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MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRANSYLVANIA.
A STUDY ON THE RELATION BETWEEN “LAWS” AND INTERESTS IN HUNGARIAN TESTAMENTS
(Summary)


**Keywords**: death, will, movable and immovable assets, property, law, inheritance.

In his will, the man facing death communicates to his offsprings his last thoughts, he clarifies and solves his spiritual problems and gives some last teachings. Through these last words he gets to “schedule” the lives of heirs for generations. Although is marked by a particular subjectivity, paradoxically for historic it is one of the most objective document, because nobody plays with his own death. Compared to other classifications of assets, where the will of the owner or parties of the legal act have an important role in framing the asset in a certain category, in the case of movable-immovable distinction the role of the will is limited. In the eighteenth century a very great importance had the source of the assets. Classification of the assets was: own, acquired by donation or purchased in various ways, thus establishing devolutive rules by these categories. Due to this division by types of source, succession assets do not appear as an unified heritage, as a legal universality forming an inseparable combination of rights and debts of the deceased. Wills, in addition to information on family structure or on conflicts within it, gives us information about the distribution of assets that provide information about the financial status of the testator, of valuables that were in use. It is also among the few sources that provide us with details about the property relations of women.