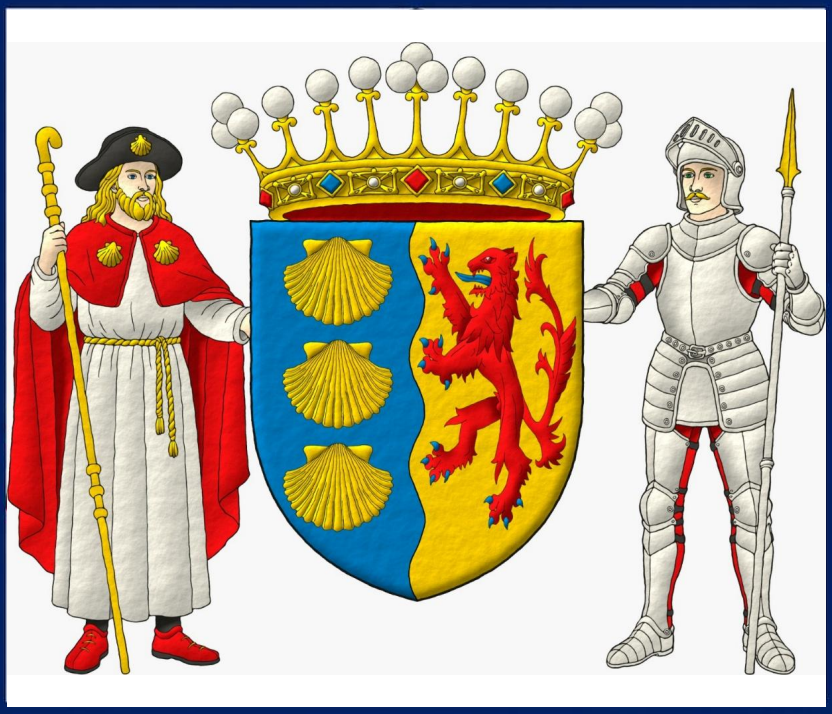
Grand

Armorial of the Order of Saint James in Holland
Edition: August 2026



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Introduction

Heraldry as a mirror of history, kinship and solidarity

When you open an armorial, you are in fact opening an illustrated history book. Each coat of arms tells something about a person, a family, a manor, a community or an ideal in colours, lines and symbols. A lion can represent courage and sovereign authority, an eagle strength and loftiness, while a shell can refer to both a pilgrimage and the apostle Saint James. Heraldry is therefore much more than mere decoration: it forms a visual language in which origins, kinship, dignity, memory and solidarity come together.

This Armorial of the Order of Saint James in Holland has been compiled to collect and preserve the coats of arms of persons who have a significant place in the history and tradition of the Order. It includes both historical coats of arms and coats of arms of contemporary members. This book not only aims to provide a nice overview, but also to contribute to the preservation of a centuries-old European cultural tradition.

The origins of heraldry

Heraldry developed in Western Europe during the twelfth century. At a time when knights increasingly wore helmets that largely covered their faces, a need arose for clearly recognizable signs. These were applied to shields, banners, horse covers and later also on clothing and seals. Although recognition on the battlefield played a role, heraldry did not arise exclusively from military necessity. Knight tournaments, use of seals, ownership, inheritance law and administrative representation also contributed greatly to its development.

The oldest known coats of arms were initially personal identification marks. In the course of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries they increasingly became hereditary and linked to families, areas and lordships. A coherent system of rules and customs emerged. For example, fixed colors and metals were used, animals and objects were given recognizable stylized shapes and rules emerged for the way in which coats of arms could be distinguished, combined and transferred.

The science that deals with describing, explaining and registering coats of arms is called heraldry. The formal description of a coat of arms is called blazoning. Proper blazoning allows a coat of arms to be accurately reconstructed, even when no original image has been preserved. The description is decisive; the artistic execution may differ slightly within the heraldic rules and style periods.

Coats of Arms as signs of kinship

In thirteenth-century heraldry in particular, close family ties, marriages and political connections are often hidden behind the various coats of arms. Shared colors, recurring figures and variations on the same basic shape may indicate a common origin or connection between different branches of a genus. A stem, a changed color, an added star, or some other minor distinction could be enough to distinguish a family branch from the main stem.

A medieval coat of arms should therefore not be viewed solely in isolation. Only when several coats of arms are placed next to each other do certain mutual connections become visible. The coat of arms thus becomes, as it were, a map of family relations. Behind the shields appear blood relations, marriage policy, hereditary succession, feudal ties and mutual obligations.

This is of special significance for the study of the early knights who, according to historical tradition, were associated with the Order of Saint James in Holland. The similarity and relationship between different coats of arms can shed light on the close family ties within the Dutch and surrounding knighthood. These nobles did not stand next to each other as separate persons, but were part of an intricate network of lineages, lordships, feudal relationships and personal loyalties.

Heraldry, lordships and sovereign politics

In addition to genealogical coherence, the geographical location of the associated lordships also plays an important role. When the residences, castles, possessions and areas of power of the knights involved are placed on a map, a remarkable spatial image emerges. The lordships were spread over strategically important parts of Holland and the surrounding areas: along rivers, trade routes, coastal regions, border areas and accesses to cities and administrative centers important to the county.

This topographical distribution makes it plausible that not only personal appreciation, courtly culture or piety played a role in the choice and elevation of knights. Political, administrative and defensive considerations may also have been important. After all, a count had to exercise his authority over an area in which transport and communication were slow and in which local nobles had land, fortified houses, men and regional influence.

From that perspective, the composition of the knighthood around Count Floris V can also be regarded as a carefully constructed network of trust and power. By connecting influential nobles from different areas to himself and to each other, the count was able to expand his administrative reach, guard important access roads and strengthen the defense of the county. A knightly bond could thus be at the same time a badge of honour, a personal bond of trust and an instrument of sovereign policy.

The coats of arms of these knights therefore not only tell who they were, but also where their power was located and with whom they were connected. Family, territory and politics come together in these coats of arms. The mutual relationships show the social structure of the knighthood, while the location of the lordships reveals a geographical pattern that may have been related to the defense and administrative cohesion of the county.

Against this background, it is obvious that Floris V did not act exclusively ceremonially or symbolically when he elevated nobles to knighthood within the Order of Saint James in Holland. The selection of knights may also have served to bind loyal nobles more closely to the count's authority and to form a political and defensive network around Holland. Although not every single intention can be proven directly from surviving sources, the

combination of heraldry, genealogy and historical topography provides a convincing framework for this interpretation

Heraldry through the Centuries

In the Middle Ages, carrying a coat of arms was not exclusively reserved for kings, princes and nobles. Clergy, cities, craft guilds, universities and non-noble citizens also started using coats of arms. However, certain rank insignia, crowns, helmets and shield holders were linked to a specific social or legal position. A coat of arms in itself was therefore not automatically proof of nobility.

Coats of Arms fulfilled various functions over the centuries. They were used on seals,
above entrance gates, in churches and funerary chapels, on banners, coins, stained glass windows, book bindings and utensils. In a society where not everyone could read, heraldry offered an immediately recognizable and relatively sustainable form of communication.

From the late Middle Ages, the coat of arms gradually lost its direct military function. Due to changing warfare and the advent of firearms, personal recognition on the battlefield became less important. However, heraldry did not disappear. On the contrary: it continued to develop as a sign of family identity, dignity, legal status, administrative authority and historical continuity.

Knightly orders also developed their own visual language. Crosses, chains, stars, ribbons and medallions made visible that the wearer belonged to a community that was bound by certain values, duties and traditions. When a personal coat of arms is surrounded by the chain or decoration of an order, a meeting occurs between two identities: that of the individual coat of arms and that of the community of which he or she is a part.

The Significance for the Order of Saint James in Holland

For the Order of Saint James in Holland, heraldry has a special significance. The Order connects its identity with the historical world of knighthood, Christian charity, loyalty, service and brotherhood. The scallop naturally occupies a central place in this. For centuries, the shell has been used as the identifying mark of pilgrims on their way to the tomb of the apostle James the Greater in Santiago de Compostella. She therefore became a symbol of perseverance, reflection, protection and traveling a life path together.

A book of arms of the Order is therefore more than a collection of individual coats of arms. It makes visible that each member has their own origins, life history and personality, but at the same time is part of a larger whole. The surrounding chain and the medallion of the Order express this connection. The personal coat of arms remains unique, while the communal decorations remind us of shared values and responsibilities.

This connection takes on an extra dimension with the historical coats of arms. They not only demonstrate individual knightly dignity, but also reveal the family ties, territorial relations and political structures of their time. Together they form, as it were, a heraldic network around the count: a community of related and interconnected nobles, whose lordships together covered an important part of the administrative and defensive landscape of the county.

This book also has a documentary purpose. Heraldry is only sustainable when coats of arms are carefully described, depicted consistently and preserved for future generations. Without registration, meanings can be lost, colors can be incorrectly copied and symbols can change unintentionally. A coat of arms is therefore both a work of art and a historical register.

Heraldry in the Present Day

In our time, heraldry has completely lost its original military function, but has retained its cultural and social significance. States, provinces, municipalities, universities, churches, armed forces, associations, knighthoods and families still use coats of arms. They provide continuity in a world that is constantly changing and connect the present with the past.

At the same time, heraldry is nowadays studied with a more critical and scientific view. Not every old attribution can be considered historically proven without further research. Images, seals, genealogies, chronicles and later traditions must be assessed in their time and context. A responsible armorial therefore distinguishes where possible between documented historical data, plausible reconstructions, traditional traditions and modern designs.

The combination of heraldry, genealogy and historical geography offers special research opportunities. A single coat of arms tells the story of a person or gender; a coherent set of coats of arms can make family connections visible; and the linking of those coats of arms to lordships, castles and areas of power can provide insight into the administrative, political and defensive organization of a medieval landscape.

It is also important to emphasize that carrying a coat of arms does not necessarily mean that someone is of nobility. In the Netherlands and many other European countries, in addition to noble heraldry, there is also a long tradition of civil, ecclesiastical, urban and association heraldry. A contemporary coat of arms can be legitimately designed or adopted, provided that no rights of others are violated and no rank marks are used to which the coat of arms cannot claim.

Good heraldry is not a random collection of beautiful images. It requires simplicity, recognisability, symbolic coherence and respect for existing rules and traditions. At the same time, heraldry has never completely stood still. Every century has left its own drawing style, from the powerful simplicity of medieval seals to the richly elaborated weaponry of later centuries.

Modern coats of arms can also portray new professions, ideals and life histories, as long as they continue to speak within the recognizable language of heraldry.

A Living Heritage

This armorial aims to connect past and present. It pays tribute to the historical persons who, according to sources and tradition, are associated with the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland, and also gives a place to those who promote the values of the Order in the present.

This involves both respect and scientific modesty. Heraldry can make history visible, but it cannot replace missing sources. Where certainty exists, it should be accurately stated; where only tradition, probability or reconstruction is available, this should be stated honestly. It is precisely this care that gives a historical armorial its value and credibility.

May this book, therefore, not be viewed solely as a collection of colorful shields, but as a tangible testimony to human identity and interconnectedness. After all, behind every coat of arms there is a person; behind every symbol a story; behind corresponding coats of arms often a family bond; and behind the geographical distribution of the lordships possibly a well-considered political and defensive plan.

Seen in this way, heraldry does not belong exclusively to the past. It is a living heritage: an age-old visual language that still allows us to show who we are, where we come from, with whom we are connected and what values we want to collectively stand for.

Sources and Methodology

This introduction is based on generally accepted knowledge about the history of heraldry and on historical publications about Count Floris of the medieval county of Holland. For the development and use of coats of arms, use has been made of works by Michel Pastoureau, Thomas Woodcock and John Martin Robinson, C. Pama and J.B. Reed step.

The life and sovereign policy of Floris V include the Rhyme Chronicle of Holland by Melis Stoke, the work Floris V by F.W.N. Hugenholtz and Counts of Holland by D.E.H. de Boer and E.H.P. Cordfunke consulted. His castle building and defensive policy also used the research of Nancy Lambregts and Rob Gruben into the strategic considerations of William II and Floris V.

The similarities between the thirteenth-century coats of arms may indicate kinship and close family ties. The location of the associated lordships also provides an indication that political, administrative and defensive considerations may also have played a role in the choice of the knights. This is a historically based interpretation, but cannot be proven for every single elevation with a contemporary written source.

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Historical Armorial of the “Order of Saint James in Holland”

Historical Armorial of the “Order of Saint James in Holland”

The Armorial has been compiled with great care and with respect for history. We have relied on the available historical sources, but are also largely dependent on the transmission of these data and written sources from the 16th century. Nevertheless, we hope that you will enjoy this tradition, history and cultural experience. We will start with our first Grand Master Count Floris V of Holland and Zeeland and lord of Friesland.



The First Grand Master of the “Order of Saint James in Holland”



Grand Master



Drs. A. (Albert) H.Chr. de Bruijn, M.D., GMOSJ

Chancellor



Drs. Ing. G. (Gert) F.W. Kol, KOSJ

Treasurer



Mevr. Drs. A. (Annelies) Jansen, LLB, DOSJ

Knight



Don A.G.M. Smits, ROSJ

Knight



Drs. M. (Michiel) Schillhorn van Veen, ROSJ

Knight



F. (Floris) O.P. de Boer, ROSJ

Knight



J. (John) Ooms, ROSJ

Knight



Prof. Dr. H.H. (Herbert) Prins, ROSJ

Knight



R. (Ron) Haveman, ROSJ

Dame



Mevr. A. (Alexandra) R.A. Kol, DOSJ

Knight

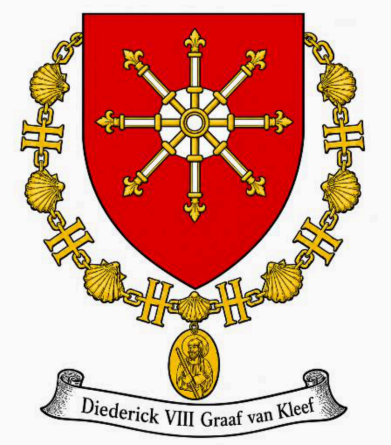


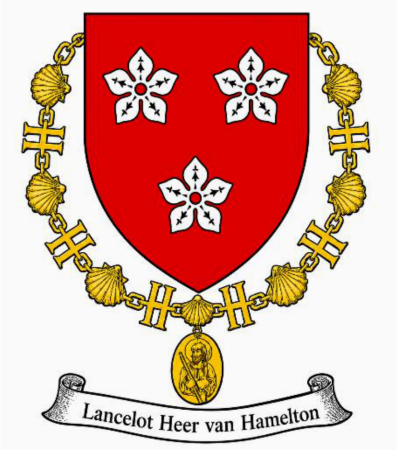
J. (Jeroen) Ooms, ROSJ

The First Twelve Nobles in the Order of Saint James in Holland.

Count Floris V of Holland and Zeeland and lord of Friesland, in 1290 installed 12 nobles in his newly founded order of Knighthood, now known as "Order of Saint James in Holland" previously also known as the Order of the Counts or the Order of the Shell, with Saint James the Greater as patron Saint, who was also the patron Saint of his Chapel in The Hague and of The Hague itself. As history has taught us, Saint James the Greater was an important Saint at that period in history with regard to the earlier Crusades and the struggle for the Catholic Faith. Due to the grave of this Saint in Santiago de Compostella and the pilgrimage to this grave, the faith in Saint James the Greater was very alive during that period.

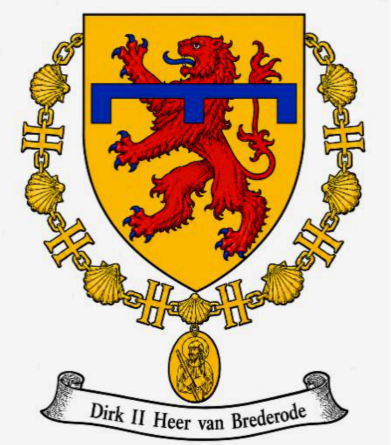
Count Floris V installed in an investiture in the recently completed Ridderzaal in The Hague, in the presence of Bishop Elect Jan van Nassau, the aforementioned 12 nobles whose coats of arms we will now display with the Shell Necklace.

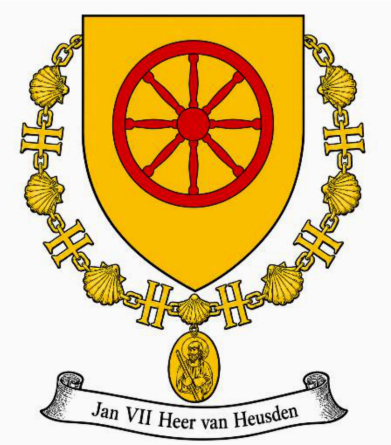


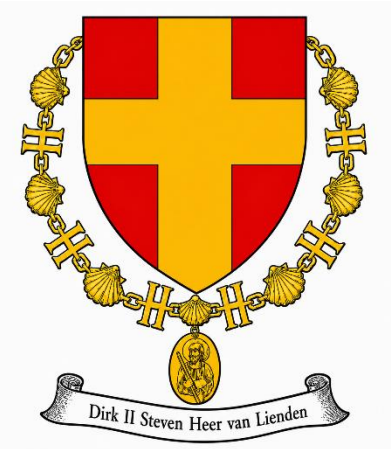


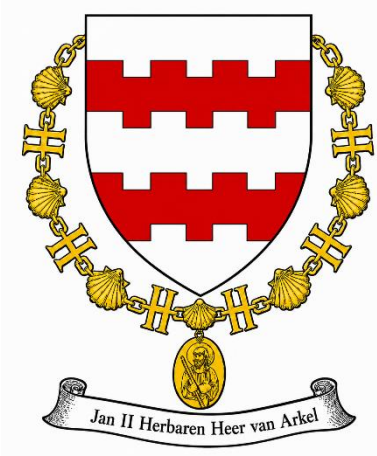


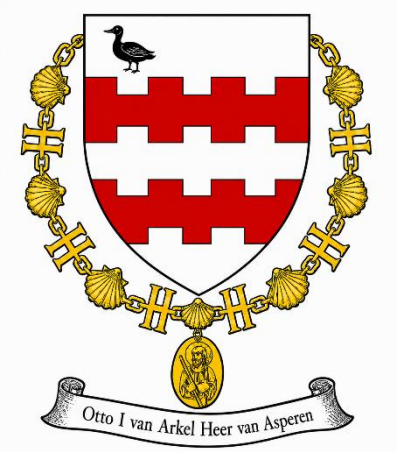


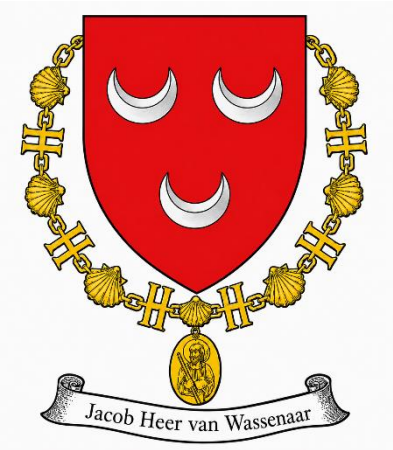




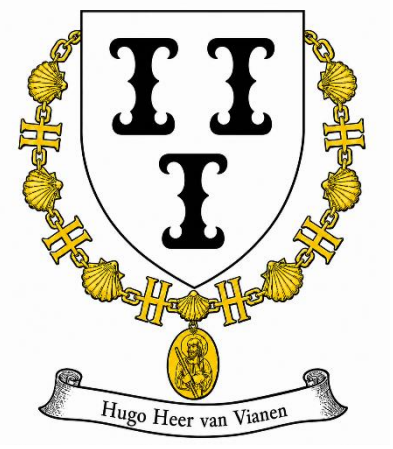












Bishop-Elect



Jan van Nassau

How did we arrive at these lists of Knights? This is a particularly interesting and compelling story, and one that continues to invite further research. Below follows a broadly chronological account of how the preceding first twelve Knights and the subsequent thirteenth-century list of Knights came into being.

The Chronological Chain of the Source Tradition

1. Early 14th and 15th centuries – The 'Clerck' and the Bavarian Chronicles

- **The terms: Order of the Counts & The Order with the Shell Necklace**

• The story: The start of the tradition begins shortly after the death of Count Floris V (1296). An anonymous clerk (the Clerck from the Low Countries near the Sea) describes an exclusive count's knightly brotherhood: the Order of the Counts, established to seal the loyalty of the Dutch nobility to the count's house. Later, in the Bavarian and Hainaut chronicles from the 15th century, the term shifts to its visual appearance: the Order with the Shell Necklace. In the Middle Ages, wearing such a precious chain with pilgrim shells was the ultimate proof of status, knighthood and loyalty to the count.

2. 1517 – Cornelis Aurelius: The transition to Saint Jacob

- **The core work: Divisional Chronicle (1517).**

• The story: The humanist monk Cornelis Aurelius lays the formal literary foundation. He is the first to replace the medieval popular name "Shell Necklace" with a Latin patronal name: the Order of Saint James. Aurelius describes how Floris V solemnly institutes the knighthood in the Knights' Hall in The Hague. Although he does not yet provide complete lists of names, he does sketch the first outlines of the knight groups surrounding the count.

3. 1601 – Jean François le Petit: The man of the successive groups of knights

- **The core work: La Grande Chronique de Hollande... (1601).**

• The story: Le Petit is the crucial link when it comes to the successive groups of knights. He adopts Aurelius' basic story, but expands the registers substantially. He notes entire series of successive generations of nobles, especially from the later Dutch and Zeeland nobility. Large, powerful noble families such as Van Renesse, Van Borssele and Van Cruningen owe their explicit mention as knights in this order directly to the work of Le Petit.

4. 1626 – Christophorus Butkens: Focus on the first twelve knights

- **The core work: Annales généalogiques de la maison de Lynden (1626).**

• The story: The Antwerp Cistercian monk Christophorus Butkens radically focuses his sights on the absolute initial phase of the order. He specifically codifies the very first group of twelve knights (with Dirk VII of Cleves as primus inter pares). Together with the count they formed the fixed, constitutional maximum of thirteen members. Methodologically, Butkens is very interesting because he applies early source criticism: he delivers fierce ones in his book

• criticism of his predecessor Le Petit, whose knighthood lists he accuses of a lack of hard evidence and exact tournament dates.

5. 1672 – Elias Ashmole: The International Canonization

• The core work: The Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (1672).

• The story: The definitive crown on the historiographical work comes from the influential English herald at arms Elias Ashmole. In his worldwide known standard work on the most important European knighthood orders, he reserves a prominent place for the Order of Saint James. He compiled and collected the knightly series of his predecessors (Le Petit, Butkens and the French historian Jules Chifflet). In doing so, he definitively anchored the tradition of the thirteen founders and their successors in international historiography.

Historiographical Synthesis

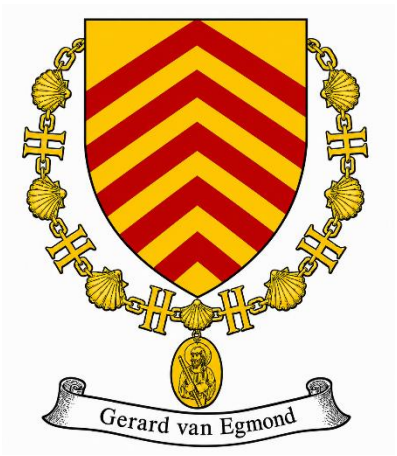
The historical knight series of the Order of Saint James have grown organically over the centuries. The oldest medieval chronicles described the order from its political function (Order of the Counts) or its appearance (Shell Necklace). Aurelius (1517) gave the order its definitive, religious name. Le Petit (1601) subsequently expanded to the successive groups of the Dutch and Zeeland nobility, after which Butkens (1626) specified the exact names of the very first twelve knights. Thanks to their international dissemination by Ashmole (1672), these linked sources still form the foundation of our current knowledge of the order.



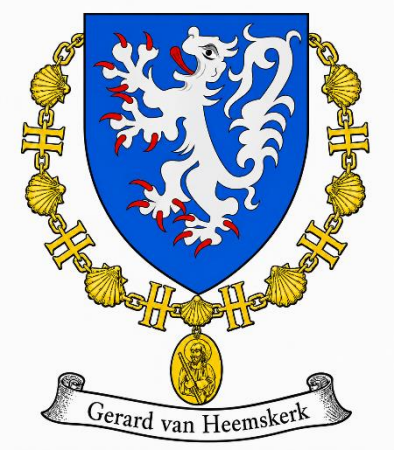
The investiture by Floris V in the Ridderzaal in The Hague of the first 12 nobles as Knight in the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland.

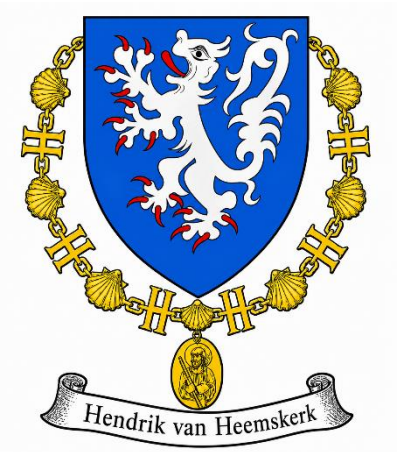

Jan I Graaf van Holland

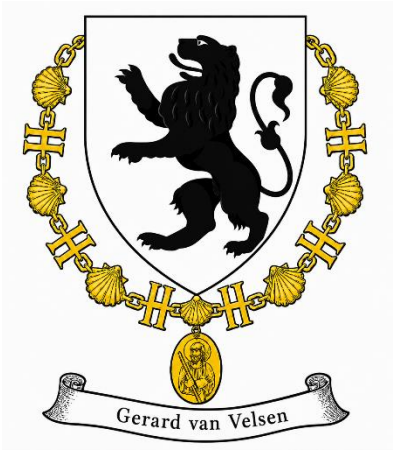

Willem van Egmond

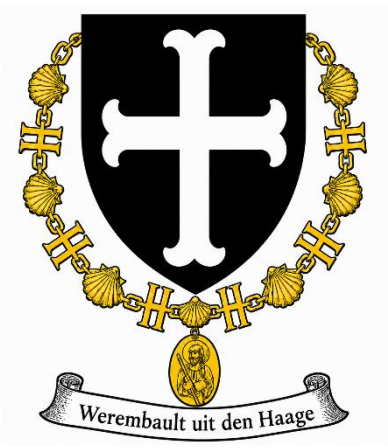

Gerard van Egmond

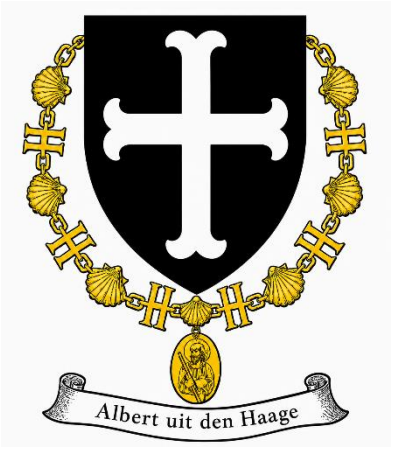

Arnoud van Heemskerk

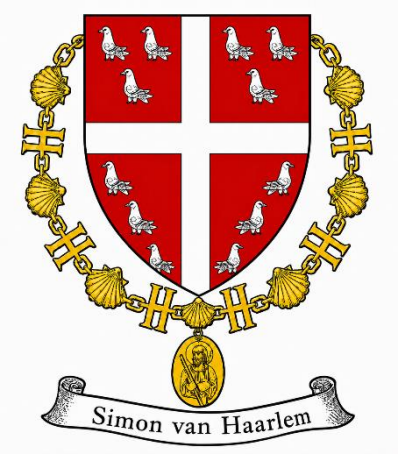

Gerard van Heemskerk

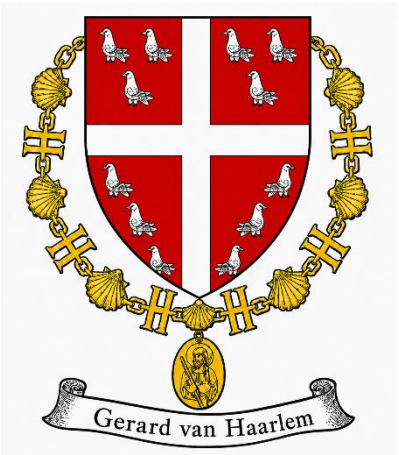

Hendrik van Heemskerk

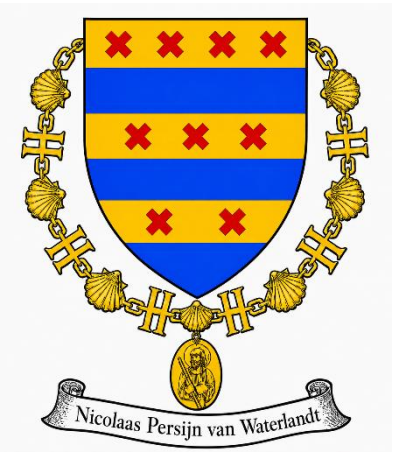

Gerard van Velsen

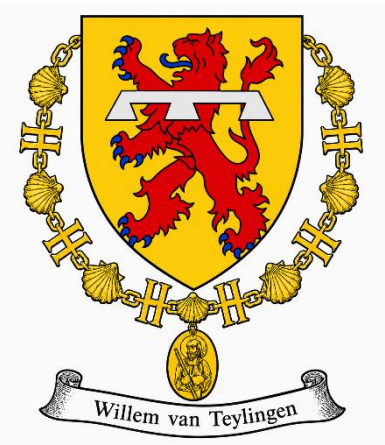

Werembault uit den Haage

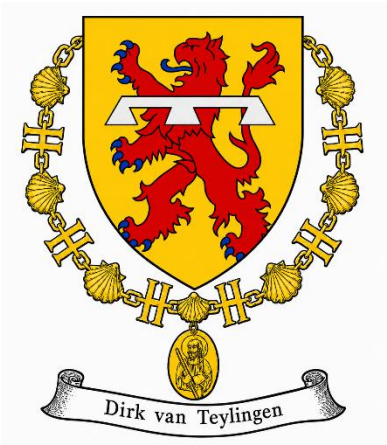

Albert uit den Haage

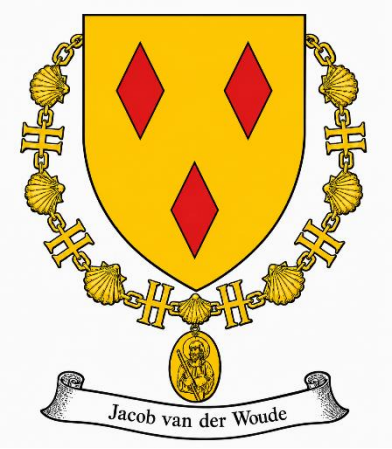

Simon van Haarlem

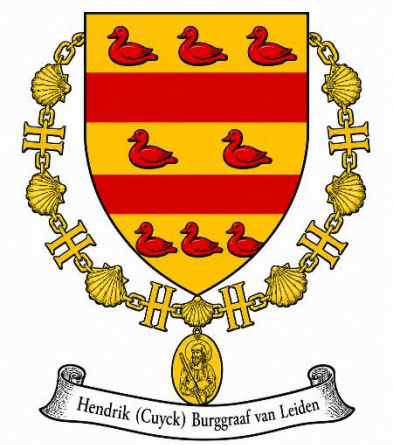

Gerard van Haarlem

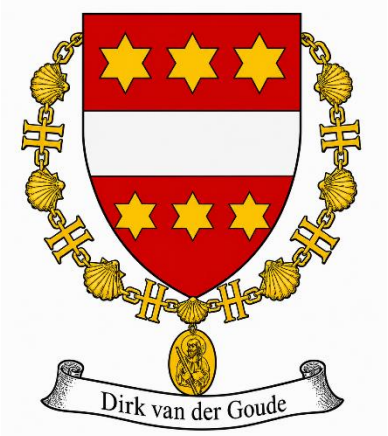

Nicolaas Persijn van Waterlandt

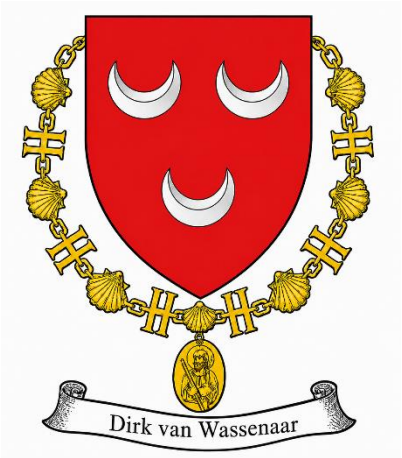

Willem van Teylingen

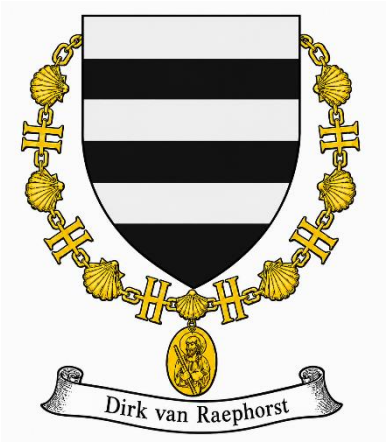

Dirk van Teylingen

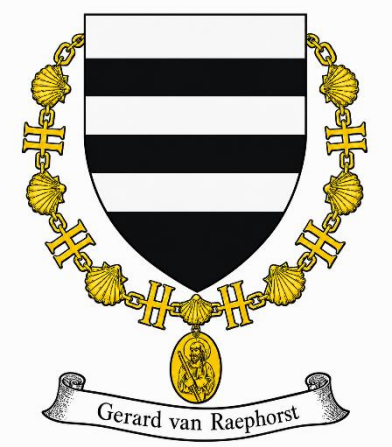

Jacob van der Woude

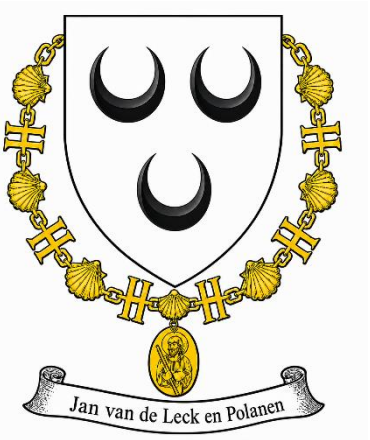

Hendrik (Cuyck) Burggraaf van Leiden

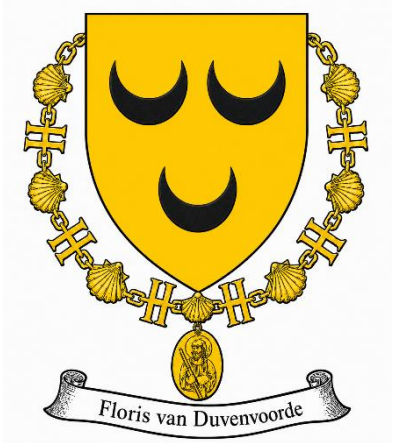

Dirk van der Goude

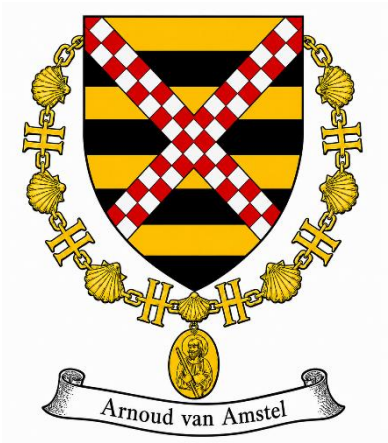

Dirk van Wassenaar

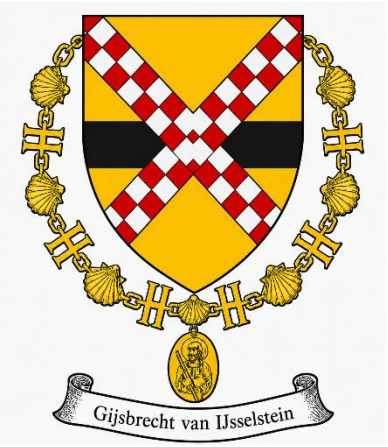

Dirk van Raephorst

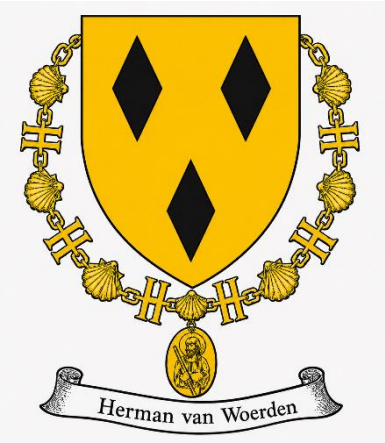

Gerard van Raephorst

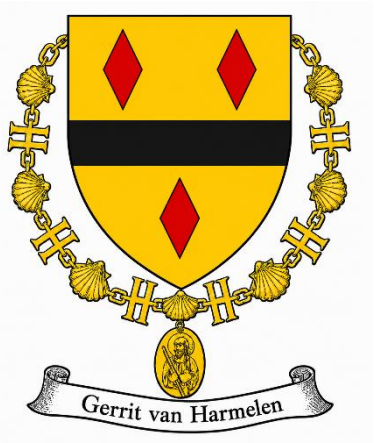

Jan van de Leck en Polanen

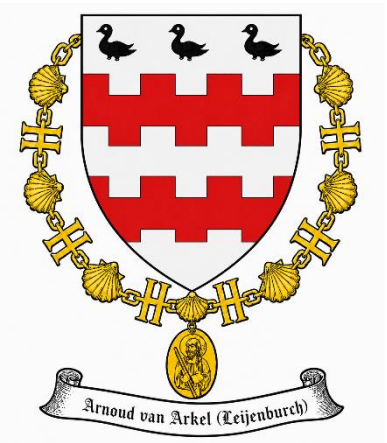

Floris van Duvenvoorde

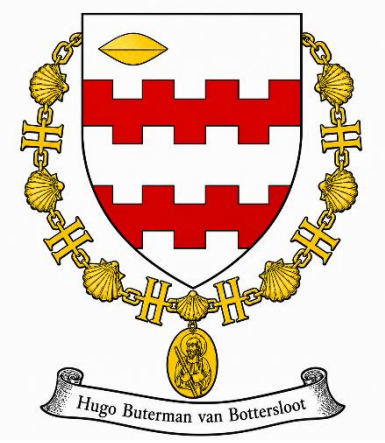

Arnoud van Amstel

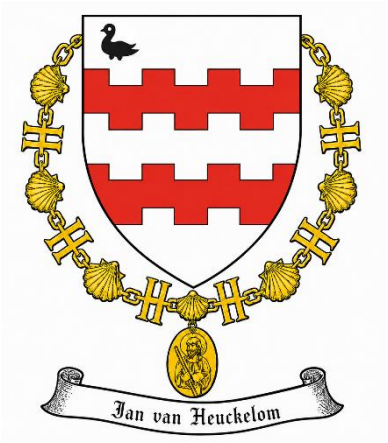

Gijsbrecht van IJsselstein

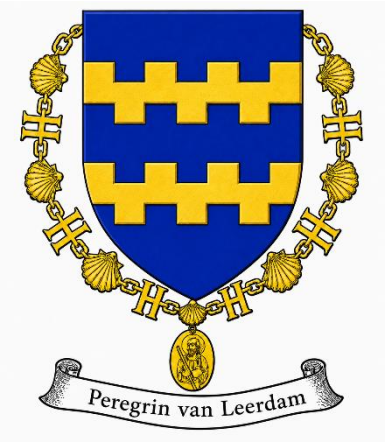

Herman van Woerden

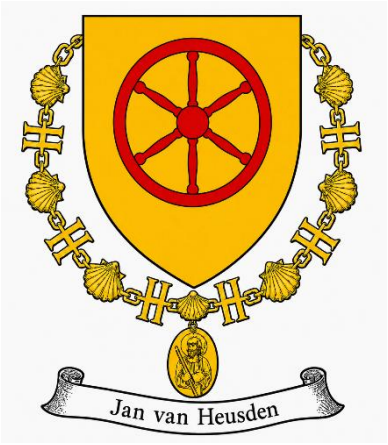

Gerrit van Harmelen

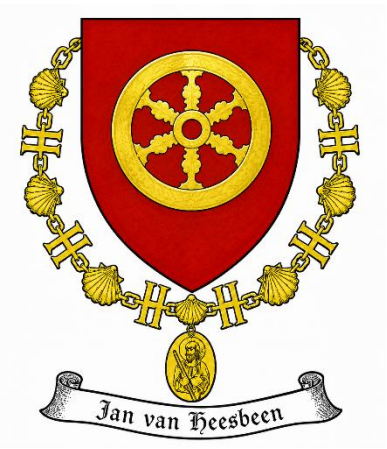

Arnoud van Arkel (Leijenburch)

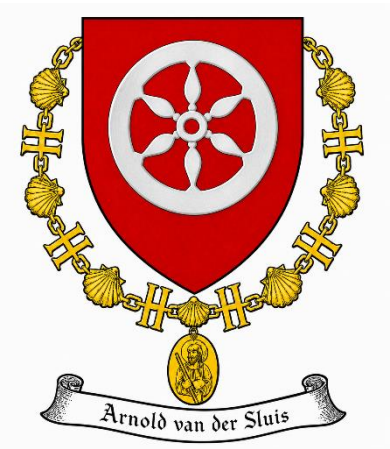

Hugo Buterman van Bottersloot

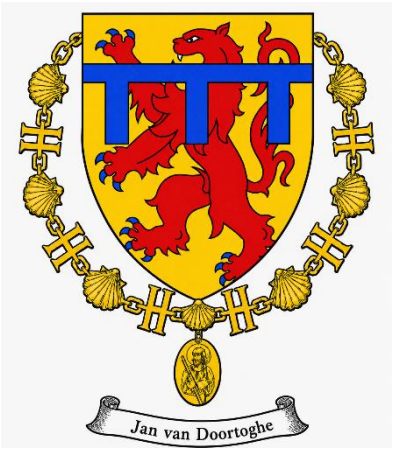

Jan van Heuckelom

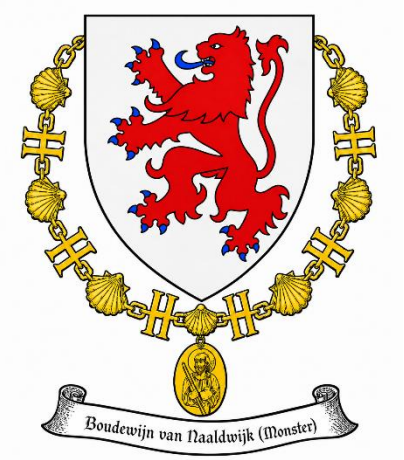

Peregrin van Leerdam

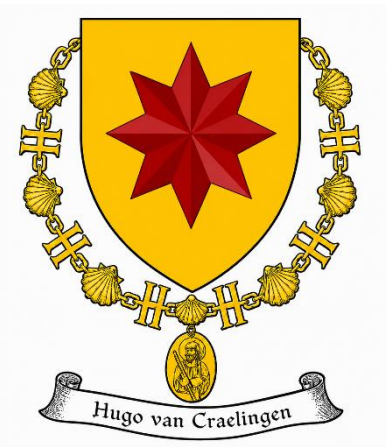

Jan van Heusden

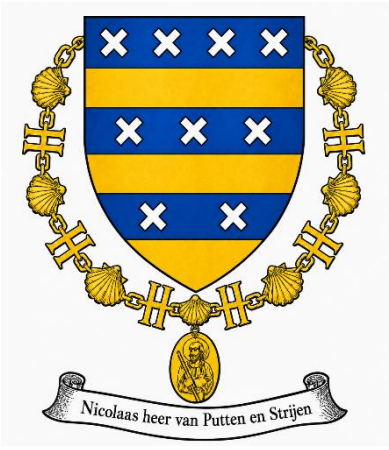

Jan van Heesbeen

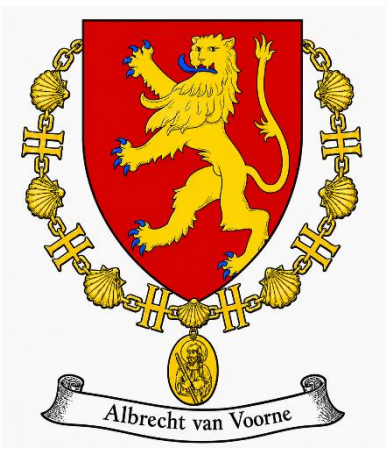

Arnold van der Sluis


Jan van Doortoghe

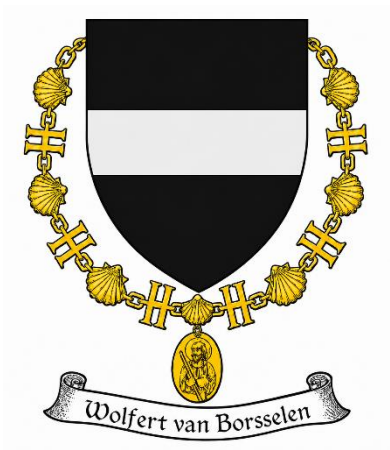

Boudewijn van Naaldwijk (Monster)

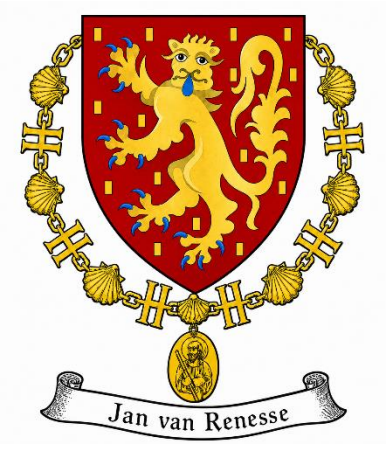

Hugo van Craelingen

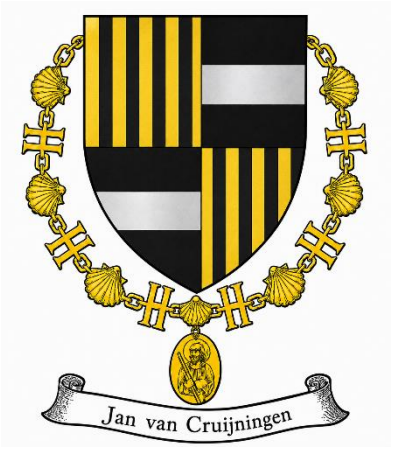

Nicolaas heer van Putten en Strijen


Albrecht van Voorne


Witte van Haemstede


Wolfert van Borsselen


Jan van Renesse


Jan van Cruijningen

Knights from the register of the Carmelite Monastery

In addition to the nobles discussed above, who were said to have been knighted by Count Floris V around 1290, there is a second historical clue. Grand Master Van Brienen has transferred a copy of an extract from a document that, according to tradition, was kept in the library of a Carmelite monastery. Unfortunately, the original document has not been found to date. However, Van Brienen did pass on a copy of the manuscript. The literal opening words of this read:

“Extract from the Naemboeck or Register of persons with good and decent distinctions, who have been awarded the honor of Knighthood.”

An important question for future research is to which Carmelite monastery this mention refers and which other manuscripts, registers or copies from this monastery library may still have been preserved.

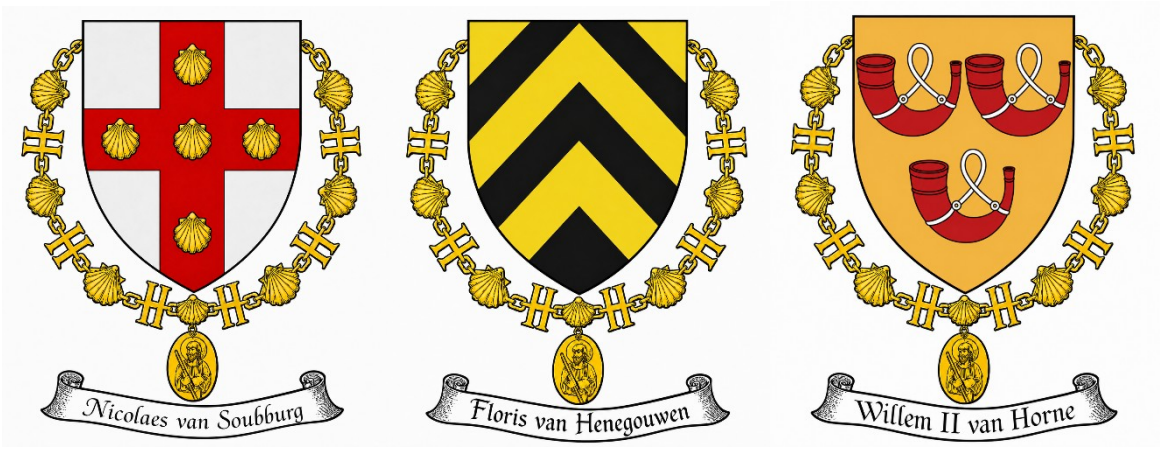
The nobles mentioned in the extract are mentioned as knights in the period in question. Moreover, several of them helped seal official deeds and other documents. These data make it plausible that they belonged to the same knightly circle or organization as the knights discussed above. This community is referred to in historical sources under various names, including the Order of the Counts, the Order of the Shell Necklace and the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland. These different names may have related to one and the same knightly association.

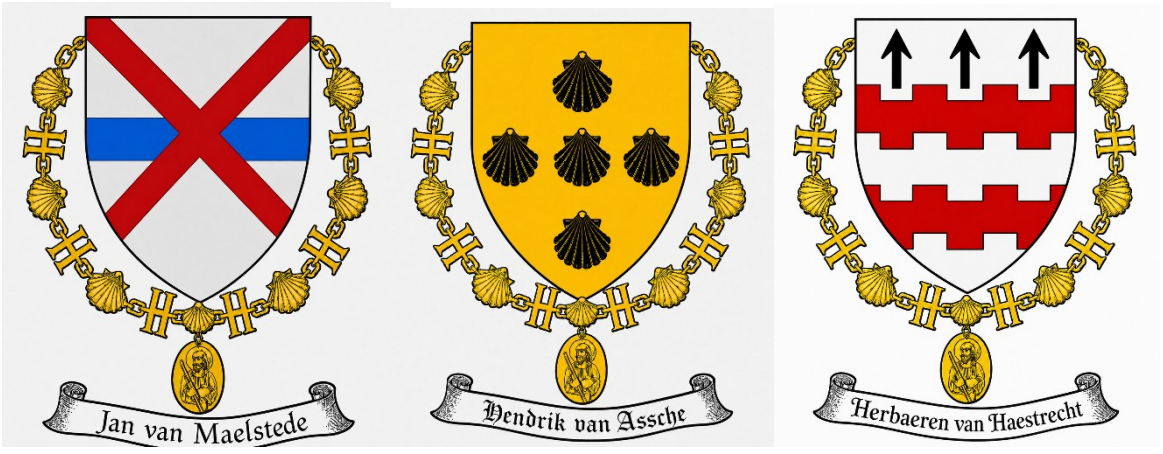
Because the original register has not yet been found and the exact origin of the copy must be further determined, this connection cannot yet be considered definitively proven. Nevertheless, the indications are of sufficient historical importance to also include these nobles in the armorial. They are therefore mentioned as knights, albeit expressly with some reservations.

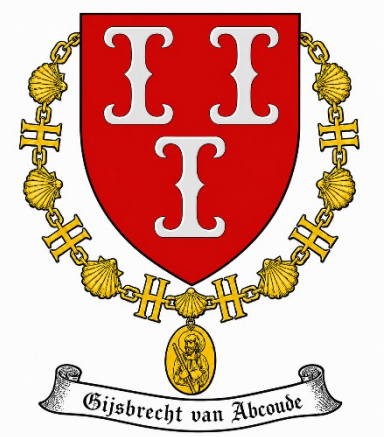
This section includes a map showing the lordships of the nobles in question. Their geographical location shows a striking pattern: together these lordships formed, as it were, a defensive ring around Holland and Zeeland. This supports the idea that the elevation of these nobles was not exclusively of a ceremonial or personal nature, but may also have been part of a broader political and military strategy.

The first group of knights can mainly be placed at the end of the thirteenth century. The elevations within the second group seem to date from the early and mid-fourteenth century. This could indicate that the policy initiated by Count Floris V did not end immediately after his death in 1296, but was continued by his rightful successors and their administrators. It is striking that many from the second group come from Zeeland and that could very well be related to the battle on the Gouwe and Zierikzee.

First group of Knights from the Register.





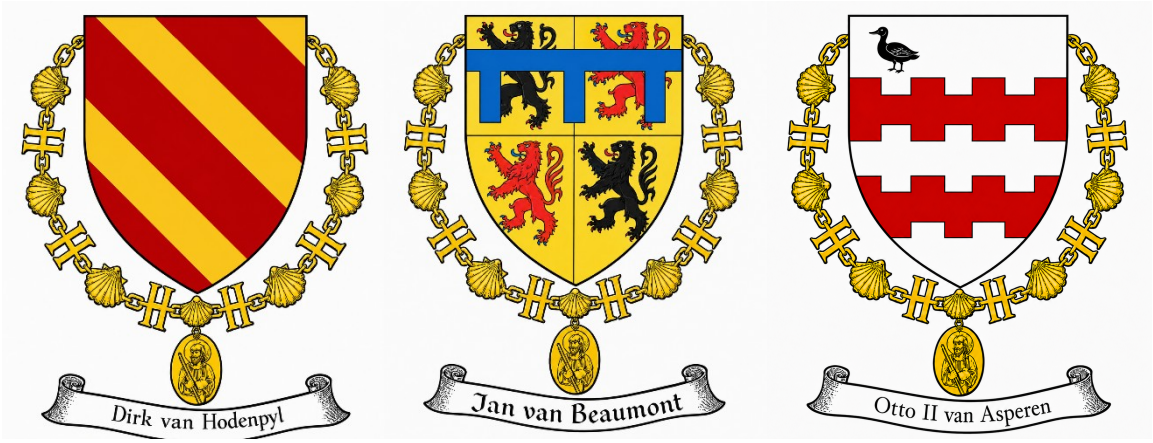


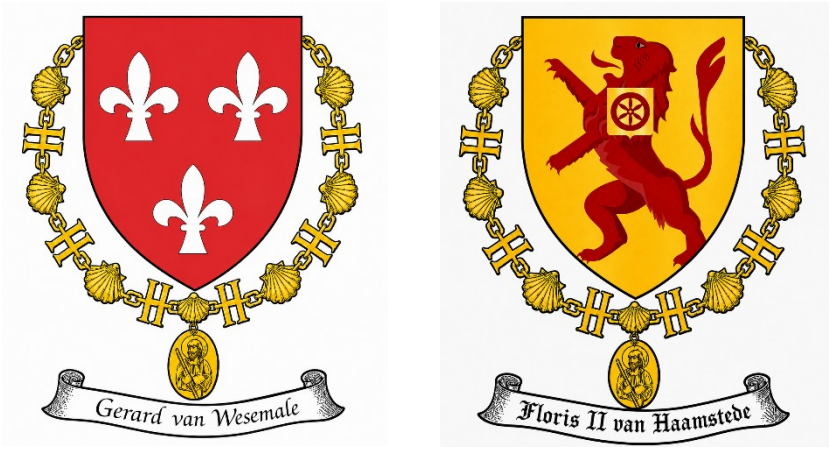
The second group of Knights from the register.








Dirk van Hodenpyl
Jan van Beaumont
Otto II van Asperen


Gerard van Wesemale
Floris II van Haamstede

In addition to the lists discussed above with the names and coats of arms of knights from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, an additional list of names has been handed down by the former Grand Master Van Brienen. According to this tradition, the persons mentioned therein would also have been associated with the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland.

The list covers a period of several centuries and therefore differs chronologically from the previously included knight lists. Not all of the persons mentioned have a historically or heraldically verifiable coat of arms known or preserved. The list is shown in its entirety below. Where sufficient reliable data is available, the coat of arms attributed to the person or family in question is also included.

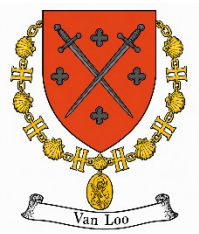
It is striking that a significant number of the persons mentioned belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. This fact fits within the religious and historical context in which the Order of Saint James in Holland is placed and can be regarded as a supporting indication. However, it does not in itself constitute sufficient evidence of actual membership in the Order.

Because not every name can yet be confirmed through contemporary archival sources, these persons are included with appropriate historical restraint. Their possible connection with the Order should therefore be regarded as an attribution that has been handed down and needs further investigation, and not as a definitive historical fact in all cases.

Readers who have additional archival sources, genealogical data, seals, coats of arms or other relevant information about these persons and their possible connection with the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland, are kindly requested to contact us at ordevanstjacob1290@gmail.com.

1. Paulus van Loo, In 1569 bailiff of Gooiland drost of Muiden and castellan of the Muiderslot,

Removed from office during the reform, he became the owner of the farmstead Oud Bussum in 1576, donated by the councils of Naarden and the Gooise villages. Declared Grand Master without any provable source.



2. Witte (VI) van Haemstede, son of D. Witte IV van Haamstede. Mentioned as a member of it in 1568 Knighthood of Zeeland. Is indicated as a knight. His brothers were Adolf van Haamstede, bailiff of Duiveland, also mentioned in the knighthood and Arend van Haamstede, all mentioned in 1568.



3. Lord of Baarsdorp, the craft lord of the Waerde. Knight about 1500. Ownership as private property under government authority with craft consequences. Owners of a house in Baarsdorp as a summer residence and the house in 'De Torrenburgh' in Goes.



4. Rombout Hogerbeets, came into conflict with Prince Maurits. After his imprisonment in Loevestein Castle buried in 1625 in the Saint Jamesskerk in The Hague. Lawyer in Leiden, Grand Pensionary of Leiden, Ordinary of the Supreme Court in The Hague.



6. Nicolaas van Harderwijk 1580? prior of the Lopsen monastery near Leiden. In 1526 the monastery was closed due to poverty. They housed a temporary resident Cornelius Aurelius writer of the Division chronicle and humanist. Until 1573, it housed thirty monks who decorated and compiled books.



7. Albrecht van Schagen 1580 was councilor and steward general of the abbey in Rijnsburg



8. Melchior van Culemborch was in the monastery/abbey in Rijnsburg around 1580. (with the 10 name Culemborg?). It is not clear what this meant. There is a bastard son of Mr Gerrit II van Culemborg; Melchior (1450-1533) with descendants, Melchior van Culemborg 1537-1588, Melchior van Culemborg 1555-1639 and Melchior Gerritz. Van Culemborg < 1633.



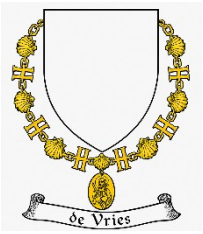
9. Hubertus Reynders 1730 pastor and vicar general in Weeghberg (Welberg Brabant municipality of Steenbergen)



10. J.W. Folckeren is mentioned on a sheet with watermark 1745 as a member of the States General with note (4) Ordre Saint James. The handwritten list states under the name J.J. Fockink deputy of Overijssel (1748-1753). Any year or representation of a province is missing, a period is not indicated.

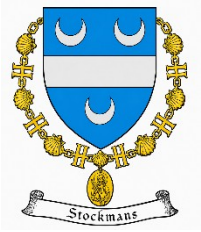


11. B. de Vries b. 1837-1915, former consul in Turkey, 60th anniversary, nestor of journalists in The Hague. Report from April 1915 in the Prins, an illustrated magazine.

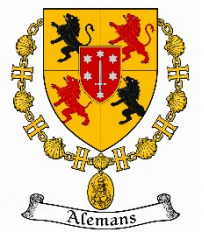




13. Florent Jean Baptiste Stockmans born in 1844, died in 1922 in Lummen. R.K. priest. On a photo with many awards, where is the one of St. James? Also known as Father Amedeus, Superior General of the Brothers of Charity



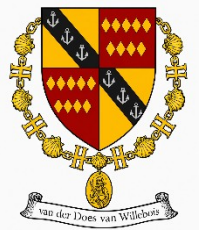
14. Jr. Abraham Jooste Alemans b. 23-10-1757 in Oudorp and died May 1835 Int. Kol in 1814. Member of the knighthood of South Holland due to his noble origins and appointed esquire by royal decree on August 28, 1814, on the recommendation of the archivist H. van Wijn. Information from genealogy online and from genealogy of the counts of Holland Dek, p.36. Coat of arms in the corners two black lions and two red lions, and in the center the coat of arms of Haarlem. Documented in the Adelsboek 1846 page 4 and from 1949 pages 12-13. He died unmarried.



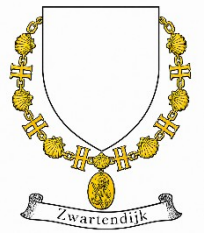
15. Mgr. N.B.P. Spit, connected in 1900 as Old Catholic titular bishop of Deventer and pastor in the Pardijskerk Rotterdam, which he ordained in 1910.



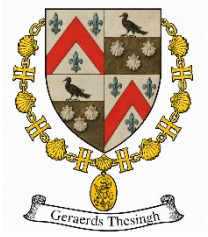
16. Jr. Petrus J. J.S.M. van der Does de Willebois 1900 knight. Born 9-01-1843 chairman of the knighthood of B. Brabant. Former mayor of 's-Hertogenbosch.



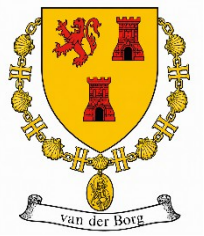
17. G.J. Zwartendijk 1851-1909, after his death the Zwartendijk colony house in Egmond aan Zee bore his name. Became known as the founder of the Association for Health Colonies in Rotterdam in 1883. Zwartendijk was secretary and treasurer. As a philanthropist I have done a lot for youth care.



18. Rev. B. Geraerds Thesingh b. 1910? Knight. This name cannot be found in ministers.nl. van Brienen must have had a personal bond with him, because his transferred attributes included a notebook with theological reflections.



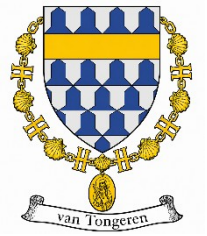
19. Adrianus Antonius van der Borg 1873, Knight. Groningen, died 30-09-1939 Nijmegen. Married to Johanna Maria Hubertina Jeunehomme. Merchant by profession



20. Jan Ekelmans, doctor 1894-1940 Zwijndrecht. On May 10, 1940, he was hit by a hand grenade in the car and died. He was killed while trying to care for the wounded. Married to Johanna Catharina Jacoba van Exel 1896-1986. He was 45 years old. (Brother?)

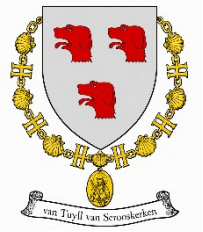


21. Hermannus van Tongeren born in Bergen op Zoom, 16-04-1876 died on 29 March 1941 in KZ. Sachsenhausen.



22. Maurits Jacob Everard van Tuyll van Serooskerken 1870-1942, knight. Studbook.

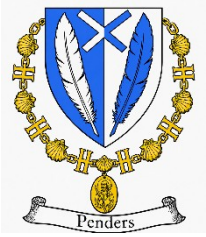
0109001.



23. Mr. Willem Carel Bothenius Lohman (Willem Karel) born July 8, 1861 in Groningen died July 7, 1943. Married to Mrs. Clara van Sminia born August 6, 1867, married June 11, 1886 and died April 2, 1887 Oudkerk Friesland 29 years. The family name Lohman was changed to Bothenius Lohman by KB on July 28, 1926. Knight. Studbook 361001.



24. Leon Marie Penders b. 1-06-1914 in Voerendaal, died on April 24, 1945. Chaplain in Gulpen, died as a resistance fighter in Bergen Belsen. Knight.



25. Eugène Alphose George van den Boorn 1911-1944. Rector of the agricultural school. In Posterholt there is a monument in honor of his resistance. Knight.



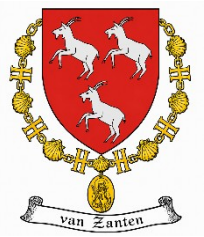
26. Frans Joseph Henri Marie van der Ven 1902-1983, knight on 2 November 1947. Commander Pro Merito of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, Commander of the Holy Order of Silvester. Knight OSJ.



27. Jaap Ypma b. 1921 already deceased knight on 10-04-1947.



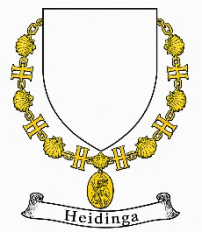
28. Hendricus Cornelus van Zanten b. 27-09-1920 in Eindhoven, knight on November 27, 1947.



29. Hendrik Christiaan Cornelis van Eesteren 4-07-1897 Alblasserdam. Architect member of De Stijl. Extraordinary professor of urban planning in Delft. Ridder died on November 12, 1948 in Amsterdam on February 21, 1988.



30. Hendrik Heidinga b. 21-12-1890 Ureterp Smallingerland died. 13-01-1983 in Haren 92 years old Buried in Opsterland. Married to Rinsje Roels Braam. Knight 26-12-1949.



31. Arnoldus Cornelus Benedictus van Brienen b. 17-03-1909 in Breda died 27-03- 1988 in Turnhout family coat of arms Unicorn? Raised to knight on August 4, 1938 studbook 380802. Knighted by W.C. Lohman. It is not 100% certain that this is Van Brienen's coat of arms.



32. Maarten Jaspers born. March 4, 1921 Vlissingen knighted July 7, 1985 by van Brienen? After May 1985, he left Amsterdam for Monaco in 1987. This information has been added by Ates, a knight's diploma or registration is nowhere to be found. Coat of Arms is not 100% certain of Maarten Jaspers.



33. Johannes Leo Dehon “Venerable Servant of God”. The presentation for salvation is still in progress.



34.Adrianus Augustinus Brother Vincentus Snoeren. Started as a clog maker and finally worked as a cook in St. Peter's Abbey in Steenbrugge. Born December 30, 1871, died May 18, 1940.





Below is an additional list of possible members, penned by former Grand Master Edgar Ates. The historical provenance, reliability and authenticity of this list remain to be thoroughly investigated. Nevertheless, we do not want to withhold it from the reader, because it may contain valuable starting points for further research. If you have relevant sources, documents or additional information about the persons mentioned, we would greatly appreciate your contribution to this research.

Een lijst van mogelijke leden van de

Orde van St. Jacob zonder enige

bronvermelding samengesteld door

E.A. Ates.

W. Bentinck 1750.

C.W. Bentinck 1791

.

J. v.d. Bergh 1687.

Joh: Brantsen 1793.

G. Brantsen 1779.

G. v.d. Bathber

Abr. Conders 1612.

M.B. Couhoorn 1763.

G. Donek 1641.

C. van Dyck 1748.

Vander Camer Crans.

Creyertys.

S. van der Duisen.

Donkel.

Cth. Phil. van Dorp.

Domburg.

J. van Eysingha 1629.

J.J. Fockenek.

Barth. van Gent 1641.

í. van Gent 1607.

W. Gockinga.

J. van Groseten 1717.

S. van Hogendorp.

W. Huyghens.

Heimenten.

Heimbroeck.

Joh. lngelsen.

lngelsma.

S. Joka.

Jah. Kien 1693.

G. van Kiehoorn.

Krull 1681.

B.W. Kniphuyzen.

Jacob Leydekker.

A. van Loo.

R. van Lange.

C. de Lange.

Van der Lely.

Lintete.

Emas van Lyckl 1633.

Merens.

Mernt 1658.

Nauta.

Van der Nesse.

Th. Pels.

Pulentens.

A. van Ruitenburck.

Antoon de Rode.

B. van Renesse 1629.

A. van Ruitenburch 1635.

Suydenbaen.

Scheut.

Sikkers.

P. Stein.

G.B. Sloet.

A.G. van Tenznagellvan

Bronckhorst van Geluim.

W. van Tuyllde Serooskerken.

Cornelis Taay (Spaanse Orde

van St. Jacob)

Niclaas de Veeg.

Verstege.

J. van Wassenaer.

C. van weitehoven.

Wothers.

Witsen. 2

N.v.d. Borden 17752.

W. Broeckhuijzen 1708.

Bolenga 1784.

Ter Bonts 1678.

W. van Bleiswijck 1702.

W.A.van Bleiswijck 1 784.

Adr. van Bleiswijck 1758.

P. Bnteus 1759.

M. v.d. Broeck 1613.

B. Conders van Velpen 1629.

Calcoen.

Jacob van Datry 1682.

B. Emmen 1765.

L.W. Emmen 1751.

G. Emmius.

G. van Geifelen.

J. van der Graeff.

G. Gruvs.

M. Groênsnev. .

M. Groenewdoen.

G. Glas.

Haringsma thoe Sloten

Rage.

Hubes. van Hoorn.

Huffel.

Hop.

Jansens.

B. Jordens.

Van lesinga.

Joh. van Kelffken 1616.

Knuith.A. van Kalenhaus 1664.

Koek.

A. Laas.

R. Leeve.

Lonnies.

Marcellus.

Manmaker.

Van der Marck

W. Marienburgh.

J. Meerman 1668.

H. van der Mees.

Nobel.

J. van de Nyenburch.

P. Olycan.

Rosa.

Pieter Moooe van Renessen.

D.G. van ÈÍër steen.

Anth. Sluker.

C. Tenyss.

The knights included in this book of arms include a striking number of members of the Van Haemstede family. Although they are all mentioned in surviving knight lists, only limited additional documentation is available about their individual involvement. Their inclusion in this knightly circle can nevertheless be considered very plausible, partly in view of the close kinship and blood ties of the Van Haemstede family with the House of Holland and the subsequent count dynasties.

The map of the counties of Holland and Zeeland below shows the lordships of the mentioned nobles geographically. The distribution of these assets may indicate a coherent political and defensive pattern. The elevation of these nobles to knighthood does not seem to have been exclusively motivated by descent, kinship and personal loyalty, but may also have served to strengthen and secure strategically important areas. The lordships involved together formed, as it were, a defensive belt around Holland and Zeeland.

Although caution is advised as long as additional source material is lacking, this geographical connection supports the assumption that a well-considered defensive strategy was behind the selection and elevation of these nobles.

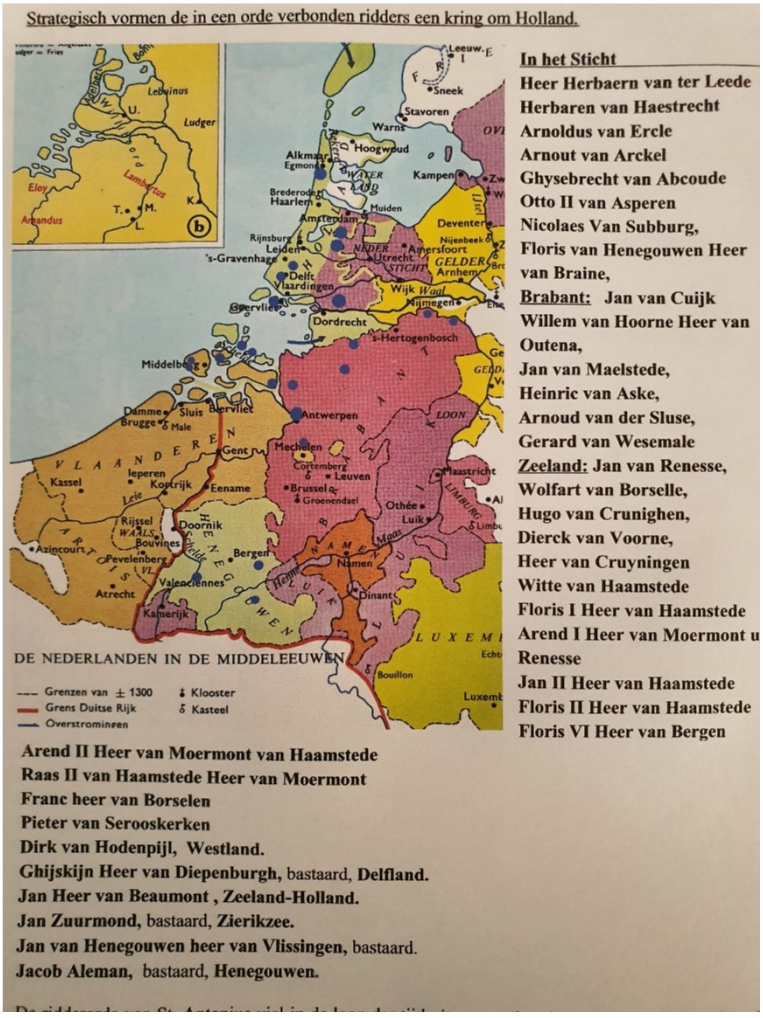




Image of a tournament as it was held in the Middle Ages on the special tournament fields.

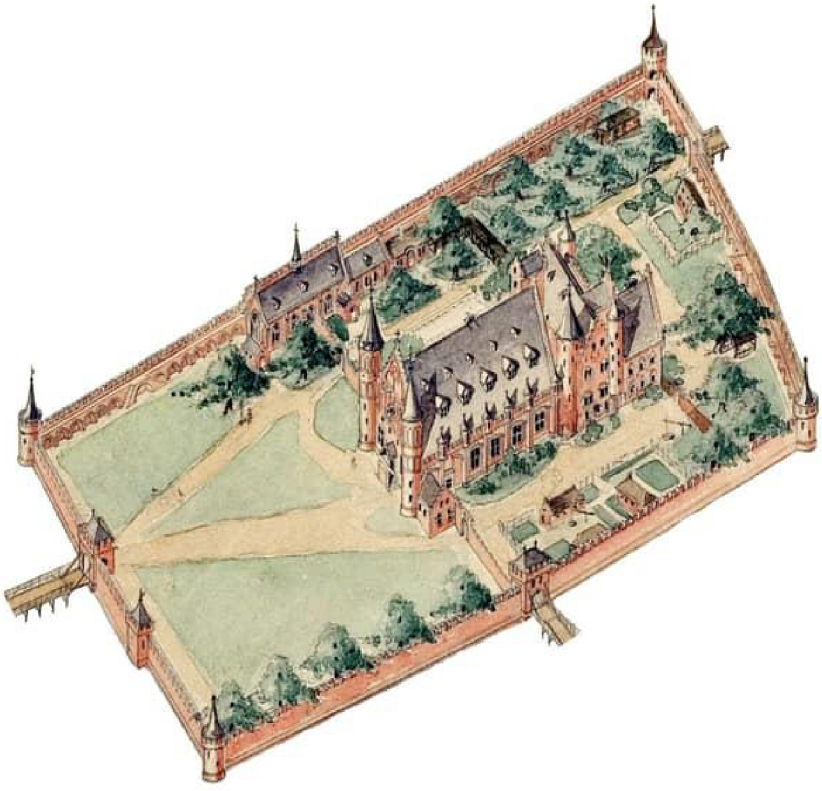


Above, the beautiful Gravenzaal in the Haarlem Town Hall, in the time of Floris V the Great Hall of his Court in Haarlem. This room houses the famous collection of Grave Portraits of all the counts of Holland.

Below is the exterior of Haarlem Town Hall, formerly the hunting lodge of the Counts of Holland.



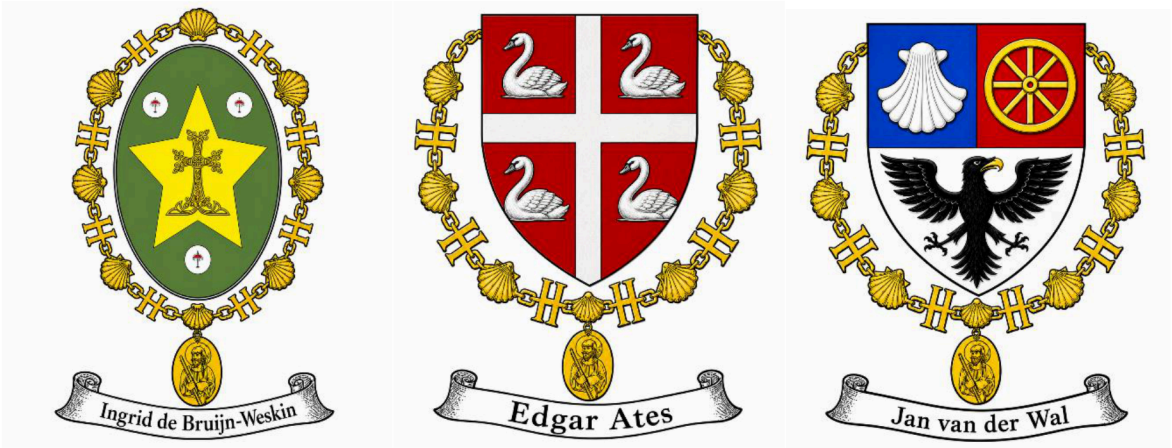
Below is the Binnenhof with the Ridderzaal in the time of Floris V.

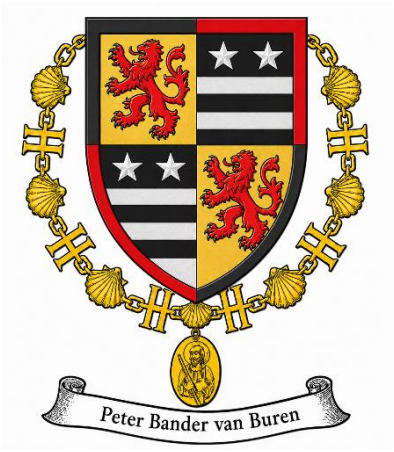


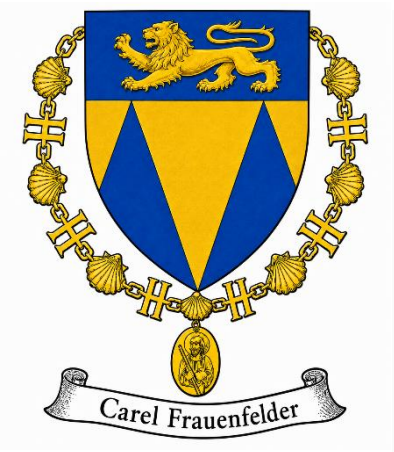
In Memoriam

The following coats of arms belonged to valued members who have meant a lot to our Order since the 1980s and who have unfortunately passed away. Within the Order we will never forget them. At a time when this was far from self-evident, they have helped to put our beautiful, historic Order back on the map.

We remain extremely grateful to them for this and display their personal coats of arms with pride and respect, in memory of their valuable efforts and lasting connection with the Order of Saint Jamesin Holland.

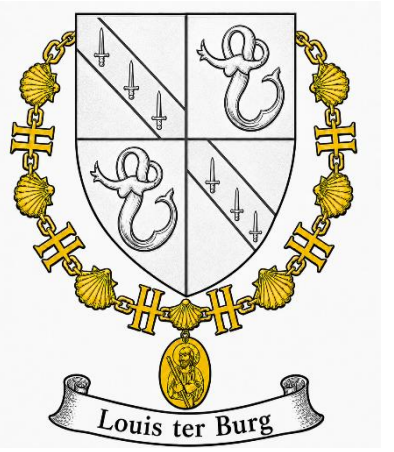



Peter Bander van Buren


Carel Frauenfelder


Henny Meijer

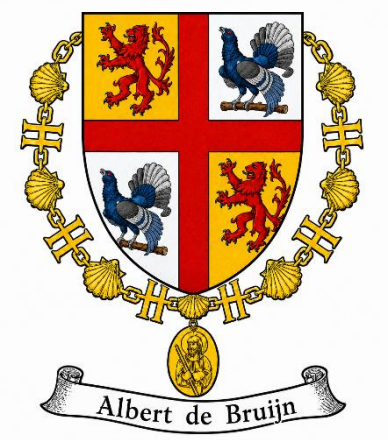

B Hoogeveen


Louis ter Burg

Below are the different ways of a funeral procession in previous centuries, according to status and wealth.

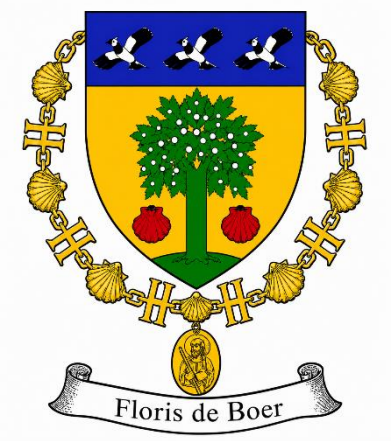


From the next page we show the coats of arms of all current Knights and Ladies who have their own coat of arms. In contrast to the complete coats of arms depicted elsewhere in this book, these coats of arms - in keeping with historical examples - are designed in a uniform manner. Only the Ladies' coats of arms are distinguished by the traditional female shield shape. To emphasize the equality and solidarity within the brotherhood, no functions or office designations within the Order of Saint Jacob in Holland are mentioned with these coats of arms.

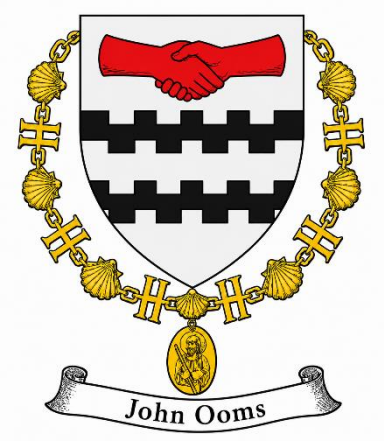

Albert de Bruijn

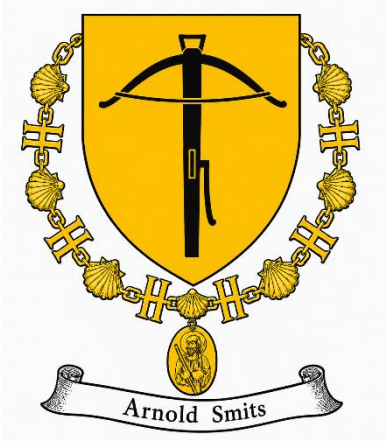

Gert Kol

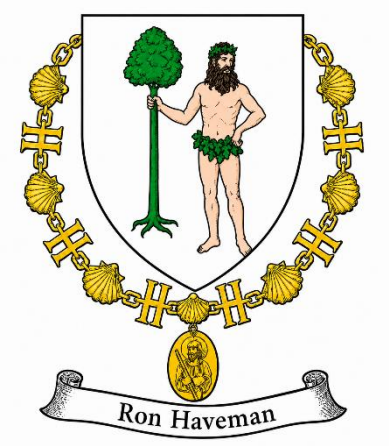

Annelies Jansen

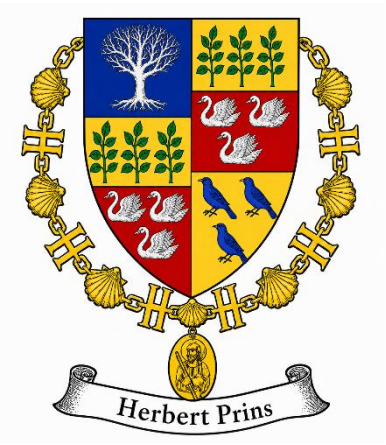

Floris de Boer


Michiel Schillhorn van Veen

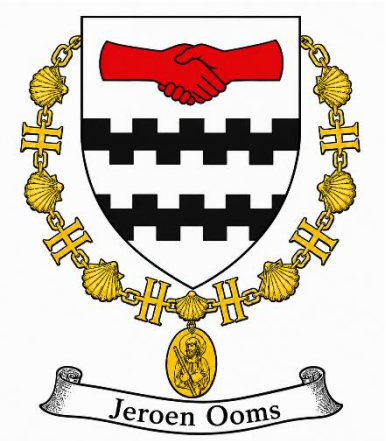

John Ooms


Arnold Smits


Ron Haveman


Herbert Prins


Alexandra Kol


Jeroen Ooms

We have come to the end of this Armorial, we hope that you have enjoyed viewing and reading it and at the same time can inspire the Knights and Ladies who do not yet own a personal or family coat of arms to have one designed and added to this beautiful collection. This obviously applies to all readers who are interested in the history of their family, knighthoods and heraldry.

On behalf of the Chapter and the King of Arms,

Albert de Bruijn Grand Master

Gert Kol Chancellor

Annelies Jansen Treasurer

Floris de Boer King of Arms

