
IWAIN (de) Moll van Ledenberg

Old records of the name Mol(I).

In history, the first "Moll" was mentioned in documents during the Merovingian Period of Charles the Great as early as 759 AD (Aethelred Moll, the usurpator). Since 1100 AD, records of families named Moll or Mol, Mols, Moll, Molle, Moller or de Mol(le) can be found in the region between Antwerp and Turnhout, cities on the borderland of Belgium (the "Kempen", Brabant), in a place called **Mol (1, 3) [in ancient documents mentioned as Moll] as well as in the province of Utrecht**. In Austria near Steir there is a certain village Moll. The small town "Mol" near Antwerp (and the region Kempen) was founded in the **8th** century and build on dry and sandy ground and with relics dating from the Neolithicum (5300-2000 BC).

In the year 774, Adalardus, a cousin of Charles the Great and a priest at the Abbey of Corbie near Amiens, granted the "Heerlykheid Moll, Baelen and Desschel" to the abbot of Corbie.

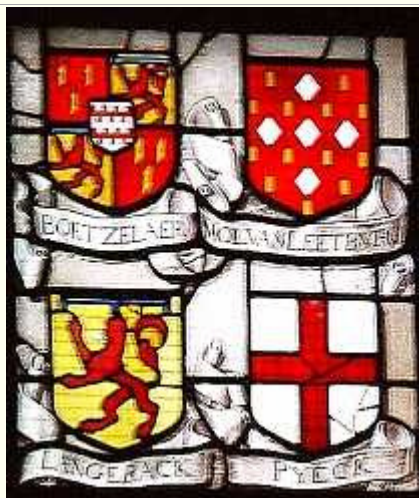
Some of the Mol(I)-families are called "zwerfgroepen" or "migrators" (1): people that speak the same language as the local population (Flemish) in the region, are working there, but living elsewhere, for instance in the northern provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht, Brabant or Zeeland.

In his famous work "**Bruxella**" Erycius Puteanus (1574-1646) describes seven "migrator" families related to (de) Mol and governors or nobles at the Brussels-Royal court (2).

In the book "**Etude sur les jetons de la Famille (de) Moll**" written in 1888 by Eduard van den Broeck (4) more than 100 representants of Mol between 1274-1589 are named in a list of Flemish Burgomasters of Brussels. In the Town-hall at Brussels 7 family-arms, belonging to families related to "Moll" are depicted on stained glasses.

In "Jaarboek Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, deel 23, 1969" an ancient family-tree **van Moll from Kempen** (now Belgium) is described (14).

Old records of Moll families



[Source: Reinier van Heemskerck, Waapen boeck van adelyke en aanzienelyke famiellien in de 17 provincien van de Nederlanden:

Moll, Baron of Herent : CBG-GHS-50C03, Centraal Bureau Genealogie The Netherlands]

"Coat of Arms or Heraldry of Iwain Moll (van Leedbergen), Glass-details, made by Wouter Crabeth, Gouda, St Jans-Church)"

The surname Mol(L) or variates like de Mol, Moel, Moelert, Mols, Mollerus, Mul, de Molde, Mullart, Moller(s) among others is wideley spread all over Europe. Already before the 16th century and later (until 1811) the same personage used different variates of his of her surname !

Some members of these very old families are listed below. Birth dates are questionable. They are collected from different sources (1, 5, 8, 9, 10). It has not been proved that all members of this early "Moll" families are descendants in direct lineage.

◦ **Aethelwald and Aethelred Moll, saxion Kings, Northumbria (UK) ± 760 AD.** This family migrated towards the Islands in the year 450.

◦ **Baldricus de Molle (or Baldricus Moll)** is mentioned as a knight, at Liege (±1120 or earlier) at Liege (Belgium). Probably he participated in the first crusade (1096-1099) under the mission of Godfried of Bouillon.

◦ **Arnoldus Moll**

One of the oldest official documents in which a member of the Moll-family in the Northern-Netherlands (city of Utrecht) is mentioned dates from 1186 AD. In this document a certain Arnoldus Moll is mentioned as a vassal (and participant in the

Vth crusade) of Henry, son of the Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa (1122-1190, the crusader). Source: Dr Muller "Oorkondenboek van het Sticht Utrecht tot 1301", 1924 pag 458-459.

◦ **Rudgerus (de) Moll**, ancestor of a Von Moll family, was the founder of "De Mollenhof" at Passua (Germany) in the year 1200. There are indications that some descendants of this (de) Moll family migrated to The Netherlands (Province of Gelderland-Achterhoek) between 1300 - 1500.

◦ **Hugo de Molle** (filius Domini Hugonis Mol), a knight-templar (Jan- 19th-1223 at Brussels) born before 1210. **He (probably) participated in the 6th Crusade (1228-1229)**. On 1223, Jan 23, the Bishop Adam van Theouranne writes about the knight Hugo de Molle. "He, Hugo was a swindler", [Ref: "Les Chartes de St.Bertin, d'apres le grand cartulaire de Dom Dewitte", St Omer, 1886, Nr. 639, pp 278. Index D.Haigenere and O.Bled.]

A son of this Hugo was mentioned as **Woltinus Moll** at Yper [Ref: Chronica et Cartularium monasterii de Dunis I Buges 1864, p.360].



◦ **Johannes Moll** is mentioned in the records of the city of Deventer (The Netherlands) in the year 1344.

◦ **Johan Moll**, Dirk Mol, Hendrik Moll and Jan Mol are mentioned in the records of the city of Amsterdam in the year 1500 or somewhat later. They were the owners of some premises and houses near the Dam. About that time (de) Mol(I) families are mentioned in the records of the province of North Holland, Haarlem, the province of Brabant, the province of South Holland, Rotterdam and the province of Zeeland.

Since about 1278 records of Moll families can be found in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg and somewhat later (1400) in Lennep, Biberach and Mecklenburg (all this cities are located in Germany).

Moll- Tree: de Moll van Ledeberg (Ledeberg is a small village near Gent,Belgium)

◦ **Roelof (Raoul-Rudolphus-Rolin) de Moll (or Moll) born ± 1274** (probably a son or grandson of the above Hugo de Molle), governor at Brussels, one child, NN de Moll (Florijs Moll ?).

Roelof, Raoul, de Moll van Ledebergh

Birth : BEF 1290

Gender: Male

◦ **NN de Moll born ± 1300. Probably his name was Floris (de) Moll.**

1 Child : Yvain de Mol (also called Moll, see below)

In a historical document a certain Floris Moll, Dordrecht 1322 (voor Meidag) is mentioned in relation to the Count William of Henegouwen:

*Wi Willaem Grave van Henegouwen van Holland Maken kont dat wi ghewaren ende ghewen **Florijs Moll**, vri te sine eyghen vier morghen lands legyhende op Scieven, die Willaem Clays Heerkuns soen waren ende ons anequamen vri bi rechte ende vonnesse der welgheboerne hiemraden van Schieland van morghen melde, dat deze Willaems inghenomen hadde ende anders onghaeld dat opt voerz land liep ende van onsen bailu van Delfland en van Schieland, van wilken ghelde voerse Florus voersz. betaeld heuet dit morghen geld ende dat van onsen weggen dair voren uit geleyd was.*

In orkonde desen brieve ghegewen in die Haghe des dinxendaghes na Sinte Mardius daghe int Jaer ons heren 1322.

*Wi Willaem grave ombieden onsen bailu van Scieland ende onsen scoute die aldaer ny syn of hier na wesen zellen dat ghi van al sulken lande als **Florys Moll** ghecoft heuet daen onse opene brieve of hevet niemant of gheen rechten doet daer of van enighen an sprake of van enighen commer die daer op mocht hebben gheweset of ghemacet was voer deze tyt want het ons toe hewiset es ende anghecmen vri bi rechte ende vonnesse onser welghebernei hiemraden van Scieland.*

Gheghewen des dinxend. Voer Meydach 1322

◦ **Yvain de Mol**, (died ± 1340) grandchild of Roelof, Burgomaster of Brussels, married to Isabeau Boote.

Children : Thierry

◦ **Thierry (Dierick) de Mol van Ledeberg Burgomaster of Brussels, 1455**, (died after 1406) married to Elisabeth Goddeyns.

Children : Iwain, Jean and Thierry (=Jan and Dierck).

◦ **Iwain de Mol I** (born before 1380) Burgomaster of Brussels, married to Marie van Pede (daughter of Arnoud, Aert van Pede).

Children : Arnold de Moll (x Anna t´Serclaes van Kruikenberg), Iwain (de) Moll II van Ledeberg van St Ulriks-Kapell, Henri (Hendrik) de Moll (x Alyde van Keldere), Jeanne de Moll Ter Kameran, Marguerite de Moll and Marie de Moll.

◦ **Iwain Moll II van Ledeberg (born before 1407, died ± 1470)** also named Ywain, Yvain, Jueyn or Isewyn, son of Iwain I and Marie van Pede . He was married twice: First to Geertruid Pieck, later to Jutte Pieck.

Children : Jutte - Judith de Mol (± 1440?) , Willemine de Moll van St Ulriks-Kapell (x Philippe de Belleforière van Romeries en Condry) and Marie de Moll Ter Kameran (see below).

Iwain (de) Moll II

Iwain de Moll II van Ledebergen (also mentioned as Isewyn Moll) was a the "principal-sheriff" (Schout/Schepen) at the city of Den Bosch, The Netherlands, probably between 1436-1444 (16). He married first to **Geertruyd Pieck** and later to **Judith Pieck(10)**. This Iwain is known as: Iwain Mol(I) van Leed(t)bergen van St-Ulriks-Kapell. Ledeberg is a small suburb of Gent, Belgium. From this marriage 3 children are known :

1. Jossine, Josina Jutte or Judith de Mol (born before 1460-died 1499 or 1505) married to Wessel de Boetselaer (see below). Lady of Deurne.
2. Willemine de Mol van St Ulriks-Kapell (born before 1463)
3. Marie de Mol van ter Kameran (died 1512) married to Phillipe de Belleforière van Romeries en Condry.

(Probably Marie de Mol first was also married to: Heer Jan van EDINGEN died 12 Aug 1478, 1 child)

The second wife of Iwain Moll II, Judith Pieck (born ± 1412?) was a daughter of **Jonkheer Gijsbrecht Pieck, died ±1436**, rentmeester van Gelre (1413), and **Wilhelmina van Arkel van Heuckelom van Acqoie, died ± 1458**. **The latter was related to Charles the Great.(6)**

Iwain Moll II and his second wife Judith Pieck are mentioned as: "Jutte Pieck, huwde met Jueyn Mol, heer van Leedbergen"(5).

The daughter of the marriage between Iwain Moll II and Judith Pieck, **Judith Moll** first married to a nobleman **Wessel van (de) Boetzelaer or Wesceslas de Boetselaer** and later to Knight **Hendrick Teye**, Lord of Ruysbroeck.

Descendants of the van Boetzelaer-family tree are still living in The Netherlands to day.

Protocol of the City 's Hertogenbosch about Iwain Moll: In het protocol van 's Hertogenbosch kan men nog verder informatie over **Iwayn de Moll, heer van Deurnen** lezen: INDEX OP HET BOSCH PROTOCOL MET BETREKKING TOT UDENHOUT (X) periode 1460-1476 (inventarisnummers 1231-1245) Bewaarplaats: Stadsarchief in 's-Hertogenbosch, Bossche protocollen. Indicering door: Ferdinand Smulders. Overgenomen van zijn (hand)schriften in kopie aanwezig bij het Regionaal Historisch Centrum Tilburg * 1232 f.384 18 april 1463 Heer Yewan die Moll, ridder, verhuurt voor 6 jaar vanaf philippus en jacobus a.s. aan Herman Wouter Berthoutss (die al huurder is) een hoeve in Udenhout om 15 mud rog BM, 2 zesteren raapzaad, 8 steen vlas tot hekelen bereid, 8 kapoenen, en 24 pond boter op Kerstmis (en de lasten: grondcijzen) De huurder moet elk jaar 6 vimmen stro dekken op de gebouwen. De huur kan ook ophouden na 3 jaar. In het laatste jaar moet de huurder vertrekken met de helft der vruchten. * 1236 f.198 18 juni 1467 Willem Ghijsbert van Dorhout doet ten behoeve van heer **Ywan die Moll**, ridder, heer van Doernen, afstand van een hoeve (van wijlen Henrick Stevens) in Udenhout.

Archieftitel: Heerlijkheid Asten, 1337 - 1955,
Toegangsnummer: 274. Beheer goederen en rechten van families die heerlijkheid Asten in bezit hebben gehad, 1338 - 1881

487 Akte van overdracht, verleden voor schepenen 's-Hertogenbosch, door Yewan die Moll, gezegd van Doernen, ridder, schout 's-Hertogenbosch, aan Theodericus van Bruheze, zoon Jan, van watermolen in Deurne "Hagheynde" tegen jaarlijkse erfcijs, 1463

488 Akte van overdracht, verleden voor schepenen 's-Hertogenbosch, door Johan van den Wasberch, zoon wijlen Hendrik van den Wasberch, aan Lambert van Doernen, zoon Christiaan, voor Ywan de Moll, ridder, schout 's-Hertogenbosch en heer van Deurne, van land in Deurne "Aan gheen hagheynde", 1466

History of the large Castle of Deurne (N-Brabant, The Netherlands).

Recently new data about Iwan de Moll and the Castle of Deurne "Heerlijkheid van Deurne" has come through.

A lot of research has been done in the archives of The Hague and the city of Den Bosch, and it was discovered that Iwan de Moll did NOT build the "Groot Kasteel" (large castle) as was previously thought. He lived at the "Klein Kasteel" (small castle) or "Oud Huis" at the other side of the street. The large castle was build before 1397.

The "Heerlijkheid van Deurne" remained the possession of the family Van Doerne, up to the very moment Jan van Doerne sold it (including the small castle) to Ywan de Moll. Ywan died in about 1470 : The small castle felt into the hands of his daughter Josina (Jutte or Judith). Unto her death in about 1499 she was the Lady of Deurne. Then, it was taken over by her second huwband Knight Hendrick Taye (see [Elburgia van Boetzelaer and Wouter Crabeth](#)) and thereafter by her son Jan Taye. After the year 1500, this Jan sold it back to the family Van Doerne (Everard van Doerne).

The Large Castle has been been restored since 2002 ([15](#)).

Please see also the following website "Heemkundekring H.N. Ouwering":[The History of Deurne./](#)

Records in the City Archives of "de Heerlijkheid" Asten, 's-Hertogenbosch:

487 Akte van overdracht, verleden voor schepenen 's-Hertogenbosch, door **Ywan die Moll**, gezegd van Doernen, ridder, schout 's-Hertogenbosch, aan Theodericus van Bruheze, zoon Jan, van watermolen in Deurne "Hagheynde" tegen jaarlijkse erfcijns, 1463

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Iwain Moll II or (de) Mol(I) van Leedtbergen (or Moll van Ledenberg), was **Lord of Deurne** (1456) in the province of North Brabant, region "De Peel", The Netherlands and "Heer van Leedtbergen", "Baron van de Herent". He built the Castle of Deurne.



Castle of Deurne, N.Brabant, de Peel



This Iwain is mentioned in "Schepenregister No 1215, fol.237, Rijksarchief, Den Bosch, N-Brabant, (The Netherlands)([11](#))
 He was a "principal-sherrif (hoogschout)" in the city Den Bosch The Netherlands, and he is mentioned together with his daughter Judith Moll. The family were the owners of the "Heerlijkheid of Deurne" including other castles, in the middle of the 15th century. These castles were partly destroyed by the Spanish during the eighty-years war, later by soldiers of Napoleon I and the Germans in 1944. The large fortified Castle in Roman style (see image above) has been restored in 2002 AD.

Elburgia van Boetzelaer

Further relationships between Iwain II Moll and Judith Moll van (de) Boetzelaer is described in ([7](#), [9](#), [10](#), [11](#)) and in the file:[\[Elburgia\]](#)

A granddaughter of Judith Moll and Wessel van Boetzelaer, **Elburgia**, is a wellknown historical personage: **Elburg van de Boetselaer** (or Elburgia van Boetzelaer). She was the abbes of the Abbey at Rijnsburg, and the donatrix of glass nr 5 made by Wouter Crabeth ("The Queen of Sheba and King Salomo") in the St Jans Church Gouda.



Glass nr 5, detail: "Picture of abbess Elburgia van Boetzelaer" (1505?-1568) granddaughter of Judith (de) Moll van Leetbergen, kneeling, under the hand of Archangel Gabriel.

Notes:

[1]

Since the 14th century citizens named : Mol, Moll, de Mol, Moller are mentioned in the archives of the City Den Bosch, N.Br. (12). Descendants of these Families now are living in Belgium and the provinces of Noord Brabant, Gelderland and Zeeland (The Netherlands).

[2]

In the work : "Refereynen ende liedekens.... ghelesen en ghesonghen op de Corenbloeme camera binnen Bruessele, Brussel 1563 fol. 64 vlg.", a certain Jacob de Mol, poet at Brussels, plays a role in the "Rederijkerspelen", 'Jaerlijcxse Prinsfeeste van de Corenbloeme camere binnen Bruessele' (13). To this Jacob de Mol the citate "**Laet de Mol Wroeten**" is ascribed.

REFERENCES:

- (1) Descendants of the Flemish Mol(l)-tree: Iwain de Mol van Ledebbergen. [Kwartierstaat Jozef vanderBiest \(2001\)](#)
- (2) Erycius Puteanus (1574-1646), Patriciersfamilies, 7 verschillende wapens van (de) Mol *PUTEANUS, Eryce.- **Bruxella**, incomparabili exemplo septenaria, grifho palladio descripta : luminibus.*
- (3) History of the city Mol, Belgium, In Dutch language. <http://www.2400.be/mol/geschiedenis.htm>
- (4) Eduard van den Broeck (1888) "Etude sur les jetons de la Famille (de) Mol".
- (5) Iwain Moll or Jueyn Mol. Kwartierstaat Van der Krogt-Van der Sman. <http://www.vanderkrogt.net/kwartierstaat/g16-19.html>
- (6) Van der Krogt: "Relationships to Charles the Great. <http://www.vanderkrogt.net/kwartierstaat/kareldegrote.html>

(7) Familiewapens Heraldry of the van Boetzelaer family :
<http://home.hccnet.nl/y.h.v.galen/vgwapen.htm>

(8) Butkens : "Trophees (1437-1437), Iwain de Moll, Chef Escoutette des jetons de Bois le Duc".

(9) Thiery de Mol, Burgomaster of Brussels: Het Hof Ten Brugsken

(10) "Talpa, Genealogisch Tijdschrift Families Mol(l)" (Moll Magazine) Redaction Dr. Willem Hendrik Moll, Amersfoort, Historician. W.H.Moll, (Published 1936-1940)
http://www.cbg.nl/CBGCat/detail.cfm?BIBHOOFD_Nummer=BGXXNL004468

(11) Iwain Moll, Schepenregister No 1215, fol.237, Rijksarchief, Den Bosch, N-Brabant

(12) Hein Vera: Digital Sources City Den Bosch
 (2000): <http://home.planet.nl/~vera0000/home.html>

(13) Jacob de Mol, (1563), Brussels. "Van Aeneas ende Dido":
http://www.dbnl.org/tekst/wink002ontw02/wink002ontw02_021.htm#T1168

(14) Wijnaendts van Resandt, W.
 'Oudere generaties van een geslacht Van Moll uit Kempenland' in:
 Jaarboek Centraal Bureau Genealogie, Vol. 23 (1969).

(15) Ywain de Moll-Deurne : (Image of the Large Castle) Geschiedenis van Deurne

(16) Jonker Arnold HEYM: Bossche Schepenzegels

Wouter Crabeth, Elburgia van Boetzelaer and glass nr.5

° Description of Glass nr.5 Wouter Crabeth

° Relationship : van (de) Boetzelaer and Judith Moll

° References

The Crabeth family (father and sons) makers of stained-glass windows are the most important artists active mainly in Gouda. They were world-famous glaziers and undeniable tied to the "Glory of Gouda" [**LINK: St Johns Church at Gouda**]

Between 1559-1561 Wouter Pieterszoon Crabeth the younger (1505-1589) designed his first creation, glass nr 5, that can be admired in the St Jans Church, Gouda.



The St Jans Church (interior) named after John the baptist, was built before 1552

On 1 January 1552 a fire destroyed forty-six of the stained-glass windows in St Jans Church in that city. Dirk was called upon to make nine new windows and Wouter made four. The latter had travelled in France and Italy as well as working in Antwerp and Brussels and his work shows extensive Renaissance influence. Some of their full-scale drawings for the windows are still extant in Gouda. This is the longest Church of Europe (about 123 meters). Seventy stained glasses can be admired in this church. At the right, behind the candles, glass nr. 5 is located in the Noorderbeuk of the Church.

The original cartons of the glasses are kept in conservation. Together they are the largest drawing in the world.

Description of Glass nr.5 Wouter Crabeth, 1561. The Queen of Sheba before King Salomo

On this glass of Wouter Crabeth (1561), famous for his drawings and compositions, the face of the donatrix of the glass, Elburgia van Boetzelaer is depicted twice: At first as the kneeling Abbess (beneath), secondly just above, standing upright as the Queen of Sheba.

Dimensions of this glass: Height 11.26 meters, width 4.78 meters.

Detail: Elburgia van Boetzelaer, the abbess of the Abbey of Rijnsburg, kneeling under the hand of Archangel Gabriel

In 1559 together with the churchwarden Pieter Gerritsz of the St Jans Church Gouda, Wouter Crabeth visited the rich Elburgia van Boetzelaer to receive an order for the construction of the glass "The Queen of Sheba and King Salomo" (presumably in honour to Phillips II). At that period King Phillips II of Spain was the ruler over a large region in Europe, including The Lower Countries.

Elburgia van de Boetzelaar (1505-1568) was the donatrix of glass nr. 5. Further details of the story of this creation (see below) can be read in [*Het geheim van Gouda, De cartons van de Goudse Glazen*] by: Zusanna van Ruyen-Zeman, Xander van Eck, Henny van Dolder-De Wit, ISBN 9057301679, Walburg Pers, Zutphen, 2002]

Elburgis is depicted in official religious dress with the crook and the Lilly, kneeling in front of a prie-Dieu-chair. The robe is lined with squirrel-fur. In front of the Archangel Gabriel, a little dog is sitting, just on the tail of the robe.

After this successful debut, Wouter Crabeth was honoured by Margaretha van Parma (the half-sister of King Phillips II of Spain) to design the transept-glass of the Church.

A drawing of Elburgia (ascribed to either Wouter Crabeth or his elder brother Dirck Crabeth) can be seen in the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam.

Dutch Nobles and Relationships between van Boetzelaer and Moll

Relationships.

Iwain Moll (II) married first to Geertruyd Pieck and later to Judith Pieck. This **Judith Pieck** (born ± 1412?) was a daughter of **Jonkheer Gijsbrecht Pieck, died ±1436**, rentmeester van Gelre (1413), and **Wilhelmina van Arkel van Heuckelom van Acqoie** born ± 1395- died ± 1458. Wilhelmina van Arkel van heuckelom was a granddaughter of Otto van Heuckelom, Lord of Acqoie (1333). The daughter of the marriage between Iwain Moll and Judith Pieck was **Judith Moll** (born ± 1440 ?). Judith (Jutte) Moll first was married to a nobleman **Wessel van de Boetselaer or Wesceslas de Boetselaer** and later to Knight **Hendrick Teye**, Lord of Ruysbroeck. Judtih Moll is the ancestral grandmother of the van Boetselaer family living to day [[See link Van Galen / Van Boetzelaer](#)]

According to the following genealogical DATA a relationship exists between the van Boetzelaer-family and the Moll-family living in the province of Gelre and Brabant, The Netherlands. The grandmother of **Elburgia van Boetzelaer**, Judith Moll van Leedbergen, was the daughter of Iwain / Isewyn Moll and Judith Pieck. Judith is also known as Jutte or Jossine van Moll.

Records of the van Boetzelaer family go far back in history. Their homeland is "ten Boetzelaer" in the region of "Cleve" and Kalkar (Botzlar Rhine-land-WestPfalen), just outside the border of The Netherlands. A certain Otto Sipherus van den Boetselaer married to **Countess Johanna van Rees at Cleve, 1102 AD**. The van Boetzelaer family (see ref 1,2,3,9,14,15) , who played a leading role during the Reformation, is related to a Moll family as follows:

A descendant is Wessel van de Boetzelaer 5e-, or Wesceslas de Boetzelaer (1431-1492) who married to Judith Moll van Leedbergen (see Ref 1-9,14,15).

The father of Judith Moll Iwain Moll II, (=de Mol van Leedtbergen) is mentioned both as a governor "hoogschout" of Den Bosch and in 1456 he was "Lord of Deurne" (North Brabant) and a "principal-sherrif" at Den Bosch (N.Br) and before an "alderman" at Brussels.

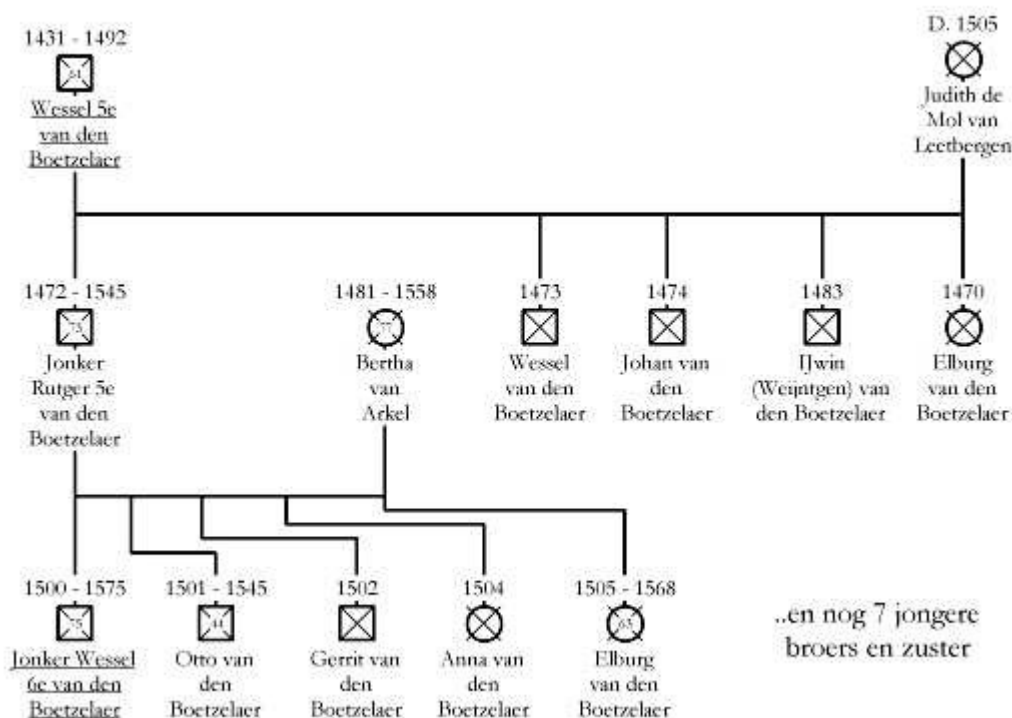
The (*grand-*)*grandfathers* of Judith Mol van Leedbergen (i.e. Thierry de Mol and Iwain de Moll-I van Leedbergen) are mentioned as Burgomasters at Brussels. Judith Moll married to Wessel van den Boetzelaer. Wessel van de Boetzelaer died july 31th 1492.

[LINK:Familiewapens. Heraldry of the van Boetzelaer family]

He was the son of **Rutger van de Boetzelaer** and Elburg van Langerack (in turn this woman was a daughter of Baron Jan van Langerack, Lord of Asperen, and Alferade van Polanen).

The mother of Judith Moll, Jutte Pieck was a daughter of Gijsbert Pieck tot

Beesde. Her brother, Arend Pieck van Beesde was an accomplice of the murder on Wessel van den Boetzelaer (1460) her father-in-law! (*Personal communication by Floris van Boetzelaer van Asperen, august 2002*)



Flowchart: Relationship Elburg van den Boetzelaer (1505-1568)-Bertha van Arkel-Judith Moll.

Judith Moll van Leedbergen (born \pm 1440 ? - died 1505) was married twice. First she married to Wessel van de Boetzelaer (see the above chart) and there-after to Knight **Hendrick Taye**, Lord of Ruysbroeck.

From the first marriage between Judith Moll and Wessel van de Boetzelaer the following children were born.

- (1) Elburg, (1470) married to Amelis van Amstel van Mijnden born Loenen 1531 (one son: Johan van Amstel van Mijnden, who married to Maria Taets van Amerongen. (16))
- (2) Rutger, Baron (1472-1545)
- (3) Wessel, Knight (1473)
- (4) Jan (Johan), nobleman of Margaretha van Parma (1474)
- (5) (?) Otto, Abbot of Bern, Heeswijk
- (6) Ijwain (Weijntgen) 1483

The eldest son of this marriage was Rutger van Boetzelaer (granted with the title of Baron in 1544 by the Emperor Charles V). Baron Rutger van Boetzelaer married to Bertha van Arkel. From this marriage two children were born :

(1) Wessel, Heer van Asperen en Langerack (±1500-1575 married to Francoise Praet van Moerkerke and a close friend of Prince William of Orange, the Silent) became four sons:

Floris (±1520), Rutger (1534-1604), Otto (1530), Lodewijk (?).

On 5 april 1566, at Brussels, Dutch Nobles and among them Wessel (6e: 1500-1575), his sons Floris and Rutger handed the Request ("Smeekschrift der Edelen", against the Inquisition) to governess and the daughter of Emperor Charles V, Margaretha van Parma (1522-1586), but they took the flight at the arrival of the Duke of Alva in 1567 (banned by Alva).

They and their descendants were strong supporters of the Reformation and allies of William of Orange, the Silent, against Phillips II of Spain and the Duke Jan van Brabant

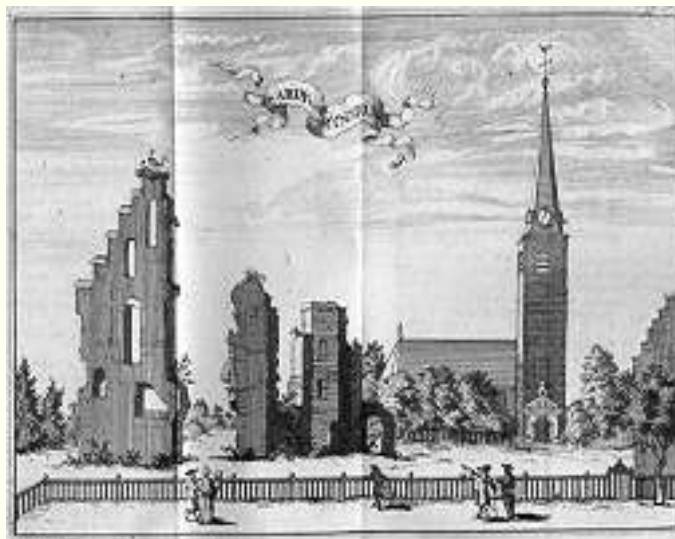
(2) Elburgia, born 1505(?)

Elburgia, was the donatrix of famous glass nr.5

From about 1553, Elburgia was the abbess of the Abbey of Rijnsburg, the nunnery for (wealthy) Benedictines women. Thus **Elburgia (1505-1568, the outbreak of the eighty years war)** the donatrix of glass nr. 5 was the grand-granddaughter of Iwan (Isewyn) Moll van Leedbergen and the granddaughter of Judith Moll van Leedbergen.

Both Elburgia, Judith Moll and the famous glass nr.5 of Crabeth are mentioned in

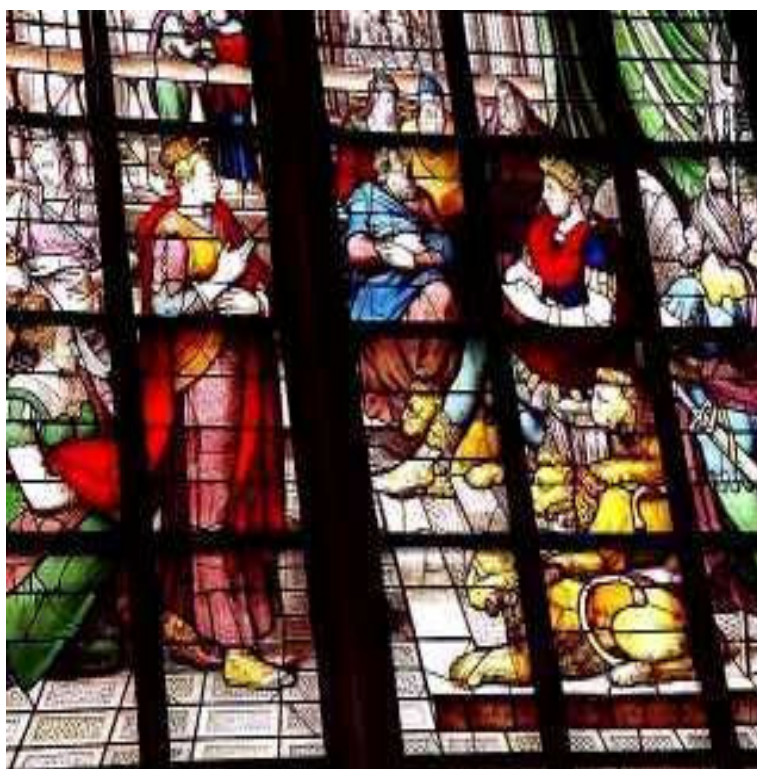
"Nieuw Nederlands Biographisch Woordenboek" (1911-1937, Molhuyzen and Blok, Sijthoff Ed., part VIII pp 144).



Abbey of Rijnsburg [17], founded in 1133 by Count Floris II "Graaf van Holland (1091 AD)" and his wife, the pious Petronella van Saxon (November 24th, 1144), founder of the Abbey and widow of Floris III. Rijnsburg, formerly called "**Hrothaluashem (= Rudolfsheim)**", is an

early mediaeval village (a Merovingian settlement 7th-8th century) near the city of Leiden. The abbey was destroyed after the siege of Leiden 1573-1574 AD. Before 1574 the abbes and the nuns already were escaped.

Only a few parts of the abbey are preserved: the Dutch Reformed Tower (at the right), and the choir with the family-vaults of the Dutch Counts.(MAUSOLEUM of the Counts of Holland).



The Queen of Sheba (standing) and King Salomo sitting on his throne.

It is known that the devoted King Phillips II of Spain considered himself as the "locum tenens" of the wise King, an blasphemous eysore to the Reformed Dutch People !



Family arms of : Van Boetzelaer, Mol van Leedbergen, Langerack and Pieck.
 Upper right: Family arms of Iwain Moll ("Mol van Leetburgia"), 5 diamonds. It is the oldest known heraldry of a Mol(I)-family, and is dated before 1400 AC.
 Upper left : Family arms of Van Boetzelaer
 Under right: Family arms of Pieck
 Under left : Family arms of Langerack

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- (5) Grafelijke lenen Overschie: LINK: <http://www.3bhistorie.myweb.nl/lenen3beoeneigers.htm>
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<http://www.numarkgallery.com/library/02/0200/T020073.asp>

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(15) Erycius Puteanus (1574-1646), Patriciersfamilies, 7 verschillende wapens van (de) Mol
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