

This is a comparative study of the role of English and French towns in feudal society in the middle ages. Professor Hilton challenges the view that 'a town is a town wherever it is', and takes issue with the perception of the medieval town as the harbinger of capitalism.

Differences between English and French feudalism are taken into account; but these differences, as well as those between English and French medieval towns, existed within sufficiently similar contexts to justify the kind of comparison pioneered by Marc Bloch in his Seigneurie française et manoir anglais. Medieval France was much larger than medieval England, and contained a far larger number of towns. French town populations were bigger than those in England, although it is possible that England had a higher proportion of small market towns. Comparisons are made between the feudal presence within the towns of both countries, and between their urban social structures. Conflicts arising from urban demands for freedom and autonomy are examined, together with frictions between various levels of society, such as mercantile elites, craft masters, journeymen, the unskilled and marginals. Finally, the mercantile domination of English town governments is contrasted with that acquired by lawyers and officials in late medieval French towns - the 'trahison de la bourgeoisie', as one French historian has described it.

In bringing together much material which dissolves old categories and simplifications in the study of medieval towns, Professor Hilton provides an important new perspective on medieval society and on the nature of feudalism.



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English and French towns in feudal society



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# English and French towns in feudal society

A comparative study

R. H. HILTON





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To Jean Birrell



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# Preface

This book is rather a risky venture. Most of my research on medieval social and economic history has been agrarian rather than urban, and my recent ventures into urban history have been concerned with small market towns rather than with big cities. Amongst other aims, I have tried in this book to justify the 'small town' theme as being an important feature of urban history.

My main purpose, however, has been to consider the role of the town within feudal society, as will, I hope, become clear from chapter I onwards. This is a specific theme and, while it has to be considered in the general context of the history of medieval towns, there are many aspects of urban history which will not be dealt with in detail. These include both the general and particular economic developments within towns; the patterns of international and regional trade; the economic relationships between the towns and their rural hinterland; not to speak of urban constitutional and political development. These and other aspects of medieval urban history will, of course, be an important context to my main theme. And, while emphasising the towns' relationships with the feudal social formation, I will attempt to convey some feel for medieval town life.

I have developed the Anglo-French comparative theme, because of my interest in France and in French history. If my documentary research into medieval English urban history has concentrated on the study of the small town economy and society, all of my work on French towns has been confined to secondary sources – monographs on specific towns and articles on various themes in urban history, general surveys of urban history. The historiography of French urban history is very rich and I cannot claim to have made a complete coverage. If I did, I would never get round to writing even a small book.