BYZANTINE AND LATER MEDIEVAL

The growth and development of Med archaeology noted in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145) has continued into this reporting period. There have been more national conferences on Med themes than ever before (including a 3rd instalment of the *CNAM* discussed in the last report), as well as opinions expressed about the field's current and future directions (cf. L. Paolinelli, *Archeologia Medievale* 28 [2001], 419–22; C. Wickham *et al.*, *Quaderni Storici* 106 [2001], 295–301; A. Augenti, *Archeologia Medievale* 30 [2003], 511–18). Overall, there has been an increase in work across all areas of Byz and later Med archaeology in both quantity and quality, including its theoretical development (cf. L. Lavan and W. Bowden [eds], *Theory and Practice in Late Antique Archaeology* [Leiden 2003]). We begin with the many **syntheses** that include Sicily in their pages. Two new encyclopaedias deserve to be mentioned: P.J. Crabtree (ed.), *Medieval Archaeology: An Encyclopedia* (New York 2001); C. Kleinhenz (ed.), *Medieval Italy: An Encyclopedia*, 2 vols (New York 2004). General works dealing specifically with Sicily include L. Gatto, *Sicilia medievale*, 2nd ed. (Rome 2002) and F. Maurici, *La Sicilia occidentale della tarda antichità alla conquista islamica: una storia del territorio ca. 300–827 d.C.* (Palermo 2005). Sicily also appears in works devoted more generally to Med Italy: O. Capitani, *Storia dell'Italia medievale* (Bari 2004); P. Fouracre (ed.), *The New Cambridge Medieval History I: ca 500–ca 700* (Cambridge 2005); C. Wickham, *Framing the Early Middle Ages: Europe and the Mediterranean 400–800* (Oxford 2005); C. La Rocca (ed.), *Italy in the Early Middle Ages: 476–1000* (Oxford 2002); D. Abulafia (ed.), *Italy in the Central Middle Ages: 1000–1300* (Oxford 2004). There are also two syntheses focusing on **women and gender** that include Sicilian material: P. Skinner, *Women in Medieval Italian Society 500–1200* (Harlow 2001); J.M. Brubaker and J.M.H. Smith (eds), *Gender in the Early Medieval World: East and West, 300–900* (Cambridge 2004). Many of these works contain **inter-regional perspectives**, on which some other works put the emphasis: P. Corrao, M. Gallina and C. Villa (eds), *L'Italia mediterranea e gli incontri di civiltà* (Bari 2001); M. McCormick, *Origins of the European Economy: Communications and Commerce AD 300–900* (Cambridge 2001); D. Abulafia and N. Berend (eds), *Medieval Frontiers: Concepts and Practices* (Aldershot 2002); C. Wickham, *DOP* 58 (2004), 161–74. On **road-systems**: S. Fiorilla (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 247–57) collects the evidence for SE Sicily, while the bigger picture in all of Italy can be found in S. Patitucci Uggeri (ed.), *La viabilità medievale in Italia: contributo alla carta archeologica medievale* (Florence 2002).

The possibilities of using **pottery** for economic history are considered by A. Molinari (*Archeologia Medievale* 30 [2003], 519–28), while, on a related topic, career prospects for Med archaeometric studies are weighed by T. Mannoni (*Archeologia Medievale* 28 [2001], 593–94). Discussions of pottery as a whole are contained in S. Patitucci Uggeri (ed.), *La ceramica altomedievale in Italia* (Florence 2004). The state of play in Med **archaeozoology** is summarized by F. Salvadori (*CNAM III*, 176–81), whose distribution maps are mostly made up of sites in central and N Italy and contains only two Sicilian sites (Brucato and Fiumedinisi). The **balsam** trade in the Med Mediterranean has been studied by M. Milwright, *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 14 (2001), 3–23. Two books on **Christianity** can also be mentioned here: M. Tosti (ed.), *Santuari cristiani d'Italia: committenze e fruizione tra medioevo e età moderna* (Rome 2003); AA.VV., *Cristianità d'Occidente e cristianità d'Oriente (secoli VI–XI)*, 2 vols (Spoleto 2004).

Most of the Med work to report concerns the **Byz** period. The extensive bibliography for the Byz world as a whole has been reviewed in the pages of *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 94 (2001), 375–539, 766–905; 95 (2002), 184–397, 727–924; 96 (2003), 333–492, 805–963; 97 (2004), 263–515, 643–827; 98 (2005), 151–359, 617–883. Some of the recent developments in Byz art are reviewed by G. Peers (*Florilegium* 17 [2000], 155–66). We may begin by citing six general works on the Byz world: C. Mango (ed.), *The Oxford History of Byzantium* (Oxford 2002) (reviews by: M. Henig, *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* 156 [2003], 192; G.T. Dennis, *The Ancient History Bulletin* 18.3–4 [2004], 188–89); R. Loverance, *Byzantium* (Cambridge, MA 2004) (reviewed by P. Stephenson, *BMCR* 2004.10.26); T.E. Gregory, *A History of Byzantium* (Oxford 2005); J.F. Haldon, *Byzantium: A History*, 3rd ed. (Stroud 2005); J.F. Haldon, *The Palgrave Atlas of Byzantine History* (Houndmills 2005); S. McLachan, *Byzantium: An Illustrated History* (New York 2005). On the Byz connections with Italy in particular, see also E. Kislinger, *Regionalgeschichte als Quellenproblem. Die Chronik von Monembasia und das sizilianische Demenna. Eine historisch-topographische Studie* (Vienna 2001); G. Ravegnani, *I bizantini in Italia* (Bologna 2004). In this connection, it is worth noting three new works on **Justinian**: M. Meier, *Das andere Zeitalter Justinians: Kontingenzerfahrung und Kontingenzbewältigung im 6. Jahrhundert n. Chr.* (Göttingen 2003); M. Meier *Justinian: Herrschaft, Reich und Religion* (Munich 2004) (reviewed by R. Bloch, *BMCR* 2005.04.45); M. Maas (ed.), *Cambridge Companion to the Age of Justinian* (Cambridge 2005) (reviewed by M. Meier, *BMCR* 2006.03.12).

The Corleone conference on **Byz Sicily**, mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145), was published in 2002 (cf. *Sicilia Bizantina*). There are several programmatic papers in this volume, especially those by the late S.L. Agnello, K. Belke, E. Kislinger, E. Vitale and S. Scuto; all of these statements provide much food for thought and will ensure the subject's continued growth and development. There are many new studies on **settlement and architecture** to report. We begin with two general works: F. Martorano (*Polis* 1 [2003], 247–58) finds Vitruvian echoes in Byz city foundations, and K. Dark's *Secular Buildings and the Archaeology of Everyday Life in the Byzantine Empire* (Oxford 2004). Sicily's **coastal defences** from the Byz period to the end of the Middle Ages are examined by F. Maurici, in J.-M. Martin (ed.), *Zones côtières littorales dans le monde méditerranéen au Moyen Âge* (Collection de l'École Française de Rome vol. 105.7; Collection de la Casa de Velázquez vol. 76) (Rome and Madrid 2001), 177–204; the volume to which this article belongs includes much useful information on Mediterranean coasts and the activities associated with them throughout Med history. Some of the coastal defences discussed by Maurici include **castles**, which have also been the focus of three books that discuss to some degree periods beyond the Byz: AA.VV., *Castelli medievali di Sicilia: guida agli itinerari castellani dell'isola* (Palermo 2001) (reviewed by E. Giannicheda, *Archeo* xvii.8 [2001], 112); F. Maurici and M. Minnella, *Castelli* (Palermo 2005); G. Vallone, *I castelli della Sicilia* (Rome 2005). **Religious architecture** in Byz Sicily is discussed in three monographs: A. Messina, *Le chiese rupestri del val Demone e del val di Mazara* (Palermo 2001); S. Giglio, *La cultura rupestre di età storica in Sicilia e a Malta: i luoghi di culto* (Caltanissetta 2002); S. Giglio, *Sicilia Bizantina: l'architettura religiosa in Sicilia dalla tarda antichità all'anno Mille* (Acireale 2003). PH rock-cut tombs were often used as chapels in Byz Sicily; the subject of such

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re-use is explored in general by E. Blake, in R.M. Van Dyke and S.E. Alcock (eds), *Archaeologies of Memory* (Oxford 2003), 203–20 (reviewed by P. Low, *Antiquity* 78 [2004], 930–94). On a related topic, there are two papers about the 'Christianization' of Sicily in *Sicilia Bizantina* (R.M. Carra Bonacasa, 105–17; R. Rizzo, 119–46). **Villages** have also received attention: M. Scarlata (*Studi Lavagnini*, 315–20) and G. Di Stefano (*Magna Grecia* (Cosenza) xxxviii.1–4 [2003], 59–60) look particularly at architecture and fortification, while the wider Byz context can be followed in detail in J. Lefort, C. Morrison and J.P. Sodini (eds), *Les villages dans l'empire byzantin: IV^e–XV^e siècle* (Paris 2005). See also in this connection: N. Christie (ed.), *Landscapes of Change: Rural Evolutions in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages* (Aldershot 2004) (reviewed by P. Squatriti, *BMCR* 2005.05.05).

An overview of Byz **economic history** is provided in A.E. Laiou (ed.), *The Economic History of Byzantium: From the Seventh through the Fifteenth Century*, 3 vols (Washington, DC 2002). On Byz **food** culture, there is another book by the food historian A. Dalby, *Flavors of Byzantium* (London 2003). The **sea and ships** did so much to hold the Byz world together, and these and other topics are the subject of two recently published volumes: L. De Maria and R. Turchetti (eds), *Rotte e porti del Mediterraneo dopo la caduta dell'Impero Romano d'Occidente* (Soveria Mannelli 2004); A. Carile and S. Cosentino (eds), *Storia della marineria bizantina* (Bologna 2004). On a related topic, K. Dark explores EByz mercantile communities in the W, in C. Entwistle (ed.), *Through a Glass Brightly. Studies in Byzantine and Medieval Art and Archaeology Presented to David Buckton* (Oxford 2003), 76–81. On **coinage**, there is a monograph by R. Calciati, *Monete bizantine di bronzo della Sicilia, 565–867 d.C.* (Pieve del Cairo 2000), which is reviewed by D. Castrizio (*Polifemo* 1 [2001], 5–7), who notes the opportunity this volume missed in not going beyond description to include questions of culture, history and economics. Three papers on coins, and money more generally, in Byz Sicily can also be found in *Sicilia Bizantina* by A. Cutroni Tusa (413–37), who provides an overview, including the transition from LRom Sicily, C. Perassi (439–74) on glass weights, and A. Fallico and G. Guzzetta (687–744) on, among other things, coins finds in towns. B. Callegher's discussion of bronze coins in the collections of the Museo Battacin in Padua has things to say about EByz Sicilian mints (*Néa Rhóme* 1 [2004], 101–19). **Other metal objects** have also been studied in this period: G. Manganaro (*Studi Lavagnini*, 203–12; *Minima Ephigraphica et Papyrologica* iv.6 [2001], 131–78) studies graffiti on seals and small finds; M.A. Lima (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 5 [1999 (2001)], 59–71) publishes some gold jewellery in the Palermo Museum; and G. Manganaro and F. Maurici collect further evidence for personal adornment, especially belt-buckles, in two separate but equally lengthy articles in *Sicilia Bizantina* (475–511; 513–57).

A noticeable increase in attention is also being paid to **Islam** in Sicily and other parts of the Mediterranean. We begin with the **general works**. Several articles under the banner of 'Focus on Islam' were published in *Antiquity* 79 (2005), and they provide an excellent overview of the state of play of the field. On Islam in Italy, see V. Bianchi (*Medioevo Dossier* 5.3 [2002], 98), and G. Damiani and M. Scalini (eds), *Islam: specchio d'Oriente. Rarità e preziosi nelle collezioni statali fiorentine* (Livorno 2002). Sicily also features in other general works. On **seafaring**, Y.Y. Al-Hijji *et al.* (eds), *Aspects of Arab Seafaring: An Attempt to Fill in the Gaps of Maritime History* (Athens 2002) (reviewed by C. Ward, *IJNA* 34 [2005], 155–58). On **cities**, P. Wheatley, *The Places Where Men Pray Together: Cities in Islamic Lands Seventh through Tenth Centuries* (Chicago 2001) (reviews by: A. Hughes, *BMCR* 2001.09.12; M. Tillier, *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 47 [2004], 277–80). On **coinage**, see AA.VV., *Simone Assemani. Symposium sulla monetazione islamica* (Padua 2005). On **historiography**, C.F. Robinson, *Islamic Historiography* (Cambridge 2003). Two classic works by M. Amari in the study of **Islamic Sicily** have been reprinted: *Storia dei musulmani di Sicilia* (Florence 2003); *Sicilia islamica nelle cronache del Medioevo* (Palermo 2004). New developments in the field into the early 1990s are summed up in AA.VV., *Giornata di studio del nuovo sulla Sicilia musulmana (Roma, 3 maggio 1993)* (Rome 1995) (missed in the last report), and the developments since then can now be measured against AA.VV., *La Sicile à l'époque islamique. Questions de méthode et renouvellement récent des problématiques*, published as *MEFRM* 116 (2004), 7–519.

Research on the **Norman period** in Sicily and elsewhere has also picked up pace in this reporting period. For the **general works**, note the following: G.M. Bacci and A.M. Mastelloni, *I Normanni nel sud/The Normans in the South* (Messina 2003); G.S. Brown, *The Norman Conquest of Southern Italy and Sicily* (Jefferson, NC 2003); N. di Mauro, *Normanni. I pedroni venuti dal Nord* (Florence 2003); G. Scarcella, *I Normanni in Sicilia* (Palermo 2003); S. Spoto, *Sicilia normanna: viaggio nella Sicilia cosmopolita, centro d'arte e cultura tra Oriente ed Europa* (Rome 2003). Among the **thematic studies**, there are studies on the Norman cavalry in Sicily by E. Cuozzo, *La cavalleria nel Regno normanno di Sicilia* (Atripalda 2002), on settlement by I. Giannetto *et al.* (eds), *Ruggero I, Serlone e l'insediamento normanno in Sicilia* (Troina 2001) and by A. Casamento and E. Guidoni (eds), *Le città medievali dell'Italia meridionale e insulare. Storia dell'urbanistica. Sicilia IV* (Rome 2004), and a case study devoted to Roger II by P. Aubé, *Roger II de Sicilie: un Normand en Mediterranée* (Paris 2001). There are studies too dealing with **cultural relations and legacies**. On Arabs and Normans, note J. Johns, *Arabic Administrations in Norman Sicily: The Royal dīwān* (Cambridge 2002) and A. Metcalfe, *Muslims and Christians in Norman Sicily: Arabic Speakers and the End of Islam* (London 2003). On the infusion of Byz and Romanesque forms with Arab ones in Norman Sicily, the proceedings of an international conference can be found edited by D. Knipp in *Römisches Jahrbuch der Bibliotheca Hertziana* 35 (2003–2004), 33–208. The results of archival research into the Gr presence in Norman Sicily can be read in V. Von Falkenhausen's paper in *Sicilia Bizantina* (31–72). Studies that blend the Norman period with that of Frederick II can also be noted here: A.-M. Flambard Héricher (ed.), *Frédéric II, 1194–1250, et l'héritage normand de Sicile* (Caen 2001); A. Giuliano (ed.), *Studi normanni e federiciani* (Rome 2003); AA.VV., *Il sarcofago dell'imperatore. Studi, ricerche e indagini sulla tomba di Federico II nella Cattedrale di Palermo*, 3 vols (Palermo 2003); T. Broekmann, *'Rigor iustitiae': Herrschaft, Recht und Terror im normannisch-staufischen Süden (1050–1250)* (Darmstadt 2005); C. Friedl, *Studien zur Beamtenschaft Kaiser Friedrichs II. im Königreich Sizilien (1220–1250)* (Vienna 2005).

On the **Jews** in Sicily, there are three works that can be noted: H. Bresc, *Arabes de langue, juifs de religion: l'évolution du judaïse sicilien dans l'environnment latin, XII^e–XV^e siècles* (Paris 2001); H. Bresc, *Siculorum Gymnasium* 56 (2003), 263–84 on the policies towards them; S. Simonsohn, *The Jews in Sicily III–IX* (Leiden, 2001–2006). The first two volumes were mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 161).

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