

ORDINES MILITARES
COLLOQUIA TORUNENSIA HISTORICA
Yearbook for the Study of the Military Orders

vol. XVI (2011)

DIE RITTERORDEN IN UMBRUCHS-
UND KRISENZEITEN

The Military Orders in Times
of Change and Crisis



Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika
Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu
Toruń 2011

EDITORIAL BOARD

Roman Czaja, Editor in Chief, Nicolaus Copernicus University Toruń
Jürgen Sarnowsky, Editor in Chief, University of Hamburg

Jochen Burgtorf, California State University
Sylvain Gouguenheim, École Normale Supérieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Lyon
Hubert Houben, Università del Salento Lecce
Krzysztof Kwiatkowski, Assistant Editor, Nicolaus Copernicus University Toruń
Alan V. Murray, University of Leeds

REVIEWERS:

Wiesław Długokęcki, University of Gdańsk
Marian Dygo, University of Warsaw
Sławomir Józwiak, Nicolaus Copernicus University Toruń

ADDRESS OF EDITORIAL OFFICE:

Instytut Historii i Archiwistyki UMK, ul. Gagarina 9
87-100 Toruń
e-mail: rc@umk.pl
juergen.sarnowsky@uni-hamburg.de

Subscriptions orders should be addressed to:
books@umk.pl

Wydanie publikacji dofinansowany przez
Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

Printed in Poland

© Copyright by Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika
© Copyright by Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu
Toruń 2011

ISSN 0867-2008

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS UNIVERSITY PRESS

EDITORIAL OFFICE: ul. Gagarina 5, 87-100 Toruń
tel. (0) 56 611 42 95, fax (0) 56 611 47 05
e-mail: wydawnictwo@umk.pl

DISTRIBUTION: ul. Reja 25, 87-100 Toruń
tel./fax (0) 56 611 42 38
e-mail: books@umk.pl
www.wydawnictwoumk.pl

First edition

Print: Nicolaus Copernicus University Press
ul. Gagarina 5, 87-100 Toruń

CONTENTS

I. STUDIES AND ARTICLES

<i>Alan Forey</i> (Kirtlington) A Hospitaller <i>Consilium</i> (1274) and the Explanations Advanced by Military Orders for Problems Confronting them in the Holy Land in the Later Thirteenth Century	7
<i>Shlomo Lotan</i> (Jerusalem) Empowering and Struggling in an Era of Uncertainty and Crisis – The Teutonic Military Order in the Latin East, 1250–1291	19
<i>Sylvain Gouguenheim</i> (ENS Lyon) Die Vorschläge zum Zusammenschluss der Ritterorden am Ende des 13. und Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts Eine Konsequenz der Kritike oder eine Chance?	29
<i>Klaus Militzer</i> (Köln) Die Übersiedlung Siegfrieds von Feuchtwangen in die Marienburg	47
<i>Jochen Burgtorf</i> (Fullerton) Die Templer auf Ruad (1300–1302)	63
<i>Magdalena Satora</i> (Toruń) The Role of Cardinals in the Templars' Affair (1307–1308)	93
<i>Marek Smoliński</i> (Gdańsk) Die Johanniter und die Eroberung Pommerellens durch den Deutschen Orden	105
<i>Jürgen Sarnowsky</i> (Hamburg) Herausforderung und Schwäche: die Johanniter und die Anfänge der äußeren Bedrohung von Rhodos, 1428–1464	125
<i>Stefan Kwiatkowski</i> (Szczecin) Verlorene Schlachten und Gefallene in der geistigen Tradition des Deut- schen Ordens	141

<i>Roman Czaja</i> (Toruń)	
Die Krise der Landesherrschaft. Der Deutsche Orden und die Gesellschaft seines Staates in Preußen in der ersten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts	159
<i>Johannes A. Mol</i> (Leeuwarden / Leiden)	
Crisis in Prussia, crisis in the bailiwicks? The case of Utrecht 1440–1470	173
<i>Karl Borchardt</i> (München)	
Zucker und Mohren: Zur Krise der Johanniter auf Zypern im 15. Jahrhundert	191
<i>Grischa Vercamer</i> (Warschau)	
Ein Hochmeister wird zum Herzog: Reaktionen und Schicksal der letzten Ordensbrüdern in Preußen um das Jahr 1525	213
<i>Udo Arnold</i> (Bonn)	
Hochmeisterverlust, Bauernunruhen und Reformation -Krisenbewältigung unter den Deutschmeistern Dietrich von Cleen und Walter von Cronberg	241
<i>Matthias Asche, Magnus von Hirschheydt und Mathis Mager</i> (Tübingen)	
Legitimationsdefizite, Bedrohungspotenziale und Bewältigungsstrategien der europäischen Ritterorden in der Krisenzeit der 1520er Jahre – Fallbeispiele und allgemeine Reflexionen	259
<i>Juhan Kreem</i> (Tallinn)	
Der Deutsche Orden in Livland unter Hermann von Brüggenei: Bemerkungen zu Regierungspraxis und Religionspolitik	303
II. MISCELLANEOUS AND OTHER MATERIALS	
<i>Jochen Burgtorf</i> (Fullerton))	
Die erste urkundliche Erwähnung eines Großpräzeptors der Templer im Heiligen Land: Edition von Paris, Bibl. nat. de France, nouv. acquis. lat. 21, fol. 5 und 25 bis	319
III. BOOK NOTICES	323

fines the system of factors determining the appearance of the Order in East-Central Europe, including Poland, around the mid-12th c., and showed the changes in the form of management of the hospitals within the constantly changing structures of the Order in East-Central Europe in the 12th and 13th c. The second part presents the issues referring to the contribution of the Polish and Pomeranian Knights of St. John to the policies of Czech priors and German preceptors in the 13th c., including a valuable analysis of the Knights' attitude (and participation) in the infighting among the Piast dukes and similar political conflicts in the House of Griffins. Equally important are prosopographical speculations devoted to members of the Order of St. John taking part in the formation of the policies of various East-Central European rulers as courtiers, advisors and secretaries in the 13th and at the beginning of the 14th c. It shows the considerable scope observed in southern and western Europe and beyond which consisted in their involvement in local policy through individual actions of their members. The work constitutes a valuable research contribution to the extensive literature devoted to the history of the Order of St. John.

Krzysztof Kwiatkowski (Toruń)

Adam Szweda, *Organizacja i technika dyplomacji polskiej w stosunkach z zakonem krzyżackim w Prusach w latach 1386–1454* [*The organization and technique of the Polish diplomacy in relations with the Teutonic Order in Prussia in the years 1386–1454*], Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń 2009, 465 pp., ISBN 978-83-231-2379-8.

The work discussed here is the habilitation thesis of the author. It starts with the beginning of the reign of King Władysław II Jagiełło (Jogaila), when the Teutonic problem became of prime importance in Polish politics. It finishes with the outbreak of the Thirteen Years' War, the effect of which was a new phase in Polish-Teutonic relations when the Grand Master became a vassal of the Polish king. The book consists of three chapters clearly divided thematically (pp. 26–310), preceded by an introduction (*Wstęp*, pp. 11–25) discussing the subject and scope of the work (pp. 11–19), the condition of the research (*Stan badań*, pp. 19–21) and an extensive overview of the sources (*Bazę źródłową*, pp. 21–25). They are based mainly on official records (documents, correspondence, accounts), but also on narrative sources including *Rocznik franciszkanów toruńskich*, the chronicle of Johann von Redden (von Posilge), and the work of Jan Długosz. At the end of the book there is a conclusion (pp. 311–314), appendices including a catalogue of formal Polish-Teutonic assemblies and Polish diplomatic missions to the heads of the Teu-

tonic Order together with the relevant literature (pp. 315–416), and an extensive list of sources and literature (pp. 417–441). The author included a name index (pp. 442–465). Chapter 1 (pp. 26–65) is devoted to the most important centres of Polish diplomacy, and it refers to the king, the council, *starosts*, district representatives, and envoys. Chapter 2 discusses the following documents: accreditation, letters of authority, instructions, safe conducts, envoys' reports, „articles” belonging to envoys, correspondence (royal letters, letters of *starosts*, and their routes from sender to addressee). Chapter 3 (pp. 168–310) concerns direct diplomatic contacts. In nine subchapters the author examines: the linguistic issues of negotiations; the terminology and organization of diplomatic missions; diplomatic missions and their financing; audiences with the Grand Master; venues of assemblies of leaders and plenipotentiaries; the organization and financing of assemblies; resolving border issues, particularly the activity of the joint conciliation courts after the Peace of Brześć Kujawski; the written declaration of the Thirteen Years' War; the execution and ratification of peace treaties. The author points out that Polish diplomacy in the late medieval period did not differ from models developed elsewhere in Europe at that time with its strong point its base in the royal service. The basic diplomatic documents were the accreditations presented by all diplomatic missions at that time. Royal envoys until the mid-15th c. did not have written letters of authority as these were more common at meetings of equal negotiators. It was not until the outbreak of the Thirteen Years' War in 1454 that written instructions and final reports of diplomatic missions became more common, earlier they appeared only in negotiations at great distance when it was necessary to maintain correspondence between the monarch and his envoys. It was the norm to get safe conducts for envoys and to issue them in an appropriate form for the negotiators on the opposite side. Envoys were provided with lists of duties during the whole period under discussion but written answers were given only to questions presented in written form. The author thinks that the Roman Curia and ecumenical councils contributed to the more general use of such documents in diplomatic circulation. The Teutonic Order had a better organized network of messengers whereas the Polish side used local couriers. During negotiations commonly accepted European customs were used – assemblies took place in border zones with the location of a meeting depending on the current political situation. National languages were used, so the presence of interpreters next to the Polish king was the norm. The results of the author's research confirm the thesis that ‘international relations at that time were based on a repertoire of commonly accepted resources and methods which offered different solutions depending on the demands of the current political situation’.

Julia Możdżeń (Toruń)