

subsequent peace negotiations of 1139, both pope and king agreed a compromise: Sicily's kingship was territorially delineated between the titles afforded to the "kingdom of Sicily, the dukedom of Apulia, and the principality of Capua" (*regnum Sicilie, ducatus Apulie, et principatus Capue*)⁹³. This division would persist beyond the end of the Norman period and influence the development of royal rule in both Sicily and southern Italy⁹⁴. Nonetheless, despite the theoretical idea that the Norman kingship was confined to Sicily, this does not appear to have applied to the king's conquests in Ifrīqiya.

The most significant scholarly investigation of this issue was undertaken in 1987 by Jeremy Johns who noted:

"there is ... no doubt that, from 1149 until 1155 or later, the Sicilian ruler did consider himself to be king of Africa, and did, on at least one occasion, experiment with that title"⁹⁵.

Two Ifrīqiyan dinars refer to both Roger II and William I as *malik*⁹⁶. One dates from between May 1148 and May 1149 and the other from between March 1154 and March 1155. The so-called Grisandus Inscription, placed in the Palermitan church of San Michele Arcangelo in May 1149, also refers to Roger as *malik of Africa* in both Arabic

Thought, *Speculum* 38 (1963) p. 46–78.

93) HOFFMANN, Langobarden, Normannen (as n. 63) p. 177. Snorri Sturluson understood that Roger II (Róðgeirsson) was king of Sicily (*Sikiley*), but also appears to have suggested that his kingship did not encompass Apulia (*Páll*), or the islands of the Greek Sea (*Griklands haf*), cf. Snorri Sturluson, *Heimskringla* 3, trans. by Alison FINLAY / Anthony FAULKES (Viking Society for Northern Research, 2015) p. 151.

94) For a recent discussion of such dynamics herein, see Hervin FERNÁNDEZ-ACEVES, *County and Nobility in Norman Italy: Aristocratic Agency in the Kingdom of Sicily, 1130–1189* (2020) particularly p. 27–58, 167–178.

95) Jeremy JOHNS, *Malik Ifrīqiyya: The Norman Kingdom of Africa and the Fāṭimids*, *The Journal of Libyan Studies* 18 (1987) p. 89–101, at p. 90. See also, Giuseppe LA MANTIA, *La Sicilia ed il suo dominio nell'Africa settentrionale, dal secolo XI al XVI: Documenti e nota bibliografica*, *Archivio Storico Siciliano* 44 (1922) p. 154–265; David ABULAFIA, *The Norman Kingdom of Africa and the Norman Expeditions to Majorca and the Muslim Mediterranean*, in: *Anglo-Norman Studies VII: Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1984*, ed. by R. Allen Brown (1984) p. 26–49; Georges JEHÉL, *L'Italie et le Maghreb au Moyen Âge. Conflits et échanges du VII^e au XV^e siècle (Islamiques)*, 2001) p. 52.

96) JOHNS, *Arabic Administration* (as n. 84) p. 268, 272f.; METCALFE, *The Muslims of Medieval Italy* (as n. 46) p. 171.