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ABSTRACT

Titolo:	LA FAMIGLIA NELL'ECONOMIA EUROPEA. Secc. XIII-XVIII. - THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF THE FAMILY from the 13th to the 18th Centuries. Prato, 6-10 Aprile 2008
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Titolo parte:	<i>Peasant Labour Strategies and the Logic of Family Labour in the Southern Low Countries during the 18th Century</i>
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ABSTRACT:	<p>This paper looks at the motives for peasants households in Flanders to enter the agrarian labour market during the eighteenth century. Peasants families disposed of a surplus labour power that could be converted into an additional income on the labour market. The motives of peasants families are analyzed with respect to servants and day labourers. We find that there was more than just a wage to be earned by entering the labour market. The specific organisation of the agrarian labour market allowed these peasant households to organize their labour more efficiently through a system of reciprocal exchange, to gain more security and entitled them to the right to glean.</p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Cet article recherche les motifs des petits exploitants flamands pour entrer dans le marché du travail agricole au cours du dix-huitième siècle. Les familles de cette classe de paysans disposaient en général d'un surplus de travail qu'ils pouvaient valider en argent dans le marché de travail. Les motifs sont analysés du point de vue des domestiques agricoles et les travailleurs à la journée. La participation au marché de travail rapportait plus qu'un salaire. L'organisation spécifique du travail agricole dans la Flandre rurale permettrait aux ménages des petits exploitants d'organiser leurs travaux divers plus efficacement, de gagner plus de sécurité et d'accéder au droit de glanage.</i></p>
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