



**1^{re} rencontre internationale d'histoire et d'archéologie rurale de Prague.
Parcours historiographiques
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Université de Toulouse Jean-Jaurès - Université Charles de Prague
coord. Emmanuel Huertas et Tomáš Klir

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Titres et résumés

Mardi 8 novembre (matin)

Emmanuel HUERTAS (Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès, Framespa) : *La thèse oubliée de Thérèse Sclafert (1926). Un travail pionnier en histoire rurale française*

Résumé : Le but premier de ma communication est de redécouvrir la thèse méconnue de Thérèse Sclafert, *Le Haut Dauphiné au Moyen Age*, Paris, 1926 [soutenue à l'Université de Paris en 1926]. Ce travail est pionnier à plus d'un titre et l'utilisation de la jeune science géographique n'est pas la moindre de ses originalités.

Cette thèse majeure d'histoire rurale est peu évoquée dans les synthèses successives. Comprendre les raisons de ce rendez-vous manqué constituera mon deuxième fil rouge historiographique.

Christine RENDU (CNRS, Framespa) : *Les historiens-géographes de l'école vidalienne dans les Pyrénées (1910-1950) : retour archéologique sur des travaux fondateurs*

Résumé : Des premiers travaux d'Henri Cavaillès sur les « syndicats de communes dans les vallées pyrénéennes » (1908) à la thèse de Michel Chevalier sur l'Ariège (1956), les Pyrénées



françaises ont fait l'objet d'un ensemble remarquable de monographies régionales. Tandis que les observations de ces géographes acquéraient doucement le statut de sources ethnographiques, leurs modèles historiques, en toute logique, devenaient obsolètes. On tâchera de revenir sur leurs analyses en donnant un aperçu des débats dans lesquels ils s'inscrivaient : comme l'a montré Jean-Paul Métailié, Henri Cavallès décrivant les associations laitières des Pyrénées ne s'adressait pas aux historiens mais aux ingénieurs des Eaux et Forêts. On se demandera aussi comment utiliser ces sources dans les chantiers interdisciplinaires d'aujourd'hui.

Samuel LETURCQ (Université de Tours, Citeres) : *Openfield et bocage en Hainaut au Moyen Age. La réflexion de Gérard Sivery sur les dynamiques paysagères*

Résumé : Gérard Sivery (1925-2012), médiéviste français qui a mené une riche carrière académique à l'université de Lille, est l'historien des campagnes du Hainaut au Moyen Age, particulièrement des XIIIe-XVe siècles. Il soutient en 1972 une thèse de doctorat ès-Lettres intitulée *Structures agraires et vie rurale dans le Hainaut à la fin du Moyen Age*, précédée en 1969 par un article publié dans la *Revue du Nord* : "Recherche sur l'aménagement des terroirs des plateaux du Hainaut méridional à la fin du Moyen Age". En 1990, il publie aux Presses universitaires de Lille une synthèse importante qui ambitionne de comprendre les dynamiques paysagères observées en Hainaut dans une réflexion comparatiste à l'échelle de l'Europe occidentale : *Terroirs et communautés dans l'Europe occidentale au Moyen Age*. Ces travaux, menés sur plus de 20 ans, constituent une réflexion magistrale, et pourtant peu utilisée, sur le fonctionnement des systèmes agraires médiévaux. Les propositions de Gérard Sivery conservent aujourd'hui tout leur intérêt pour comprendre l'impact des dynamiques économiques et sociales sur les paysages.

Roland VIADER (CNRS, Framespa) : *Intercommoning in Medieval Western Europe*

Abstract : In the countryside of medieval Europe, the use of common land could be shared not only by several inhabitants but also by several communities. Since the end of the 19th century, however, historians have been mainly focused on the consolidation of village communities, so that intercommoning has been underestimated, misinterpreted and, eventually, little studied. By comparing intercommoning practices across Western Europe, this paper will attempt to highlight the similarities and divergent evolutions of a rather poorly understood custom, and to show the ways in which it has been interpreted by different national historiographies.

Mardi 8 novembre (après-midi)

Tomáš KLÍR (Charles University, Prague) : *The beginning of the deserted medieval settlement research in Central Europe. Economic history, geography and archaeology*

The research on the rural settlements abandonment is a natural part of the debate on the economic development of European society at the end of the Middle Ages. The remarkable accumulation of deserted rural settlements also became one of the serious arguments around which the crisis perception of the period crystallized, whether the primary driver was looked for inside or outside society. In recent decades, we have seen a significant shift that has brought historical and social sciences closer together. Deserted settlements are understood as the



combined result of the low adaptive potential and vulnerability of peasant communities on the one hand and external shocks on the other. The path to such an explanation has been a long one, taking European historiography a century. The aim of the contribution is to trace the beginnings of the research in Central Europe. In the first part, we will ask where the idea of the Late Medieval agrarian crisis and its connection with the abandoned settlements was established (Alfred Grund), and how this idea became prominent in historical scholarship (Wilhelm Abel). In the second part of the contribution, we will turn our attention to the question of what role the concept of the agrarian crisis and the competitive concept of the crisis of feudalism played in the development of the Later Medieval archaeology in Bohemia and Moravia.

László FERENCZI (Charles University, Prague)

Farmsteads (*Einzelhof-siedlungen*) and settlement desertion – the example of the Great Hungarian Plain in the pre-modern period from the perspectives of historical, archaeological, ethnographical and landscape ecological research.

Anna STAGNO (Université de Gênes) : *Post-classical archaeology and medieval history: population geography, local history and history of material culture during Seventies in Italy*

Abstract : The paper will reflect on the period between the Sixties and the beginning of Seventies, when an important interdisciplinary debate, on the study of rural areas and peasant societies, has been developed in Italy, involving historians, geographers, archaeologists and, then, also historians of art. The most important legacies (but not the only ones) of these debates has been the foundation of the journal *Archeologia medievale. Cultura Materiale, Insediamenti, Territorio*, in 1974, of the *Centro Ligure per la Storia della Cultura Materiale* in 1976 and the affirmation of the medieval archaeology as autonomous discipline.

Through a biographical approach, the mentors and scientific network of the scholars who mainly animated those debates will be reconstructed, with the aim to bring to light also the role of the dialogue with foreigners scholars (as the ones of the Institute of History of Material Culture of Warsaw), and to follow the influence of that period in the development of Italian medieval history and post-classical archaeology.

Mercredi 9 novembre (matin)

Krzysztof FOKT (Jagiellonian University, Kraków) : *A few unconcluded legal-historical problems of Polish rural studies*

Abstract : The interest in rural and economic history of the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period almost vanished in Poland after the fall of the communist regime, as topics ignored before (e.g., the history of elites) became main subjects of discussion. In the area of legal history this retreat was especially significant, as the whole subdiscipline withdrew into research of only the 19th, and 20th centuries. Therefore, some discussions were not concluded, and should be continued after many years, and under different circumstances. Among those, there are questions concerning the very characteristics of the rural law in the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland in 14th through 18th centuries. We actually do not know, to what extent the rural law in



particular areas was influenced, and formed by other legal systems existing in the Kingdom of Poland, and then in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and to what extent it was inertial, and customary, or the opposite: easily transformable by the manorial authority. I will try to present some most crucial problems in that area, recalling the theses, and works of historians, and legal historians, especially of Professors Adam Vetulani, Stanisław Kuraś, Ludwik Łysiak, Józef Matuszewski, and Stanisław Grodziski.

Juan José LARREA (Université du Pays basque) : *Le devenir historiographique de l'appropriation de terre par défrichement (aprisio, presura, bifang, proprium...). Un aperçu hispano-allemand*

Résumé : Depuis le XIX^e siècle, c'est en Espagne et en Allemagne que les médiévistes, les historiens de l'Économie et les historiens du Droit ont porté un intérêt soutenu aux formes d'appropriation du sol par défrichement. Or cet intérêt a pris corps d'une manière pour le moins curieuse : les *aprisions* et les *bifangs* ont été mis à contribution pour charpenter quelques-unes des théories historiques qui se sont succédées, elles-mêmes liées très souvent aux grands récits nationaux. En même temps, en Allemagne comme en Espagne, leur condition de pratiques agraires a été génération après génération négligée voire refusée. Ils ont été ainsi désactivés en tant qu'objets d'analyse susceptibles d'éclairer des aspects importants des systèmes agraires médiévaux. Cette approche comparée voudrait proposer quelques points concernant les rapports entre l'histoire rurale et d'autres champs d'étude.

József LASZLOVSZKY (Central European University) : *The Mongol Invasion of Central Europe: Historical and Archaeological Narratives*

Abstract : The research of deserted medieval villages in Hungary covers a long period, historical and archaeological investigations were carried out from the early twentieth century on villages destroyed or abandoned during different periods of the Middle Ages. In the first studies, two main periods were identified as the main desertion phases, the time of the Mongol Invasion (1241-42) and the period of the Ottoman wars (16th-17th centuries). Archaeological investigations carried out as early as the 1920s and 1930s have already revealed the traces of these two destruction phases, and the archaeological research of such sites were in the focus of research projects ever since. A new phase of archaeological investigations has started in the 1950s and important studies were published on the sites of both periods during the last decades of the twentieth century.

More recently, during the last three decades, the archaeological investigations of deserted medieval rural settlements were carried out mainly in the framework of large-scale contract or development archaeological projects (construction of motorways, shopping centers, urban development areas, etc.). The large scale excavations and the very high number of excavated sites have significantly changed the historical interpretation of the desertion processes. A new interdisciplinary research project focusing on the Mongol Invasion of Hungary offers a new picture for the destruction and desertion of rural settlements during this period, and the traditional historical narratives of this process can be confronted with the new archaeological investigations. The paper will deal with these new results and with the various indicators for the scale and regional patterns of the desertion.



Mária VARGHA (Charles University Prague) : *Approaches to Christianisation of the rural population in East-Central Europe. A historiographical overview*

Abstract : Christianisation, connected to many diverse processes mostly around the theme of state formation and other related fields such as church law, hagiography, and continuing the most traditional branch of research, the development of the ecclesiastical network is one of the most deeply investigated processes of medieval history, especially concerning the historiographies of the polities emerging on the Eastern Fringes of the Ottonian Empire. Nonetheless, research has been primarily focusing on the higher levels – archbishoprics, bishoprics and monastic institutions – mainly due to the availability of sources. The investigation of Christianisation in relation to the rural population has been less in focus until recently. The present paper reviews historiographical trends in the research of the process and reviews how the changing availability of data, new methods and approaches changed the dynamics in the study of this field and how the dominance of historical research over archaeology has influenced its course. Finally, it will bring up possible directives for future research.