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Manor and Grundherrschaft

by *Hisashi Uono*

After William the Conqueror (1066), the feudal society of England appeared in the medieval age as one of feudal states, which has first of all the character of *ligeitas*.

In England too, the competition between feudalization and state-constructing took the place in process of the 12 century, as well as the Continent.

We take up the manors in *Liber Niger monasterii S. Petri de Burgo*.

The inscriptions about terra S. Petri de Burgo in Domesday Book and *Rothuli Hundredorum* give us many suggestions about the character of England-manor in the 12 century.

Then, we can compare such manor with the Grundherrschaft in the same 12 century.

There are many differences between them in the same historical process.

Tenancy in Illinois, 1850—1900

by *Yasuo Okada*

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the agricultural developments of the United States centered in the Middle West. Illinois took the lead in the production of wheat and corn in this period, though Minnesota ranked first in wheat production in the last quarter of the century. However, the result of this development in Illinois was not the realization of Jefferson's agrarian dream, the prosperity of small farmers. It was the growth of tenancy and landlordism, which embarrassed and irritated innocent farmers.

The increase of tenant farming, nevertheless, revealed the effects of the development and capitalization of agriculture in Illinois. With the coming of the railroads, the settlement of the fertile prairie of Illinois was

made possible. Wheat production flourished in the 1850's and the 1860's. In the 1870's, wheat declined to a secondary place among cereals, giving first place to corn. In contrast to wheat, corn was less fluctuating and more profitable. This change brought stability in crop production, making capital investment in prairie land remunerative. Business and professional men acquired large holdings, improved them extensively, and rented them to tenants.

This movement resulted in a significant rise in land values. Farmers' hopes of increasing their acreage appeared to be unattainable, and poorer farmers were crowded out or faced with the unpleasant prospect of being reduced to tenants. Many of them went West in search of new land. This time, the westward movement was really a "rural exodus." Thus, by the end of the century, tenancy had become an important institution in the agricultural economy of Illinois. The problem of the "agricultural ladder" is not discussed in this article. The important historical fact is that the institution of tenancy was established in the Middle West.