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Les droits seigneuriaux en France avant la Révolution

par *Kunihiro Watanabé*

Beaucoup de droits seigneuriaux avaient été usurpés ou importés par la violence et constituaient des vexations criantes.

Le partage des communaux—Le pouvoir royal intervint d'abord à maintes reprises pour empêcher l'usurpation des communaux. Leur nature et surtout leur origine complexe et obscure les exposaient, en effet, aux entreprises des seigneurs. Les seigneurs s'efforçaient de s'emparer des communaux pour arrondir leurs propriétés et en accroître les produits, tandis que les paysans, considérant ces biens comme un objet de propriété collective, étaient hostiles au partage. Un vif conflit d'intérêt opposait toujours les seigneurs aux paysans.

Les expropriations—Une ou plusieurs parcelles de la propriété privée faisaient l'objet d'une expropriation, la valeur du terrain n'étant pas remboursée aux propriétaires. Beaucoup d'expropriations eurent lieu sans indemnité. L'ancienne législation bornait sa générosité, dans le cas du redressement d'une route, à l'abandon de l'ancien tracé au propriétaire à qui l'Administration avait pris le terrain nécessaire pour l'établissement du nouveau chemin.

La question de la vaine pâture—La vaine pâture et du droit de parcours constitue l'un des traits les plus caractéristiques de l'économie rurale de l'ancienne France. C'est sans doute à la suite de l'enquête de 1767-1769 que le gouvernement comprit combien il serait difficile d'édicter une mesure générale, qui étendrait à toute la France l'abolition de la vaine pâture et de parcours et qui autoriserait partout la clôture des terres. On se rend donc compte que l'édit relatif aux clôtures a été incapable de supprimer la vaine pâture.

The Land Tax Reform and Change in Village Structure

by *Ryuzo Takayama*

This paper is devoted to the examination of change in village structure in the course of the

land tax reform. Under the Tokugawa regime the land tax was paid nearly everywhere in kind. And nowhere did the lord undertake to levy taxes on individual peasants. Villages allocated and collected their own taxes, and made up any deficit that might occur in the payment of individual peasants. The magistrate normally did little more than help assess villages for taxes and receive their payments.

The Meiji government made substantial change in the land tax in July 1873. The old payment in kind was abolished and a money payment established instead. The assessed valuation of taxable land was substituted as the base of taxation for crop yield. The rate of taxation under new system was fixed at 3 percent. The land tax accounted for 78 percent of ordinary revenues from 1868 to 1881. However, it did not represent an increase over the Tokugawa period.

Under the new land tax system the Meiji government laid tax directly on private land owners. Village function as an unit of tax paying was disrupted by this system, and that is one of the great consequences of the land tax reform.

Production and Sale for the 'Market' in Sixteen Counties of Aki and Bingo Province in the Kasei Period [1804-1829]

—An Approach to the Study of the Iron Industry in Tokugawa Japan—

by *Tomoyoshi Ōnuki*

In this paper, I try to clarify the basis of the basic features of the iron industry in Tokugawa Japan in a broad field of vision. For this purpose, I took a way to survey the structural feature of the organization of production and trade in Hiroshima Fief in the Kasei Period, by taking notice of the sharp contrast between the Naikai coastal counties and the distant counties on the edge of the Chūgoku Mountains.

Arguing about 'pre-modern growth' in Japan and the West, professor Thomas C. Smith insists that it was rural-centered in Japan whereas urban-centered in the West. He also notices two patterns of the interrelation between population change in castle-towns and regional economic development. In his model, as it has been proved in a series of regional studies, the Kinki and the Inland Sea regions are described as economically the most advanced parts of the country, where castle-towns were declining severely in spite of regional economic development. The iron industry located mostly in the distant and economically backward counties on the edge of the

Chūgoku Mountains.

Using mainly "Geihan-Tsūshi" as a source, while of course being based on a series of regional monographs, I inquire into production and sale for the 'market', distribution of towns, their functions in the regional economy and so on.

The sharp contrast and interrelation between the Naikai coastal counties and the distant counties, in other words, the organization of social division of labour based on this sharp contrast, formed the economic and social basis for the iron industry, on which basis the structure of the organization of production and marketing of products of the iron industry was strongly characterized.

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