GUIDE TO FURTHER READING

Introduction

There are a number of works that touch on aspects of the relevant historiography and offer commentary on its development. See, for instance, M. Berg, 'The first women economic historians', *Economic History Review* 45 (1992), 308–29; P.R. Schofield, 'British economic history, c.1880–c.1930', in P. Lambert and P.R. Schofield, eds, *Making history: an introduction to the history and practices of a discipline* (London: Routledge, 2004), pp. 65–77; J. Hatcher and M. Bailey, *Modelling the medieval economy. The history and theory of England's economic development* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001); Nils Hybel, *Crisis or change. The concept of crisis in the light of agrarian structural reorganization in late medieval England* (Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 1989). P. Gattrell, 'Historians and peasants: studies of medieval English society in a Russian context', *Past and Present* 96 (1982), 22–50, reprinted in T.H. Aston, ed., *Landlords, peasants and politics in medieval England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), pp. 394–422, offers an important view of the study of the medieval English peasantry from one international perspective.

Chapter 1 Early contributions

For a selection of indicative work in this area from the later nineteenth and early twentieth century, all of which offer some discussion of peasantry, though with a range of different emphases, see Sir W.J. Ashley, *An introduction to English economic history and theory. Part I. The middle ages* (London: Rivingtons, 1888); A. Jessop, 'Village life six hundred years ago', in *The coming of the friars* (London: Fisher Unwin, 1889); J.E.T. Rogers, *Six centuries of work and wages. The history of English labour* (London: Sonnenschein, 1908); F.W. Maitland, *Domesday Book and beyond. Three essays in the early history of England* (1897; republished Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987); F.W. Maitland, 'The history of a Cambridgeshire manor', in H.M. Cam, ed., *Selected historical essays of F.W. Maitland* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1957), pp. 16–40; P. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in England. Essays in English mediaeval history* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1892); N. Neilson, 'Boon-services on the estates of Ramsey Abbey', *American Historical Review*, ii (1897), 213–24; T.W. Page, *The end of villeinage in England* (New York: Macmillan, 1900); F.G. Davenport, *The economic development of a Norfolk manor, 1086–1565* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1906; reprinted London: Frank Cass and Co., 1967); A.E. Levett, *The Black Death on the estates of the see of Winchester* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1916); H.L. Gray, 'The commutation of villein services in

England before the Black Death', *English Historical Review* 29 (1914), 625–56; R.H. Tawney, *The agrarian problem in the sixteenth century* (London: Longmans, 1912). H.S. Bennett, *Life on the English manor. A study of peasant conditions 1150–1400* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1937) and G.G. Coulton, *The medieval village* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1925) both offer surveys of village society but are grounded less in the kinds of issues (rent, tenure, commutation etc.) more evident in some of the earlier publications listed here.

Chapter 2 Population, resources and the medieval English peasantry

For a selection of key works by M.M. Postan, see the following: C.N.L. Brooke and M.M. Postan, *Carte Nativorum, a Peterborough Abbey cartulary of the fourteenth century* (Northants. Record Society, 1960); M.M. Postan, 'The chronology of labour services', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4th series, 20 (1937); also published in M.M. Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture and general problems of the medieval economy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), pp. 89–106; M.M. Postan, 'The economic foundations of medieval society', in *Rapports, Libraire Armand Colin* (Paris: Libraire Armand Colin, 1950), reprinted in Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture*, pp. 3–27; M.M. Postan, 'Village livestock in the thirteenth century', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, 15 (1962); also published in Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture*, pp. 214–48; M.M. Postan, 'Medieval agrarian society in its prime. England. F. The village rich', in M.M. Postan, ed., *The Cambridge economic history of Europe. I. The agrarian life of the middle ages* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2nd edn, 1966), pp. 548–632; M.M. Postan, *The medieval economy and society. An economic history of Britain in the middle ages* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972). Postan's work has been tested and sometimes qualified in numerous studies, including some of the instances listed in the following chapters.

Chapter 3 Lords and peasants

There are numerous estate studies which include important commentary on peasants, especially as tenants of their lords. See, for instance, R.H. Hilton, *The economic development of some Leicestershire estates in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1947); E. Miller, *The abbey and bishopric of Ely. The social history of an ecclesiastical estate from the tenth to the early fourteenth century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1951); J.A. Rafitis, *The estates of Ramsey Abbey. A study in economic growth and organization* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1957); R.A.L. Smith, *Canterbury Cathedral Priory. A study in monastic administration* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969); I. Kershaw, *Bolton Priory. The economy of a northern monastery, 1286–1325* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1973); B.F. Harvey, *Westminster Abbey and its estates in the middle ages* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977). An important gathering of research in this respect is to be found in the two relevant volumes of the agrarian history of England and Wales: H.E. Hallam, ed., *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, volume ii, 1042–1350 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988).

and E. Miller, ed., *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, vol. iii, 1350–1500 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991). The second of these two volumes, which was compiled over more than two decades, reveals changing approaches to this research area but also reflects a continued emphasis on landholding, land use and tenurial structures. Important discussions of rent include M.M. Postan, ‘The chronology of labour services’, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4th series, 20 (1937), 169–93, reprinted in M.M. Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture and general problems of the medieval economy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), pp. 89–106; E.A. Kosminsky, ‘Services and money rents in the thirteenth century’, *Economic History Review* 5 (1935), 24–45; E.A. Kosminsky, *Studies in the agrarian history of England in the thirteenth century* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1956). Lord–tenant relations sit at the heart of discussion of economic change and the characterisation of the prevailing economic condition. This is especially evident in debate over the cause of transition from a medieval, ‘feudal’ economy to a modern, capitalist one. For key contributions to the ‘transition debate’, see R.H. Hilton, ed., *The transition from feudalism to capitalism* (London: Verso edition, 1978); R. Brenner, ‘Agrarian class structure and economic development in pre-industrial Europe’, *Past and Present* 70 (1976), 30–75; Brenner, ‘Agrarian class structure and economic development in pre-industrial Europe: the agrarian roots of European capitalism’, *Past and Present* 97 (1982), 16–113; both articles reprinted in T.H. Aston and C.H.E. Philpin, eds, *The Brenner debate. Agrarian class structure and economic development in pre-industrial Europe* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), pp. 10–63 and 213–327; R. Brenner, ‘Property and progress: where Adam Smith went wrong’, in C. Wickham, ed., *Marxist history writing for the twenty-first century* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 49–111. For more recent comments on this debate and its intellectual merits, see S.H. Rigby, ‘Historical causation: is one thing more important than another?’, *History* 259 (1995), 227–42. For discussion of lord–tenant relations framed in terms of class conflict, see especially R.H. Hilton, ‘Peasant movements in medieval England’, *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, 2 (1949), reprinted in E.M. Carus-Wilson, ed., *Essays in economic history*, ii (London: Arnold, 1962), pp. 73–90; H. Fagan and R.H. Hilton, *The English rising of 1381* (London: Lawrence and Wishart, 1950); R.H. Hilton, *Bond men made free. Medieval peasant movements and the English rising of 1381* (London: Routledge, 1973; republished with a new introduction by C. Dyer, London: Routledge, 2003). For reassessments of the lord–tenant relationship, see J.A. Raftis, *Peasant economic development within the English manorial system* (Stroud: Sutton, 1996); J. Hatcher, ‘English serfdom and villeinage. Towards a reassessment’, *Past and Present* 90 (1981), 3–39; M. Bailey, ‘Villeinage in England: a regional case study, c.1250–c.1349’, *Economic History Review* 62 (2009), 430–57; M. Bailey, *The decline of serfdom in late medieval England. From bondage to freedom* (Woodbridge: Boydell, 2014).

Chapter 4 Peasants and markets

For major statements on the medieval market and its place in the lives of peasants, see R.H. Britnell, *The commercialisation of English society, 1000–1500* (Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press, 1993; republished by Manchester University Press, 1996); C. Dyer, *Standards of living in the later Middle Ages: social change in England c.1200–1520* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989 and later edition); C. Dyer, 'The consumer and the market in the later middle ages', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, 42 (1989), 305–27, reprinted in C. Dyer, *Everyday life in medieval England* (London, 1994), pp. 257–81; C. Dyer, *An age of transition? Economy and society in England in the later middle ages* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 126–72. The market has been examined in different contexts by M. Bailey, *A marginal economy? East Anglian Breckland in the later middle ages* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989), pp. 115–42; J. Masschaele, *Peasants, merchants and markets. Inland trade in medieval England, 1150–1350* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997); M. Kowaleski, *Local markets and regional trade in medieval Exeter* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995); B.M.S. Campbell, J.A. Galloway, D. Keene and M. Murphy, *A medieval capital and its grain supply: agrarian production and distribution in the London region, c.1300* (London: Institute of British Geographers, 1993). Discussion of the peasant land market, especially in unfree land, has provided an important testing ground in identifying the significance of the market in medieval rural society; see, most obviously, A. Macfarlane, *The origins of English individualism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1978); P.D.A. Harvey, ed., *The peasant land market in medieval England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1984); R.M. Smith, ed., *Land, kinship and life-cycle* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984) and especially the opening chapter by Richard Smith. On the impact of credit and debt in rural society, see especially C.D. Briggs, *Credit and village society in fourteenth-century England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009); P.R. Schofield, 'L'endettement et le crédit dans la campagne anglaise au moyen âge', in M. Berthe, ed., *Endettement paysan et crédit rural dans l'Europe médiévale et moderne. Actes des XVIIes journées internationales d'histoire de l'abbaye de Flaran, Septembre 1995* (Toulouse: Presses Universitaires du Mirail, 1998), pp. 69–97.

Chapter 5 Demography and the medieval peasantry

Early investigations of demography include especially J.C. Russell, *British medieval population* (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1948), as well as more particular investigations such as H.E. Hallam, 'Some thirteenth-century censuses', *Economic History Review* 10 (1957–58), 340–61; Hallam, 'Population density in medieval Fenland', *Economic History Review* 14 (1961), 71–81; S. Thrupp, 'The problem of replacement rates in late medieval English population', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, 18 (1965). One of the important initial discussion of peasant demography, and especially mortality, is M.M. Postan and J.Z. Titow, 'Heriots and prices on Winchester manors', *Economic History Review* 11 (1959); reprinted in M.M. Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture and general problems of the medieval economy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), pp. 150–85; see also M.M. Postan, 'Some agrarian evidence of declining population in the later middle ages', *Economic History Review*, 2 (1950), reprinted in Postan, *Essays on medieval agriculture*, pp. 188–213. The most important study with relevance to the peasantry and the

potential for using relevant sources to trace its demography is Z. Razi, *Life, marriage and death in a medieval parish. Economy, society and demography in Halesowen, 1270–1400* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980). Other discussions with relevance to this earlier work and aimed at refining our understanding of medieval demography and the demographic experience of the peasantry in particular include R.M. Smith, 'Hypothèses sur la nuptialité en Angleterre aux xiii^e–xiv^e siècles', *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 38 (1983), 107–36; L.R. Poos, 'The rural population of Essex in the later middle ages', *Economic History Review* 38 (1985), 515–30; R. Lock, 'The Black Death in Walsham-le-Willows', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* 37 (1992), 316–37; L.R. Poos, Z. Razi and R.M. Smith, 'The population history of medieval English villages: a debate on the use of manor court records', in Z. Razi and R. Smith, eds, *Medieval society and the manor court* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), pp. 298–368. Most of this work has been aimed at identifying total village or manorial populations or mortality estimates. There is discussion of rural fertility in P.J.P. Goldberg, *Women, work, and life-cycle in a medieval economy. Women in York and Yorkshire c.1300–1520* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992), and L.R. Poos, *A rural society after the Black Death: Essex 1350–1525* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991); this has been challenged in M. Bailey, 'Demographic decline in late medieval England: some thoughts on recent research', *Economic History Review* 49 (1996), 1–19.

Chapter 6 Family, household and gender

An important early statement on family and social structure in the middle ages is G.C. Homans, *English villagers of the thirteenth century* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941). More particular studies of family and household formation include H.E. Hallam, 'Age at first marriage and age at death in the Lincolnshire Fenland, 1252–1478', *Population Studies* 39 (1985), 55–69, and later discussions by Razi, especially Z. Razi, 'The myth of the immutable English family', *Past and Present* 140 (1993), pp. 3–44. For other relevant studies, see, for instance, C. Howell, *Land, family and inheritance in transition. Kibworth Harcourt 1280–1700* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983); B.A. Hanawalt, *The ties that bound. Peasant families in medieval England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986). On gender and, especially, the experience of women in the medieval village, see the important discussion in J.M. Bennett, *Women in the medieval English countryside. Gender and household in Brigstock before the plague* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987). See also the case-study J.M. Bennett, *A medieval life. Cecilia Penifader of Brigstock, c.1295–1344* (Boston: McGraw-Hill College, 1999). The role of women in a patriarchal society is discussed in C. Middleton, 'The sexual division of labour in feudal England', *New Left Review* 1 (1979), 147–68; also Middleton, 'Peasants, patriarchy, and the feudal mode of production in England: a Marxist appraisal: 1. Property and patriarchal relations within the peasantry' and 'Peasants, patriarchy and the feudal mode of production in England: 2. Feudal lords and the subordination of peasant women', both in *Sociological Review* 29 (1981), 105–54. For relatively recent discussions that have sought to assess the extent of female economic agency in the medieval village, see

C. Briggs, 'Empowered or marginalized? Rural women and credit in later thirteenth- and fourteenth-century England', *Continuity and Change* 19 (2004), 13–43; J. Bennett, *Ale, beer and brewers in England. Women's work in a changing world, 1300–1600* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996); H. Graham, '"A woman's work ...": labour and gender in the late medieval countryside', in P.J.P. Goldberg, ed., *Women in medieval English society* (Stroud: Sutton, 1997), pp. 126–48; S.A.C. Penn, 'Female wage earners in late-fourteenth century England', *Agricultural History Review* 35 (1987), 1–14; S. Bardsley, 'Women's work reconsidered: gender and wage differentiation in late medieval England', *Past and Present* 165 (1999), 3–29; and the subsequent debate, J. Hatcher, 'Debate: women's work reconsidered: gender and wage differentiation in late medieval England', *Past and Present* 173 (2001), 191–8; reply by Bardsley, 199–202 in the same issue.

Chapter 7 The village community and the nature of peasant society in medieval England

For one of the more recent statements on the medieval community, see C. Carpenter, 'Gentry and community in medieval England', *Journal of British Studies* 33 (1994), pp. 340–80, and for a considered examination of an earlier historiography, see R.M. Smith, '"Modernization" and the corporate medieval village in England: some sceptical reflections', in A.R.H. Baker and D. Gregory, eds, *Explorations in historical geography. Interpretative essays* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984), pp. 140–79. For important instances of early examination of the medieval village community, see F. Seebohm, *The English village community examined in its relation to the manorial and tribal systems and to the common or open field system of husbandry. An essay in economic history* (London: Longmans, 1883); G.L. Gomme, *The village community with special reference to the origin and form of its survival in Britain* (London: Walter Scott, 1890); see also F.W. Maitland, *Township and borough* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1898) for an interpretation of the potential influences upon the construction of community. H. Cam, 'The community of the vill', in H. Cam, *Law-finders and law-makers in medieval England* (London: The Merlin Press, 1962), pp. 71–84, offers a valuable statement on the kinds of institutional elements that may have encouraged communal organisation while G.C. Homans, *English villagers of the thirteenth century* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941), presents a significant initial commentary on the nature of the village community. Other case-studies which touch on aspects of village community include P.D.A. Harvey, *A medieval Oxfordshire village. Cuxham, 1240 to 1400* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965); M.K. McIntosh, *Autonomy and community. The royal manor of Havering, 1200–1500* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986); Z. Razi, 'Family, land and the village community in later medieval England', *Past and Present* 93 (1981), reprinted in T.H. Aston, ed., *Landlords, peasants and politics in medieval England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), pp. 360–93. A body of work associated with historians from the Pontifical Institute, Toronto (the so-called 'Toronto School') is exemplified in the following: J.A. Raftis, *Tenure and mobility: studies in the social history of the medieval English village* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies,

1964); J. A. Raftis, *Warboys: two hundred years in the life of an English medieval village* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1974); J. A. Raftis, 'Changes in an English village after the Black Death', *Medieval Studies* 29 (1967), 158–77; E. Britton, *The community of the vill: a study in the history of the family and village life in fourteenth century England* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1977); E.B. DeWindt, *Land and people in Holywell-cum-Needlingworth* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1972); A.R. DeWindt, 'Redefining the peasant community in medieval England: the regional perspective', *Journal of British Studies* 26 (1987), 163–207. One of the last products of that 'school' is S. Olson, *A chronicle of all that happens. Voices from the village court in medieval England* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1996). See also Z. Razi, 'The Toronto School's reconstitution of medieval peasant society: a critical view', *Past and Present* 85 (1979), 141–57. For an innovative discussion of communal relations see R.M. Smith, 'Kin and neighbors in a thirteenth-century Suffolk community', *Journal of Family History* 4 (1979), 219–56, and for a review of the issue of communal decline, a theme associated with the Toronto historians, see C. Dyer, 'The English medieval village community and its decline', *Journal of British Studies* 33 (1994), 407–29. For discussion of individual peasants or those closely associable with peasants, see C. Dyer, 'A Suffolk farmer in the fifteenth century', *Agricultural History Review* 55 (2007), 1–22; C. Dyer, *A country merchant, 1495–1520: trading and farming at the end of the middle ages* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012); J.M. Bennett, *A medieval life. Cecilia Penifader of Brigstock, c.1295–1344* (Boston: McGraw-Hill College, 1999).

Chapter 8 Peasant culture

There are a number of ways in which historians might seek to address the issue of peasant culture. One example of a literary culture conceivably directed at members of the later medieval peasantry relates to the ballads of Robin Hood. See, for instance, R.H. Hilton, 'The origins of Robin Hood', *Past and Present* 14 (1958), reprinted in R.H. Hilton, ed., *Peasants, knights and heretics. Studies in medieval English social history* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), pp. 221–35; see also M. Keen, *The outlaws of medieval England* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1961) and Keen, 'Robin Hood – peasant or gentleman?', *Past and Present* 19 (1961), reprinted in Hilton, ed., *Peasants, knights and heretics*, pp. 258–66; J.C. Holt, 'The origins and audience of the ballads of Robin Hood', *Past and Present* 18 (1960), reprinted in Hilton, ed., *Peasants, knights and heretics*, pp. 236–57; Holt, *Robin Hood* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1982); A.J. Pollard, *Imagining Robin Hood* (London: Routledge, 2004). Identifying peasants as consumers also helps recognise their cultural choices; see, for instance, C. Dyer, 'Changes in diet in the later middle ages: the case of harvest workers', *Agricultural History Review* 36 (1988), 21–37, reprinted in C. Dyer, *Everyday life in medieval England* (London: Hambledon, 1994), pp. 77–99; J. Birrell, 'Peasants eating and drinking', *Agricultural History Review* 63 (2015), 1–18; N. Alcock and D. Miles, *The medieval peasant house in midland England* (Oxford: Oxbow, 2013); A. Musson, *Medieval law in context. The growth of legal consciousness from Magna Carta to the Peasants' Revolt* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001).

Political agency on the part of peasants also reflects a political culture as discussed in, for instance, R.H. Hilton, 'Peasant movements in England before 1381', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, ii (1949), pp. 117–36, reprinted in E.M. Carus-Wilson, ed., *Essays in economic history*, ii (London, 1962), pp. 73–91 and in R.H. Hilton, *Class conflict and the crisis of feudalism. Essays in medieval social history* (London: Hambledon, 1985), pp. 122–38; J. Whittle and S.H. Rigby, 'England: popular politics and social conflict' in S.H. Rigby (ed.), *A companion to Britain in the later middle ages* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2003), pp. 65–86; D.A. Carpenter, 'English peasants in politics, 1258–1267', *Past and Present* 136 (1992), 3–42; J.R. Maddicott, 'Poems of social protest in early fourteenth century England', W. Ormrod, ed., *England in the fourteenth century. Proceedings of the 1985 Harlaxton Symposium* (Woodbridge: Boydell, 1986), pp. 130–44; S. Justice, *Writing and rebellion. England in 1381* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994). Religious practice and pious expression, both orthodox and unorthodox or heretical on the part of the peasantry also speak to one further aspect of peasant culture as, for instance, discussed in R.N. Swanson, *Religion and devotion in Europe c.1215–c.1515* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995); D. Postles, 'Lamps, lights and layfolk: "popular" devotion before the Black Death', *Journal of Medieval History* 25 (1999), pp. 97–114; A. Hudson, 'The mouse in the pyx: popular heresy and the eucharist', in N. Crossley-Holland, ed., *Eternal values in medieval life* (Trivium, 26, 1991), pp. 40–53; D.M. Owen, *Church and society in medieval Lincolnshire* (History of Lincolnshire, 5, Lincoln, 1971); E. Mason, 'The role of the English parishioner, 1100–1500', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 27 (1976); E. Duffy, *The stripping of the altars. Traditional religion in England, c.1400–c.1580* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1992); E. Duffy, *The voices of Morebath: reformation and rebellion in an English village* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2001); K.L. French, *The people of the parish: community life in a late medieval English diocese* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001); V. Bainbridge, *Gilds in the medieval countryside: social and religious change in Cambridgeshire c.1350–1558* (Woodbridge: Boydell, 1997). On manifestation of moral teaching, see for example M.K. McIntosh, *Controlling misbehavior in England, 1370–1600* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Conclusion

For discussion of different disciplinary approaches to study of the medieval peasantry, see, for example, in terms of archaeology as one instance, C. Dyer, 'The material world of English peasants, 1200–1540: archaeological perspectives on rural economy and welfare', *Agricultural History Review* 62 (2014), 1–22; R. Hodges, 'Parachutists and truffle-hunters: at the frontiers of archaeology and history', in M. Aston, D. Austin and C. Dyer, eds, *The rural settlements of medieval England. Studies dedicated to Maurice Beresford and John Hurst* (Oxford, 1989), pp. 287–305; D.A. Hinton, *Archaeology, economy and society. England from the fifth to the fifteenth century* (London: Routledge, 1998).