

LAND DISPUTE IN THE TIME OF KAMAKURA THROUGH OOYAMA FEUDAL LITERATURE

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1. Ooyama of Touji pagoda was located in Taki, now Hyogo. This lasted from the 9th century to the 14th and is considered one of the most sufficient documents. In the 1980s, a comprehensive research on Ooyama yielded valuable documents in reference to archaeological, geographical and ethnological features.

2. Nishitai village was one of the three villages of Ooyama. It was integrated into Ooyama at the end of Heian time and declined in the mid 14th century. Among the documents about the village preserved in Touji pagoda, are papers on land and water source disputes between Ooyama and Miyata in the North. Especially in 1173, the villagers consented the Miyata people to exploit their woods in exchange for the water line via Miyata. In 1308, the villagers used up to one hectare of land to build the water line from Miyata to the village.

3. Those dispute documents bear some resemblances to those of Ly Tran in Vietnam. The typical ones are the document in Viet Dien U Linh about Le Phung Hieu's solving land dispute between the two villages Co Bi and Dam Xa and the panel Can Ni, Huong Nghiem Tu about Ly Thuong Kiet's distributing land and dams to the two families Boi Ly and Vien Dam.

This report is focused on analyzing documents of the village Nishitai and introduces some preliminary comments on land disputes in Vietnam and Japan early time.