

A Extinção da Ordem do Templo. Edição Comemorativa dos 700 anos da Extinção da Ordem do Templo (1312–2012) [*The Collapse of the Order of the Temple. Publication commemorating the 700th anniversary of the dissolution of the Order of the Temple (1312–2012)*], ed. José Albuquerque Carreiras, Libraria Férin, Tomar 2012, 197 pp. + illustrations, ISBN 978-972-9473-64-7.

On 22 March 1312 Pope Clement V issued the bull *Vox in Excelso* on the reasons why the Order of the Temple should be dissolved. Exactly 700 years later, on 22 March 2012 in Tomar (the site of the Order's headquarters in Portugal) a conference took place commemorating this event. The result of the conference is a volume of studies devoted to Portugal and the Catalan Knights Templar. The publication constitutes part of the international interdisciplinary project 'Studium Cistercium et Militarium Ordinum' which comprises research on knightly orders created on the basis of Cistercian spirituality and their relations with Citeaux.

The first of the four texts, by Kristjan Toomaspoeg, concerns the most important aspects of the Templars' presence in Portugal, discussing issues connected with the moment of the Order's arrival in Portugal, its relations with local rulers and clergy, the collection and management of estates, and the trial of the Portuguese Templars. The author looks at all these problems not only from the perspective of its Portuguese branch, as was the case in earlier works, but from the perspective of the Order as an institution of universal character. Tommaspoeg underlines the existence of the relationship between the interests of the whole Order, including the Pope, and the development of the network of monastic houses and the involvement of the Templars in military campaigns in the Iberian Peninsula. He also argues that the Portuguese Knights Templar were definitely less dependent on local rulers than in other European kingdoms. Finally, he stresses that it is necessary to look at the trial of the Order in Portugal from the angle of similar proceedings conducted in other parts of Europe.

Mária Farelo's article discusses relations of King Denis of Portugal with the Holy See in the light of events connected with the trial of the Templars. He examines the course of the trial and formulates original theses concerning Clement V and Denis's attitude towards the Templars on the basis of the analysis of preserved sources and the most recent literature on the subject matter which revises many traditional viewpoints associated with the trial of the Templar in Portugal. According to Farelo, the Pope at no stage of the trial ever decided not to bring the Portuguese proceedings to a conclusion, as was stated in earlier literature. Denis was not favourably inclined towards the Templars and did not try to help them; his actions were associated with his attempts to regain direct control over as much land in the kingdom as possible. Mária Farelo tries to define the position of the

Templars' case in the Portuguese king's relations with the Holy See while taking into account the attempts of the rulers from the Iberian Peninsula to carry out a crusade against the Iberian Muslims.

Josep Maria Sans i Travé, one of the most important researchers dealing with the history of the Templars in the kingdom of Aragon, analyses protocols taken from some interrogations of Catalan members of the Order. His article complements earlier research since it is based, *inter alia*, on sources from Spanish archives which have not been published or used by historians. He shows the circumstances in which the trial began in the kingdom of Aragon, discusses the course of the investigation conducted in individual dioceses, and finally presents their effects. He draws especially on information provided by some interrogated Templars concerning their age, when and how they joined the Order, and the functions they held. His study complements earlier research made by Alan J. Forey.

The last study, by Nun Villamariz Oliveira, addresses some questions concerning the sources of the spirituality of the Portuguese Templars with regard to symbolism in monastic architecture of the 12th century, notably the relationship between the most important temples in Jerusalem and the chapel of the Templars in Tomar. Oliveira explains the symbolic significance attributed to the Jerusalem temples and interpretations appearing in medieval documents by the creators of monastic theology, of whom the most influential was Bernard de Clairvaux. An analysis of medieval ideas of Jerusalem and the references to the symbolism of Jerusalem and its temples in the military-sacral complex in Tomar allows him to show the importance of the Holy Land and Jerusalem for members of the Order in the south-western part of Europe.

The studies discussed here constitute a complement to research on the Templars in the Iberian Peninsula and present a fresh look at many aspects of the Order's activity. The authors' theses may also be a starting point for further research.

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Waldemar Rozykowski, *Studia nad liturgią w zakonie krzyżackim w Prusach. Z badań nad religijnością w późnym średniowieczu* [Studies of liturgy in the Teutonic Order in Prussia – from the research on religiousness in the Late Middle Ages], Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń 2012, 299 pp., ISBN 978-83-231-2990-5.

Waldemar Rozykowski's study presents the Teutonic Order from the perspective of a religious corporation, which is relatively rare in historiography. By depicting