



***Settlement and Crusade in the Thirteenth Century: Multidisciplinary Studies of the Latin East.* Edited by Gil Fishhof, Judith Bronstein, and Vardit R. Shotten-Hallel. Abington: Routledge, 2021. 296 pp. ISBN: 978-0-429-20388-6.**

This volume is the result of the conference “The Latin East in the 13th Century, Institutions, Settlements, and Material Culture, commemorating the 800th anniversary of the construction of ‘Atlit Castle”, held at the University of Haifa from 31 January to 2 February 2018. A multidisciplinary approach is discernible in the book, which sheds new light on issues hitherto less studied within the pilgrimage movement and the crusades in the Latin East during the 13th century. Additionally, a significant part of the volume considers the influence and importance of ‘Atlit Castle within the framework of its functioning in the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Subsequent sections focus on Cyprus during the period ruled by the Lusignan dynasty as a regional centre of Latin trade and settlement. The next section focuses on the literary and textual tradition of Outremer. The final section of the book shows the similarities between the Latin East and west of Europe on the basis of social and architectural elements, revealing the perception of Outremer by the west.

The first section consists of four articles. In the first, Benjamin Z. Kedar presents a broad comparative overview of the features of the Second Kingdom of Jerusalem with the First Kingdom. He analyses aspects such as the pace and duration of territorial expansion, demography and the relationship between Franks and non-Franks, trade and the importance of sacred sites. Beatrice Saletti’s study considers the Italians in Acca in the early 13th century, with particular focus on the Italian Brotherhood of the Holy Spirit. Although the statutes of the confraternity from 1216 are known, the aim of the paper is to suggest new lines of research rather than to present unpublished documents. The following article by Raphael Y. Lewis, Nimrod Getzov, and Ianir Milevski examines archaeological and historical aspects of Saforie encampments in the Latin East. It poses questions about the socio-historical significance of the finds, highlighting the potential for further research on the encampments, particularly during periods of anticipation before major conflicts. Also includes an appendix by Donald T. Ariel and Donald Kool on the coins found in the excavations at ‘Enot Zippori. The final study in this chap-

ter, written by Pierre-Vincent Claverie, is focused on the maritime aspects of the Crusades. He emphasises Frankish naval strategies and technological innovations from the 12th to the 14th century, covering subjects such as naval siege warfare, port fortification and key salvage operations, revealing the evolving role of naval forces in the Crusaders' endeavours in the Levant.

The second chapter, also consisting of four articles, begins with a text by Helen J. Nicholson. This is, in fact, a comprehensive historical account of the Templar fortress, 'Atlit. The chapter highlights its strategic importance, its resistance to invasions, its varied roles in military, political and economic affairs, and its significance as a place of pilgrimage. Although eventually abandoned and destroyed, 'Atlit left a lasting legacy, i.e. being associated in Christian myth with Godfrey of Bouillon. The very next article by Vardit R. Shotten-Hallel analyses the construction of 'Atlit Castle from 1218 onwards, comparing historical texts by Oliver of Cologne with archaeological findings. The study delves into the location of the castle, the people involved, Templar funding, the defence system, architectural dimensions and strategic importance. From here, Yvonne Friedman's essay questions Michel Foucault's claim that penal prisons were established in the late 18th century. Examining the Templar rule and the prison at 'Atlit Castle, Friedman proposes a shift in Templar penal ideology, dating the invention of penal prisons to the 13th century. The article also speculates on the location of the prison at 'Atlit Castle and examines wider medieval prison contexts and punishment strategies. Yves Gleize's text examines the medieval cemetery near Chastel Pelerin in 'Atlit, emphasising its importance for understanding burial practices and socio-cultural identities in the 13th-century Latin East. Ongoing excavations reveal a variety of burial methods, potential social differences and the complex origins of the dead, shedding light on the historical context of Chastel Pelerin and its role as a pilgrimage site.

Michalis Olympios' article opens the third section (which is comprised of four texts). Olympios discusses the spread of Gothic architecture in the Latin East in the 13th century, underlining the influence of French artists and challenging earlier nationalist views and emphasising local adaptations. His chapter analyses specific regions such as the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem and Lusignan Cyprus, providing case studies and suggesting the need for further research into architectural interactions in a wider context. Nicholas Coureas' chapter then discusses the historical significance of Limassol from 1191 to 1300, pointing out its role in the Crusades, trade and settlement in the Latin East. He highlights the strategic importance of the city during the Crusades, such as the capture of Limassol by King Richard I, its further functioning as a base for travel to Egypt

and Syria, and its subsequent decline in commercial importance, paving the way for Famagusta to become the main port of Cyprus. From here, Geoffrey Meyer-Fernandez's article focuses on the influx of Eastern Christian refugees, including Syrians and Maronites, to Famagusta in Cyprus in the late 13th century. This significantly influenced the island's artistic output, evident in the stylistic change, iconography and content of paintings, such as in the Syrian Rite Church of St George Exorinos in Famagusta. These Eastern Christians, wealthy and influential, played a key role in shaping the island's art, commissioning paintings and introducing new ideas, as seen in the large icon of the Nicosia Phaneromeni church depicting St George. The final text of the chapter, by Stephen Donnachie, describes the reign of Aimery de Lusignan, brother of Guy de Lusignan, who ruled the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem in the late 12th century. Donnachie suggests that Aimery's quieter reign (which succeeded his brother's disastrous reign), was marked by attempts to symbolically distance himself from his brother's rule. Aimery faced challenges, however, due to the lingering influence of Guy's divisive leadership and the factionalism it created in the Jerusalem baronage. Despite Aimery's efforts to maintain peace, his approach inadvertently laid the foundations for future conflict, which was particularly evident in the tensions that arose in the governments of Jerusalem and Cyprus after his death.

The fourth section, consisting of two articles, begins with a text by Thomas W. Smith. It discusses the statutes of the Fifth Crusade, emphasising their importance as historical sources. Smith stresses the neglect of these statutes compared to earlier ones, particularly focusing on the collection identified by Reinhold Röhrich in 1891. The main challenge is to verify the authenticity of these statutes, as many of them originated with the 19th-century forgers Henri Courtois and Paul Letellier. Smith meticulously researches and reviews the statutes, identifying forgeries and establishing a more reliable core of documents, shedding light on the religious patronage, transactions and logistics of the Fifth Crusade. This chapter finally adds 15 authentic statutes to the revised *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani* database, providing valuable information on the crusades and institutions of the early 13th century. In the appendices added to the text, specific numbers and an example of forged charters of the Fifth Crusade are presented. In turn, Carol Sweetenham's article examines the relation between the texts describing First Crusade and translations into national languages, including their evolution and role in producing literary traditions for describing the First Crusade. The loss of Jerusalem in 1187, especially the defeat at Hattin, sparked a renewed interest in translating texts about these events into national languages, thereby shaping cultural perceptions

and serving as a lens to examine the changing over time, attitudes to the Crusades, and to analyse translations as a form of transmission of historical events.

The final section of the book, consisting of five articles, begins with a text by Karl Borchart describing Biebelried, a 13th-century castle near Würzburg in Germany. Built by the Knights of St. John, it is distinguished by its rectangular, almost square layout with an area of around 2,000 m². Unlike similar buildings in Central Europe, it is not heavily fortified by modern standards and its inspiration deserves further study, perhaps comparing it with castles elsewhere in Europe, the Mediterranean or even the Levant. Damien Carraz's article examines the role of the Hospitallers in Provence during the Crusades, focusing on the commandery of Manosque. Carraz delves into the financial aspects of the Order's commandery, detailing the regularity of the payments known as 'responsiones.' These made up a significant part of the commandery's budget, averaging 36%. The 'responsiones' were payments, collected during provincial chapter meetings intended to support the Order's mission in the East. Despite the institutional challenges and criticisms, the daily documents show the efforts of the Hospitallers to maintain their devotion to the Holy Land and their active involvement in logistical and financial activities in Provence to maintain the Latin presence in the East. The next text by Maria Bonet and Julia Pavón recognises that in the 13th century, the Holy Land and the Crusades continued to influence the thoughts and ambitions of individuals living in the Latin territories of the Crown of Aragon and Navarre. Although the call of the popes to participate in the Crusades had different effects in Castile, Aragon and Navarre, the latter saw the Crusades as a source of strengthening their international diplomatic position. Perceptions of the Holy Land, particularly through military orders such as the Templars and Hospitallers, played a key role in shaping the ideals and actions of these kingdoms, and the Crusades became a diplomatic tool and ideological source of power for Aragon and Navarre. Miha Kosi's article focuses on the Austrian princes of Babenberg, who actively participated in the most important crusading endeavours. Kosi's article highlights not only their military prowess but also their diplomatic skills in dealing with various regions, including Byzantium and the Kingdom of Jerusalem, from Margravine Ita to Leopold VI. Their continued involvement in the Crusades, coupled with their extensive family connections, contributed to their considerable influence on the imperial nobility of the time, making them notable figures in the historical landscape of the Crusades. Shlomo Lotan's study focused on the critical role played by the Teutonic commander Eberhard of Sayn after the Battle of La Forbie (1244). It emphasises his strategic leadership, which included missions in the Baltic region

and Latin East, and underlines how he contributed to the survival and revival of the Teutonic Order during the difficult Crusades of the mid-13th century. Eberhard's efforts included conquering estates, stabilising borders and strengthening the military and economic foundations of the order.

The multidisciplinary approach employed in this book results in a wide spectrum of subjects. These range from archaeology to material culture or art history, making the book not only a source of inspiration but also collection of preparatory material for future research on the Crusades for both students and academics.

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