## Mediterranean Perspectives

Series Editors
Brian Catlos
University of Colorado - Boulder
Boulder, CO, USA

Sharon Kinoshita University of California Santa Cruz Santa Cruz, CA, USA As a region whose history of connectivity can be documented over at least two and a half millennia, the Mediterranean has in recent years become the focus of innovative scholarship in a number of disciplines. In shifting focus away from histories of the origins and developments of phenomena predefined by national or religious borders, Mediterranean Studies opens vistas onto histories of contact, circulation and exchange in all their complexity while encouraging the reconceptualization of interand intradisciplinary scholarship, making it one of the most exciting and dynamic fields in the humanities. Mediterranean Perspectives interprets the Mediterranean in the widest sense: the sea and the lands around it, as well as the European, Asian and African hinterlands connected to it by networks of culture, trade, politics, and religion. This series publishes monographs and edited collections that explore these new fields, from the span of Late Antiquity through Early Modernity to the contemporary.

Emily Sohmer Tai • Kathryn L. Reyerson Editors

# Mapping Pre-Modern Sicily

Maritime Violence, Cultural Exchange, and Imagination in the Mediterranean, 800–1700



Editors
Emily Sohmer Tai
Department of History
Queensborough Community
College, CUNY
Bayside, NY, USA

Kathryn L. Reyerson Department of History University of Minnesota Minneapolis, MN, USA

ISSN 2731-5592 ISSN 2731-5606 (electronic) Mediterranean Perspectives ISBN 978-3-031-04914-9 ISBN 978-3-031-04915-6 (eBook) https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-04915-6

 $\ \, \mathbb O$  The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2022

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are solely and exclusively licensed by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use. The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made. The publisher remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Cover illustration: Bravo Images / Alamy Stock Photo

This Palgrave Macmillan imprint is published by the registered company Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

The registered company address is: Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland



## Mapping Pre-Modern Sicily: Maritime Violence, Cultural Exchange, and Imagination in the Mediterranean

The first 12 of the 14 chapters presented in this collection explore a tension in the history of pre-modern Sicily. Set in the middle of the Mediterranean, the island's geographic position at once fashioned it into a strategic base for launching campaigns of maritime violence—whether as organized belligerence, during such conflicts as the War of the Sicilian Vespers (1282–1302), or the piracy of the *guerre de course* that pitted Christians against Muslims in the pre-modern Mediterranean—and a nexus of cultural exchange, where Byzantine, Islamic, and western European traditions merged to shape varying aspects of political, commercial, religious, material, and even literary, practice. Two concluding chapters will consider contemporary uses for Sicily's distinctive past, discussing how digital resources documenting the history of pre-modern Sicily can be utilized to enhance the pedagogy of world and western European history, both online and in the undergraduate classroom.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This volume grew from an experimental two-part session at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in New York in January, 2020. The experimental dimension of our project lay in its first-time-ever integration of digital humanities with the presentation of research on medieval Sicily and the study of maritime violence. In addition to our contributors, we are grateful to two colleagues who participated in that session for their helpful suggestions and encouragement: Marie Kelleher, and Abigail Mullen, of George Mason University's Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media, as well as those who attended these sessions, and offered discerning comments and enthusiasm. We would also like to thank our editors at Palgrave Macmillan—Megan Laddusaw, Megan Simpson, Sam Stocker, Arun Prasath and Mani Vipinkumar; Kevin Mummey, who produced the index for this volume; and Melanie Locay, Rebecca Federman, and Tom Lisanti of the New York Public Library. Finally, we wish to thank Molly Hale, of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, for permission to use the map that appears in our introduction. Please note that the Central Intelligence Agency has not approved or endorsed the contents of this publication.

## Contents

1	Introduction Kathryn L. Reyerson and Emily Sohmer Tai	1
Par	t I Maritime Violence: Piracy and War	11
2	Struggle for the Strait Charles D. Stanton	13
3	Continuum of Violence in the Mediterranean World: The Case of Roger de Lauria John Manke and Kathryn L. Reyerson	33
4	The Art of Raiding: The Catalan-Aragonese Raid of the Aegean in 1292 Lawrence V. Mott	53
5	Sicily's Financial and Logistical Contribution: During the Military Campaign of Alfonso V for Conquest of Naples Mark Aloisio	<i>7</i> 5

Part	II Travel and Trade	91
6	Trade Relations Between Sicily, Ifrīqiya, and Egypt Under the Fatimids and Zirids of Ifrīqiya (Tenth– Eleventh Centuries) David Bramoullé	93
7	The Increase of Good Customs: Muslim Resistance and Material Concerns in Post-Norman Sicily Timothy Smit	111
8	<b>Trade Between the French Midi and the Kingdom of Sicily</b> Stephan Nicolussi-Köhler	129
9	Compassion, Fear, Fugitive Slaves, and a Pirates' Shrine: Lampedusa, ca. 1550-ca. 1750 Amy G. Remensnyder	149
Part	III Literary and Material Culture	173
10	The End of Muslim Sicily: A Poetics of Fitna Nicola Carpentieri	175
11	Neocastro's Epic History Clifford R. Backman	193
12	"The Luxuriant Southern Scene" Textiles as Reflections of Power in the Kingdom of Southern Italy and Sicily Joanna Drell	207
13	Ghosts of Admiral Roger: Piracy and Political Fantasy in Tirant lo Blanc Emily Sohmer Tai	225

Part IV Digital Sicily	243
14 Digital Mapping Technology and the War of the Sicilian Vespers: Using New Methods to Better Understand Old Problems John Manke	245
15 The Norman Sicily Project: An Ongoing, Web-Based Efforto Promote the Island's Eleventh- and Twelfth-Century Past  Dawn Marie Hayes and Joseph P. Hayes	et 269
Bibliography	293
Index	

CONTENTS xiii

#### Notes on Contributors

Mark Aloisio is a senior lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Malta, where he specializes in the late medieval Mediterranean. His research centers on the political, economic, maritime, and military history of Sicily, southern Italy, and the Maltese Islands in the fifteenth century. His recent publications include "Alfonso V and the Anti-Turkish Crusade," in *The Crusade in the Fifteenth Century: Converging and Competing Cultures*, ed. N. Housley (2017) and "Malta's Maritime Links with Sicily and North Africa in the Late Middle Ages," in *The Maltese Islands and the Sea*, ed. T. Gambin (2016).

Clifford R. Backman joined the History Department at Boston University in 1989 after completing his PhD at UCLA. His first book, *The Decline and Fall of Medieval Sicily: Politics, Religion, and Economy in the Reign of Frederick III, 1296–1337*, was published in 1995 and appeared later in an Italian translation. He is also known for his widely acclaimed survey textbooks, *The Worlds of Medieval Europe* and *Cultures of the West: A History.* He is working on a biography of King James II of the Crown of Aragon.

**David Bramoullé** is an associate professor in the Arabic department of the University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès. He completed his PhD in 2011 in the discipline of Oriental Medieval Study from Paris Sorbonne University. His research focuses on the political and economic history of the Fatimid caliphate, with a particular emphasis upon trade relations between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean and the intercommunal relations during the Fatimid era. His most recent publication is *Les Fatimides et la mer* (2019).

Nicola Carpentieri is Assistant Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Comparative Literary and Cultural Studies and Chair of the Arabic and Islamic Studies Program at the University of Connecticut. He completed his PhD in 2012 from Harvard University. His research focuses on Arabic poetry and poetics and on the history of medicine. He is particularly interested in transculturality in the medieval Mediterranean, and, besides Arabic, he has worked with Persian, Greek, Latin, and Romance texts. His first book (forthcoming) examines the Arabic poetics of aging in medieval Spain and Sicily. Dr. Carpentieri is also the co-editor (with Carol Symes) of a special edition of *The Medieval Globe*, published as *Sicily, al-Andalus and the Maghreb: Writing in Times of Turmoil* (2020), and serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of Transcultural Medieval Studies*.

Joanna Drell is Professor of History at the University of Richmond. Her research focuses on medieval southern Italy and Sicily, in particular the period of the Normans and Angevins. Her first book, Kinship and Conquest: Family Strategies in the Norman Principality of Salerno  $(\bar{2}002)$ , examined family and kinship networks in multicultural southern Italy. Her research publications have explored medieval southern Italy most notably through the lenses of the crusades, textiles, migration, the works of Dante Alighieri, and relations with northern Italy. She co-edited a volume of translations, Medieval Italy: Texts in Translation (with Frances Andrews and Katherine Jansen, 2009). She co-edited a collection of scholarly articles, Conquering Norman Italy and Expanding Scholarly Frontiers. Essays in Honor of Graham A. Loud (with Paul Oldfield, 2021). She is working on another co-edited volume, Memory and Commemoration in Renaissance Europe (with Emily O'Brien). She hopes to return to her long-standing book project on perceptions of the Regno by northern Italians and peoples of the continent, Reimagining the Past: Perception and Representation of the Norman Kingdom of southern Italy and Sicily.

**Dawn Marie Hayes** received her PhD in Medieval History from New York University in 1998. She is Professor of Medieval History at Montclair State University, where she teaches widely on the Middle Ages. Dr. Hayes is the author of *Body and Sacred Place in Medieval Europe*, 1100–1389 (2003), a number of articles on aspects of art and religious life in Norman Sicily, and *Roger II of Sicily: Family, Faith and Empire in the Medieval Mediterranean World* (2020). In 2019, Dr. Hayes received an NEH Humanities Collections and Reference Resources grant to complete a prototype for the *Norman Sicily Project*, an online resource and blog.

She has long been interested in the application of technology to the humanities, having benefited from a Paris-based NEH Summer Seminar, "Gothic in the Île-de-France," in 1998 that was offered in collaboration with the Andrew W. Mellon New Media Program to teach faculty about ways to use technology to represent Gothic architecture. Her interest has persisted since.

**Joseph P. Hayes** holds an MA in Medieval History from New York University, which he received in 1994. Chief Architect for the project, he is a senior software engineer at Telegraph System. He has worked for numerous technology companies and startups, including Microsoft Corporation, where he worked as part of the Office Development Team and Stardog Union, a leading provider of knowledge graph technologies and solutions, where he worked to support NASA's upcoming mission to Mars. He brings to the *NSP* significant private sector experience in building data storage platforms and integrating various technologies to improve user experience.

**John Manke** received his BA from St. Olaf College and his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 2019. His dissertation, *Granum Bonum*, focused on grain provision, public debt, and administrative development in medieval Genoa. He is an independent scholar in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Lawrence V. Mott received a Master's in Nautical Archaeology from Texas A&M University and a PhD from the University of Minnesota in Medieval History. He has taught in the United States and in Denmark for several years, during which time he undertook substantial research in the archives of Spain and the United Kingdom, resulting in two books, including Sea Power in the Medieval Mediterranean (2003). He has had numerous of his refereed journal articles focusing on medieval maritime and Iberian history published. After retiring in 2012, he decided to return to work and is the archivist and librarian for the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum at the Lincoln Memorial University.

Stephan Nicolussi-Köhler studied Medieval History at the University of Vienna, Austria, and the University of Mannheim, Germany, and has conducted research, since 2012, in the archives of Marseille, Montpellier, and Paris, completing his dissertation, "The Development of Mediterranean Trade in Southern France in the 12th and 13th Century" in 2018. He is an assistant professor at the Department of History, University of

Innsbruck, Austria. He is the author of several books: Siziliens Geschichte. Insel zwischen den Welten (Sicilian History: An Island Between Worlds) (2013), with Wolfgang Gruber; Gott will es. Der Erste Kreuzzuge—Akteure und Aspekte (God Wills It: The First Crusade, Actors and Aspects) (2016), with Andreas Obenaus and Philipp Sutner; and, most recently, Aufbruch in den Osten. Marseilles Levantehandel im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert (Awakening in the East: Marseille's Trade with the Levant in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries) (2018). His research focuses on credit markets, pawn broking, and small-scale credits in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Tirol. In 2019 he organized an international conference at the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences on "Change and Transformation of Premodern Credit Markets—The Importance of Small-Scale Credits," whose papers were published in 2021.

Amy G. Remensnyder is Professor of History at Brown University. She is the author of two books, one that spans the Atlantic to place medieval Iberia in dialogue with colonial Mexico by exploring the Virgin Mary as a symbol of conquest and conversion (La Conquistadora: The Virgin Mary at War and Peace in the Old and New Worlds, 2014), and another that focuses on monasteries and collective memory in medieval southern France (Remembering Kings Past: Monastic Foundation Legends in Medieval Southern France, 1995). A practitioner of engaged scholarship, she co-edited Why the Middle Ages Matter: Medieval Light on Modern Injustice (2011), and is the founder and director of the Brown History Education Prison Project. Her chapter in this volume draws from both her present book project on Lampedusa and her next project, which will explore the global history of captivity.

Kathryn L. Reyerson is Paul W. Frenzel Chair in Liberal Arts and Distinguished University Teaching Professor of History at Department of History of the University of Minnesota, where she is also founding director of the Center for Medieval Studies. She has published widely on merchants and trade, including The Art of the Deal: Intermediaries of Trade in Medieval Montpellier (2002) and Jacques Coeur: Entrepreneur and King's Bursar (2005). Recently she published two books on women, Women's Networks in Medieval France: Gender and Community in Montpellier 1300–1350 (Palgrave, 2016) and Mother and Sons, Inc.: Martha de Cabanis in Medieval Montpellier (2017). She has edited or co-edited multiple volumes, including City and Spectacle in Medieval Europe (1994), Cross-Cultural Encounters on the High Seas (Tenth-Sixteenth Centuries) (thematic

issue of Medieval Encounters 13, 1, 2007), Mediterranean Identities: Islands, Empires, and Entrepôts (2014), and Rethinking Medieval Margins and Marginality (2020). Her research focuses on merchants and pirates in the medieval Mediterranean world.

Timothy Smit is an associate professor in the Department of History, Philosophy, and Religious Studies at Eastern Kentucky University. His research and teaching interests lie in the social and economic history of medieval Europe and its interactions with the rest of the world, with a specific interest in the medieval Mediterranean and in cross-cultural encounters, particularly between Christians and Muslims. He has had his articles published on the presentation of Muslims in the Latin chronicles of southern Italy in the eleventh century and on the importance of geography for the economic life of Norman Sicily. He is working on a manuscript focused on the daily life of Muslims living in Sicily in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, with a particular interest in their role as workers, which will examine the factors that dictated the manner in which Muslim labor was organized.

Emily Sohmer Tai is Professor of History at Queensborough Community College of the City University of New York. She received her PhD in 1996 from Harvard University. Her research focuses on the interaction between piracy, commerce, and law in the medieval and early modern Mediterranean. Tai's articles, reviews, and book chapters have appeared in *Medieval Encounters, Mediterranean Studies, Mediterranean Historical Review, History Compass, Speculum, Canadian Historical Review, Itinerario*, and in *Seascapes, Littoral Cultures and Trans-Oceanic Exchanges*, ed. Jerry Bentley, Renate Bridenthal, and Karen Wigen (2007) (also available in an online version at the History Cooperative and at medievalists.net). She has been the recipient of grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Ford Foundation, the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, and the PSC-CUNY Research Award Program. She is completing a book on medieval Mediterranean piracy.

**Charles D. Stanton** is a retired US naval officer and former airline pilot, who obtained his doctorate in Medieval History from Fitzwilliam College of the University of Cambridge under Professor David Abulafia, a fellow of the British Academy and author of *The Great Sea, A Human History of the Mediterranean*. As an independent scholar, Dr. Stanton has written extensively on the maritime history of medieval Europe, with a special

#### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

focus on the Norman conquest of southern Italy and galley operations in the Mediterranean. He is the winner of the 2006 Denis Bethell Prize of the Haskins Society for a paper on the subject. His body of work includes numerous essays published in respected scholarly journals and two well-received monographs: Norman Naval Operations in the Mediterranean (2011) and Medieval Maritime Warfare (2015). A third book, Roger of Lauria (c. 1250–1305), "Admiral of Admirals," was published in September 2019 and has already received praise.

## List of Figures

Fig. 4.1	Distribution of revenue from the 1292 raid, calculated in ounces of gold (© Lawrence Mott, 2020)	63
Fig. 4.2	Weight distribution of goods seized in Roger de Lauria's 1292	00
	raid (note that "mt" is the abbreviation for "metric tons," as explained in Note 20) (© Lawrence Mott, 2020)	64
Fig. 4.3	Weight distribution of separate commodities seized in Roger de	01
8	Lauria's 1292 raid, excluding mastic (© Lawrence Mott, 2020)	66
Fig. 4.4	Revenue-to-weight ratio of goods seized in Roger de Lauria's	
U	1292 raid (© Lawrence Mott, 2020)	67
Fig. 4.5	The price of grain between 1286 and 1292, compared to that	
	of "putrid lambskins" seized in Roger de Lauria's 1292 raid (©	
	Lawrence Mott, 2020)	68
Fig. 4.6	A comparison of the price of cloth and silk seized in Roger de	
_	Lauria's 1292 raid, calculated in ounces of gold (© Lawrence	
	Mott, 2020)	69
Fig. 9.1	Detail from the portolan atlas of 1511 by the Italian	
	cartographer Vesconte Maggiolo that shows the Sicilian	
	Channel and its surroundings. Lampedusa is the small,	
	M-shaped island off the eastern coast of Tunisia and southwest	
	of the large W of Malta. Early modern European and North	
	African mariners used such maritime charts at sea. (Courtesy of	
	the John Carter Brown Library)	152
Fig. 9.2	The view out to sea from the bay where the shrine was located.	
	Cala Madonna, Lampedusa. (Author photo)	155
Fig. 9.3	Cave in the valley that held the shrine. Though it may not be	
	the actual grotto in which corsairs laid their offerings, it	
	suggests what the original shrine might have looked like. Cala	
	Madonna, Lampedusa. (Author photo)	156
		xxi

Fig. 9.4	Santuario della Madonna de Porto Salvo. Cala Madonna,	170
E: 0.5	Lampedusa. (Author photo)	170
Fig. 9.5	Entrance to the Cappella dei Doni Voti. Santuario della	1.71
T. 0.	Madonna de Porto Salvo, Lampedusa. (Author photo)	171
Fig. 9.6	Painting of the Genoese fugitive sailing home from	
	Lampedusa. Santuario della Madonna de Porto Salvo,	
	Lampedusa. (Author photo)	172
Fig. 12.1	Roger II's crimson silk mantle, commissioned in 1133/34 for	
	ceremonial occasions and now preserved in the Treasury of the	
	Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. The mantle depicts lions	
	restraining camels on either side of palm tree. (Credit:	
	Erich Lessing/Art Resource; published with permission of	
	Art Resource)	217
Fig. 12.2	Dolce & Gabbana 2013 Fall/Winter collection, "Tailored	
0	Mosaic" shirt. A model wears a crown, bejeweled earrings,	
	and holds a gem-encrusted purse. On the model's shirt is the	
	image of King Roger II of Sicily in a crown and luxurious	
	robes, standing beside a church. The king's photo is enlarged	
	on the right side. (Published with permission of Getty Images)	223
Fig. 14.1	The icons we selected for each type of event in our dataset:	252
Fig. 14.2	Data point displayed within the map. Note that each category	232
11g. 11.2	from the spreadsheet is visible in the pop-up box. This is the	
	first event in our map when Lauria became the captain of	
		254
Eia 14.2	Augusta.	254
Fig. 14.3	An image of the StoryMap displaying the dataset. The	
	different icons described above are visible here; at left, a data	
	point opens to a detail of Francesco Roselli's <i>Tavola Strozzi</i> .	
	Museo Nazionale di San Martino, 1472. (Photo credit:	
	Francesco Bini; Wikipedia Commons. Reproduced with	255
T	permission from Francesco Bini)	255
Fig. 14.4	An example of how a data point is displayed on our ArcGIS	
	map when scrolled through. The image that is blocked is a	
	screen from "Google Street View." Google does not allow for	
	images to be published in print materials. The space for the	
	image is included here to demonstrate the functionality of our	
	map.	256
Fig. 14.5	An image of our map displaying the site of the Battle of	
	Malta where Roger of Lauria scored his first major victory.	
	This conflict would have been horrific. Lauria strung a chain	
	across the mouth of the harbor and trapped the Angevin forces	
	there	257

Fig. 14.6	Another image from the ArcGIS Map: After returning to Messina to resupply (moment not pictured here), Roger sets	
	out to raid Calabria	258
Fig. 14.7	The original screen capture from above in its original context. After raiding Calabria, Roger turned north and raided around the Bay of Naples, including settlements on the islands of Ischia and Capri where he laid waste to vineyards. Please note that some of these moments refer to raids prior to the Battle of the Counts in the Harbor of Naples	259
Fig. 14.8	Here we have the lead up to the battle of the counts. Roger began at Messina, the Aragonese base of operations. After hearing of the construction of a new Angevin fleet at	237
	Marseille, Roger begins to assemble a fleet of his own	260
Fig. 14.9	Roger realized that it would be near impossible to defeat the Angevin fleet if it was able to link up with the ships already in Naples, so he demonstrated and threatened raids around Baia south of the Bay of Naples to tempt the forces at Naples out into battle	261
Fig. 14.10	Roger is eventually successful and lures Charles of Salerno, Charles of Anjou's impetuous son, into battle, where he is defeated	262
Fig. 14.11	After his victory at the Battle of the Counts, Lauria raids the islands of Djerba and Kerkenna. It is likely that his crews needed to be rewarded for their efforts. Having raided the west side of southern Italy, the region's wealth was likely depleted, so these islands were selected as victims	263
Fig. 15.1	The Benedictine Abbey of Santa Maria della Scala (La	
Fig. 15.2	Badiazza), Messina. (Photo credit: Authors) The Castle Chapel and a section of wall at Geraci Siculo. (Photo credit: Authors)	<ul><li>271</li><li>272</li></ul>
Fig. 15.3	Cathedral Church of Santa Maria, Caltabellotta, in its context. (Photo credit: Authors)	273
Fig. 15.4	The Chapel of Uscibene, Palermo, before the restoration completed in 2016. (Photo credit: Authors)	273
Fig. 15.5	The Church of Santa Maria Maddalena, Palermo. (Photo	
F: 15 6	credit: Authors)	275
Fig. 15.6	The Norman Sicily Project's Splash Page	277
Fig. 15.7	A view of the <i>NSP</i> 's interactive genealogy	278
Fig. 15.8	Detail of a map with markers and search box from the	
T: 150	Norman Sicily Project website	279
Fig. 15.9	Detail of a map from the <i>NSP</i> 's website, demonstrating	
	a tool tip	282

#### xxiv LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 15.10	Detail from the western portal of the Premonstratensian	
	Priory of St. George, Gratteri. (Photo credit: Authors)	284
Fig. 15.11	Monasteries in Norman Sicily by gender and order	286
Fig. 15.12	Spiritual patrons of male, non-Cistercian monasteries in	
	England and Sicily by frequency, c. 1086–1216	289

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.1	Relief map of the Mediterranean: https://commons.wikimedia.	
•	org/wiki/File:Mediterranean_Relief,_1028_x_1024.jpg.	
	(Photo Credit: United States Central Intelligence Agency,	
	1982. Image in the Public Domain, under a Wikipedia	
	Commons license. The Central Intelligence Agency has not	
	approved or endorsed the contents of this publication)	2
Map 2.1	Sicily and the Central Mediterranean (© Kristy Stanton, 2020)	14
Map 2.2	The Strait of Messina, with wind currents (© Kristy	
•	Stanton, 2020)	15
Map 4.1	Aegean raid of the Catalan-Aragonese fleet: July-September	
•	1292 (© Lawrence Mott, 2020)	57
Map 6.1	Ifrīqiya and Sicily during the Fatimid era (map drawn by author)	98
Map 6.2	The Fatimid Empire between the tenth and twelfth centuries	
•	(map drawn by author)	102

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Goods seized in Roger de Lauria's 1292 raid listed in	
	fourteenth-century merchant manuals (© Lawrence	
	Mott, 2020)	70
Table 8.1	Value of commendae by area of destinations (Marseille 1248)	140
Table 8.2	Destinations of ships mentioned in the notary register of	
	Giraud Amalric (Marseille 1248)	141
Table 8.3	Investments on the "Sanctus Egidius" and "Girfalcus,"	
	classified according to the origin of the investors	
	(commendatores)	142
Table 8.4	Place of origins of investors (commendatores) and agents	
	(tractatores) on the Sanctus Egidius and Girfalcus	144
Table 14.1	An example of an entry in the dataset:	253