



*Schuldbücher und Rechnungen der Großschäffer und Lieger des Deutschen Ordens in Preußen. Bd. 4. Liegerbücher der Großschäfferei Königsberg (Ordensfolianten 150–152 und Zusatzmaterial). Herausgegeben und bearbeitet von Cordula A. Franzke. Veröffentlichungen aus den Archiven Preussischer Kulturbesitz 62/4, Quellen und Darstellungen zur Hansischen Geschichte, N.F. LIX/4. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 2018. 745 pp. ISBN: 978-3-428-15251-3.*

The publication under review is the fourth volume of debt and trading books of the Teutonic Order trade officials from Königsberg and Marienburg and their representatives (Germ. *Lieger*).<sup>1</sup> The book prepared by Cordula A. Franzke contains the full edition of books of the two representatives: Johannes Pilge and Adreas Koyan. They were published over a hundred years ago by Carl Sattler, however, they are incomplete.<sup>2</sup> Presently, they are housed in the Secret State Archives of Prussian Cultural Heritage (Germ. Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz) in Berlin, in the 20th main section (Germ. XX. Hauptabteilung = Staatsarchiv Königsberg), with reference numbers: Ordensfoliant (OF) 150, 151, 152.

This edition under review has already been discussed by Mark Whelan,<sup>3</sup> whose review was very positive both when it comes to the summary of our knowledge about the representatives, editorially-advanced research scope, and the new information provided to the researchers concerning trade between Prussia and Flanders.

In general, we are dealing here with two works: about Teutonic Order representatives-factors (titled “Lieger des Deutschen Ordens”) and source editing. The treatise, about the Teutonic Order representatives, presents the state of research, research problems, sources and methods, information on Bruges and monetary system used in this city. The author devoted much space to the position of a representative (factor) discussing the meaning of the concept “Lieger”, the origin and development of this position in the Hanseatic region and in the Teutonic Order, the professional experience of the people appointed to serve this function, the scope of their duties, the legal standing in Hanseatic towns, sources of income, the perception of this office and its social position. This part of the book can be

<sup>1</sup> On the project and its completion see the publisher’s introduction to the series “Schuldbücher und Rechnungen der Großschäffer und Lieger des Deutschen Ordens in Preußen”, prof. dr. Jürgen Sarnowsky.

<sup>2</sup> *Handelsrechnungen des Deutschen Ordens*, ed. Carl Sattler (Leipzig: Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, 1887), 317–450, 450–522.

<sup>3</sup> See *Zapiski Historyczne* 84, no. 3 (2019): 215–219.

regarded as an attempt to create a collective biography of the people holding the position of a representative in the Order (pp. 145–153).

Then, the trade officials' house marks, which were placed in their seals as well as those which were recorded in the books of both representatives, were discussed. The representatives also had their own seals with which they authenticated their trade activity as well as the activity with which they were engaged as representants of the Order.

For the period 1356–1451 fifty-seven people were regarded to hold the position of the Order representative, however, for some of them it is not certain due to terminological ambiguities (this relationship between the terms *Lieger* and *Diener* is discussed on p. 22). With the exception of two people (see below) the Author did not decide to compile full biographies, limiting herself to comments connected to the period of their activity as representatives of the Teutonic Knights (pp. 73–95). This solution is acceptable, even the more so that different biographical information on the representatives and lesser personnel of great trade officials has already been gathered by Carl Sattler, Peter G. Thielen and Erich Maschke.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, the data collected by the Author can be supplemented by some corrections and additions. Obviously, they do not exhaust the topic, which requires very meticulous and time-consuming source research.

The representatives of the trade official in Bruges were brothers – Johann and Jacob Valprecht. The first of them is probably identical to Johann Walbert, mentioned on the 20 February 1407, recognized by the author as the representative of an unknown official of the Teutonic Order (table 2, p. 74). Both brothers, without mentioning their functions, together with Witche von der Pforte were recorded in 1407 in the debt book of Christburg (Pol. Dzierzgoń)<sup>5</sup> commandery.

Margareta Winterfelt's husband (nee Koningsberch) was not Symon Winterfeld, the representative of the trade official from Königsberg (Russ. Kaliningrad) in Bruges, but Willam Winterfeld, an alderman of the Main City of Danzig (Pol. Gdańsk).<sup>6</sup>

The author has recognized Heinrich Terrax as the representative of trade official from Königsberg (or from Marienburg (Pol. Malbork)) in Bruges based on the letter by the grand master to the duke of Burgundy from the 17 October 1447 (pp. 81–82, note 410). Theodor Hirsch also pointed to Heinrich Terrax as a mer-

<sup>4</sup> *Handelsrechnungen*, ed. Sattler, XI–XII, XX–XXI; Erich Maschke, “Die Schaffer und Lieger des Deutschen Ordens in Preußen,” in ders., *Domus Hospitalis Theutonicorum. Europäischen Verbindungslinien der Deutschordensgeschichte. Gesammelte Aufsätze aus den Jahren 1931–1963* (Bonn–Bad Godesberg: Wissenschaftliches Archiv, 1970), 69–103, here 90–100.

<sup>5</sup> *Das Pfennigschuldbuch der Komturei Christburg*, ed. Heide Wunder, Veröffentlichungen aus den Archiven Preußischer Kulturbesitz 2 (Köln–Berlin: Grote, 1969), 51 (5b).

<sup>6</sup> Joachim Zdenka, *Urządnicy miejscy Gdańska w latach 1342–1792 i 1807–1814. Biogramy*, *Fontes Commentationesque ad Res Gestas Gedani et Pomeraniae* 2 (Gdańsk: Muzeum Archeologiczne, 2008), 375 no. 1271.

chant and representative in Flanders in 1445, but according to C. Frantzke, this information is unverifiable. However, there is the letter of the council of the Main City of Danzig to the elder of the Hanseatic *Kontore* in Bruges from the 29 October 1445. The judge and lay judges of the Main City of Danzig informed him about the statement by lay judge, Klaus Weynsteyn, about his credibility with Merten Borneman. This was to be verified by *der ersame Hinrik Terrax, eyn deutscher copman ligger in Flandern to Brugge*.<sup>7</sup> Thus, Terrax did not serve the Teutonic Order. It is plausible that the authoress omitted this letter because it was indicated by T. Hirsch under the abbreviation M.IV (= Missivbuch, Bd. 4), instead of a reference number.

It is possible that in 1446, the representative of the trade official from Königsberg in Lübeck was Hans Wonnenberg (table 4, p. 85). There is no other information on this person. His last name derives from the name of the village Wonnenberg (Pol. Ujeścisko), located near Danzig. In 1403, 1408 and 1413 three people with the same name (Matthis, Claus and Marcus) were granted town privileges in the Main City of Danzig.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, it can be assumed that Hans Wonnenberg came from Danzig.

In the letter from the council of the Main City of Danzig to the great marshal from the 29 May 1437, Hermann von der Pforten was called his servant (*diener*).<sup>9</sup> He was certainly the same representative, who was not mentioned by his full name. He had to wait in that year to wait for the order to sell the grain stored in Danzig (p. 87, note 427).

As for Mattis Tiergart, the representative of the Marienburg trade official in Bruges (p. 91, note 451), it is noteworthy that the Tiergart family (name derived from Tiergart village, Pol. Zwierzno, in Żuławy Fiszwskie, near Malbork) lived also in Danzig.<sup>10</sup>

Jacob Lange was accepted as a representative of the trade official from Marienburg in Danzig in the years 1400–1402 (table 13, p. 93). It was mentioned on the 13 April 1405 that previously he was a representative of the trade officials of Balga (Russ. Balga) commandery in Elbing (Pol. Elbląg), then he came to live in Danzig (p. 93, note. 461: *etwan leger in der schefferie von der Balge czu Elwinge ist gewest und dornoch zu Dantzck[e] wonende was*). It is confirmed that trade officials from Balga in Elbing were active from around 1386.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Gdańsk, Archiwum Państwowe [The State Archive in Gdańsk] (hencefort as: APG), 300,27, no. 4, fol 171r.

<sup>8</sup> APG, 300,32, no. 1, fols. 94a, 99b

<sup>9</sup> APG 300,27, no. 2, fol. 170v: *Marschalko in vigilia Corporis Christi ex parte granarii*.

<sup>10</sup> APG, 300,D, 82, no. 33; Zdrenka, *Urządnicy miejscy Gdańska*, 348 no. 1177–1178.

<sup>11</sup> See Arthur Semrau, "Der Wirtschaftsplan des Ordenshauses Elbing aus dem Jahre 1386," *Mitteilungen des Copernicusvereins für Wissenschaft und Kunst zu Thorn* 45 (1937): 1–71, here 53.

The biographies of Johannes Pilge and Andreas Koyan were meticulously discussed. The lives of the Teutonic Order representatives in Bruges should be assessed similarly: Johannes Pilge's (pp. 95–111) and Andreas Koyan's (pp. 111–144) who worked for the trade official from Königsberg. Both biographies were written in accordance with the same pattern: the juxtaposition of biographical data, individual trade activity, the collective trade of the Order, and direct contacts with trade officials (i.e. the trade officials from Königsberg journeys to Pilge, to Bruges and Koyan's journeys to Prussia, Danzig and Königsberg).

It is worth noting that Pilge was granted citizenship of the Main City of Danzig in 1401.<sup>12</sup> This information is in line with the Author's assumption that after leaving his office as a representative, he settled in this city. In accordance with the Danzig *Willkur*, he should have possessed a property here.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, it is doubtful that he lived in an inn, as is stated on p. 98. In addition, Christoferus Lobeschicz, the representative of the trade official from Marienburg in Danzig, also became a citizen of the Main City of Danzig in 1405.<sup>14</sup>

Following this detailed analysis, the author discussed the source basis and published the texts of three books held by trade officials. Supplementary materials have been added. At the end of the book, there is a glossary of terms present in the edition, and indexes of individuals, localities, and specific subjects such as offices, professions, commodity names, currencies, and weights.

The last part of the publication is additional material ("Zusatzmaterial"). It contains partially-published source material, which is similar to the published books when it comes to the topic. The content of the *regestum* no 14 (Warensendung des Liegers Dompnik aus Elbing an *Großschäffer* von Königsberg Gerke Voysan) is doubtful. There is no doubt that the horses were intended for the Marienburg convent, if their purchase was financed by the Marienburg treasurer.

Both the preparation of the topic of the Teutonic Order's representatives and the sole source publication should be reviewed very positively. Certainly, the publication of all trade books of the Order will enable a better understanding of the mechanisms of the commodity exchange in the Hanseatic zone in the late Middle Ages.

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<sup>12</sup> APG, 300,32, no. 1, fol. 91b.

<sup>13</sup> Paul Simson, *Geschichte der Danziger Willkür*, Quellen und Darstellungen zur Geschichte Westpreußens 3 (Danzig: L. Sauniers Buch- und Kunsthandlung, 1904), 33, § 14.

<sup>14</sup> APG, 300,32, no. 1, fol. 97a.