of the gloss. Van der Meer discovered that the glosses which he edited chiefly derived from the *Liber Glossarum* and this was also a source for the Brussels glosses. The most unexpected source of the Brussels glosses is the early fifth-century dialogue *Consultationes Zacchei christiani et apollonii philosophi*, explicitly cited at i 1, 4 2, and 4 77. The earliest extant manuscript is the late ninth-century Paris, BnF, lat. 2968A from Saint-Bertin, but the text did not circulate widely.

The editors note the different versions of the text of the Rule which circulated (pp. 42–6) but do not specify which version is being glossed. The glosses share the sample readings Prologus *auscultata*, c. 3 *pendeat*, c. 4 *zelum et invidiam*, and c. 48 *exigerit* with the ‘interpolated version’ found in manuscripts in Oxford, Würzburg, Verona and Trier. In two of these cases these are minor differences in orthography. (Some lemmata are variants not recorded in any edition of the Rule.) The editors are interested in how the glosses shed light on linguistic changes, and rightly suggest that this needs proper treatment, drawing attention to glosses which incorporate vernacular terms.

The Brussels gloss, which deserves a proper study, is the only set to reference (at cc. 68 and 71) another monastic rule: the Rule of Basil. It also refers to *in Romana ecclesia* for Alleluia to the rhetorical figure of *hyperbaton* (inversion) in c. 43 and to Rufinus *Historia monachorum* on fasting *dies sollemnibus*.

A remarkable gloss in Monte Cassino 442 describes how psalms were sung. In monasteries in Gaul a child began with the opening words and the chorus followed, following ancient practice in contrast to what was done at Monte Cassino. The series of glosses presented in this volume show how the Rule was read and taught in the early Middle Ages, and how Benedictine novices developed their Latin vocabulary. Professor Raupach and Dr Zöfgen have provided a most helpful corpus: we must hope that it will get the fuller investigations for which it was created.

*Cambridge*

DAVID GANZ

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This engaging and effective study considers the dimensions of political power in the eighth and ninth centuries across the southern Italian mainland. Rather than a lugubrious recital of aristocratic and
ducal/princely machinations and mendacities, Zornetta has composed a focused and up-to-date treatment of competition and conflict in the Mezzogiorno throughout the long ninth century. She brings to the table a clear-sighted and precise thesis that merges narrative and normative sources seamlessly to allow engagement with the granular processes and tensions evident in this period. The geographical focus is attached to Benevento, but subsequently after the Pactum divisionis of 849, upon the reduced Beneventan principality, its rival Salerno, and the increasingly independent and assertive Capua, the enfant terrible of the Lombard south. Into this somewhat febrile zone, of course, the south of Italy stood witness to Frankish, Byzantine and Islamic protagonists who meddled, fought and prospered both for their own purposes and, at times, for those of the indigenous powers. Given this complex panorama of personalities, processes and protagonists, it is testament to Zornetta’s deft skills that she provides coverage that does not wilt under the weight of events. Indeed, here Zornetta is assisted by the relatively tight chronological range across roughly one hundred and fifty years. This encompasses the responses of the Beneventan polity to the end of the Lombard kingdom in the north; through the division of Benevento sponsored by Louis II and onwards to the point where an attenuated Benevento was consolidated into a new Capuan–Beneventan iteration.

The work is divided into four broadly chronological chapters. The first of these, Alla corte del duca di Benevento (pp. 21–78), provides a brief summary of the contextual parameters of Benevento between c.570 and c.774 before considering the essential building blocks behind the performance of power, evident from the important rule of Arechis which straddled the end of the Lombard kingdom based in Pavia. Three further chapters develop the key narrative for subsequent periods i.e. Arechi e Grimoaldo III: Autorità politica e competizione con i Carolingi (pp. 79–145); Principi e aristocrazia beneventana nei primi decenni del secolo IX (pp. 146–210); and L’Italia meridionale longobarda come frontiera (pp. 211–96). Within these chapters Zornetta crafts her careful argument with respect to the expression of political authority against a backdrop of Frankish and Islamic interventions. As she herself indicates in this analysis, an attention to the representation of political authority is a key to understanding the conflicts that operated both internally in Benevento and externally vis-à-vis extra-regional powers. Crucially, it assists her in plotting the events and personalities behind the division of the principality in 849. The activities of Louis II in and around Benevento are perhaps the best-known element of events in the south at this time to historians generally (see pp. 240–65). Zornetta’s analysis, however, allows us to track the responses from a Beneventan aspect rather than a Frankish one alone. This has important
consequences for the details presented. Accordingly, the division of the polity flows from the murky world of factional conflicts and competition at the heart of the palatial complex, which is carefully set out by Zornetta (see pp. 211–31).

For this reviewer, the analysis presented of the internal mechanics of Benevento was the most evocative aspect of the work. In this regard she was able to deploy her knowledge of the key narrative texts (Erchempert’s Historia Langobardorum degentium Beventanorum and the Chronicum Salernitanum amongst others) with a finely nuanced eye to details in surviving diplomas. Two instances will suffice here. The first concerns the management of power by both Grimoald III and Grimoald IV. It is not a straightforward exercise, as Zornetta admits, to trace and identify the internal tensions in Benevento at this period – and narrative sources are problematic. She turns to highlight the progetto di prestigio of the Beneventan rulers as a mechanism to counter the predatory attentions of the Carolingians, notably the links between the rulers and monastic foundations such as Santa Sofia di Benevento and San Salvatore in Alife. A second noteworthy instance concerns the actual foundations of power in Benevento – public resources and the maintenance of those resources throughout the duchy/principality. Zornetta remarks that the form and the dimensions of the rulers’ fisc remains impossible to set out in detail for the eighth and ninth centuries but it is still possible to determine the platform upon which the family of Sico, for instance, operated to maintain their supremacy (see pp. 182 ff.). In this respect, she highlights the donations to the great abbeys of Montecassino and San Vincenzo al Volturno by gastalds and princes. Sico and his family, however, did not have the same resource rich base upon which to call due to their origins in the north. Such personal poverty prompted a different approach to how they managed power and may lie behind their attempts to extend Beneventan territory at the expense of Naples.

The volume is competently produced by the publishers and has a number of useful maps and figures. For those of us who often struggle with the landscape of names, there are useful charts of the sons of Dauferio ‘il Muto’ (see p. 168); the supporters of Siconulf (see p. 216); and the Radelchid princes of Benevento (p. 281). In addition the work has a number of line drawings and maps – such as that which depicts the itinerary of Louis II in the south of Italy (p. 256). In terms of production the work is a bargain for the relatively modest price. It would, of course, benefit from a wider audience, which an English translation might provide. All in all, this is an acute study with a useful perspective which allows a deeper engagement with the processes on the ground and how the challenges encountered by the Lombard Beneventan elite
were managed. In this sense the work has much to offer to all those fascinated by the articulation of power and authority in a world beyond the direct reach of the Carolingians.

University of Lincoln

CHRISTOPHER HEATH


Understanding of the composition, size and activities of the Viking Great Army, which arrived in England in 865, has evolved dramatically over the last two decades. While earlier academic debate questioned whether the Army constituted more than a few hundred men, recent archaeological investigation of army camp sites suggests armies numbered in the thousands, and comprised not just a fighting elite but an entire baggage train of families, traders and craftworkers. In this detailed yet thoroughly engaging popular account of the Viking Great Army, Hadley and Richards guide the reader through these decades of discovery to reveal not only the workings and routes of the Army, but its impact on the political landscape, industry and urbanization.

The account is effective because it’s a personal one, reflecting Hadley and Richards’s leading fieldwork at the camp of Torksey, Lincolnshire, and the cremation cemetery of Heath Wood, Derbyshire, as well as their long-standing engagement with metal-detectorists in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. We meet the full cast of characters responsible for the unearthing of this material and, while there are some bad seeds – now behind bars – it is the conscientious metal-detectorists, together with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, who emerge as the true heroes of the story. There is also a moral subtext: archaeologists take a dim view of detectorists who fail to report their finds, but shouldn’t archaeologists who fail to publish their sites be held to the same moral standards?

While much of the content, such as that relating to Torksey and the Great Army ‘signature’, summarizes academic work published elsewhere, there are new insights that will intrigue specialists in the field. The authors are frank in expressing doubts that the famous D-shaped enclosure at Repton represents a Viking Age ditch, instead linking it convincingly to later medieval castle defences. Mention is also made of new stable isotope analyses of horse and human remains from...