FURTHER READING

What follows is only a small selection of the vast growing literature on the Normans in general and their history in Normandy, England and southern Italy. From 1978 specialist papers on all aspects of the history of the Normans have appeared in *Anglo-Norman Studies: The Proceedings of the Battle Conference*, while a comprehensive annual bibliography is published in the *Annales de Normandie*.

Useful surveys of the history of the Normans in general are C. H. Haskins, *The Normans in European History* (New York, 1915), D. C. Douglas, *The Norman Achievement* (London, 1969) and *The Norman Fate* (London, 1976), and R. H. C. Davis, *The Normans and Their Myth* (London, 1976). An important collection of conference papers was published by the Italian centre of early medieval studies at Spoleto: *I Normanni e la loro espansione in Europa nell'alto medioevo*, Settimane di studio del centro italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo, 16 (Spoleto, 1969). A splendid catalogue of a recent exhibition on the Normans organised in Rome, *I Normanni: popolo d'Europa 1030–1200*, ed. M. d'Onofrio (Venice, 1994), provides ample illustrative material for the history of the Normans in Europe.

Chapters I and II 'From vikings to Normans' and 'The Normans in Normandy'

The essential studies are D. Bates, *Normandy before 1066* (London, 1982) and E. Searle, *Predatory Kinship and the Creation of Norman Power, 840–1066* (Berkeley, 1988). These are now complemented by C. Potts, *Monastic Revival and Regional Identity in Early Normandy* (Woodbridge, 1997), who concentrates on the history of the Church. For the administrative and institutional history of Normandy, C. H. Haskins, *Norman Institutions* (New York, 1918) is a classic study but should be complemented by others, like J. Yver, 'Les Premières Institutions du duché de Normandie', *I Normanni e la loro espansione in Europa nell'alto medioevo 18–24 aprile 1968*, Settimane di studio del centro italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo, 16 (Spoleto, 1969), 299–366, K. F. Werner, 'Quelques observations au sujet des débuts du "duché" de Normandie', in *Droit privé et institutions régionales: Études historiques offertes à Jean Yver*, ed. R. Aubreton (Paris, 1976), pp. 691–709 and the vast oeuvre of Lucien Musset. For a selection of his papers, see *Autour du pouvoir ducal normand, Xe–XIIIe siècles*, ed. L. Musset et al., Cahier des Annales de Normandie, 17 (Caen, 1985) and *Aspects de la société et de l'économie dans la Normandie médiévale (Xe–XIIIe siècles)*, Cahier des Annales de Normandie, 22 (Caen, 1988). For legal history, E. Z. Tabuteau, *Transfers of Property in*

Eleventh-Century Norman Law (Chapel Hill-London, 1988) is essential.

The Norman ducal charters can be found in *Recueil des actes des ducs de Normandie de 911 à 1066*, ed. M. Fauroux (Caen, 1961) and for the period 1066–87 in *Regesta regum Anglo-Normannorum: The Acta of William I (1066–1087)*, ed. D. Bates (Oxford, 1998). For the chroniclers, see the introductions of the following works: *Dudo of St Quentin, History of the Normans*, trsl. E. Christiansen (Woodbridge, 1998), viii–xxxvii, *The Gesta Normannorum Ducum of William of Jumièges, Orderic Vitalis and Robert of Torigni*, ed. and trsl. E. M. C. van Houts, 2 vols (Oxford, 1992–95), i, pp. xix–cxxxiii and *The Gesta Guillelmi of William of Poitiers*, ed. and trsl. R. H. C. Davis and M. Chibnall (Oxford, 1998), pp. xv–xlvii and *The Ecclesiastical History of Orderic Vitalis*, ed. and trsl. M. Chibnall, 6 vols (Oxford, 1969–80) as well as M. Chibnall, *The World of Orderic Vitalis* (Oxford, 1984). A modern study of Norman historiography can be found in L. Shopkow, *History and Community: Norman Historical Writing in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries* (Washington, 1997).

A beautifully illustrated catalogue of an important exhibition *Tresors des abbayes normandes* was published by the Musée des Antiquités at Rouen in 1979. The monumental survey of Norman architecture edited by Maylis Baylé (*L'Architecture normande au Moyen Age*, ed. M. Baylé, 2 vols (Caen, 1997)) gives a comprehensive survey of the latest research on monastic, military and domestic architecture in the province.

Chapter III 'The Normans and Britain: the Norman Conquest'

The literature on this topic is vast. A regularly up-dated bibliography is S. Keynes, *Anglo-Saxon History: A Select Bibliography*, Old English Newsletter subsidia, 13 (Michigan, 1998, 3rd rev. edn). An electronic version is on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.wmich.edu/medieval/rawl/keynes1/index.html>. An excellent recent guide to the debates on the Norman Conquest and its various effects is M. Chibnall, *The Debate on the Norman Conquest* (Manchester, 1999), whose chapters on feudalism and lordship, pp. 79–96, law and the family, pp. 97–114, empire and colonisation, pp. 115–24, peoples and frontiers, pp. 125–38 and the Church and economy, pp. 139–54, provide a comprehensive modern bibliography.

The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England, ed. M. Lapidge, J. Blair, S. Keynes and D. Scragg (Oxford, 1998), contains many entries which cover the Anglo-Norman period as well.

The classic but now outdated study of the Norman Conquest is by E. A. Freeman, *History of the Norman Conquest*, 6 vols (Oxford, 1867–79; 2nd edn of vols 1–4, 1870–76; 3rd edn of vols 1–2, 1877). D. C. Douglas, *William the Conqueror* (London, 1964) is the standard biography of William the Conqueror; for a different perspective see D. Bates, *William the Conqueror* (London, 1989). Useful narratives of the main events of the Conquest are R. A. Brown, *The Normans and the Norman Conquest* (Woodbridge, 1985, 2nd rev. edn) and A. Williams, *The English and the Norman Conquest* (Woodbridge, 1995). For the English historiographical sources, see the excellent general survey by A.

Gransden, *Historical Writing in England c. 550 to c. 1307* (London, 1974) and for the Norman ones, see the above section on Normandy. The non-English and non-Norman views of the Conquest come under scrutiny in E. van Houts, 'The Norman Conquest through European eyes', *EHR*, 110 (1995), 832–53.

The post-conquest charters of William the Conqueror can now be consulted in the *Regesta regum Anglo-Normannorum: The Acta of William I (1066–1087)*, ed. D. Bates (Oxford, 1998) and the introduction provides a good guide to the continuity of English practices after 1066 and to a comparison between diplomatic styles in Normandy and England. The change of land ownership and the ensuing litigation is a fruitful area of research into the effects of the Conquest. This is made easier by having a modern English translation of all judicial cases in Domesday Book provided by R. Fleming, *Domesday Book and the Law* (Cambridge, 1998).

Prosopographical studies have illuminated the origins of the continental landowners in post-conquest England, see K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents, 1066–1166. I: Domesday Book* (Woodbridge, 1999).

For Anglo-Saxon culture, its survival and the influence of continental Romanesque art, see the two catalogues of exhibitions for *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art, 966–1066*, ed. J. Backhouse, D. H. Turner and L. Webster (British Museum, London, 1984) and *English Romanesque Art, 1066–1200*, ed. G. Zarnecki, J. Holt and T. Holland (Hayward Gallery, London, 1984).

Chapter IV 'The Normans and their neighbours'

A general introduction (up to 1066) is provided by D. Bates, *Normandy before 1066* (London, 1982), pp. 46–93, and for the period 1066 to 1204, his 'The rise and fall of Normandy, c. 911–1204', in *England and Normandy in the Middle Ages*, ed. D. Bates and A. Curry (London, 1994), pp. 19–36. A wider French context is given by J. Martindale, 'Succession and politics in the romance-speaking world, c. 1000–1140', in *England and her Neighbours 1066–1453: Essays in Honour of Pierre Chaplais*, ed. M. Jones and M. Vale (London, 1989), pp. 19–41. For the relationship between Normandy and France, see C. W. Hollister, 'Normandy, France and the Anglo-Norman "Regnum"', in his *Monarchy, Magnates and Institutions in the Anglo-Norman World* (London, 1986), pp. 17–58, but see the comments of D. Bates, 'Normandy and England after 1066', *EHR*, 104 (1989), 851–80. Also important for the debate is M. Chibnall, 'Anglo-French relations in the work of Orderic Vitalis', in *Documenting the Past: Essays in Medieval History Presented to George Peddy Cuttino*, ed. J. S. Hamilton and P. J. Bradley (Woodbridge, 1989), pp. 5–19. The problem of the Vexin as a border area is discussed by J. Green, 'Lords of the Norman Vexin', in *War and Government in the Middle Ages*, ed. J. Gillingham and J. C. Holt (Woodbridge, 1984), pp. 47–61. Otherwise the reader needs to consult the regional histories of the principalities surrounding Normandy for scattered references to the relationships between their inhabitants and the Normans. Martindale (see above) provides an excellent starting point.

Chapter V 'The Normans in the Mediterranean'

The classic study of the Norman expansion into the Mediterranean is F. Chalandon, *Histoire de la domination normande en Italie et en Sicile*, 2 vols (Paris, 1907). More recent is J. J. Norwich, *The Normans in the South, 1016–1130* (London, 1967). The main chroniclers of the Norman period in Italy are the subject of K. B. Wolf, *Making History: The Normans and their Historians in Eleventh-Century Italy* (Philadelphia, 1995). For the different historiographical traditions on the arrival of the Normans in Italy, see E. Joranson, 'The inception of the career of the Normans in Italy: legend and history', *Speculum*, 23 (1948), 353–96 and J. France, 'The occasion of the coming of the Normans to southern Italy', *Journal of Medieval History*, 17 (1991), 185–205.

For the Norman origin of the conquerors, see L. R. Ménager, *Hommes et institutions de l'Italie normande*, Variorum Collected Studies Series (London, 1981), no. IV, pp. 189–214 and G. A. Loud, 'How "Norman" was the Norman conquest of southern Italy?', *Nottingham Medieval Studies*, 25 (1981), 13–34.

For the conquest of southern Italy important studies are H. Hoffmann, 'Die Anfänge der Normannen in Süditalien', *Quellen und Forschungen aus italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken*, 49 (1969), 95–144. Graham Loud's case study of Campania provides a stimulating study on 'Continuity and change in Norman Italy: the Campania during the eleventh and twelfth centuries', *Journal of Medieval History*, 22 (1996), 313–43. For the Church, see G. A. Loud, *Church and Society in the Norman Principality of Capua, 1058–1197* (Oxford, 1985). Studies on the effects of the Norman Conquest on government and administration are V. von Valkenhausen, 'I ceti dirigenti prenormanni al tempo della costituzione degli stati normanni nell'Italia meridionale e in Sicilia', in *Forme di potere e struttura sociale in Italia nel Medioevo*, ed. G. Rossetti (Bologna, 1977), pp. 321–77 and W. Jahn, *Untersuchungen zur normannischen Herrschaft in Süditalien (1040–1100)*, Europäischen Hochschulschriften, Reihe 3, Bd. 401 (Frankfurt am Main, 1989). The charters of the early Norman dukes can be consulted in *Recueil des actes des ducs normands d'Italie (1046–1127)*, vol. 1: *Les Premiers Ducs (1046–1087)*, ed. L. R. Ménager, Società di storia patria per la Puglia: Documenti e monografie, 45 (Bari, 1980).

A French collection of articles on southern Italy *Les Normands en Méditerranée*, ed. P. Bouet and F. Neveux, Colloque de Cerisy-la-Salle (24–27 septembre 1992), (Caen, 1994) is particularly good for several studies on Norman military architecture and fortification, for example, H. Bresc (pp. 63–76), A.-M. Héricher-Flambard (pp. 89–110) and G. Coppola (pp. 203–21).

For the conquest of Sicily, see D. Matthew, *The Norman Kingdom of Sicily* (Cambridge, 1992) and J. J. Norwich, *The Kingdom in the Sun* (London, 1970). For government and administration, see H. Takayama, *The Administration of the Norman Kingdom of Sicily* (Leiden, 1993).

The fundamental studies for the Normans in Byzantium are J. Shepard, 'The uses of the Franks in eleventh-century Byzantium', *ANS*, 15 (1992), 275–305 and E. M. C. van Houts, 'Normandy and Byzantium', *Byzantion*, 55 (1985), 544–59.

The early arrival of the Normans in Spain is discussed by M. Defourneaux, *Les Français en Espagne aux XIe et XIIe siècles* (Paris, 1949), pp. 132–9 and for the later settlement at Tarragona, see L. J. McCrank, 'Norman crusaders in the Catalan reconquest: Robert Burdet and the principality of Tarragona, 1129–55', *Journal of Medieval History*, 7 (1981), 67–82.

The Norman and Norman Italian origin of the crusaders is the subject of A. V. Murray's, 'How Norman was the principality of Antioch? Prolegomena to a study of the origins of the nobility of a crusader state', in *Family Trees and the Roots of Politics: The Prosopography of Britain and France from the Tenth to the Twelfth Century*, ed. K. S. B. Keats-Rohan (Woodbridge, 1997), pp. 349–60. An excellent, but dated, survey of Robert Curthose and his Norman followers on the First Crusade is C. W. David, *Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy* (Cambridge, Mass., 1920), pp. 89–119 and 190–204.