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Family, Commerce, and Religion in London and Cologne: Anglo-German Emigrants, c.AD1000-c.1300

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these manuscript resources and has produced an edition that incorporates several significant improvements over Furnivall's previous EETS edition. Whereas Furnivall's edition had been largely a diplomatic transcription of British Library MS Harley 4866, Blyth's new work (though not meant as a true critical edition) is based on a collation of all surviving manuscripts, allowing him to emend readings derived from the two patronal copies. Moreover, building on the work of one of the earlier editors, D. C. Greetham, Blyth has used the evidence of the holographs to derive a model of Hoccleve's own authorial use in matters of accidentals, a project of particular value to an edition of Hoccleve (as Blyth notes) in that it enables the editor to establish a much clearer sense of Hoccleve's metrical practice and lay to rest many of the old, inaccurate charges of metrical incompetence. Finally, though the conventions of the TEAMS series require modernization in matters of orthography and punctuation, Blyth has cleared away much of the old editorial punctuation that had obscured the vivid syntax of this author, producing a much clearer sense of the lively and colloquial movement of Hoccleve's verse.

There is also much to praise in the apparatus of the volume. Blyth offers a fine introduction, providing concise and illuminating discussions of the poem's historical context, its literary sources, and his own editorial procedures. The glosses and explanatory notes succeed in being at once rich and gracefully unobtrusive. Best of all, perhaps, is Blyth's care to reproduce elements of the *Regiment* manuscripts even in this printed edition. He includes the sign of a pointing hand in the margin of his text, indicating the position of Latin marginal notes included by Hoccleve as a counterpoint to his English verse. (The marginal notations themselves are then included in Blyth's explanatory notes.) Blyth also inserts the two well-known illuminations that accompany this text in the patronal manuscripts, the image of Hoccleve presenting his book to Prince Henry and the famous portrait of Chaucer that accompanies the eulogistic references in Hoccleve's text. These images are inserted at pages corresponding to their placement in the manuscripts. Blyth's careful simulation of these elements of the *Regiment's* manuscript tradition will be of tremendous use to student readers, giving them a sense of the dynamic balance between image and text and between different layers of text in this complex work.

As part of the TEAMS series, this volume is designed primarily for classroom use. The conventions of the series have required the elimination of some elements, such as a detailed table of manuscript variants, but the accuracy and clarity of presentation of the text and literary background will make this edition a marvelous tool for introducing Hoccleve's verse to students at all levels. Moreover, fifteenth-century scholars everywhere owe Blyth a substantial debt for finally producing a modern and reliable text of this most popular of Lancastrian poems.

ETHAN KNAPP, Ohio State University

JOSEPH P. HUFFMAN, *Family, Commerce, and Religion in London and Cologne: Anglo-German Emigrants, c. 1000–c. 1300*. (Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought, 4/39.) Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1998. Pp. xviii, 273; maps and genealogical tables. \$59.95.

The author was motivated to undertake this study by a belief that English-speaking historians of medieval Europe have traditionally focused their research and writing on the Anglo-French relationship and neglected the study of medieval Germany. Consequently he believes that the role the German realm played in the society, economy, and culture of the Middle Ages has been underappreciated. Huffman intends his study of family, commerce, and religion in London and Cologne to be a contribution toward a recent effort to write Germany into "the historiography of the medieval West."

This regional study is divided into three parts. In part 1 Huffman provides a historical background in which he briefly traces Cologne's commercial relationship with England from its rise to preeminence among German cities trading in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries to its decline in the face of competition from the Hansa towns in the thirteenth. He points to the presence of the Cologne guildhall in London, the unique privileges enjoyed by Cologne merchants trading in England, Cologne's centuries-long effort to keep the value of its pfennig aligned with English sterling, and the circulation of sterling in Cologne and the surrounding region, where it was used in the lawful settlement of debts, as evidence of the importance of the Anglo-Cologne commercial relationship (especially for Cologne).

In the second and longest part of his work, the author attempts to identify families of English origin that settled in Cologne and to ascertain their legal status and the roles they played in the economic and social life of the city. This he accomplished largely through examination of *Schreinsbücher* entries from the Cologne archives. The *Schreinsbücher* are records from the parishes of the city of Cologne that document transfers of ownership, or ownership interests, in real property. Huffman also strives in this part of his work to identify Cologne families with English connections, especially the Zudendorps. He examines the careers of several Cologners, or descendants of Cologners, and other Germans who became English denizens. The most interesting of these is Arnold fitz Tedmar, son of Tedmar of Bremen, who became an alderman of the city of London, alderman of the Germans, and author of an important thirteenth-century chronicle, *De antiquis legibus liber*.

In the third and last part of his study, Huffman reflects on the religious and cultural ties existing between England and Cologne. His examples include the presence in Cologne of English scholars like the philosopher Duns Scotus and the canon lawyer Gerard Pucelle, the possible influence of Cologne cathedral on the design of the nave of York Minster, the existence of Anglo-Cologne monastic confraternities, and the shared popularity for Anglo-Cologne pilgrims of Becket's tomb at Canterbury and the tomb of St. Ursula in Cologne. The evidence Huffman has gathered solidly buttresses his arguments that Anglo-German social and cultural relations were vital and flourishing even at an earlier date (eleventh century) than usually assumed and that the movement of people and flow of ideas between regions were likewise greater than many have heretofore believed.

Huffman deserves much praise for his effort. His thorough examination of documents in the Cologne archives is especially impressive. The study is lucidly written, and the documentation is profuse. Thankfully the author and publisher chose to use footnotes rather than endnotes since frequently the notes contain the full text of the cited document. The study also includes an extensive and current bibliography.

There are some aspects of the work that cause concern. One is that the title of the work is misleading. The content and conclusions of the study have little to do with London but relate much more to the realm of England. What does all the discussion of the presence in Cologne of Scottish monks, or of English scholars, or of families styled "Anglicus" but with no London identification tell us about the relationship between Cologne and London? Does the presence in London of German merchants whose origins can be traced to German cities other than Cologne, like Arnold fitz Tedmar, or German merchants at the ports of Lynn or Hull or Boston tell us any more? Furthermore, the author's diligent but rather tedious effort to establish the presence of families of English origin in Cologne is somewhat problematic. First Huffman had to convince his readers that the appellation "Anglicus" denoted an English origin for the family. His arguments persuaded this reader, but it is doubtful that all scholars of medieval Germany will concur with him. The frustrating aspect of this endeavor is that so few families in Cologne could be proved to have English origins or English connections even given the three-century scope of the study. It is also disappointing that the Cologne archives have yielded so little information about the activities of

the English who made their homes in that city. Nothing like the detailed picture of the activities of the Italian merchants and scholars who resided in England yielded by English records emerges from the archives of Cologne. One might question whether the number of people of English origin was large enough and their involvement in the commercial and cultural life of Cologne significant enough to support the conclusion that there was a “free movement and integration of peoples” between the regions of England and Germany.

Nevertheless, Huffman’s study is first-rate scholarship. Anyone with an interest in medieval history, especially the history of medieval England, will gain from its reading a greater appreciation for the breadth of the relationship that existed between England and Germany and especially between England and Cologne.

RICHARD H. BOWERS, University of Southern Mississippi

ANN HYLAND, *The Horse in the Middle Ages*. Foreword by Joan Thirsk. Stroud, Eng.: Sutton, 1999. Pp. xii, 180; black-and-white figures and tables. \$35.95.

Ann Hyland, well schooled in the equestrian art but untrained as a historian, has written several books dealing with the horse in the ancient and medieval periods. Her major contribution, especially in *Training the Roman Cavalry* (1993), has been to inform those without a background in equestrian matters about details that are implicit in the sources but that are not easily understood without considerable practical experience. In this context, however, Hyland is somewhat handicapped because she must work with English translations of the sources. The pitfalls in such a process are many, and she often has problems in this regard. Nevertheless, the usefulness of her books is directly related to the balance between the technical information she imparts to her readers and the historical aspects of the work. In short, where there is more of the former, the work tends to be more useful and accurate. By contrast, the more historical the work, in a general sense, the less useful and even misleading the work is likely to be.

The Horse in the Middle Ages, unfortunately, is very short on technical information and, in general, presents an unsatisfactory historical survey dealing with a scatter of topics that focus largely on postconquest England. Because of her lack of attention to scholarly works in foreign languages, Hyland provides only very limited snippets of information dealing with the mainland and also with Asia. Any reader must ask what one can hope to accomplish in regard to such a vast topic as the horse in the Middle Ages in eleven inadequately annotated chapters, averaging less than fifteen pages each, on the exceptionally important and very controversial topics indicated by the chapter titles: “Domesday and Before”; “Supply and Demand”; “Everyman’s Horse”; “Farming and Commerce”; “Trades and Crafts”; “The Black Prince’s *Register*: The Horse in Estate Management”; “Hunting”; “Tournaments”; “Medieval Postal Services”; “Travel”; and “Warhorse Territory: The Geographical Canvas.”

Adding to the problem is Hyland’s apparent ambivalence in regard to what is to be treated as a source and what constitutes a work of scholarship: several twentieth-century monographs are included in the former section of the bibliography. With regard to scholarly works, Hyland demonstrates no consistent basis for discrimination; in addition, many important monographs are ignored, those of Andrew Ayton (1994) and R. H. C. Davis (1996) on the warhorse to mention only two. David C. Nicolle (1988) surely deserves notice in dealing with horse armor and Charles Gladitz (1997) on medieval horse breeding. In regard to the development of mounted combat during the Middle Ages, Hyland relies on the summary of the Brunner thesis by Lynn T. White, Jr. (1962), although both the former and White’s revision were demonstrated to be without merit thirty years ago (for details see Kelly DeVries, *Medieval Military Technology* [Peterborough, Ont., 1992], pp.