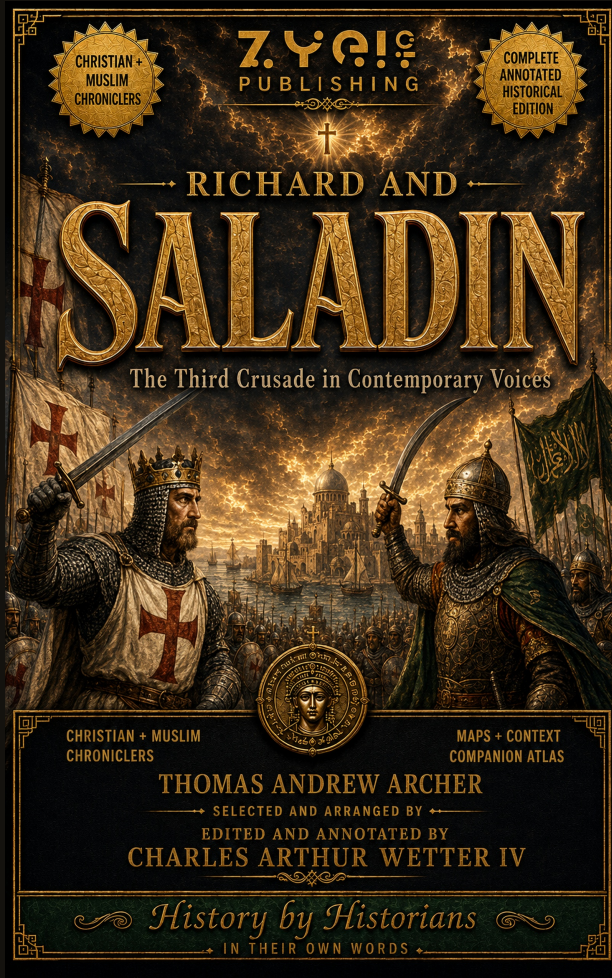


ZYEL PUBLISHING

RICHARD AND SALADIN

THIRD CRUSADE COMPANION ATLAS

Satellite maps, dated routes, source voices, succession diagrams, evidence labels, and independent-study prompts for Archer's contemporary anthology.



FOURTEEN PURPOSE-BUILT LEARNING PAGES

Maps, source comparison, chronology, vocabulary, and evidence prompts

How to Use This Atlas

Begin with geography, keep the witness visible, and separate reconstruction from quotation.

1 Map before march

Use each map before the related part. Satellite imagery supplies modern terrain and coastline; the colored routes show the editorial reconstruction.

2 Witness before verdict

Ask who is speaking, how close the writer stood to the event, and what loyalty shaped the account before deciding what the passage proves.

3 Distance before drama

A fast rider, a fleet, a baggage train, and a sick army do not share a clock. Distances are orientation ranges, never promises of travel time.

4 Claim before conclusion

Mark a statement as secure, probable, contested, legendary, or reconstructed. A vivid sentence may be excellent literature and weak measurement.

Third Crusade Timeline

Dates orient the evidence; they do not settle every disputed motive or number.

Date	Event	Why it matters
4 Jul 1187	Saladin defeats the Frankish army at Hattin.	The loss that calls the Third Crusade into being.
2 Oct 1187	Jerusalem surrenders to Saladin.	The campaign's central sacred and political objective.
28 Aug 1189	The siege of Acre begins.	The long siege already underway before the kings arrive.
3 Sep 1189	Richard is crowned king of England.	Royal succession and crusade preparation now share a treasury.
10 Jun 1190	Frederick Barbarossa dies in Cilicia.	The German expedition loses its ruler and much of its force.
May 1191	Richard conquers Cyprus and marries Berengaria.	An emergency becomes a durable strategic acquisition.
8 Jun 1191	Richard reaches Acre.	Royal naval power changes the balance around the siege.
12 Jul 1191	Acre surrenders.	The crusaders gain the port that becomes their new capital.
20 Aug 1191	Richard orders the killing of Muslim prisoners outside Acre.	A military solution becomes the campaign's central moral wound.
7 Sep 1191	Battle of Arsuf.	Formation discipline and naval support preserve the coastal march.
Dec 1191-Jan 1192	First advance toward Jerusalem ends in retreat.	Supply and retention arguments defeat proximity.
28 Apr 1192	Conrad of Montferrat is assassinated.	The succession crisis turns violent at the moment of settlement.
Jun-Jul 1192	Second advance toward Jerusalem also turns back.	The same strategic question returns with less coalition unity.
27 Jul-8 Aug 1192	Jaffa falls, is relieved, and is defended.	The final campaign tests naval mobility and tactical staying power.
2 Sep 1192	The truce usually called the Treaty of Jaffa or Ramla is concluded.	Jerusalem stays under Muslim rule; the Latin coast and pilgrimage access survive.
4 Mar 1193	Saladin dies in Damascus.	The coalition loses the ruler who held its parts together.

Who Is Speaking?

Archer's anthology is a hearing, not a single neutral camera.

Voice	Position	Best used for	Read with caution
Itinerarium Ricardi	Latin crusader narrative	Richard's courage, campaign movement, devotional meaning	Heroic concentration around the king
Baha al-Din Ibn Shaddad	Arabic eyewitness and biographer	Saladin's councils, fatigue, piety, and immediate decisions	Loyal proximity to the sultan
Ibn al-Athir	Later Arabic universal history	Muslim strategic memory and wider political sequence	Retrospective synthesis and Mosul perspective
Roger of Howden	Royal clerk and chronicler	Letters, treaties, administration, and English political context	Court access and documentary selection
Richard of Devizes	English monastic chronicler	Sharp portraits, rumor, home-front politics	Satire, hostility, and rhetorical display
Ernoul / Eracles	Latin East traditions	Local barons, succession, and eastern Frankish memory	Layered transmission and later continuations
Rigord / William the Breton	French royal tradition	Philip's position and Capetian political memory	Partisan rivalry with Richard
Thomas Andrew Archer	Victorian editor and arranger	Chronological juxtaposition across languages	Selection, translation dependence, and 1880s scholarship

Where the Accounts Overlap

Agreement raises confidence; silence may reflect access, genre, or loss rather than denial.

Episode	Independent or partly independent voices	Broadly secure	Still disputed or literary
Acre, 1189-1191	Latin narratives, Baha al-Din, Ibn al-Athir, letters	Long siege, disease, royal arrival, surrender	Army size, casualty totals, allocation of decisive credit
Prisoner killings, Aug 1191	Latin and Muslim traditions	A mass execution ordered by Richard occurred	Negotiation blame, totals, motive, immediate sequence
Coastal march and Arsuf	Itinerarium, Arabic histories, later chronicles	Disciplined march, sustained harassment, crusader victory	Exact strengths, losses, who initiated the decisive charge
Jerusalem advances	Crusader councils and Muslim reports	The army approached twice and withdrew	Whether capture was practicable and retention possible
Diplomacy and gift exchange	Baha al-Din, Ibn al-Athir, Latin traditions	Repeated negotiation through envoys and al-Adil	The seriousness of individual proposals and chivalric embellishment
Jaffa and final truce	Both major traditions	Jaffa changed the leverage; a truce preserved Jerusalem and the coast	Personal-combat details and the precise performance of generosity

A practical reading rule

When two traditions agree on the event but disagree on motive, keep the event and reopen the motive. When only a courtly anecdote survives, preserve the story and lower the confidence claim.

Richard's routes to Messina, 1189-1190

Richard's royal itinerary and the English fleet shown separately; lines are schematic between documented waypoints.

MAP KEY - schematic connectors

— English fleet

— Richard's royal itinerary

Dartmouth

Vezelay

Chinon

Lyon

Genoa

Pisa

Marseille

Barcelona

Naples

Lisbon

Gibraltar

Messina

Dartmouth-Messina: well over 4,000 km / 2,500 mi by a coasting route; the staged fleet took months, not continuous sailing days.

NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation (December 2004 composite). Historical routes and labels: Zyel editorial overlays; schematic, not surveyed tracks.

Cyprus campaign and departure for Acre, 1191

Modern terrain clarifies the Troodos spine, Mesaoria plain, ports, and the short sea crossing to the Levant.

MAP KEY - schematic connectors

— Cyprus campaign

- - - Departure for Acre



Famagusta-Acre: about 270 km / 168 mi direct; favorable sailing might take several days, while wind, regrouping, horses, and landings could extend it.

NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation (December 2004 composite). Historical routes and labels: Zyl editorial overlays; schematic, not surveyed tracks.

The coastal campaign and the Jerusalem road, 1191-1192

The coast supplied the army; the inland climb toward Jerusalem changed water, forage, convoy, and retention risks.

MAP KEY - schematic connectors

- Coastal campaign
- Jerusalem approaches
- Second approach



Acre-Jaffa: about 115 km / 70 mi along the coast. Jaffa-Jerusalem: about 55 km / 34 mi direct, but an army's climb, water stops, and convoy protection made the practical movement longer.

NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation (December 2004 composite). Historical routes and labels: Zyl editorial overlays; schematic, not surveyed tracks.

Theater of decision: supply, rival centers, and Jerusalem

Strategic relationships, not literal road tracks: Cyprus and the coast supplied Acre; Damascus and Cairo anchored competing power.



Damascus-Jerusalem: about 217 km / 135 mi straight-line; a practical route was longer and caravan or army time depended on roads, water, escort, and season.

NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation (December 2004 composite). Historical routes and labels: Zyl editorial overlays; schematic, not surveyed tracks.

Crowns, Marriages, and Rival Claims

The crusade carried three succession problems into one military coalition.

1 The Angevin court

Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine's surviving sons included Richard and John. Geoffrey's son Arthur remained a rival dynastic possibility. Joan, Richard's sister and the widowed queen of Sicily, was a political actor in Messina and in the later marriage proposal involving al-Adil.

2 The crown of Jerusalem

Sibylla's death weakened Guy of Lusignan's claim. Isabella's marriages connected Humphrey of Toron, Conrad of Montferrat, and Henry of Champagne to the succession. The local baronage and the arriving kings did not always prefer the same candidate.

3 The Ayyubid coalition

Saladin coordinated Egypt, Syria, Jazira contingents, relatives, emirs, and seasonal forces. His brother al-Adil served as commander and chief diplomatic channel. Coalition command depended on persuasion, reward, reputation, and exhaustion.

Names That Change Across the Sources

A single person or place may cross Arabic, Latin, Old French, Victorian spelling, and modern English.

Reading name	Alternate or fuller form	Spoken guide	Use in this edition
Saladin	Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub	SAL-uh-din; sah-LAHH ad-DEEN	English short form and Arabic honorific name.
Baha al-Din	Baha al-Din Ibn Shaddad	bah-HAH ad-DEEN	Saladin's close companion and biographer.
al-Adil	Saphadin in Latin/French tradition	al AH-dil; SAF-uh-din	Saladin's brother, commander, and negotiator.
Guy of Lusignan	Gui de Lusignan	GHEE duh loo-zee-NYAHN	Claimant to the crown of Jerusalem; later lord of Cyprus.
Acre	Akka / Acre	AH-ker	Siege city and later capital of the reduced Latin kingdom.
Arsuf	Arsur in some Latin forms	AR-soof	Battle site north of Jaffa.
Ramla	Ramleh in Archer	RAM-luh	Town and name often attached to the final truce.
Itinerarium Ricardi	Itinerary of King Richard	ih-tin-uh-RAIR-ee-um rih-KAR-dee	Composite Latin crusade narrative centered on Richard.
Vezelay	Vezelay	VAY-zuh-lay	Assembly point in Burgundy; modern French spelling uses accents.
Joan	Joanna in some Latin contexts	JONE	Richard's sister, queen dowager of Sicily.

DISTANCE AND LOGISTICS

Routes and practical travel ranges

Richard's two movements to Messina

The royal itinerary ran Chinon-Vezelay-Lyon-Marseille-Genoa-Pisa-Naples-Messina. The fleet staged Dartmouth-Lisbon-Gibraltar-Barcelona-Marseille-Messina. The lines connect documented waypoints; they are not surveyed tracks.

Cyprus to Acre

The documented departure is Famagusta to Acre, about 270 km / 168 mi straight-line. Several favorable sailing days are an orientation model; convoying, horses, weather, and coastal calls could extend the passage.

The coastal campaign

Acre-Jaffa is about 115 km / 70 mi along the coast. Jaffa-Jerusalem is about 55 km / 34 mi direct, but an army's climb, water stops, baggage, scouting, and convoy protection made practical movement longer.

Regional scale

Damascus-Jerusalem is about 217 km / 135 mi straight-line. A practical route was longer. Waiting for weather, forage, safe conduct, reinforcements, ransom, or political agreement often consumed more time than movement.

Evidence Lab: Test a Famous Scene

Use one episode to practice claim, source, corroboration, and limitation.

1. Richard's landing at Jaffa

List what the Latin narrative says Richard personally did. Circle actions that require an eyewitness. Underline details that could grow in heroic retelling.

2. Read the other shore

Compare Baha al-Din or Ibn al-Athir on the same episode. Record one point of agreement, one difference in emphasis, and one silence.

3. Put the map back

Use the coastal map to explain why arrival by sea changed the tactical problem. Which conclusion comes from geography rather than character?

4. Assign confidence

Mark each claim secure, probable, contested, legendary, or reconstructed. Explain why vividness is not one of the confidence labels.

5. Write the verdict

In 120 words, state what happened without flattening either source. Name the strongest evidence and the largest remaining uncertainty.

6. Audit the adjective

Remove every adjective from the verdict. Add back only those supported by a described action, independent agreement, or a clearly attributed source judgment.

SOURCES AND RIGHTS

Sources, method, and limits

Historical plate

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Open satellite imagery

The four terrain maps use NASA Earth Observatory's Blue Marble: Next Generation, December 2004 composite. NASA is credited as the source and does not endorse this edition.

Editorial boundary

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