

FEATURES OF LAND POLICY IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES IN XVII-XIX CENTURIES

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Abstract:

The article summarizes the land relations in the Baltic countries: the features of the land policy, lands' relationships and land use planning in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in the XVII-XIX centuries.

Keywords: land relationships, land use, land use planning, quota, grange.

Introduction

The Baltic countries Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in XVII-XIX centuries were of other names and placed in other borders. So Livonia occupied the southern part of the Baltic states inhabited since ancient times (XII century) with Livs tribes and several other tribes. Then at the beginning of the XIII century Livonia was conquered by German knights and became part of the possessions of the Livonian Order.

During the Livonian War Livonia was occupied by troops of Ivan IV and ceded to Poland in 1582. Latvian and Estonian peasants revolted against the German lords. The defeat of Livonia strengthened anti-Russian policy of Poland and Sweden. Sigismund II Augustus who wanted to capture a larger part of the Baltic, in 1561 imposed Livonia an agreement on its subordination of Poland, which was signed in 1562 in Riga. Based on the agreement Riga remained independent until 1581. Sweden took control of Tallinn (Revel), and northern Estonia with islands Harjumaa, Viruma and Erva (Livonskaja voina, 1954).

The **goal of research** is to describe features of land policy in the Baltic countries in XVII-XIX centuries.

Discussion and results

In 1558 Russian troops occupied Dorpat District, Eastern Livonia, Narva and Tartu. Livonia attempts to rely on the assistance of the Baltic countries were not successful: Sweden after the unsuccessful war would not oppose Russia. Denmark, interested in being obtaining Kurland and island Saaremaa, agreed only for to mediation. In 1621 Livonia was captured by Swedish King Gustav and later incorporated into the Russian Empire, which allowed it to receive ample most difficult issues of Livonian agrarian legislation (Liflandija. (1954). It emerged at the beginning of the XIX century.

The question of quota land is inextricably linked with the more general question of the accession of peasant land manor fields. Quota is the name of that part of the manor (landlord) of land in the Lifland province, which puts on taxes, while the rest of the manor land from them free. The quota assigned for the laborers. Since the XIV century in the Baltic region all land was divided into "manor" and "peasant" land.

Division it followed not from legal, and from the household bases as legally once all land belonged to the landowner, an award or church. Nevertheless, the peasant land, according to custom, was even hereditary. It, in contrast to the manor, called "povinnostnaya" as land tax farmers were paid 5-6 times more than the landowners, and local obligations entirely lie on peasants. In 1840 was issued the first "peasant state" for the Lifland province that established the inviolability of peasant land, disordered of the "Regulations" of 1819, which represented "the landowners the unlimited right to dispose of all the local land."

The rights of peasants in all land were raised up in 1849 by "Regulations" that were in their use of vakenbuh 1804, granting the landlord the right of accession to the peasant land manor 36 lofshtey (1 lofshtel = 1,3 dec.) of arable land, meadows and pasture for each hook. Hook or Haken (on him. Haken - plow) cadastral measure taken in the past in the Baltic States in the assessment of property in land.

It has existed since the XV and XVI century as a measure of the area in Livonia, but already in the XVII century, we meet the hook of different sizes, varying depending on the quality of the land. The word hook is connected and the concept of the value of the site. For a long time, the price hook was

taken in 1000 thalers and the income from it - in the 60 thalers. Furthermore Livonian, on the island Ezels there are so-called small hook. By gakan been calculated corvee.

In Estonia even when the Danes for the determination of taxes from the land served as a hook, then there is a known area of cultivated land. According to the old vakenbuham, like charters, relevant gaku, rinimali week equestrian worker, according to the number of workers determined the number of hooks. In 1871 - 1872 years. Estland Landtag was agreed "the number of hooks mean proportion in which each immovable property, subject to imposition of fees, must participate in the payment thereof." Imputed income from the hook at 300 rubles. was divided into 100 parts, so that tax-paying unit is equal to 3 rubles. Depleted Zemstvo assessor committee consisting solely of the nobility, the new provisions have not been formally approved by the government but, in fact, implemented and led, according to Prince Shakhovsky (Zemstvo duty in the province of Estonia, "Roar.", 1888), to ensure that in the province of Estonia from among 675,826 acres throughout the peasant land levied levies 626545 dess, or 92.56%, and among the manor lands, in an amount of 1,038,498 dess .. brought to serving the duties of all 475,110 dess., then there is only 45.7515%.

The most common was the so-called peasant hook, which was in northern Estonia, on average 8 - 12 hectares of sown area, along with it there was an audit hook, usually more than a peasant hook. Calculations of the peasants and the landlords were made on the peasant gaku, the State is to pay the taxes by the Audit gakan, which were calculated based on the number of traction days a week, or the number of hard-working peasants, or combination of peasants' duties in terms of money. Hook fell into disuse in the late XIX centur. to empower laborers. This land called the quota or the assessor manor land (Enciklopediceskij slovarj, 1895; Dal V., 1956).

Grange in Estonia and Ingria detached property with country house, farm, estate (XIX century). In Russia the term referred to the St. Petersburg dialect and was used mainly in the western part of St. Petersburg province but at present it is out-of-date. Granges were called hamlets in Estonia, known for the term and in the south-western part of Leningrad region (the former territory of Ingria). To tell the truth, granges were not called hamlets in the latter case in XVII-XVIII centuries. They were isolated landowners' estates owned by them with agricultural buildings which served as the basis of administrative-territorial division of Ingria (Enciklopediceskij slovarj, 1895; Dal V., 1956).

The principle of the inviolability of peasant land which was the result of measures undertaken by Regulations 1804, in defense of peasant landownership from the arbitrariness of the landlords was broken by the landlord after the publication of the Regulations of 1819, but then the integrity of peasant land was restored in a distorted form in 1849 because the former composition of peasant land was significantly reduced by release of its part in a special category of land a quota. Thus, the issue of quotas is in close connection with the Livonia agrarian legislation of 19 centuries - from the peasant Regulations 1804, 1819, 1849 and 1860. The study of land quota issue in Livonia is rather interesting and instructive. The history of this issue helps us to joins to the manor land from the peasant land established by this commission (Zemcev V., 1913). This percentage (quota) was composed of peasant land. Moreover, it is formed from a part of the peasant land that was attached to the manor fields during the time from 1819 to quota. The remaining peasant land was called povinnostnaya land. Lands belonging to each estate of land were divided into exempt and tax paying lands. Exempt land is Government on measures to abolish tax-paying property quotas and compared to the assessor with regard to the former exempt manor ground. Therefore, we find the following division of land for each estate:

a) manor land:

- manor exempt land;
- manor taxed land or quota.

b) povinnostnaya land (taxed).

Povinnostnaya land of each estate should be separated on the plans and the nature of the manor lands – tax paying and exempt - landmark line, which was designated on the plans in red ink and was called "red line" (Zemcev V., 1913).

The provisions of the peasant that manor land "available completely, in all respects, free and absolute disposal of the landlord," which "has the power at its sole discretion and without any outside supervision to use the manor land and designate as the judges for a whatever use. Only those individual sites of manor cottages which have to be given their discretion to choose one or the other way to use agricultural land manor, including a quota" (Zemcev V., 1913).

The same provision in 1849 defined a way of quotas that is the way of its delimitation of duties (peasant) of land. The starting point in determining the space, on the one hand the quota, on the other - each povinnostnaya land estates, was to serve the regulation, holding landmark Audit Commission Regulation 1804. This regulation undertaken during the years 1809-1823 was identified and evaluated peasant land, that is, the land, which on the basis of provisions in 1804 was in the inherited ownership of the peasants - the householders. Regulatory outcomes were recorded in vaksnbuhi, who now had to serve as a basis for limiting povinnostnaya land from the manor and quota. According to the Regulations, in 1849 known for a certain proportion in the regulation of peasant land subject to adherence to the manor land. This annexed a part and was called a quota, the rest of peasant land was povinnostnaya land (Zemcev V., 1913).

After 1819 landlords arbitrarily interpreting the regulations of the peasant in 1819, was attached at its discretion, the peasant plots of land manor. So it continued until 1846, when, in connection with the meeting Ostsee Committee on May, 24 in 1846, the accession of peasant land was discontinued. It should be noted that the quota is called not only the peasants' land, which was again attached to the manor farms on the basis of provisions in 1849, but land that is associated over time with the years 1819-1846. At the same time, adding to the peasants' land manor fields, landlords induct owners suppressed peasant households in the more distant parts of the manor of rough land. They were allowed to include these settlements within povinnostnoy land, but they didn't receive the right to increase the size of the attached part of peasant land, as the ground connection should only serve as a peasant land, some regulation of 1809-1823 years.

For the separation of quotas on peasant land, each landowner had to ask on the local parish judge Certificate. In turn, the manor was obliged to ask government quota certificate within one year from the date of publication of the Regulations then in 1849, during the period, ie up to 09.11.1855 were to be definitively identified in nature the boundary between the manor and povinnostnaya land. When conducting a kind of this new landmark line allowed fragmentation of peasant plots for inclusion of their land to the manor (the quota). In this case, the final designation on the plans of the boundaries between the manor and povinnostnaya land could be made only in conjunction with the product line in the landmark nature (Zemcev V., 1913).

Landlords could join as whole farmsteads, and portions thereof. They naturally attached homesteads, the most successful agricultural condition. This explains why some landlords already received a quota certificate issued under regulation in 1809, nevertheless re-evaluate their estates, apparently in order to determine what the estate is most advantageous to enroll in the quota (Vladislavlev V., 1984).

The total number of peasant land attached to the manor farms since 1819, you can take in about 500,000 acres. This land was annexed, and as a quota on the basis of provisions in 1849, and subsequently in other cases, such as the revaluation of peasant plots. If legally as the quota is attached approximately 274,000 acres, the land of the peasants declined by about 497,000 acres, is about 223 thousand acres attached, without any legitimate reason, no matter whether any such unlawful connection with the allocation of quotas, or subsequently in other cases For example, when reassessments of peasant plots, when the landlords, increasing their value, who turned over attached to a manor fields, or the exchange of plots of land on the manor povinnostnuyu (Vladislavlev V., 1984); Zemcev V., 1913).

Thus, the allocation of quotas in such a considerable scale peasant population was dealt a heavy blow. Not only decreased the foundation parish of society - peasants land, but also increased the number of landless. If the landlord used directly quota estates, some of them were removed by householders and workers. In this way, greatly increased the class of rural workers needed landlords during the transition to money rent, the more so because of adherence manor farm since 1819, took the character of peasant lands large commercial enterprises.

Conclusions and proposals

1. Quota is the name of that part of the manor (landlord) of land in the Lifland province, which puts on taxes, while the rest of the manor land from them free.
2. The land of each estate was divided in manor land and povinnostnaya or taxed land.
3. The number of rural workers greatly increased because manor farms took the character of peasant lands large commercial enterprises.

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Резюме

ВЛАДИМИР КОСИНСКИЙ. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СТРАНАХ БАЛТИИ В XVII-XIX ВВ.

Балтийские страны Латвия, Литва и Эстония в XVII-XIX вв. носили другие названия и размещались в других границах. Так, Лифляндия занимала южную часть Прибалтики, населенной Лифляндия была завоевана немецкими рыцарями и вошла в состав владений Ливонского ордена. В годы Ливонской войны Лифляндия была занята войсками Ивана IV и уступлена в 1582 г. Польше. Латышские и эстонские крестьяне восставали против немецких феодалов. Разгром Ливонии усилил антирусскую политику Польши и Швеции. Сигизмунд II Август, желая захватить большую часть Прибалтики, навязал Ливонии в 1561 г. договор о ее подчинении Польше, который был в 1562 г. подписан в Риге. На основании договора Рига оставалась самостоятельной до 1581 г., Швеция подчинила себе Таллин (Ревель) и Северную Эстонию с островами Харьюмаа, Вирума и Ерва. Россия была вынуждена вести войну за выход к Балтийскому морю с Польшей, Литвой и Швецией. В 1558 г. русское войско заняло Дерптский район, Восточную Ливонию, Нарву и Тарту. Попытки Ливонии опереться на помощь прибалтийских стран успеха не имели: Швеция после неудачной войны не хотела выступать против России. Дания, заинтересованная в получении Курляндии и островов Сааремаа и Сарема, согласилась лишь на посредничество. В 1621 г. Лифляндия была захвачена Шведским королем Густавом и позднее включена в состав Российской империи, что позволило ей получить широкие возможности для экономического развития, в частности, по земельной политике.

Ключевые слова земельные отношения, землепользование, землеустройство, квота, мыза

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