

いるのである。

明治期の精神は生きているといえようか。といってもわれわれは、住民の全生活・生産をコントロールするような明治期に認められた村落共同体的なものが認められるといているのではない。時代にマッチした共同（体）性がみられる、ということである。生活の一部の共同ということである。どういう一部かは、そして、その共同の強さは、地域によって異なるであろう。それは、地域の共同の強さが、それを裏打ちしている既得権益が、そして、地元民の当該地域に対する愛着が異なるからである。それが地域の独自性、個性

というものであろうか。

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Toyonaka City Past and Present

ABSTRACT

The following article analyzes the transformation of Toyonaka City since the Meiji era from the perspective of its communality. With this analysis, we come to understand that, although the city is now well urbanized, when observed through its local rules and the related organizations, the solidarity and communality of the city has been maintained with some alterations. In other words, although the entire society has shown a general trend toward industrialization, the members of the community have adapted themselves to the changes. As a result, we can conclude that not all, but some part of its communality, remains, or that there are some areas where communality has survived.

The reason is that there still exist devices that sustain its communality. The devices here mean various local organizations that used to be indispensable for rural life, such as the ones to deal with communal property, water rights, and other essential factors of everyday life. In the past, the entire community was included in the membership of such organizations, and, of course, there were established rules to operate them.

Logically, the spirit of the Meiji era is preserved here. This does not mean that the powerful rural communality which controlled the whole life and production of the community then, can still be observed at present. What exists now is the communality that reflects the present time, that covers some part of the life of its members. Which part it covers, and how strongly, may vary according to the region, because the power of each region, its vested interests, and the degree of attachments of the inhabitants toward the region are different.

Key Words: Communality, Local rule, Local Organization