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bantine origins as well. Clearly Bruges was the collection point for cloth produced in a broad region where it was made available for purchase in one of the cloth halls. Spices, including alum, were other popular cargoes shipped eastward by Lubeck merchants. This underlines as well Bruges' status as the most important northern market for spices. In addition, numerous Mediterranean products, including dried fruits, almonds and edible oils brought to Bruges by Spanish ships, were acquired as well. Wine, however, was not popular with the Lubeckers. The chief trading goods imported to Bruges were butter, meat, hides, furs, wax and metals such as copper and iron. Other articles were herring, stockfish, malt and amber. Some of these commodities were immediately transhipped; others like amber were worked into rosaries in Bruges workshops. Lubeck's share of the total Hanse trade with Bruges Asmussen estimates at about 25% in the period. This figure is supported by the percentage of Hanse merchants in Bruges from the tax lists in the Bruges city accounts, as well as fragmentary customs books dating from 1368–1369 and damage claims from the 1380s. These as well as the political power wielded by Lubeck supports the traditional picture of Lubeck as the predominant power within the German Hanse in the last half of the fourteenth century.

Last but certainly not least among the achievements of this book is the prosopographical database assembled by the author. It consists of 161 names arranged alphabetically according to principles derived from the *Hanserezesse*. The entries contain fourteen categories of information including obvious personal data like name, birth date, profession, etc.; and more unusual types of information such as places and dates of foreign residence, types of business and financial business transacted, memorials and posthumous mentions. This amounts to an enormous mass of information, important to anyone interested in the internal histories of Lubeck and Bruges as well as the history of Baltic and North Sea trade.

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Ingo DIERCK, Sonja DÜNNEBEIL, Renée RÖSSNER, *Hansekaufleute in Brügge. Teil 3: Prosopographischer Katalog zu den Brügger Steuerlisten (1360–1390)*, Frankfurt a. M. (Lang) 1999, XV–573 p. (Kieler Werkstücke, Reihe D: Beiträge zur europäischen Geschichte des späten Mittelalters, 11).

This volume completes the project initiated by Klaus Krüger (ed.), *Hansekaufleute in Brügge, Teil 1: Die Brügger Steuerlisten 1360–1390* (1992), which edited that portion of the Bruges city accounts listing the 1020 German merchants who were granted exemption from a portion of the excise tax on beer and wine in those years. The purpose of this book is to provide a prosopography of the 397 of that 1020 about whom additional information could be found in published and some manuscript sources from Lubeck, Brussels, Hamburg, Wismar, Rostock, Berlin, Cologne, Antwerp and of course Bruges. Two workgroups were responsible for this mammoth undertaking, one at Kiel (directed by Werner Paravicini), one at Greifswald (directed by Horst Wernicke). In total the work of sixteen scholars went into the book, the most active of whom were the three whose names appear on the title page. All project participants contributed to a data base written in dBase IV by Jochen Storjohann, which extended chronologically from 1330–1420 – a generation before and after the period covered by the Bruges city accounts.

The software imposed a standard format for the entries. Each of the 397 alphabetized names drawn from the Bruges records is given an entry number and identified in bold type by place of residence with other information such as type of economic activities and dates and place of foreign residence given when available. Some of these repeat information already found in the volume edited by Krüger. What follows is a list of those of the same or similar name to the Bruges entry. If the entry is that of a different individual, Johannes van der

Beke, after that of Hervin van der Beke, it receives a different number – in this case Hervin is 23, Johannes 24. But if the name is a variant of the first entry – Hertwin van der Bek, in this case – it is given as a subentry, 23.1 in the case of Hervin and Hertwin. Information categories include »offices«, »economic activity«, birth and death dates, family, »private activity«, »official activity«, »memorial activity« and »posthumous references.« A last category »Various« allows room for information that does not fit in other categories, and »Corporations« for evidence of membership in occupational and charitable guilds. All in all this is a well rounded and useful data structure.

An enormous quantity of information has been gathered about the 397 Hanse merchants who appear in the Bruges records, though much of it relates their activities outside of Bruges. Inevitably there is rarely complete information about any one individual or even family of merchants, but as a whole much can be learned about Hanse business practices, contacts and trade routes from this compilation. But there are things to be learned about the Hanse merchants in Bruges as well, including charitable foundations (#15.3) numerous instances of transactions with Bruges moneychangers (#20, 40.3, 20.1, 32, 113, et alii), Bruges property owned them (#32) and the story of the luckless Heinric Erembrecht (#184.1) whose Bruges »Weinkeller« was first pillaged by the victorious Ghent militia after their victory over Bruges in May, 1382, then was attacked again after the city capitulated in the wake of the battle of Westrozebeke later that year. To add insult to injury, what was left of the business was confiscated by the count and sold because, it was alleged, Erembrecht was an enemy of Flanders. Other stories of similar color and interest to social historians can be found throughout the book.

Even though this book in a sense completes the previous publication of the Bruges tax lists, it is itself dependent upon other books in the series for its own completion. For example, all the biographies of Lubeck merchants appear in Georg Asmussen's book that is part 2 in the series. They are cross-referenced here and the system used makes it quite simple to find the information in the other volume. Whether this ease of use will continue with the promised volumes remains to be seen. It is unusual to find references to books that have not yet appeared, but the value of interconnected volumes that exhaustively treat a common subject seems worth the exercise of some patience. Not least among the valuable parts of this volume are the indices included at the back. The index of places allows researchers to track information through references to a particular town rather than to a person. The very complete register of persons, on the other hand, gives references to persons both in the entries and those who appear in the commentaries and in the notes. Given the problem of variations in spelling, the index uses the version found in the Bruges tax lists, or for those who do not appear in those lists, the form most often used in other sources. All in all, these are unusually complete and intelligently designed adjuncts to the book, which only increase its usefulness for researchers. If there is any shortcoming in this book, it is perhaps the excessive zeal of the compilers to include every person with even a remote chance of relationship or affiliation with one of the 397. This leads to doubtful associations of such names as van den Eede and van Arke, or van der Aert and van Aden. But if there are to be errors, it is much better that they be those of inclusion rather than exclusion. That quibble aside, this is an admirable and valuable contribution to knowledge.

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