

# APPENDIX A

## Opportunities for Religious Community Life in Liège, 1400-1550

MEN		WOMEN	
House	No.	House	No.
<b>REGULAR</b>			
<i>Founded before 1450</i>			
St. Laurent	16	Robertmont	32
St. Leonard *	10	Val-Benoît	54
<u>St. Jacques</u>	20		
Carthusians	14		
<u>Beaurepart</u>	20		
<u>St. Gilles</u>	12		
Ecoliers	25		
Bons-Enfants *	(15)		
<u>Crosiers</u>	22		
<u>Williamites</u>	30		
Franciscans	20		
<u>Dominicans</u>	23		
<u>Carmelites</u>	28		
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>		<b>86</b>
<i>Founded after 1450</i>			
<u>Augustinians</u>	21	Carmelites	22
Recollects (OFM Obs.)	55	Poor Clares	30
Brethren of the Common Life	(10)	<u>“Sœurs de Hasque”</u>	16
Cellites	8	Sepulchrines*	14
- (St. Leonard)*	(-10)	“Sœurs Grises”	14
<b>Net new foundations</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>94</b>
<b>Total by 1550</b>	<b>334</b>		<b>180</b>
<b>EXTRA-REGULAR</b>			
<i>Hospital communities</i>			
St. Mathieu à la Chaine	(20)		
Cornillon	13		13
St. Julien	7		7
<u>Coquins</u>	(20)		
<b>Total Hospitals</b>	<b>(60)</b>		<b>20</b>
<i>Beguinaiges</i>			
		<u>St. Christophe</u>	100
		Other beguinaiges	(100)
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>394</b>		<b>400</b>

\* The Benedictine community of St. Leonard abandoned the house in 1489; they were replaced by Augustinian canons from Bons-Enfants. That convent in turn passed first to the “Sœurs de Hasque” (for only a few years) and finally to the Sepulchrine nuns. See Hereswitha, “De Franciscanessen...”

The names of institutions in the Ile or in the neighboring suburb of Avroy are underlined. Figures in parentheses are based on indirect evidence.

Sources: Lejeune, *Liège et son pays*, pp. 211-212; Hélin, pp. 392-97; Kurth, 2: 254-55.

# APPENDIX B

## The Guilds of Liège (The XXXII Bons Métiers)\*

<b>Guild name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
Fèvres	<u>Smiths</u> ; workers in non-precious metals
Charliers	<u>Wheelwrights</u>
Cherwiers	<u>Truck-farmers</u>
Meuniers	<u>Millers</u>
Boulangiers	<u>Bakers</u>
Vignerons	<u>Vinedressers</u>
Houilleurs	<u>Colliers</u>
Pêcheurs	<u>Fishermen</u>
Cuveliers-Sclaideurs	<u>Coopers</u> ; wine-merchants
Porteurs au sac	<u>Porters</u>
Brasseurs	<u>Brewers</u>
Drapiers	<u>Drapers</u> ; cloth merchants
Retondeurs	<u>Shearmen</u>
Entretailleurs	<u>Tailors</u>
Vairenhohiers (Scohiers)	<u>Furriers</u>
Vieux-warriers	<u>Old-clothes dealers</u>
Naiveurs	<u>Boatmen</u>
Soyeurs	<u>Sawyers</u> ; retail wood dealers
Mairniers	<u>Wood-merchants</u> ; dealers in wood for building
Charpentiers	<u>Carpenters</u> ; cabinet-makers
Maçons	<u>Masons</u>
Couvreurs	<u>Roofers</u>
Corduaniers	<u>Cordwainers</u> ; dress-shoe makers
Corbesiers	<u>Cobblers</u> ; often acted with the cordwainers' guild
Texheurs (de toile)	<u>Linen-weavers</u>
Cureurs-Toiliers	<u>Linen-drapers</u>
Harengiers-Fruitiers	<u>Fishmongers</u> ; fruiterers
Mangons	<u>Butchers</u>
Tanneurs	<u>Tanners</u>
Chandelons-Flogueniers	<u>Chandlers</u> ; upholsterers
Merciers	<u>Mercers</u> ; dealt in notions, preserved food, books, etc.
Orfevres	<u>Goldsmiths</u> ; saddlers, painters, glassmakers

\*In the traditional order; the underlined name is used as the translation in this study.

# APPENDIX C

## Money of Account Used in Liège

“Commun” or “liégeois” System:

12 deniers = 1 sol  
20 sols = 1 livre

“Boné” System; used in figuring cens:

12 deniers boné = 1 sol boné  
20 sols boné = 1 marc boné

“Fortis” System; used only for a few cens :

12 deniers commun = 1 denier fortis  
12 deniers fortis = 1 sol fortis  
20 sols fortis = 1 marc fortis

Griffon-bodrager system; used in the late fifteenth century:

10½ sols commun = 1 bodrager  
20 bodragers = 1 griffon

Florin-aidan System; used in the early sixteenth century:

24 sols commun = 1 aidan  
20 aidans = 1 florin

Measures of capacity used for figuring rentes;

1 muid = 8 setiers  
1 muid = 249.53 liters  
1 muid = 7.08 bushels

Source: H. Frere, “Numismatique liégeoise: Notes sur la monnaie de compte dans la principauté de Liège” Bulletin de l’Institut Archéologique Liégeois 80(1967): 91-112.

# APPENDIX D

## The Parishes of Liège

Parish	Collator	Pop. c.1650*
<b>CENTRAL CITY</b>		
Notre-Dame-aux-Fonts	Provost of St-Lambert	600
Ste-Ursule	Prince-bishop	350
St-André	Teutonic Order	2250
St-Michel-au-Marché	[suppressed, 15th c.]	0
<b>LEFT BANK</b>		
St-Gangulphe	Teutonic Order	180
Ste-Aldégonde	Chapter of St-Denis	1426
St-Etienne	Provost of St-Lambert	230
Ste-Marie-Madeleine	Owner of Maison-Rouge, Neuville-en-Condroz	1500
Ste-Catherine	Seigneur de Chokier	1250
St-Jean-Baptiste	Parishioners	1850
St-Georges	Seigneur de Chokier	330
St-Thomas	Chapter of St-Barthélemy	3600
<b>LEGIA VALLEY</b>		
St-Servais	Treasurer of St-Pierre	2750
St-Séverin	Chapter of Ste-Croix	2250
<b>UPPER CITY</b>		
SS-Clément-&-Trond	Chapter of St-Pierre	290
St-Nicolas-aux-Mouches	Provost of Ste-Croix	135
St-Michel	Provost of St-Lambert	450
St-Hubert	Abbot of St-Hubert-en-Ardenne	185
St-Remacle-en-Mont	Chapter of St-Martin-en-Mont	350
<b>ILE</b>		
St-Adalbert	Chapter of St-Jean-Evangéliste	1750
St-Martin-en-Ile	Chapter of St-Paul	2750
St-Nicolas-au-Treit	Abbot of St-Jacques	890
St-Remy	Abbot of St-Jacques	475
<b>OUTRE-MEUSE</b>		
St-Pholien	Abbot of the Carthusians	3180
St-Nicolas-Outre-Meuse	Abbey of Notre-Dame des Ecoliers	6250

\* According to Hélin; where he offers a range, this figure represents approximately the average.

Sources: Lahaye, *Les Paroisses de Liège*; Hélin, *La Population des paroisses liégeoises*, pp. 77, 136, 188, 268, and 378.