official publication, all of the articles interpreting Christian
doctrine were removed, leaving only the introductions and policy
suggestions. However, some of the removed articles were published
later as Hong Ren-gan’s personal publication, '開朝精忠軍師干王
洪完製'. His original purpose for writing Zi Zheng Xin Pian, to
bring Christian doctrine into Tai-ping, therefore regressed in the
process of its publication.

The Royal Paddy and Reservoirs of King Sisowath

by Kitagawa Takako

Since historical studies about Cambodia in the colonial period
have concentrated on the analysis of the French administrative
system, we have little information about the social and economic
situation. The main sources are French documents, while Khmer
documents are rarely used. Consequently, the research merely
constitutes the history of French colonialism in Cambodia, so it
is hard to say that the history of Cambodia is being studied.

This article deals with royal paddy (srae preah her) and reservoirs
(boeng preah reac troop) of the Cambodian kings with respect to
social and economic matters, but even their existence has not been
generally recognized. The main source of the analysis here is
Document No. 12603, "Rizières royales—Perception des fermages
des rizières dans Anlong Réach, Kandal, Kompong Cham, Prey
Veng" of the National Archive in Phnom Penh. The purpose here
is to clarify srae preah her and boeng preah reac troop during the
reign of King Sisowath (1904-1927).

The origin of the two possessions can be traced back to the
mother of King Norodom (1860-1904); then they were ceded to
Norodom’s half-brother, King Sisowath, after the former’s death
in 1904. The rents earned from them, amounting to about 500,1,000
reals per annum, were to be used for the maintenance of royal
pagodas.
However, the villagers who paid this rent thought that they were in fact paying taxes, so they requested exemptions. Also the registration of land was conducted in Cambodia in the 1910s, and the peasants who cultivated *srae preah her* tried to register it as their own property. At times, the court did not comprehend the actual conditions surrounding the two possessions.

One interesting final point is that the rent payments, registration and petition for exemption were principally done in the name of both husband and wife. This fact indicates the possibility that such activities were based on the actual labor unit of cultivation. However, we need more sources and study to elucidate such a hypothesis.