

structure had been built before the destruction in 1271, probably due to a dramatic event which changed the Castle's surface – quite possibly the 1259 earthquake which caused damage in the area where the castle is situated forced local population to rebuild and repair the regional infrastructure.

This report is very important to the studies of the Crusader period as it presents main discoveries made by Adrian Boas and shares his thoughts about the building and construction methods of the castle, as well as about technological issues. This report enlarges our knowledge of the fortress' functions, adding detail to the important findings previously discovered in this castle, such as the limestone's ashlar, the ribs of the vaulting, the keystones, the sculptured and painted decorations, the glazed vessels and the stained glass.

The conclusion part of this report is also interesting. Boas discusses Dean's and Nickel's descriptions of the Great Hall, adding his own suggestions regarding its function, including the residence of the Grand Master during his visit in Montfort, a place for headquarters assemblies on various ceremonial occasions, or perhaps a place for the Castellán of the Montfort, which according to the Teutonic rule had to be protected in this important castle.

Undoubtedly, this important research and the other reports about the excavations in the Montfort castle must be continued and enhanced by historical background research. Some of the most important questions in my mind consider the role of the Great Hall during the general chapters and meetings of the Teutonic leadership and whether this was the place where in 1244 Gerhard von Malberg resigned his position of the Teutonic Grand Master? What was the status of this site during the Grand Master Anno von Sangerhausen's stay in the Latin East (1257–1261), during which, according the archeological report, the 1259 earthquake occurred? What was the military rule of this important structure during the Mamluk sieges in 1266 and 1271? These and more questions must drive the significant academic process which began over the last few years at the Montfort castle.

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Rafał Kubicki, *Młynarstwo w państwie zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach w XIII–XV wieku (do 1454 r.)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk 2012, 608 pp. + CD, ISBN 978-83-7865-883-8.

The presented study is a habilitation by Rafał Kubicki from Gdańsk University. It is the first monograph discussing the broad subject matter of milling and millers

in the Monastic State of the Teutonic Order in Prussia until the mid-15th century. The author's goal is to analyse milling as a branch of the food industry. The work considers milling in the areas under Teutonic rule as well as the bishoprics and bishop's chapters situated within the Teutonic state. The work focuses on the period from the beginning of the Teutonic state in Prussia until the outbreak of the Thirteen Years' War which brought about changes in the borders of the Teutonic state and in the internal relations within its society. The work is based on numerous documents and economic sources including pledges, confirming acts, privileges, commercial agreements, accounts from treasuries, inventories, inspections, rental books and land courts along with other narratives, cartographic and archeological materials. The thematic scope of the work embraces both legal-organizational and technical-economical issues concerning the running of mills and the questions referring to the social position of millers in the Teutonic state in Prussia. The author approaches the issues by employing a method of reconstruction as well as the retrogressive and comparative methods.

The work consists of an introduction, five thematic chapters, conclusion and some helpful lists. Each chapter is divided into a few detailed subchapters. In the first chapter – *Młyny zbożowe w XIII–XV w. (Grain mills in the 13th–15th centuries)* – the author discusses Teutonic mills, in the context of milling regalia and privileges, as well as mills situated in estates of bishops, chapters and monasteries, mills in cities and in private estates. He considers the legal situation of millers, legal questions connected with the use and ownership of mills, as well as the procedures governing the change in mill ownership. Teutonic Knights reserved for themselves the milling regalia, which was emphasised in privileges and other milling documents. Mills were bestowed according to the Culm law and the author argues that apart from their economic significance, mills also had an important military aspect. The chapter also demonstrates how a separate and internally diversified category of millers emerged in time in Prussia's villages and cities.

In the second chapter, *Młyn – rodzaje i technika budowy (The Mill – types and construction techniques)* the reader is presented with information about the processes of constructing of different types of mills as well as with the technical and financial questions connected with their erection. The creation of mills was connected with the economic development and settlement issues in a given area. The study shows that the Teutonic Order constructed and owned the largest mills in the region but eventually more and more Teutonic mills were leased out.

The third chapter – *Organizacja produkcji młynów (The organisation of milling production)* – investigates the problems connected with milling production, its efficiency, food processing and milling services. The organisation of the production depended largely on the size of a mill. The production process was supervised by

a town official – a milling master. The work was done by specialised labourers. The production occurred cyclically as it was determined by the seasons of the year and the collection of crops. The efficiency of a mill depended on a number of factors including the type of propulsion, water conditions and the demand for production. The most efficient mills were big city mills and milling services were paid for in cash or grain.

The next chapter – *Młyn i jego otoczenie (The mill and its surroundings)* – focuses on people connected with the milling industry and the work of the auxiliary farm of the mill. The location of mills depended on the local geographical surroundings, the development of the settlement network and technical possibilities. The highest profits were earned by city millers, village millers who rented their mills and by leaseholders of Teutonic mills.

The last part – *Rozwój sieci młynów w państwie krzyżackim (The development of the network of mills in the Teutonic Order's state)* – is devoted to questions connected with the geographical surroundings and settlement conditions and the way these factors influenced the creation of the network of mills; the author addresses the problem with the use of maps.

The final part includes the summary of the results of each of the chapters. The book abounds in extensive lists of mills and windmills together with the lists of fees collected in them.

According to the author the development of the milling industry in the Teutonic Order's state in Prussia in the 13th–15th centuries was determined by the economic policy of the territorial ruler who received most of the profits. Kubicki emphasizes the role played by the milling production in the economic structure of the Teutonic state. The conclusions collected in the book contribute to the research on the social-economic structure of the villages (and towns) in the Teutonic Order's state.

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