

Recent Japanese Studies in Rural History of Later Medieval Europe

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This paper will tell you about Japanese studies in rural history of later medieval Europe for these twenty years, the period of 1967-87. During this period, several new ways of approach to history are being brought up. The main trends in this period could be summarized in the following items. One is the increasing interests in urban history having provided a collateral decrease of studies in rural history. Secondly, we have seen the alternation from socio-economic history to social history, in a word, rural history is taking more sociological and less economic features, since economic history has become more and more econometric history. Thirdly, the areas of studies are extending very far and wide not only geographically but also to various spheres of human life. Furthermore, many studies are discussing the relation between the urban activities and agricultural enterprises or the rural society from the legal and constitutional points of views. Therefore, it is not easy to single out the studies in rural or agricultural history in a strict sense of the word. I should like to add here that the studies basing on manuscripts are coming out, although most studies before this period depended chiefly on printed materials or secondary sources.

It is very significant that two of the very important studies representing the preceding generation were published in 1967 and 1968. One is a work by A. Yoshioka the subject of which is on English landlords in the country.¹ He assumed the peasant household as the nuclear of feudal society and the differentiation of the feudal peasantry led the landlord system to be dissolved and let the latter transform to the one under the regime of the Absolutism. The other work is the book edited by K. Takahashi and T. Furushima under the title of The Economic Ground of Modernization.² If we

1. 吉岡昭彦著「イギリス地主制の研究」(未来社、1967)

2. 高橋幸八郎・古島敏雄・編「近代化の経済的基礎」(岩波書店、1968)。As for our period and field concern, we have following papers; 鶴川馨「中世英国における農民の家族形態」; 近藤晃「イギリス・マナー解体期における「雇用労働力」の存在形態——グロスターシャー「人頭税徴収記録」(1381年)の分析」; 森本芳樹「慣習法特許状」に関する基礎的考察——12・3世紀エノー伯領の場合」など。

could say in a word the main features of the researches in the earlier generation, monographs are easily categorized in the field of either socio-economic history, commercial history, constitutional history, or legal history, as well as rural or urban. Also each monograph belongs to some of the modern European countries, e.g. England, France, Germany or Italy. Some has a title of comparative study, but it is not so comparative against the author's intention. There are very few element of area study, a research on some area en bloc beyond the boundaries of the modern political states. The way of area study is getting more normal in our period. One more work should be added here. It was written by K. Ugawa, whose title is Lay Estates in Medieval England.³ This book consists of a detailed monograph on the economic structure and development of the estates in Holderness, Lincolnshire, whose landlord was Isabella De Fortibus, the Countess of Devon and Aumale and Lady of the Isle of Wight. This book is very important, because the main form of his research belongs to the preceding generation, but his method shows a pioneer work in the point that he uses unpublished manuscripts for the main sources. It should be truly said that his book plays the role to bridge between the two generations.

One more book whose title is The Economic Structure of Civil Society should be mentioned here as a work representing an old generation, although published a little later; it is presented to a very influential historian by his friends and pupils on the occasion of his retirement from his professorship.⁴

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Now we have reached the point to talk about Japanese studies of our period concerning the rural history of later medieval Europe in detail. It is generally accepted among Japanese historians that the period of 'later medieval' Europe is the one from the twelfth century.⁵ According to this

3. 鶴川器「中世英国世俗領の研究」(未来社、1966)

4. 高橋幸八郎・安藤良雄・近藤晃編「市民社会の経済構造」(有非閣、1972)。本書には当報告関係の論文として次のものが収載されている。近藤晃「小ブルジョア経済の生成—グロスターシャー「人頭税徴収記録」の分析—」；森本芳樹「定地賦役考」など。

5. 増田四郎「ヨーロッパ史における十二世紀」(「一橋論叢」95-3, 1968) など参照。

opinion, it is well enough for this report to explain the papers relating to the period from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, or at least from the eleventh century, a memorable century of the Norman Conquest and of the Domesday Book in England. Also the duty will be off, if the works on rural society and agricultural history are taken up. But it is very difficult to take up the works through this division of the period, because some people have published important papers over several centuries, from the seventh or eighth century to the twelfth or the thirteenth century. Also the subject of a research is sometimes extending to the other field, as I mentioned above. Therefore, this report should refer some of the most important works here, even though some of them might be overlapped by the other members' reports. Also it should be mentioned that this section will show you a bird's-eye view on English history.

One of the most remarkable works has been done by M. Tanaka. He has made several researches from the Anglo-Saxon period to the thirteenth century. A long series of his works are collected in two volumes and published.⁶ He explained the signification of his 'medieval town' in his latest book that the town and the countryside have a common economic ground, because the former accomplished her growth by the sale of the increasing surplus product of the latter; the manor is the active side of the feudal society and the town is the reverse side; but either of them is based on feudal community in its historical essence. Y. Aoyama's work should be mentioned here briefly.⁷ As the titles of his books show, his works are more political and less rural, and mainly come from the period before the Norman Conquest, it is worth mentioning them here, for his very energetic activities in English medieval history. He sometimes gives us informative facts about rural history.

In 1970s and 1980s we have several studies published in the sphere of English rural history. I shall tell you some of them according to the date of publication. S. Yonekawa has treated the county of Norfolk as two areas, sheep-corn area in the west and woodland in the east, and found the economic development of the county from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries as the correlation of the different industrial types in the rural society. His

6. 田中正義「イングランド初期経済史の諸問題」(山川出版社、1978); 同「イングランド中世都市の展開」(刀水書房、1987); ほかに同氏は「イングランド封建制の形成」(お茶の水書房、1959)の新版を同書房より1977年に出版された。

7. 青山吉信「アングロ・サクソン社会の研究」(山川出版社、1974); 同「イギリス封建王制の成立過程」(東京大学出版会、1978); 同「アーサー伝説——歴史とロマンスの交錯」(岩波書店、1985)。

work is grand in conception; it gives some influences to local historians in England, since the summary is published in English.⁸ S. Fujita collected his papers for more than twenty years of his academic life and published a book of socio-economic history of medieval England.⁹ In the same year two more books are published in the same field; one is written by N. Morimoto and the other is written by K. Akazawa.¹⁰

A few years after this productive year, Y. Miyoshi has published a book entitled A Peasant Society in Economic Change : A Suffolk Manor 1279-1437. This study comes from unpublished manor court rolls, ministers' account rolls (compotus rolls), manorial surveys and other manorial manuscripts mainly kept in British Library as well as printed secondary sources. Her chief interest lies in finding the significance of the fourteenth century as a century of social, political and economic change.¹¹ Since then, any very important monograph has not been published in the field, except the collection of papers by Japanese scholars of medieval England.¹² Seventeen people joined to contribute to the book. Two papers concern the given field and the given period of this report.¹³

Before going on forwards, I think it better to mention a big collection for the world-wide history through ages. In 1970 the two books concerning

8. 米川伸一「イギリス地域史研究序説」(未来社、1972)。
9. 藤田重行「イギリス中世社会経済史論」(山川出版社、1977)。
10. 森本 「中世末期の教会領研究—ダラム司教座聖堂付属修道院について」(名古屋学院大・産業科学研究所・研究書・ミネルヴァ書房、1977); I shall cite here his later book. 同「修道院の物資調達と市場—ダラム司教座聖堂付属修道院の場合」(晃洋書房、1983); 赤沢計真「土地所有の歴史的形態—イギリス経済史研究」(青木書店、1977); I shall cite here his earlier book; 同「イギリス中世社会構造論」(青木書店、1975)。
11. 三好洋子「イギリス中世村落の研究」(東京大学出版会、1981)。
12. イギリス中世史研究会編「イギリス中世社会の研究」(山川出版社、1985); なお同研究会編「イギリス封建社会の研究」(同、1970)参照。同書には本稿と関係深い論文が収載されているが、いずれも本稿の課題から多少それているため、ここでは言及しない。
13. 三好洋子「イギリス中世村落における姓の変動」; 近藤晃「十四世紀末ウィルトシャーにおける「職業」の生成と展開—「人頭税徴収記録」(1379年)の分析」。

our field and the period were published, and we have three papers there.¹⁴

Up to this point, this report talks about studies which are published in a book. But many important studies are published in journals as well. On the land market among peasant land holders there are studies of T. Nagashima and K. Kunikata.¹⁵ T. Kato makes a research on the law of village community.¹⁶ The study in medieval Wales is a new subject in our period. I. Nagai has been exploiting studies on Wales from various aspect and published papers almost every year for more than ten years.¹⁷ The research for social consciousness of peasantry starts to be explored. Y. Miyoshi made an attempt to access it first through the literary works such as William Langland, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Wycliff and so forth. Her second access is through the wall-paintings in the village churches and the misericords on stalls in the chancel.¹⁸ The women's history appears first in our period; some are discussing women in the countryside.¹⁹ The family history comes out

14. 松垣裕「中世中期の社会と経済——イギリスの都市と農村」（「岩波講座世界歴史」、10、1970）； 鶴川馨「イギリス古典荘園論」（同、10）； 岡田与好「中世末期の社会と経済。イギリス」（同、11、1970）。

15. 長島武敏「中世イングランドにおける農民間の土地譲渡をめぐって——ピーターバラ大修道院の一史料の分析」（「研究年報経済学」東北大、43-1、1981）； 同「中世イングランドにおける農民家族と土地譲渡」（社会経済史学、50-6、1985）； 国方敬司「中世イングランドにおける初期農村土地市場」（紀要・山形大・社会科学、13-2、1983）。

16. 加藤哲実「中世イングランドの村落共同体と村法」（「早稲田法学会誌」31、1981）。

17. His papers are so many that I could not show you all of them, but the more important ones are: 永井一郎「「ウェールズ法」のカイスについて」（「国学院経済学」28-1、1980）； 同「「ウェールズ法」のエベデイウについて」（同、29-1・2、1982）。

18. 三好洋子「14世紀後半のイングランドにおける社会意識」（「歴史学研究」345、1969）； 同「中世農民の社会意識研究の一視角——村教会の壁画について」（同、428、1976）； English medieval wall-paintings as a source of social history（「人文学報」・都立大・114、1976）。

19. 三好洋子「イギリス中世における結婚・相続・労働」（「日本女性史」2、1982）； 同「なぜバースの女房の物語なのか」（「歴史評論」395、1983）； 常見信代「マーガレット・バストーン——「ばら戦争」期の女性像」（井上・木津・常見編「中世ヨーロッパ女性誌」平凡社、1986）。

with a new guise by y. Arai.²⁰ His study concerns the gentry families in the country.²¹

Although beyond the range of this report, it should be referred here that there are so many important works done on the constitutional as well as the legal history of medieval England, which help us a great deal to advance the studies in rural history. In these fields there are so many productive scholars, that this report will pick up only the works published as a book. As early as the year of 1968, R. Tomisawa collected his papers.²² S. Koyama also published his study in the same year.²³ Y. Matsugaki issued his study a few years later.²⁴ T. Kido published a study about the constitutional history of the thirteenth century.²⁵

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Turning our eyes to the Continent, we could find a great work done by S. Masuda. Although he published an academic study more than thirty years ago, he is still proposing important questions from a fresh point of view.²⁶ In

20. 新井由紀夫「十五世紀前半のイングランドにおけるジェントリとアフィニテイ」(「史学雑誌」95-8, 1986)。

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22. 富沢靈岸「封建制と王政」(ミネルヴァ書房、1968); his later work will be mentioned here, 同「イギリス中世国制史の研究」(関西大学出版・広報部、1978)。

23. 小山貞夫「中世イギリス地方行政」(創文社、1968); 同「イングランド法の形成と近代的变化」(同社、1985); besides these studies, he published a very reliable translation of fundamental studies for the study of medieval England, such as The Constitutional History of England by F. W. Maitland, An Introduction to English Legal History by J. Baker, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Medieval England by S. B. Chrimes, etc.

24. 松垣裕「イギリス封建国家の確立」(山川出版社、1972)。

25. 城戸毅「マグナ・カルタの世紀」(東京大学出版会、1980)。

26. 増田四郎「西洋封建社会成立期の研究」(岩波書店、1959; 12th print 1977); 同「西洋中世社会史研究」(岩波書店、1974); 最近のものとして、同「社会史への道」(日本エディタースクール出版部、1981); 同「ヨーロッパ中世の社会史」(岩

the latest book he is criticizing the recent fashion of social history and warning us against following so fashionable history. He tells us that his 'social history' is not the one in fashion, but to understand the fact of the past comprehensively, in other word to think over the past phenomenon through interdisciplinary points as well as from the point of area study without shutting one's eyes in the narrow range settled politically by modern national states.

Next we should say about a series of research made by Y. Morimoto. He is one of the most excellent Japanese historians of our field and period. He published very interesting papers energetically.²⁷ One of his recent works is a research to discuss on the socio-economic condition of the thirteenth century through a study for comparing the original manuscript of the ninth century land survey with the thirteenth century copy of the same manuscript, and points out the social changes between the two centuries. He read this paper at the historical society of Belgium and won a good praise.²⁸ He has organized a study group for exploring the corelation of rural and urban societies since later 1970s. The members of his group are mostly very good scholars and have issued good papers, but I shall not say about them, for somebody will tell you more.

The study of I. Tochikawa should be mentioned. He pursues the feudal structure of rural society from the peasant status and insisting that slaves were working as nuclear labour in the standard peasant household. He extends his study to the urban household and tries to understand the rural and urban households en bloc through an analysis of the Weistumer.²⁹ Concerning south

波書店、1985)。

27. As one of his earliest works, 森本芳樹「古典荘園制の構造と解体に関する諸問題」(社会経済史学、31-2-5, 1966); since then his works are so many and cover a wide area together with a long period, that I shall cite here just a few of them; 同「西洋中世経済形成過程の諸問題」(木鐸社、1978); 同「フリュム修道院所領明細帳(893年)のカエサリウス写本(1222年)について—西欧中世農村史料伝来の一例」(「経済学研究」・九大・46-4-5, 1981)。See also note(2)。

28. See the last paper cited in note(21). His French paper is found on Le moyen age, t.41, 1986.

29. 榎川一朗「西欧封建社会の比較史的研究」(青木書店、1972、増補改訂版、1981); 同「西南ドイツ中世都市—ゲリム「村法類」より」(「人文学報」・都立大・111、1980); 同「ドイツ農民身分史—村法類のイステマ—」(「駒沢史学」30、1983)

Europe. T. Morita published his collected papers. He has done a pioneer work in this field for a generation.³⁰ Another good works are done by K. Shimizu. As his works are more town history, some will talk on his works more. Here a word should be added that he seems to study the rural area surrounding the town together with.³¹ Concerning north Europe, S. Kumano is exploiting this field very energetically. His opinion is that the Vikings were engaged in agriculture, though they are well known as pirates or invaders crossing the sea.³² M. Fusejima has actively made a several papers on the peasant society in the same field. His works chiefly depend on an analysis of legal code.³³

There are very few works on rural society in the Continent. It seems that urban history together with social history is involving the sphere of rural history. This report will not say about it, for somebody may talk it.

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Retrospecting the past two decade, we could recognize that the changes are going on exactly in historical studies even in medieval Europe. New fields are being exploited, and new method are being explored without notice by any of the contemporaries. I shall not repeat here the main features which have been brought up during our period. But you would acknowledge now the main trends mentioned at the beginning of this report. The thing we should keep in mind is that history herself is geographically and metaphysically taking away her boundaries which the nineteenth century historians settled; the rural history is advancing over the boundaries of national political states; it is also stepping forwards over the boundaries of neighbouring sciences such as archaeology, geography, geology, sociology, psychology, philology, folklore, and so on. If you could give me another minute, I should like to say that we shall take away the political boundary between us and join together in learning the troubles and pleasures of medieval European

30. 森田鉄郎「中世イタリアの経済と社会」(山川出版社、1987)。

31. 清水広一郎「イタリア中世都市国家研究」(岩波書店、1975)。

32. 熊野聡「北の農民ヴァイキング」(平凡社、1983); 同「北歐初期社会の研究」(未来社、1986)。

33. 伏島正義「13世紀ゴットランド社会」(「西洋史学」111、1978); 同「法典からみた中世ノルウェー社会」(「歴史学研究」502、1982); 同「ウツフランド法典(中世スウェーデン)における土地所有形態」(「城西経済学会誌」22-2、1986)。

peasants.