

Annual List and Brief Review of Articles on Agrarian History, 1990*

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RESEARCH into the prehistoric economy has again given rise to articles of exceptional quality and interest. Results of micromorphological analysis of buried soils and probable midden deposits are presented by French (71) who uses them to reconstruct neolithic occupation in the Welland Valley and the sequence of landscape change which followed. Applying a similar methodology to Scottish evidence Bennett (14) relates changes in the pattern of woodland to grazing pressure from about 4000 BP, and Macphail *et al.* (121) explain how the study of soils using micromorphology can help establish the past record of cultivation where none is obvious in the field. In this context Evans (62) demonstrates that neolithic long barrows are a valuable information resource in their own right. Soil profiles from three examples provide insights into contemporary land use categories and environment on the English chalkland. Bennett *et al.* (13) examine a charcoal and pollen record for eastern England: although it has been suggested that charcoal reflects natural burning or burning for forest clearance, the results, it is argued, better provide an indication of settlement patterns and the intensity of occupation. This conclusion is supported by Peglar *et al.* (139) who report on a Norfolk case study. Experiments on the effects of charring will have ramifications: Boardman and Jones (17) show that some components, and to a lesser extent, some species of cereals are more readily carbonized, while Smith and Jones (169) further report that charring changes the characteristics of grape seeds from domesticated to those of the wild type.

The question of the transition to farming is widely discussed. Peterson (144) considers current models of the role of hunter-gathers in Ireland in the light of lithic and site evidence. Observations suggest that foragers occupied the same landscape and used the same resources as the colonists, gradually adopting new economic strategies. The

chronological overlap and coexistence is also emphasized by Green and Zvelebil (84) who present the first systematic overview of prehistoric evidence from the south-east of the country. This suggests an earlier date for the transition to farming in Ireland than in Britain by some 400 years. For a clearer understanding of the nature of the English transition Whittle (197) focuses upon a local study area, reconstructing the sequence of settlement and land use in the upper Kennet valley. This suggests that there was a gradual colonization of little-used mesolithic territory, either by offshoots from primary colonizers from abroad, or by part of an indigenous population pressured into change, or both. Stone monuments are coming under increasing scrutiny. Sherratt (165) observes that their distribution in north-west Europe coincided with areas where foragers had achieved considerable density and indeed formed perhaps the major proportion of the first farming groups, and Peters (143) cites Cornish examples which were positioned as if to demarcate different areas of land use. Their agricultural rather than ritual function is also stressed by Ward (191) in his article on an upland site in Wales. On early agriculture Manley (123) describes landscape features on the Denbigh moors which suggest parallels with Dartmoor and the Peak District during the Bronze Age, when a milder climate and rising population encouraged upland farming. The large-scale co-axial field systems are considered by Petersen (145) who raises questions about their chronology and function and Hillman and Davies (99) present results of an experimental approach to the measurement of domestication rates in wild-type einkorn wheat exposed to primitive husbandry. These show that under certain conditions crops could have become completely domesticated within as little as thirty years, without any conscious selection.

Current knowledge on the Roman landscape is usefully summarized by Fulford (72), and Hall (88) analyses a radiocarbon-dated pollen diagram from northern Ireland which dates the introduction of cereal cultivation on heavy soils here to between the 3rd and 5th centuries AD, much earlier than usual for this type of land. Continuing their work on the upper Severn, Allen, and Fulford (2)

* Publications are dated 1990 unless otherwise noted. References to articles or offprints should be sent to the Bibliographical Unit, Institute of Agricultural History, University of Reading. The Master Index containing over 40,000 classified references on British agrarian history and rural society can be consulted by appointment.

describe cultural debris and the landscape evidence which indicates a substantial two-stage reclamation of the tidal wetlands during Roman times. Greene (85) considers different views on Roman technology and argues from recent research that achievements in food production and transport in particular were impressive. The lines of continuity and transformation from Roman Britain to the successor Celtic kingdoms are discussed by Evans (61) who links major socio-economic changes to a collapse in the trading economy.

Settlement studies are breaking new ground. Air photography during recent dry summers has led to the identification by James (108) of a number of defended enclosures whose morphology suggests a new site type. Cunliffe (44) investigated the relationship of hill-forts to linear boundaries in the light of recent excavations in Hampshire. A pattern of change from open settlement to a densely occupied landscape with hill-forts is detected; this Cunliffe believes, followed a transformation from communally-owned land to the individual control of territories. Dyer's detailed local study (54) of a single woodland parish contributes to the wider enquiry into medieval settlement forms, continuity with Romano-British predecessors, and the evolution of a distinctive type of dispersed settlement. In his study of regional differences in European settlement Roberts (154) demonstrates the value of maps as an historical aid.

On primary sources of the medieval period Domesday Book receives most attention. Bridbury (22) stresses that its true purpose was to provide a record of estimated manorial income of tenants-in-chief, based upon hidage ratings, and highlights its limitations. In his own assessment of the source Roffe (157) emphasizes the lack of internal consistency and warns against its study in isolation from earlier material. The common belief that the survey was halted by the Conqueror's death is undermined by Lewis (117). He is supported by Bates (10) who further maintains that Domesday was part of an enquiry into tenurial disputes dating from before the Conquest and the instigator of many more enquiries which began after compilation. The English and Scottish chronicles are described and classified by Gransden (81) who provides an extensive bibliography, and Lawson (116) argues that the levels of tribute they report are not excessively high. This is disputed by Gillingham (79) who points out that they lack confirmation in the numismatic indicators of the time. The technical background of the DEEDS database of medieval charters is described by Gervers *et al.* (74) and Goldberg (80) evaluates the research potential of

urban listings used for collecting the fourteenth-century poll tax.

On medieval farming Witney (205) shows how a rising demand for fuel led to changes in woodland management and distribution. The survival of manors despite their low output is considered by Pretty (150) who concludes that product diversification, co-operation, and the integrated use of resources represented the trading of high productivity for the more valued goals of low risk, stability, and sustainability. Cosgel (40) enters the debate on scattering in the open fields and calls for attention to be focused upon the interaction of lord and peasant in risk avoidance, and in an important study spanning the late medieval and early modern periods Bailey (8) demonstrates that the neglected fifteenth and sixteenth centuries represented a crucial time in the evolution of field systems in west Suffolk and perhaps beyond: contrary to the accepted views about the rigidity of common fields, those in west Suffolk underwent striking changes in productive capacity at this time. On social history Franklin's analysis (70) of manorial records leads him to conclude that Postan's use of feudal payments as a surrogate for demographic trends is fundamentally unsafe. The weakened position of landlords after the Black Death is underscored by Britnell's investigation (24) of estate policy in the Palatinate of Durham. Despite vigorous repression, peasant resistance and economic realism prevailed. The rarity of 'cham-part' or share cropping rent in medieval England is explained by Hilton (100), while evidence derived from the enforcement of labour laws is analysed by Penn and Dyer (140) to provide a picture of work patterns and behaviour. Findings indicate that using wage payments in seigneurial accounts alone to judge living standards can be misleading, since individuals preferred short term employment, were linked to a variety of occupations, and were highly mobile. The impact of the Peasants' Revolt on government is considered by Ormrod (133) and Jewell (110) looks at evidence on women in manorial records which suggests they were politically inactive, legally restricted, and economically disadvantaged.

Notable articles on the early modern period are again few in number with most concerned with property or the landed classes. The rise of the large tenanted farm in England is discussed by Hoyle (103) who links it to economic circumstances and changes in property rights rather than to class oppression by owners and the state (*pace* Brenner). The administration of monastic estates in Wales is examined by Gray (83). Thirsk (180) explores the forces which fashioned the English gentry during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when they

became actively involved in progressive rural enterprises: classical works on agriculture, social networks, and the exchange of ideas were all potent influences. The strengths of the landowning élite are also emphasized by Jupp (112) who examines their power and adaptability during the period from the 1750s when social and economic changes threatened survival. In an account of a little known type of marriage settlement Erickson (59) shows from probate records how the device was used by individuals as lowly as husbandmen and labourers to preserve a woman's independent interest in property.

On early modern society, Wall (189) examines the personal correspondence of two sixteenth-century women to assess how far their attitudes corresponded with the literary models of deference and domesticity: unexpectedly they opted for a leading role in the management of the family estate. A study into death rates by Dils (49) indicates that the Civil War could have a severe impact: in Berkshire mortality was nearly 30 per cent above the norm due to military activity and deprivation. Bush (31) offers a careful analysis of the fiscal grievances underlying the Lincolnshire uprising and the Pilgrimage of Grace while von Friedeburg (188) assesses the roles of population growth, socio-economic change and the influence of Puritanism on criminality in an Essex village. The mid-seventeenth-century attitudes to poverty are explored by Mulligan and Richards (130) and Cunningham (46) investigates the neglected question of child labour.

The microcomputer revolution in economic and social studies is assessed by Middleton and Wardley (127) who describe the potential of the new technology for history teaching and research. The first issue of *Rural History* is strongly historiographical. Wrightson (207) is critical of the circumscription that he identifies as characteristic of English social history and Howkins (102) provides a fundamental challenge to approaches in the study of labour and the rural poor. The significance of folklore research and oral history for the development of rural studies is considered by Widdowson (198) and Reed (152) raises important questions concerning current research into household producers in nineteenth-century rural England. On the British economy in modern times Hoppit (101) returns to Crafts' estimates of national growth and emphasizes their fragile base. The effect of taxes, including the land tax, on the growth of the English economy is questioned by Beckett and Turner (11), who conclude that by restricting demand they hindered growth in the short term, but since they helped to secure markets abroad there were substantial long-term benefits. On investment,

Thompson (183) scrutinizes the Death Duty registers to determine how commonly the new rich purchased land. Findings show that the majority did buy sizeable estates while most of those that did not lacked heirs. Schmitt (160) uses traditional economic theory in his reassessment of agricultural productivity differences between Britain and France. By treating farms as households rather than as firms he reaches new conclusions on the relative achievements of labour. On the farming economy in England Bowie (19) contrasts the management systems of the northern wolds and Wessex downlands to demonstrate how closely they reflected regional pressures. The growth of the seed trade is traced by Thick (179) who assess its impact on gardening and agriculture. Interest in enclosure persists. Walton (190) discusses the validity of John Chapman's estimates of the acreages involved and Clark and Jones (36,111) debate the relevance of the cost of capital. In a partial rehabilitation of the Marxian interpretation Humphries (105) analyses the links between the loss of common rights and wage dependence amongst women to illustrate the gradual and uneven nature of proletarianization. On the Corn Laws Williamson (201) applies a computable general equilibrium model to determine who paid for the subsidy to grain producers. The answer depends upon whether the terms of trade gains from protection offset efficiency losses. There are numerous studies on population. Sharpe (163) discusses the value of total reconstitution and Post (148) provides a lengthy comparative analysis of mortality patterns in the 1770s. He concludes that the reason England escaped death-related epidemic disease at this time was linked to higher economic development compared with Europe, greater social order and a more advanced welfare system that cushioned the impact of a declining real wage. The particular economic and demographic conditions in Ireland that influenced household formation are explored by Guinnane (86) and in a detailed investigation into the local control of migration in the eighteenth-century Landau (115) relates the abolition of settlement laws to revolutionary changes in the agrarian economy, that rendered control obsolete. In a study of the timing of marriages Gunn (87) finds that the English abroad departed from the usual pattern of their mother country and planned them in accordance with the new seasonal pattern of agricultural tasks. The view that the Gordon Riots were confined to London is challenged by Haydon (94) who lists disturbances in the smaller towns and rural areas, and Mandler (122) charts the development of ideas which ultimately fashioned the New Poor Law.

On rural manufacturing Hudson (104) provides

a valuable summary of current thinking on proto-industrialization. The relevance of this concept to linen-producing households in Ireland in the eighteenth century is considered by Cohen (38) and Solar (172) analyses new data on the linen trade for the pre-Famine period. Hallas (89) focuses on the dynamics of the textile industry in England during the transitional phase from domestic to factory based production and explains the failure of some areas to embrace new methods. Perren's study of the food industry (141) asks why British milling lagged technologically behind her main competitors. He argues that this was not due to conservatism, institutional factors, or a lack of demand. Instead it was the nature of home grown wheats which offered little incentive to innovate. There is a growing number of articles on the recent past. In his study of landownership this century Thompson (182) considers how far the mighty have fallen. Overall he finds little justification for the owners' own perceptions of collapse and catastrophe. Winter (203) provides an historical explanation for the 'voluntarism' characteristic of policy on rural land use, and Jeans (109) charts the gradual emergence of planning controls in inter-war Britain to demonstrate how ideological conflicts and class power underlay the fight for restrictive legislation. The reasons for the post-1945 Labour Government's failure to implement its land nationalization programme are analysed by Smith (170), and Burkitt and Bainbridge (30) provide a damning critique of the Common Agricultural Policy: by creating food surpluses and higher prices membership has reversed British agricultural history at a cost to both producer and consumer.

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