert		1478-1480s		
Pieter	Risele, van		1459		
Jooris	Rissaert		1478-1480s		
Romboet	Roboeis		1478-1480s		
Pauwels	Robrecht		1444-1454		
Jan	Romniel		1444-1454		
Michiel	Roo, van		1480-1481		
Lodewyc	Rooden, van		1437-1444		tax collector, beer and wine
Rikewaer	Rovere, de		1437-1444		
Anthuenis	Ruddere, de		1437-1444		cooper
Sanders	Ruebins		1465-1478		
Anthuenis	Ruumbeke, van		1437-1444		
Gheraerd	Ruwe, de		1437-1444	1459	tax collector, visscherien
Joris	Ruwe, de	f. Powels	1448		tax collector, visscherien

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Michiel	Rye, van		1465-1478		
Jan	Ryme, vanden		1437-1444		
Jacop	Ryssele, van		1444-1454		barber-surgeon
Chilsbrecht	Saictel		1478-1480s		
Pieter	Salemanke, de		1478-1480s		
Joes	Sameide, vander		1457-1465		
Colaert	Scaecht		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Scaer		1437-1444		beltmaker
Anthuenis	Scarre		1437-1444		
Jacop	Scepstale, van		1457-1465		
Jan	Scinc		1465-1478		cobbler
Cornelis	Scoenacker, van		1478-1480s		
Maere	Score		1437-1444		
Jan	Scors, van		1457-1465		
Geronimus	Scrapper		1478-1480s		
Jan	Scuetelare, de		1437		cobbler
Jan	Sencerin		1465-1478		
Jan	Sende, vander		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Seppin		1444-1454		
Cornelis	Sey		1444-1454		ferry-man
Michiel	Sey		1437-1444		
Jan	Sheerlippens		1444-1454		
Anthuenis	Sint Omaers, van		1437-1444	1448	broker
Carstoffel	Siseneel, de		1478-1480s		
Clais	Slabbaert		1444-1454		
Michiel	Slanghebrouc, van		1437-1444		furrier
Philips	Smalevoorde, van		1437-1444	1458	
Jan	Smeekaert		1437-1444		
Boudin	Smit, de		1437-1444		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jacob	Smit, de		1454-1456		hatter/bonnet maker
Jan	Smit, de	f. Adaems	1465- 1478		official in linen-hall
Jan	Smit, de		1444-1454		bowyer
Joriis	Smit, de		1457-1465		
Willem	Smit, de		1437-1444		fuller
Robbrecht	Snaccdale, van		1465-1478		
Cornelis	Solle		1478-1480s		
Jan	Sollier, de		1465- 1478		
Pauwels	Speye, vander		1437-1444		
Pieter	Speye, vander		1478-1480s		baker
Joris	Spinnette, Der		1444-1454		
Pieter	Spotte	the young	1444-1454		baker
Pieter	Spottin		1437-1444	1455	
Karstiaen	Spronchaghe		1478-1480s		
Roger	Stamps, van		1478-1480s		
Jan	Standaer		1444-1454	1449	warden of the soap
Jan	Stasin		1444-1454		wheelwright
Cornelis	Stawijc, van		1449		carpenter
Jacop	Steene, Den		1437-1444		policeman
Olivier	Steenlant, van		1465-1478		
Jacop	Steepstale, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Steylin		1444-1454	1473	official in cloth-hall
Mathys	Steylin		1437-1444		official in cloth-hall
Pieter	Sticle, vander	Meester	1478-1480s		
Joriis	Stichele, vander		1444-1454		carpenter
Karels	Stijnckel		1437	1455	
Michiel	Stocke, van		1479-1480		doubletmaker
Vincent	Stockelin		1437-1444		
Pieter	Stole, vander		1437-1444		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Joriis	Straten, van		1444-1454		
Sanders	Straten, van		1465-1478		
Willem	Straten, van		1437-1444		
Adriaen	Strooman		1437-1444		
Jan	Stulaert		1444-1454		
Pieter	Suburch, van	heere	1478-1480s		
Jan	Suffenet		1465-1478		
Gillis	Swane, de		1437-1444		
Diederijc	Swolmen, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Symoens		1478-1480s		baker
Victor	Symoens, f.		1437-1444		
Gabriel	Tant		1437-1444		
Jacop	Tardelant		1437-1444		
Rikewaer	Tayaert		1437-1444		
Mathys	te Beelfroit		1445-1454		
Joos	Teldre, de		1444-1454		cobbler
Karsteloot	Teldre, de		1444-1454		
Willem	Temmerman		1445		ramen
Willem	Temmerman		1465-1478		dyer
Cornelis	Tempseke, van		1444-1454		painter (image maker)
Gabriel	Tempseke, van		1459		
Ghinelain	Tempseke, van		1454-1456		painter (image maker)
Lodewyc	Tempseke, van		1446	1472	knight
Pieter	Tempseke, van		1454-1456		painter (image maker)
Jacop	Teus		1465-1478		
Pieter	Thoroudt, van		1437		
Diene	Tiel, van		1465-1478		
Jan	Tilborch, van		1448		sadle-maker
Willem	Tinneghieterre, de		1437-1444		
Lauwers	Tolin		1454-1456		fruit-seller

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Toluin		1444-1454		
Lauwers	Toluin		1444-1454		turner
Pieter	Toroud, van		1437-1444		millar
Jacop	Torreman		1444-1454		official in cloth-hall
Philips	Tournoys		1437-1444		
Loy	Trappe		1444-1454		
Ledenaert	Trieren, van		1444-1454		
Dieric	Troyen, van		1478-1480s		dyer
Joes	Truebelin		1457-1465	1477-80	
Joos	Truebelin		1478-1480s	1479-80	broker
Pieter	Truebelin		1437-1444		tax collector, mead
Lenaert	Turzen, van		1454-1456		dyer
Jan	up Lyey		1444-1454		
Jan	Upten Busch		1444-1454		
Jacop	Utepoel		1457-1465		
Jan	Utereede		1437		
Jan	Vaect, de		1444-1454	1461	
Jan	Vagheviere, vanden		1457-1465	1474-75	fishmonger
Anthuenis	Vagheviere, vanden		1437-1444	1460	broker
Jacop	Vagheviere, vanden	f. Anthonius	1437-1444	1462-63	broker
Riquaert	Valbrecht		1478-1480s		
Cornelis	Valkenare, de		1480-1481		
Adriaen	van	surname removed	1437-1444		
Anthuenis	van	surname removed	1437-1444		
Vincent	van	surname removed	1444-1454		
Jan	van	surname removed	1457-1465		

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Vande	surname removed	1454-1456		
Jacop	Vander	surname removed	1454-1456		
Jacop	Vardebeke, van		1444-1454	1451	
Cornelis	Varsenare, van		1444-1454		policeman
Pauwels	Veldam		1437-1444		tax collector, visscherien
Joriis	Velde, vanden		1477-1478		
Joris	Velde, vanden		1444-1454		old-clothes-seller
Lauwers	Velde, vanden		1444-1454	1459	smith
Lodewic	Velde, vanden		1444-1454		old-clothes-seller
Willem	Velde, vanden		1437-1444		warden of the soap
Pieter	Velop		1478-1480s		
Luuc	Venange, van		1444-1454	1473-1474	
Pieter	Venerden		1465-1478		
Lawers	Vercht, vander		1457-1465		
Pieter	Verdonc, van		1437-1444		
Jacop	Vertruuden		1444-1454		
Brixtius	Vic, de		1457-1465		
Willem	Vilaert		1437-1444		
Lodewyc	Vinaytsen, van		1444-1454		
Foriaen	Vinc, de	Meester	1444-1454	1474-1475	
Joes	Vindaemie, vander		1457-1465		
Cornelis	Visch, de		1444-1454		baker
Andries	Viven, van		1437-1444		painter (image maker)
Cornelis	Viven, van		1478-1480s		
Jan	Vivere, vander		1444-1454		weaver
Joris	Vlamijnpoorte, vander		1437-1444	1451	tax collector, wine

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Moriss	Vleeshauwer, de		1465-1478		
Jan	Vleschauvere, de		1457-1465		
Jan	Vocht, de		1478-1480s		warden of the English wool
Riquaert	Volbrecht		1457-1465		silversmith
Jan	Volkaert	fVictoors	1437-1444		baker
Jacop	Voocht, de		1454-1456		scabbardmaker
Gillis	Vos, de		1437-1444		cobbler
Heindric	Vos, de		1478-1480s		wine-measurer
Jacob	Vos, de		1478-1480s		cabinet-maker
Jan	Vos, de		1444-1454	1451	potter
Jan	Vos, de		1444-1454	1451	carpenter
Lauwers	Vos, de		1454-1456	1472-1473	tiler
Lauwers	Vos, de		1444-1454	1455	cabinet-maker
Pauwels	Vos, de		1437-1444		
Pieter	Vos, de		1437-1444	1447	tailor
Roeland	Vos, de		1437-1444	1459	clothes-seller
Kristofls	Voughnenaë, de		1454-1456		
Heindric	Vrie		1457-1465		armourer
Jorys	Vriese, de		1465-1478		potter
Mathijs	Vriese, de		1445-1454		potter
Daneel	Vroelant		1465-1478		
Boudin	Vryere, de		1444-1454		
Clariss	Vuaelstot, van		1457-1465		
Jacop	Vulpont		1454-1456	1447	broker
Pieter	Vuten, van		1478-1480s		
Rombout	Wachtere, de		1454-1456		
Heindric	Waghe		1478-1480s		thatcher
Heindric	Waghe		1457-1465		
Jacop	Waghe		1444-1454	1460	
Jan	Walgherlinc		1457-1465		mason

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Jan	Walle, vanden	f. Jans	1444-1454		tax collector, beer and mead
Lodewyc	Walle, vanden		1437-1444		warden in the new-hall
Maertin	Walle, vanden		1437-1444		official, Vogelmarkt
Jacob	Walle, vander		1444-1454		
Stasin	Waneede		1465-1478		
Clais	Watre, vanden		1444-1454		
Jacop	Watre, vanden		1444-1454		
Philips	Wee, vander		1479-1480		
Ogier	Weerde, Den		1437-1444		
Remez	Weerde, vander		1437-1444		carpenter
Joos	Weghen Opere		1454-1456		
Cornelis	Weits		1478-1480s		
Jan	Weits		1478-1480s		broker
Jacop	Wendelier		1444-1454		
Jan	Werde, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Wert, de		1444-1454		shearer
Heindric	Wesvoerde, van		1452	1470-1471	
Gillis	Wesvoorde, van		1465-1478		dyer
Cornelis	Wesvorde, van		1465-1478		dyer
Jan	Wevere, de		1444-1454		cheesemonger
Jan	Weytins		1444-1454	1459	
Joris	Weytins		1444-1454	1452-1453	thatcher
Pieter	Wiele, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Wijngaerde		1465-1478		
Aernoudt	Wilde, de		1437-1444		
Ruebrecht	Willeman		1437-1444		
Joos	Willems, f.		1478-1480s		
Pieter	Willems, f.		1451	1480	carpet weaver
Reymer	Willems, f.		1465-1478		
Willem	Wilmans		1454-1456		fuller

first name	surname	other name	entry ⁸⁷	death	profession
Willem	Wils		1437-1444		shipper
Gheraert	Wimes, de		1478-1480s		
Jan	Wingaerde, vanden		1465-1478		great ramen
Gheraerd	Wisse		1445-1454	1447	
Cornelis	Witte, de		1478-1480s		
Jacop	Witte, de		1437-1444		tax collector, beer and crane
Joos	Witte, de		1437-1444	1459	tax collector, visscherien
Wadde	Witte, f.		1437-1444		
Jan	Wittebroot		1478-1480s		mason
Herman	Wolbrecht		1465-1478		
Jan	Wouters		1444-1454	1449	
Jan	Wouters, f.		1444-1454	1458	wheelwright
Jan	Wree, de		1478-1480s		carpenter
Willem	Wte Wyngarde		1465-1478		
Heyndijc	yMarkem		1437-1444		
Joes	Ysendike, van		1457-1465		
Jan	Ysewl, van		1444-1454		
Jan	Yzenbaert		1444-1454		
Jan	Zeghers		1444-1454		weaver
Willem	Zipe, vander		1437-1444		
Pieter	Zoeteneue		1437-1444		mercier
Boudin	Zoeters		1444-1454	1459	old-clothes-seller
Gillis	Zoeters		1445-1454		
Anthuenis	Zuerijnc		1437-1444		
Jacop	Zuernut		1444-1454		
Stevin	Zuerync		1457-1465		
Andries	Zuutvoort		1437-1444		
Jan	Zwijn		1437-1444		wine carrier
Rogier	Zwinevoorde, van		1437-1444		

TABLE 4, ARCHERS

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
		My lord of Moerkerke	1454	1472	
Gheraerd	Ackere, van		1461		sawyer
Fransoys	Adaems		1454	1464	baker
Heindric	Adaems		1479-1480		
Anselmus	Adornes	Meester	1454	1483	town treasurer
Heindric	Adornes		1479-1480		brewer
Jacob	Adornes		1454	1465	warden of the soap
Jeromime	Adornes		1461		
Jeromyus	Adornes		1465		
Pieter	Adornes	the young	1455	1464	wine tax-collector
Willem	Aecht, van		1479-1480		brewer
Gillis	Aercheem, van		1462		tavenier
Pieter	Aernonde		1463		shipper
Heyman	Aernouds, f.		1459	1479-80	
Stasin	Aertchier, de		1455	1476	
Philips	Aertryke, van		1454	1472	wine tax-collector
Jan	Aes, f.		1479-1480		furrier
Anthuenis	Alaerd		1473		carder
Gautier	Alaerd		1479-1480		
Jacob	Alaerd		1465		chandler
Symoen	Alaerd		1454		
Willem	Alaerd		1454		
Jan	Amere, van	called Waltvauc	1467		
Jacob	Ameye, vanden		1476		fleece-weaver
Heindrics	Andelie		1463		brewer
Willem	Andries		1454		
Pieter	Aradyn		1464		copyist

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Pieter	Arpen, van		1453	1456 -59	
Jacob	Austrate, van	Brezel	1471		
Jan	Baelyn, de		1454	1472	
Jan	Baelyn, de		1472		
Mertin	Baelyn, de		1472		
Claise	Baerd		1468		weaver
Jacob	Baerd		1453	1463	mill-maker
Jan	Baertmaker, de		1453	1466	mill-maker
Cornelis	Baes		1454		
Gossin	Bake		1477		wool merchant
Jan	Bakra, de		1455		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Joos	Balberghe, vanden		1454	1456 -59	
Willem	Bananere		1454	1456 -59	
Anthuenis	Banc, vanden		1454	1456 -59	
Heyndric	Barthauw		1455	1456 -59	
Jan	Bassee, de		1453	1466	
Jan	Bassevelde, van		1453	1464	tanner
Pieter	Bate		1460	1474	
Willem	Beauvais, de		1461		
Symoen	Beekaerd		1477		fuller
Bame	Beeke, vanden		1452	1456-59	
Jan	Beezaerd		1453		
Boudin	Benne		1469		shipper
Diederic	Bentheem, van		1460		official in cloth- hall
Govaerd	Berchove, van		1479-1480		loriner
Heindric	Berghe, vanden		1468	1473	tiler
Jan	Berghe, vanden	f. Gillis	1459		shipper
Willem	Berghe, vanden		1478		tiler
Joos	Berghe, vanden		1454		
Cornelis	Berlemont		1453	1456-59	

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Pieter	Bernaerds		1455		sawyer
Jan	Berout		1455		cooper
Jan	Berthil		1453	1456-59	
Joris	Beryc		1454		
Jan	Bette		1479-1480		tiler
Antheunis	Bettens		1472		cook
Jan	Beulyeu, de		1453	1466	
Loy	Beuveys, van		1460		
Jan	Beyts		1473		tanner
Gillis	Biere, vander		1455	1456-59	
Jacop	Bierse, van		1455		
Jan	Bisscop, de		1462		carpenter
Oomaer	Bladelin		1460		
Jan	Bloc		1477		tailor
Jan	Bloc		1473		fletcher
Gillis	Bloc, de		1454		
Gillis	Blockeel		1454		
Loonise	Blyde, de		1468		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Claise	Boele	the old	1454	1466	
Malin	Boele		1454	1466	
Lodwyc	Boghaerde, vanden		1454	1456-59	
Ghiselbrecht	Boghe, vanden		1453	1456-59	
Heindric	Bolleken	f. Philips	1472		ramen
Jacob	Bonin		1454		beer-tax collector
Jan	Bootkin		1454	1479?	
Carel	Bordoen	Tsarel	1467		goldsmith
Hubert	Borlet		1453		
Jan	Borlet		1451		
Heindric	Borne		1454	1461	shipper
Jan	Bortien		1473		cake-baker

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Adriaen	Bouden	f. Pauwels	1478		beer carrier
Boudin	Boudins, f.		1462	1477	
Jan	Boutant		1468		brewer
Leenaerd	Boutkin	f. Jacob	1454		
Pieter	Bouverije, de		1454		official in cloth-hall
Jan	Boyegheen, van		1454		
Pauwels	Boykin		1454		official great and little ramen
Pieter	Boykin		1467		bowyer
Jan	Braem		1472		money-changer
Zeegher	Brake, vanden		1467		brewer
Lonis	Brant, de		1454	1456-59	
Lud	Brauer, de		1479-1480		baker
Willem	Brauer, de		1469		baker
Ooste	Breeda, van		1460		barber
William	Breende		1461		
Jan	Brest		1470		baker, town-baker
Jacob	Breydel		1454	1465	wine tax-collector
Jan	Breydel		1452		image-painter
Lodewyc	Breydel		1454		image-painter
Tobias	Breydel	f. Jans	1479-1480	1497	image-painter
Jacob	Broc, de		1453	1464	
Alaerd	Broucke, vanden		1452		
Jan	Broucke, vanden		1454	1466	shearer
Pieter	Broucke, vanden		1454	1456-59	sawyer
Jan	Bruec, de		1452		fletcher
Jan	Brugge, vanden		1459		shipper
Heindric	Brugghe, vanden		1475		
Jacob	Brugghe, vanden		1465		brewer

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Wulfaert	Brugghe, vanden		1466		carpenter
Mertin	Brune, de		1460	1477	cobbler
Pieter	Brune, de		1479-1480		currier
Jacob	Bruneel		1463		baker
Pieter	Bruneruwe		1462		
Jan	Bruneruwe, de	Pepere	1454	1469	
Jan	Bruneruwe, de	f. Jacobs	1469		
Gillis	Brunn, le	Pype	1460		fletcher
Diederic	Brunsteen		1453	1471	warden-selling English wool
Jacob	Bruugheman	te Carel Candy	1472		
Jan	Bryseel		1461		
Alaerd	Brysoen		1454	1479-80	tin-potmaker
Joos	Brysync		1467		tailor
Jan	Budt, de	the young	1453		
Jan	Budt, de		1460		shipper
Christoffels	Buerwaen, van		1478		scabbard-maker
Mertin	Burgrave, de		1454		
Jacob	Burse, vanden		1454	1468	wine tax-collector
Amelinde	Buschere, de		1455	1468	
Gillis	Bussche, van den		1466		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Jan	Bussche, vanden		1454	1461	barber
Heynrijc	Bye, de		1455	1468	
Pieter	Bynes	Pyerkin	1467		
Jacob	Caelwaert		1469		bowyer
Adriaen	Caervoet		1454	1479	
Jacob	Caneel	f. Jacob	1466		
Jan	Caneel		1462		fishmonger
Lauwers	Cappal		1466		turner
Jacob	Carel		1458		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jan	Careryere, vanden			1454	
Jan	Carpetnyer		1454		smith
Jan	Castele, vanden		1454	1470	tin-potmaker
Jan	Caugheiner, van		1459		
Aernoud	Caus		1451	1456-59	barber
Jan	Cazerijc, vanden		1454	1456-59	
Baustoen	Chrislix			1454	
Gheraerd	Clais		1453		
Pieter	Clarhoudt		1478		
Jan	Clawaert		1452		plasterer
Gillis	Clais		1453	1463	tax collector
Jan	Clais		1479-80		baker in 'langhe wynck'
Carsteloot	Clais, f.	Lotin	1453		
Jan	Clais, f.	the young	1477		baker
Jan	Clais, f.	f. Jan (from 1477 'the old')	1455		baker
Victor	Clarhout, van		1461		
Adriaen	Clerc, de	heere (1465)	1461		furrier
Lodwyc	Clerc, de		1454		
Mychie	Clerc, de		1450	1456-59	
Wilem	Clerc, de	f. Amands	1461	1471	cook
Lauwers	Cloet		1454	1463	
Sakeris	Cloosman		1459	1456-59	
Jan	Clyngherman		1479-1480		scale-maker
Jan	Coc, de		1454		fuller
Donaes	Coene	meester	1472		
Gheeraert	Coene		1468		cobbler
Jooris	Coesyn		1455		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Antheunis	Colins	f. Corneil	1463		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Cornelis	Colins		1454		fleece-weaver
Jan	Colne	f. Jans	1465		
Adrian	Coninc, de		1468		embroiderer
Jan	Cocoman		1468		official in grainmarket
Jan	Cools		1479-80		weaver
Jan	Cools		1453	1464-65	cabinet-maker
Aernoud	Coopman		1453		
Jan	Coopman		1467		image-painter
Jasper	Coppins		1460		
Vincent	Cossyer		1473		brewer
Gheeraert	Coster, de		1473		baker
Lauwerens	Cotengyes		1463	1468	brewer
Pieter	Cotengyes		1463		brewer
Gheraerd	Cotheem, van		1455	1468	tin-potmaker
Perrijn	Cottheux, les		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Cousteyn		1475		painter (for Charles the Bold)
Pieter	Crane, de		1454	1456-59	shipper
Thoseyn	Crane, vanden		1459		
Jan	Craye		1454	1486	hatter/ bonnetmaker
Gheraerd	Crempe		1454		potter
Pieter	Crits, de		1477		copyist
Willem	Croes	the young	1478		baker
Jan	Crunyghhe, van		1454	1463	
Jan	Cuekele		1460		
Jan	Cuekene, de		1454		
Anthuenis	Cuelnare, de		1454	1468	
Gillis	Cule, van		1454	1461	
Jan	Cuper, de	f. Jans	1454	1456-59	painter
Willem	Cupere, de	f. Jacob	1463		cooper

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Roegier	Custaer		1455		
Heynryc	Cutsegheen, van		1455	1461	weaver
Rogier	Dale, van		1452		smith
Rogier	Dale, van		1463		lock-smith
Aelbrecht	Dale, vanden		1452	1456-59	
Jacob	Daman		1452	1456-59	
Pauwels	Damman		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Damman		1460		
Jasper	Dammere		1459		warden-selling English wool
Daneel	Daneels		1467		tanner
Gillis	Daneels		1453		
Jan	Daneels		1453		fuller
Pieter	Daneels		1467		glover
Reyiner	Deeken		1455		
Adriaen	Deeken, de		1453	1478	
Jan	Deeken, de		1452	1456-59	fuller
Jan	Deel		1472		barber
Reyner	Delien, de		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Des Planckes	Called Boontant	1469		
Karel	Detgheer		1477		rope-maker
Bernaerdt	Deynaerdt		1459		
Jan	Dhammer		1477		potter
Jasper	Dhane		1462	1473	mason
Philips	Dhane		1468		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Colaert	Dhaut		1478		
Jacob	Dhomaes		1453	1456-59	
Jan	Dhondt	f. Jan	1455		shearer
Adriaen	Dhoosche	f. Moress	1467		
Moress	Dhoosche		1450		
Pieter	Dhoude		1479-1480		tiler

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Lyoen	Dictinde, vanden		1468		potter
Lodewijc	Diederic		1479-1480		clerk of the town
Tosseyn	Doby		1471		baker
Jacob	Dolyslaye		1468		beer carrier
Jan	Domynijkele		1469	1492	goldsmith
Pieter	Donc, vanden		1455	1470	official, little ramen
Jan	Doorne, van	f. Jacob	1463	1471	brewer
Jan	Dopper, de		1454	1486-1501	
Thoseyus	Dotenys		1452		
Michel	Douckaerd		1465		cooper
Anthuenis	Dreelync		1452	1456-59	
Alaerd	Driesche, vanden		1452	1456-59	official in grainmarket
Jacob	Driesche, vanden		1454		hosier
Jacob	Drooghe, de		1478		corn-measurer
Adriaen	Dunc		1471		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Jan	Dunder, de		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Ecke, van	Boutkin	1460		
Rogier	Ecke, van		1453	1456-59	
Berteloot	Ecke, vanden		1454	1471	
Jacob	Ecke, vanden	Boutkin	1464		
Jan	Ecke, vanden		1470		shearer
Taelgefeer	Ecke, vanden		1453		
Jan	Eekele, van		1475		beer carrier
Hanekin	Eeseene, van	f. Rogier	1467	1471	
Pieter	Eevaert		1455		glover
Jan	Elst, vanden	f. Williem	1471		ship-wright
Jacob	Erden, van	f. Williem	1471		fletcher
Jan	Ere, vanden		1471		shearer

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jan	Eyde, van		1472		wine-measurer
Aernout	Eygherwey		1471		cake-baker
Jan	Fassuer		1454	1468	
Willem	Felle, de		1461		carpenter
Willem	Fenere, de		1454	1473	
Aernoud	Feytin		1460	1479-80	bowyer
Jan	Florij		1454	1472	
Athuenis	Flornes		1460		wine carrier
Jan	Foreest		1452	1456-59	smith
Anthueins	Forlengiet		1454		
Gheraerd	Formanteet		1454	1470	loriner
Casin	Formanteet, de		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Fornijer		1454	1468	currier
Pieter	Fornis		1460		
Jacob	Freytin		1476		cooper
Jan	Frommentier	the young	1451		
Jan	Frorye		1460		
Pieter	Fulre, de		1452	1456-59	
Jacob	Gabet		1454		
Heindric	Gasselle, van		1461	1464	wine carrier
Jan	Gausebrouc, van		1454	1468	
Pieter	Gaveeler, de		1463		baker
Malin	Geerstekoorn		1479-1480		tiler
Pieter	Cheilezuene		1468	1477	shipper
Robaerd	Ghelgaert		1460	1473	
Adriaen	Ghellync		1479		
Cornelis	Gheraerde		1454		
Willem	Gheraerde		1453		painter
Fransoys	Gheric		1469		butcher
Mathys	Gheystere, de		1463		labourer (in the wyn)

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Mathys	Ghezeller		1460	1476	
Mertin	Ghijzelbrecht		1453		goldsmith
Jacob	Ghilgebaer			1461	
Joos	Ghistele, van		1453	1456-59	tax collector
Jan	Ghistelhof		1454	1456-59	
Gheraert	Ghole		1454		
Hillewaer	Ghysegheem, van		1461		
Jacob	Ghyselin		1464	1466	
Jan	Ghyselin	f. Joris	1479-1480		broker
Joris	Ghyselin	meester (from 1480)	1459		tiler
Cornelis	Gillewycx		1478		baker
Jan	Gillis		1465		shipper
Laurens	Gillis		1474	1479-80	tiler
Baltin	Gloyere, de		1455	1475	glover
Jan	Glyllis, f.	'Batspaolre'	1453	1456-59	
Pieters	Goris		1455		spicer
Zeegher	Gracht, vanden		1454		shearer
Jacob	Grave, de		1477		labourer
Jan	Grave, de		1454	1456-59	tiler
Roeland	Grave, de		1465		armourer
Laus	Grave, vanden		1460		
Pieter	Graveeler		1465		
Lauwers	Groote, de		1471		
Ghildolf	Groothee, de		1455		tin-potmaker
Jan	Grote, de		1454		glover
Jan	Grulis		1451	1456-59	
Lansin	Gruwe, vanden		1461		
Symoen	Guts, de		1454		
Philips	Haa, vanden		1479-1480		old-clothes-seller
Gherhaet	Haerc		1471		goldsmith

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Joos	Halle, van	f. Williem	1461		tailor
Jan	Halle, vanden		1454	1454	
Pieter	Hansen		1472		
Chrispaen	Hargync		1450	1461	
Maertin	Hauwer, vanden		1455		
Jacob	Hazaardt		1454		
Joos	Hebbins		1463		painter
Jan	Hecke, van	Boutkin	1453		bowyer
Rogier	Hecke, vanden		1455		
William	Heede, vanden		1463		millar
Jan	Heer, de	meester	1468		girdler
Anthuenis	Heere, de		1454	1456-59	tax collector, pondere
Berteline	Heere, de		1453	1456-59	
Jacob	Heere, de	f. Anthuenis	1471		
Marc	Heere, de		1451	1456-59	
Jan	Helugghenm		1474		plasterer
Clays	Hert, de		1452	1461	
Ruebin	Hert, de		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Hettere, van		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Heye, vanden		1469		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Jan	Heyndricx	f. Lond	1475		fruitmerchant
Jacob	Heyndrix		1478	1506	tiler
Cornelis	Hille, van		1454	1466	cardmaker
Jacob	Hille, van		1455	1466	
Jan	Hille, van		1454	1467	
Lauwers	Hille, van		1461		
Loy	Hille, van	Lodewic	1471		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Leivin	Holbeeke, van		1455	1456-59	
Pieter	Honkeryc, de		1460		
Jacob	Hoogstraet, van		1469		brewer

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Heindric	Hoogstraete, van		1468		labourer (in oost'lyn)
Ghyoorde	Hoorne		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Hoosche, de		1454	1456-59	
Zegher	Hoose	f. Ghysel- brecht	1478		
Joris	Hornewedere		1469		carpenter
Jan	Houve, vanden		1471		beer carrier
Jacob	Hove, vanden		1454	1468	goldsmith
Roeland	Huele, vanden		1449	1456-59	
Pieter	Hugheyns		1460		chandler
Anthuenis	Hutte Wulghe		1453	1469	
Fransoys	Hutte Burch		1470		brewer
Fransoys	Hutte Kelnare		1460		
Trenwoudt	Hutte Kelnare		1461	1486	
Gheeraert	Huubin		1478		pattenmaker
Cornelis	Huughe		1466		goldsmith
Ictor	Huusman	Hector	1479-1480		scabbard-maker
Jan	Huwet		1454	1478	barber
Mertin	Innenic, de		1460		
Athuenis	Jacob		1467	1477	
Joos	Jacobs		1471		saddle-maker
Jan	Jaghere, de		1451		plasterer
Olivier	Jans		1469		brewer
Lausser	Jans, f.	'maedra- gheere'	1460		
Pieter	Jans, f.		1454		tin-potmaker
Symoen	Jonghe, de		1454	1468	
Jan	Joris	f. Boudins	1454		official in linen-hall
Lamsin	Joris		1461		
Pieter	Juusteman		1478		baker
Reymier	keel, de		1461		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Griffoen	Keere, vanden		1478		beer carrier
Jan	Keere, vanden	called Tassche	1454		warden-selling English wool
Rewondt	Kelnare, vanden		1460		
Aernout	Kerckhove, vanden		1479-1480		mason
Jan	Kerke, vanden	Boutkin	1454		
Gillis	Keykin		1454		
Jacob	Keyser, de		1479-1480		cobbler
Jan	Kiekele, de		1456	1472	
Pieter	Kiele, vanden		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Kouts		1454	1456-59	carpenter
Antheunis	Labee		1463		goldsmith
Ghyoot	Laheide, de		1455	1470	
Anthuenis	Langhe, de		1454		pin-makers
Perceval	Langhe, de		1467		bowyer
Godefroot	Langhemerc, van		1460		
Heindrics	Langhendonc, van	f. Anthuenis	1465		goldsmith
Alaerd	Lasuus, de		1454		
Jacob	Laughemerc, van		1461		
Ryquaerd	Lauweris		1473		
Jacob	Lazoen		1479-1480		cake-baker
Anthuenis	Leenaerd		1454	1476	fuller
Anthuenis	Leenaerts		1477		
Jacob	Leene, vanden		1454		
Aernoud	Leeuwe, de		1454	1468	
Jacob	Lende, vanden		1476		copyist
Jan	Lende, vanden	Boutkin	1463		brewer
Willem	Lenten, van		1468		goldsmith
Pieter	Lernaerds		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Leye, vanden		1455	1461	painter

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Roegier	Leye, vanden		1452	1478	painter
Lauwers	Leys		1453	1456-59	
Pieter	Lievins		1454	1479-80	cooper
Maertin	Lievins		1453	1464	
Berteline	Lombaert		1467		shearer
Jan	Lonnier		1454	1468	
Jacob	Loo, van		1463	1472	basket carrier
Saer	Loodter		1455		
Pieter	Loufooghe		1455		
Anthuenis	Lozebeke, van		1460		currier
Stalin	Lykesce, van		1475	1479-80	turner
Jacob	Lysare, de		1469		
Jan	Maech, de		1452	1456-59	
Boudin	Maere, vanden		1454		
Cornelis	Maert, vanden		1453	1471	
Heyndryc	Maertins		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Maes		1454	1456-59	ferry-man
Vincent	Maes		1455		messenger
Gheraerd	Maets, de		1454	1474	
cornelis	Malayseur		1455		
Pieter	Malazyens		1454		
Jan	Male, van		1465		rope-maker
Gheraerd	Malle, vanden		1460		
Heyndric	Man, de		1454		fleece-weaver
Jan	Manshove, van		1460	1468	
Christian	Masin		1468		
Jan	Masin		1455	1464	warden, 'Nieuwe Halle'
Lodewijk	Masin		1479-1480		chandler
Fransoys	Meersch, vanden		1479-1480		
Hannakin	Meerync	f. Jan	1467		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Aleardt	Meester, de		1469		miller
Abraham	Melkere, de		1454		
Willem	Merc, van		1459	1461	
Herman	Mere, van		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Mere, vanden		1454	1456-59	
Willem	Mersch, vanden		1460		tailor
Lauwers	Mertins		1460	1475	
Colaardt	Mertscyers, de		1468		loriner
Willem	Messyaen		1465		brewer
Cornelis	Metteneye		1470		broker
Jacop	Metteneye		1453		beer-tax collector
Joris	Metteneye	heere	1454	1474	wine tax-collector
Pauwels	Metteneye		1455		
Pieter	Metteneye	heere (1465)	1454	1468	wine tax-collector
Pieter	Metteneye	f. Pieter; meester by 1486	1460	1494	
Jan	Meulemeester, de	meester, 1486	1479-1480		
Jan	Meye, de		1454		fuller
Anthuenis	Meyer, de		1461		
Jan	Meyerhotten, de		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Meynfroot		1454	1456-59	fleece-weaver
Jan	Meyngot		1454	1461	
Pieter	Meytins		1465		furrier
Jan	Michene, van der		1452	1456-59	
Tsaerle	Michiels		1472		bowyer
Jacob	Mielne, vande		1454	1456-59	warden of wax
Boudin	Modde		1467	1478	shearer
Jan	Moens	f. Anthuenis	1460	1477	official in cloth-hall

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Thomaes	Moens		1461		tax collector, visscherien
Victor	Moere, vanden		1472		gardener
Andries	Moerman		1459		
Anthuenis	Moerman		1479-1480		
Clais	Moerman		1479-1480		weaver
Chrispian	Moerync		1455		
Jacob	Moerync		1454	1473	
Vincent	Moes	f. Jans	1454		
Jan	Mol, de		1454	1473	glover
Jan	Mondt	f. Anthonius	1455	1477	
Wouter	Mondyder		1469		fleece-weaver
Ruebrecht	Moor, de		1467		goldsmith
Jan	Moreel		1476		shearer
Jan	Moreeles, de		1453		carder
Willem	Mortroel		1454	1456-59	
Ceelkin	Muelmare, de		1470		
Pieter	Muelne, vanden		1466		fleece-weaver
pieter	Muelne, vanden		1455	1456-59	fleece-weaver
Jacob	Muelre, vanden		1455		
corneilis	Muenic, de		1471		armourer
Merc	Muenic, de		1454	1469	
Pieter	Muerync, vanden	meester		1454	
Joris	Mulaerd		1466	1467	glover
Rogier	Mulferlync		1454	1456-59	
Willem	Muloot		1469		goldsmith
Victoor	Munte, vanden	mijn heere	1460	1464	
Thomas	Myslenyle		1453		
Pauwels	Myumueel		1455		spicer
Gillis	Naey, de		1460		
Symoen	Neerijnc		1454		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jan	Neerync	the young	1468		
Jan	Neerync	the old	1452		
Jacob	Neesinte		1461		
Jan	Neve		1460		goldsmith
Pieter	Niele, vanden		1461		
Anthuenis	Nieuwenhove, van	f. Clais	1479-1480		warden of the soap
Jan	Nieuwenhove, van	de heere (1469)	1455		sheriff
Jacop	Noels, de		1450	1456-59	
Jan	Nuienicxee, van		1454		
Olyvier	Obrecht	the young	1454	1486	barber
Daniel	Oesbrouc, van	f. Gherbrecht	1468	1479-80	
Heinric	Ofsta, van	T'srquaert (1477)	1467		corn-measurer
Joris	Oldolf		1477		pin-makers
Jacob	Olyviers		1461		tailor
Jan	Oobrecx		1454	1468	
Gillis	Oornike, van		1453		
Lam	Oruwe, vanden		1455	1456-59	
Pauwels	Outvelt, van	meester	1462		
Wauter	Pachtebeke, van		1479-1480		cobbler
Jan	Palin		1454	1470	
Jan	Pape, de		1463		potter
Zeegher	Parmentijer		1453		official in cloth-hall
Philips	Parynghoot	f. Pepee	1463		brewer
Fransoys	Pauwe, de	Paeu	1471		painter
Bertelnie	Pauwels		1454	1456-59	
Clais	Pawels	f. Mathys	1460		
Jacop	Pawels		1454		
Willem	Pawels		1454		
Pieter	Peelt, van		1454	1456-59	

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Pieter	Penneet		1467		baker
Willem	Perboome, vanden		1461	1470	fleece-weaver
Jan	Perlent		1451	1456-59	warden of wax
Dixus	Petit		1479-1480		
Lauisin	Peuyt			1454	barber
Mathys	Pieters, f.		1455		baker
Victoor	Pieters, f.		1452	1455	
Willem	Pieters, f.		1453		cardmaker
Thomaes	Pitman		1466		
Fransoys	Pitte, vanden		1465		painter
Jacop	Pitte, vanden		1454	1461	
Pieter	Plaatzke		1454	1464	baker
Reynier	Plaatse, vanden		1479-1480		furrier
Pieter	Plackard	f. Hendrics	1450		
Loy	Plaet		1454	1472	carpenter
vincent	Plaute		1459	1468	
Adriaen	Polet		1472		turner
Bertholomeeus	Portere, de		1466		
Jacop	Pots		1451		shipper
Jacob	Potterye		1467		broker
Jan	Potterye		1464		
Jan	Potterye, de		1454		smith
Jan	Poucke, van	f. Joris	1479-1480		rosarymaker
Jan	Praet, van		1454	1479-80	official in linen-hall
Jan	Prest		1454	1456-59	dyer
Philips	Prest		1460	1477	
Jacob	Pestroo		1459		
Hubert	Prouvoost, le		1453	1456-59	
Lambrecht	Pryke		1461		
Bane	Pulleen, van		1455		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Bave	Pynync		1472		scabbard-maker
Gillis	Pypere, de		1461	1477	
Jan	Quaremond, van		1459		
Rogelier	Quaremond, van		1459		
Jan	Quelie		1460	1463	
Jacob	Quintin		1469		shipper
Jan	Rabuis		1454		
Ghyselbrecht	Rade, van		1470		tin-potmaker
Oste	Rade, vanden		1468		furrier
Thomaes	Raemporte, van		1460		weaver
Joris	Raes		1479-1480		fuller
Pieter	Raet, de		1460	1468	
Jan	Rake, van		1455		
Jorkin	Rake, vanden		1452	1456-59	ramen , cloth officials
Heindric	Raywaerd		1468		labourer (in oorstellyn)
Jan	Renneke, van		1453		
Roegaer	Reustaes		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Reveraerd		1460		
Cornelis	Reymboudt		1467		corn-measurer
Jacob	Reytin		1478		merchant
Jacob	Reyvaerdy		1480		
Jan	Ridtsaerd		1452	1462	
Joris	Ridtsaerd		1455	1464	
Gauthijer	Rijquaerd		1454		doubletmaker
Anthuenis	Rijsele, van		1450	1486	glover
Pieters	Riquaerd		1479-1480		tiler
Colaert	Robytaelgr		1479-1480		town cook
Casin	Roegaers		1454		
Jan	Roels	f. Pieter	1479-1480		carpenter

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jan	Rogiers		1468		hatter/ bonnetmaker
Lambrecht	Rombaut	meester (77)	1467		comb-maker
Jan	Rosseel	van Alle	1454	1456-59	
Victor	Rosseel		1453	1461	barber
Adriaen	Rovere, de		1461		
Jan	Rovere, de		1453	1467	
Jacob	Ruddere, de		1452	1470	
Pieter	Ruddere, de		1462		shipper
Clais	Ruebins	the old (from 1486)	1465		tailor
Jacob	Rulle, de		1460		
Pieter	Rute		1475		scale-maker
Joos	Ruusbrouc, van		1453	1468	
Jan	Ruwe, de		1455		wine tax-collector
Gillis	Rybiere, vanden		1454		
Jan	Rykeman		1454	1456-59	
Gabreyeel	Sanders		1469	1471	hatter/ bonnetmaker
Jacob	Scaec		1452		
Jacob	Scakyer		1478		copyist
Willem	Sceeluwaerd		1451	1468	wine carrier
Willem	Sceeluwaerd		1461		fleece-weaver
Jan	Scelnegheem, van		1479-1480		armourer
Jan	Schelphaeghe		1470	1479-80	armourer
Colaert	Scochtijn		1463	1468	
Jan	Scoutharijnc		1454		tax collector, visscherien
Pieter	Scriec, van	called 'Platt'	1454		
Fransoys	Scrodelijnc		1453		potter
Ceelkin	Scuere, vanden	Melis	1469		miller

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Heyndric	Scuere, vanden		1450	1456-59	
Olyvier	Scykel		1453	1456-59	
Jan	Sijb	the old	1463	1478	clerk of the Franc
Cautsoen	Sint Michiel, de		1452	1456-59	
Anthuenis	Sint Omaer, van		1469		tiler
Pauwels	Sint Omaers, van		1454		
Gillis	Slake, vanden		1455	1479-80	
Govaert	Sluusman		1468	1470	beer carrier
Jan	Smit, de		1454		basketweaver
Pauwels	Smit, van	f. Moriss	1449	1456-59	
Gillis	Smout		1478		smith
Jacob	Smout		1478		smith
Vincent	Smout		1463	1468	smith
Heynderyc	Snackendale, van		1454	1456-59	plumber
Jan	Sosesuel		1461		
Joris	Spotte		1454	1456-59	
pieter	Spotte		1456		millar
Oste	Stade		1460		cardmaker
Boudin	Stadijnx		1453		
Jan	Stalin		1463		baker
Jan	Stasin		1465		baker
Joos	Stichele, vanden		1454	1461	mead-tax collector
Anthuenis	Storme		1453		
Pieter	Straete, vanden		1471		brewer
Pieter	Straetmaker, de		1453	1456-59	
Roelandt	Stroobyer		1468		tailor
Gillis	Styl		1467		shipper
Jan	Symoens		1473		baker
Wouter	Symoens		1451	1456-59	

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Anthuenis	Symyngoen		1459		
Jan	Tassche, van		1455		
Heyndryc	Temmerman		1453	1456-59	
Pieter	Temmerman		1454	1456-59	
Willem	Tijke		1455		
Jan	Torcoy, du		1465		
Colyn	Toyt, de		1453	1464	
Pieter	Treveraardt		1461		
Jan	Tricht, van		1454		tailor
Colyn	Troys, de		1454		
Roegier	Troys, van		1454		painter
Jan	Trulit, van		1453	1456-59	
Jan	Tsaseul		1454		
Jan	Tsolles		1452	1477	clerk
Melsyor	Tsolles		1460		official, Vogelmarkt
Joos	Tsolles		1454	1461	
Diederic	Tye, van		1463		glazer
Aernout	Uphove, vanden		1466		tanner
Joris	Utsaardt		1454	1456-59	
Anthuenis	Vacht, de		1454	1461	wine tax-collector
Jan	Vaekgy, de		1461		
Mathys	Vaghtere, de		1460		
Jan	Valke		1453	1456-59	baker
Corneil	Valkenare, de		1477		
Gillis	Vane, vanden		1455	1472	
Thomas	Vardyc, van		1468		cobbler
Jan	Varent, vanden		1459		
Heyndryc	Varyncole, van		1454		
Anthuenis	Veghelman		1479-80		
Jan	Velde, vanden		1452	1479-80	fruitmerchant

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Michiel	Visch, de		1454	1456-59	
Williem	Vische, vanden		1468		
Robrecht	Vischeryc, vanden		1454	1479-80	
Clais	Visely, de		1454	1456-59	official in cloth-hall
Marten	Visscherye, vanden		1479-1480		merchant
Jacob	Vlamync		1479-1480		
Cornelis	Vooghe, de		1473		carder
Gheeraert	Voorde, vanden		1469		brewer
Pieter	Voorde, vanden		1466		carpenter
Willem	Voorde, vanden		1472		weaver
Jacob	Vos, de	Meester	1455	1463	potter
Jan	Vos, de		1454		fletcher
Tsaloot	Vrancke		1454	1467	
Willem	Vreeinde, de		1454	1465	
Joris	Vroede, de		1463		fletcher
Jan	Vryese, de		1454		potter
Jan	Vryzeel		1460		
Hughe	Vyerlinc		1471		tavenier
Adriaen	Vync, de		1470		clerk
Christoffels	Vync, de		1478		cabinet-maker
Jan	Vyne, van		1454	1479-80	dyer
Jan	Waerdeluc		1452		
Cornelis	Waghe		1459		barber
Hanekin	Waghe		1469		scale-maker
Jan	Walgherlync		1470		mason
Victoor	Walgherlync		1453	1461	
Adriaen	Walle, vande		1453	1477	furrier
Jacob	Walle, vande		1454	1473	tax collector, pondere
Jan	Walle, vande		1454	1466	beer-tax collector

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jozef	Walle, Vande		1471		warden of the soap
Jooris	Wallerghes, van		1452	1456-59	
Boudin	Wallyn		1455	1466	
Gillis	Wanbac		1454	1468	
Chrispain	Wands		1455	1455	
Joris	Wandyn		1470		
Pieter	Wante		1471		shearer
Gillis	Wapoel		1460		warden-selling English wool
Jacob	Warre		1460		shipper
Diederic	Wede, vanden		1479-1480		beer carrier
Jan	Weede, vanden		1455	1467	
Lievin	Weede, vanden		1454		
Joris	Weeghe, vanden		1478		armourer
Mathys	Weerkins		1454		
Leenert	Weeze, de		1472		cobbler
Jan	Weezel, de		1468	1475	
Pieter	Werst		1460		
Pieter	Werst, vanden		1454	1473	fleece-weaver
Heyndric	Wert, de		1452	1472	
Jacob	Wert, de		1466		brewer
Martin	Westvoorde, van		1463		dyer
Mathys	Westvoorde, van		1478		dyer
Pieter	Westvoorde, van	f. Pauwels	1470		official in cloth-hall
Jan	Wettere, van		1455	1477	
Cornelis	Weyts		1473		tailor
Jacob	Weyts		1453	1475	warden of the soap
Jan	Wielaucke		1463		
Pieter	Wiele, vanden		1455		

first name	surname	other name	entry	death	profession
Jan	Wijts		1454	1461	
Willem	Willaerd		1477		labourer
Adriaen	Willemaert		1472		mason
Jan	Willeman		1479-1480		labourer
Pieter	Willeman		1458		
Pieter	Willemans		1470		armourer
Willem	Willems, f.		1454	1474	
Gillis	Wilyers	Candy	1454		
Heindrik	Wissel		1479-1480		cake-baker
Cornelis	Wouters		1479-1480		mason
Rutgheer	Wreede, de		1453	1456-59	
Fransoys	Wyc, van		1471	1478	beer carrier
Jan	Wyc, van	f. Fransoys	1478		beer carrier
Jan	Wyndt, de		1472		fletcher
Corneils	Wysselberghe, van		1479-1480		baker
Jan	y Boryjje		1454		
Cornelis	Zaghere	f. Jans	1451		
Pieter	Zame, de		1471		tiler
Pieter	Zande, van		1455		
Adriaen	Zanghere, de		1450	1456-59	
Jacob	Zatyt		1477		baker
Pieter	Zaudtvliete		1460		
Willem	Zeeghers		1454	1456-59	
Pieter	Zeleraerd		1454	1456-59	
Jan	Zemeke, van		1455	1464	
Jan	Zoetelync		1479-1480		currier
Heynryc	Zoetemont		1454	1456-59	cobbler
Jan	Zolre, vanden		1455	1465	
Pieter	Zudder, de		1453	1456-59	
Gheraerd	Zutty		1460		merchant
Joris	Zwandijn		1468		broker

SAMENVATTING

Gilden van handboog- en kruisboogschutters verschenen in Europa in de vroege 14^{de} eeuw. Ze waren al vaak het voorwerp van historisch onderzoek uit verschillende oogpunten, maar de gildebroeders zelf en hun positie in de stedelijke samenleving zijn nog te weinig bestudeerd. Hieraan komt het artikel van Laura Crombie tegemoet door dergelijk onderzoek te voeren naar de Brugse schuttersgilden in de 15^{de} eeuw, als onderdeel van een bredere studie waarmee de auteur bezig is. Zij schetst eerst kort het ontstaan van de gilden, hun verenigingsleven en hun godsdienstige activiteiten en gaat in op de functie van de schutterscompetities waaraan de Brugse Sint-Jorisgilde en Sint-Sebastiaansgilde deelnamen in Vlaanderen en erbuiten. Hierin toonden ze niet alleen hun schutterskunde maar smeedden ze tevens netwerken en droegen de eer van hun stad uit. Dan volgt de analyse van de politieke, economische en sociale status van de individuele gildebroeders, voornamelijk gebaseerd op een ledenlijst van de Sint-Jorisgilde en haar 15^{de}-eeuwse rekeningen en op de gelijkaardige rekeningen van de Sint-Sebastiaansgilde. Hieruit blijkt dat onder de gildebroeders zowel edelen te vinden waren als leden van andere vooraanstaande stedelijke families, ook leden van de stadsmagistraat, belastingontvangers en belastingbetalers, ambachtsheden van alle slag en van verschillende niveaus en leden van andere sociale en godsdienstige groepen zoals de ridders van de Witte Beer, de rederijerskamers, en de broederschappen van de Drogenboom, Hulsterlo, Rozebeke en Onze-Lieve-Vrouw ter Sneeuw. Beide schuttersgilden vertegenwoordigden dus een brede doorsnede van de sociale groepen in Brugge. Ook familierelaties speelden een rol in de lidmaatschappen. Het besluit is dat de Brugse schuttersgilden belangrijke en complexe groepen waren in de stad. Zij vertegenwoordigden een brede scala van de stadsbevolking en kunnen niet simpelweg als elitair worden afgedaan. Na deze analyse volgen een glossarium van beroepsnamen en vier tabellen, met achtereenvolgens de 54 ambachtsgilden van de stadsmilitie van 1436, de andere beroepen, de leden van de kruisbooggilde en die van de handbooggilde.

(André Vandewalle)