

Roger II's seal¹⁰², while Gervase of Tilbury (d. 1220), the *Annales Palidenses*, Snorri Sturluson (d. 1241), and Andrea Dandolo (d. 1354) reported that it was inscribed on Roger II's sword¹⁰³. This claim was also repeated – complete with an illustration – by Sebastian Münster (d. 1552)¹⁰⁴.

Indeed, this phrase was sufficiently well known in the twelfth century to have been re-used in hexameter. Godfrey of Viterbo (d. c. 1191/92) – who was present during two German legations to the Norman court in Palermo, and probably also at the negotiations for the peace of Venice in 1177¹⁰⁵ – placed a similar phrase in a poem that recalls the deeds of Robert Guiscard and King Roger II¹⁰⁶. Peter of Eboli (d. 1220) echoed this hexameter in his *Liber ad honorem Augu-*

rum Britannicarum medii aevi Scriptores 68,2, 1876) p. 276: *Rursus tempore regis Willelmi I. quidam alii Normanni Normanniam relinquentes, Apuliam, Calabriam, Siciliam, Affricam subjugaverunt, sicut testatur monosticum illud Rogeri regis, "Appulus et Calaber, Siculus mihi servit et Afer"*. Roger II's *magister*, Thomas Brown/Brun, may have served as one of Ralph's sources, see Antonia GRANSDEN, *Historical Writing in England c. 500 to c. 1307* (1974, repr. 1996) p. 197.

102) Radulfi Nigri *Chronica* (as n. 79) p. 84: *Rogerus adeptus est Calabriam et Siciliam et Apuliam, et Africam civitatem: Unde et circumscriptio sigilli eius erat: "Apulus et Calaber Siculus mihi servit et Afer"*.

103) *Annales Palidenses* a. 1154 (as n. 91) p. 88: *Anno Domini 1154. Rozierus rex Apulie per manum bellicam plures subdidit alienigenas, adeo ut sicut inscriptio regalis declarat ensis, sibi: Apulus et Calaber, Siculus serviret et Afer*; Snorri Sturluson, *The Heimskringla*; or, *Chronicle of the Kings of Norway* 3, trans. Samuel LAING (1844) p. 154f.; E Gervasii Tillberiensis *Otiis Imperialibus*, ed. Felix LIEBERMANN / Reinhold PAULI (MGH SS 27, 1885, p. 359–394), at p. 381: *rex Rogerius in gladio suo inscribi iussit istud triumphale ac apoforeticum: Appulus et Calaber, Siculus michi servit et Afer*. Andrea Dandolo, *Chronica* (as n. 78) p. 243: *in suo inscripsit gladio: Apulus et Calaber, Siculus michi servit et Afer*. For the ceremonial use of engraved swords in the Holy Roman Empire, see Mechthild SCHULZE-DÖRRLAMM, *Das Reichsschwert. Ein Herrschaftszeichen des Saliers Heinrich IV. und des Welfen Otto IV.* (Monographien des Römisch Germanischen Zentralmuseums 32, 1995).

104) Sebastian MÜNSTER, *Cosmographia. Beschreibung aller Lender* (1544) p. CXXXI.

105) Loren J. WEBER, *The Historical Importance of Godfrey of Viterbo*, *Via* 25 (1994) p. 153–195, at p. 164.

106) Gotifredi Viterbiensis *Pantheon*, ed. Georg WAITZ (MGH SS 22, 1872, p. 107–307), at p. 254: *Robertus Viscardus obit tandem sine prole; / Rogerius iermannus ei succedit honore, / Climata Siciliae possidet atque fovet. / Rogerius Paganus erat de more vocatus, / Rogerius de Rogerio comes est generatus, / Gemma sui generis, et probitate caput. / Gemma fuit, regnare sui meruit probitate, / Apulus, et Calaber fit ei subiectus, et Afer: / Quod loquor ecce patet, terra subacta iacet. / Rogerii regis hic tempus et acta relinquam.*