

ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL OPERATING MECHANISM OF COMPOSSESSORATES FROM TRANSYLVANIA

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Abstract

This paper presents a succinct levers, instruments, means, methods that worked compossessorates in Transylvania. Based on detailed studies of specific legislation, archival materials, statistical and literature, trying to provide a more complete picture of the mechanism by which compossessorates as a form of property specifies contributed to socio-economic development. This mechanism of operation, although it relates to the economic history of Transylvania is topical, and the paper tries to offer some solutions for integrating the organizational forms in the current financial and economic mechanism in Romania.

Keywords: economic and financial mechanism, compossessorates, economic history

JEL Classification: B15, B20, B21, B22, B26

Introduction

The objective of this paper is to present in a succinct history of urban and nobility "compossessorate" records as well as their mode of operation, in the light of specific legislation times. In this paper using archival materials, statistics and information from the literature, in order to try to obtain a faithful image as the mechanism by which these forms of ownership have contributed to the socio-economic development of communities. This mechanism of operation, although it relates to the economic history of Transylvania is topical, and the paper attempts to provide some solutions for integrating the organizational forms in the current financial and economic mechanism in Romania.

Definition

The name "compossessorat" was used before 1848, meaning an associative property, feudal rights over immovable and, jointly and severally, resulting from the division of common property, noble in the same state or their descendants legitimate - rights based on calculating the number and size of each sesia city limits. In a village there, so "noble compossessorat" when it comes to property and common use of the undivided property owners nobles (Istvan Kallay, 1983 "Noble Compossessorat" p 101, Communications archivist, No.54, Budapest).

An early form of this structure is found in sec. seventeenth century and the SEC. XVIII, organization and functioning, it generalizes across Transylvania and Hungary. The name "compossessorat" (compossessoratus) appears in the documents late sec. seventeenth century. Thus, in Bihor county, at a assessments on april 15, 1688, which included the names of serfs, their estates, their offspring (boys), their assets, liabilities, etc., in terms of death or possibility of milling (molendinum), we find that mill Terebes-Chiribiş is in the town of compossessorate - Compossessoribus common (Registrata. UC 24: 44.1688, land records and assessments, Hungarian State Archives). In a similar document written on September 27, 1697 in the city of Seini, Satu Mare county, we learn oak forest-owners - Sylva Compossessoribus communis (Registrata. UC 34: 22.1697, land records and assessments, Hungarian State Archives). From an inventory dated 1682 in Hungary, Szalok town, county Szepesi, it appears that the mill and its revenues are from the compossessorate (Compossessoribus molundinum). Also in the area Nemes Buk Borsod county property nobility compossessorate census in 1738, it found that pub and butchery is the compossessorate where fishing is common during floods.

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Assets and income nobility compossessorate

These can be classified as follows:

1. tangible goods that can be divided (divisible) - arable land, grassland.
2. real indivisible, intangible rights - that benefits royal prerogatives: pub and shop keeping, butchers, milling, the right to levy customs and pontoon bridge, the right to organize fairs, etc.
3. real and tangible rights to which their division but not common sharing of their benefits: forests, grasslands, fishing, hunting and if you give in use or rent, the money is divided among compossessors proportionally according to the size and each owned buildable number (Huszty Stephanus, 1758, Jurisprudence Practice, p 271-272, Eger).

The said before confirming a census of the Chioarului Valley nobility compossessorates, written in 1803. We need to know that the district Chioarului (Kowariensis), have a special status called "free Baroni" which meant that this territory not have jurisdiction "Ispanu" (Committees) or other county magistrates. Trials devolve nobility. Noblemen were mostly ethnic Romanian, who acquired the privileges of the ancient kings and princes in exchange for military service. Leading the district is "captain" who resided in the city Chioarului, whose commander was. It was the military and administrative jurisdiction including nobility. For example: "Opidum" Berchez right Innkeepers returned Reformed Church, through a donation older, and so on butcher's right. The city could hold four annual fairs whose benefits were all the church (Molnar Erzsebet Banki, 2007 compossessorates Chioarului noble valley. Conscription witnesses, p 29 Kecskemét, Monumenta museology.)

As said by witnesses ask, given that members of the Reformed were Hungarians, Hungarian nobles here considered that the rights of the parish they are entitled to them (this and depending on the fee you paid in this church, during).

For proporționalizarea revenues, rights and obligations outside the city resulting from the use of the commons (forests, pastures, meadows, etc.) main standard used by nobles from owners, was "Sesia antiqua" ie buildings and land inside the village. The text shows that the 39 owners nobles, had a total of 27 cube "Sesia antiqua" (aprox.13 ha.intravilan) after which they are entitled 499 arable cube to which they annexed 219 Cube from deforestation. Benefit after meadows obtained by illegal logging amounts to 354 carts of hay. Vineyard of 39 compossessors income is 1,005 gallons of wine.

Another example is the Berchezoaia nobility compossessorate, with 66 nobles, of which 64 Romanian. Witnesses here complain about the smallness "sessile antiqua" due to their fragmentation over time. Were among them nobles compossessors who ruled for just 50th or 60th part of a sessile whole 17 nobles had no estates in the town, which is called "extraneus" ie, they built their homes on estates Out of town (field) occupied illegally. After the six "sessile antiqua" Cube 326 used for plowing and busier abusive tax area cube Royal 339 by deforestation.

"Appertinenția" Urban sessile (ie the right thing after 'estates antiqua ") was 178 of hay, moreover have cleared and occupied an area of 160 carts. In the chapter "alive" we learn that only two nobles have owned an area that produces about 20 gallons of wine, as a result, in the "Innkeepers" say they have come to be traded, although entitled as noble, instead "also occasionally sells brandy, if the crop year allows" but not always for money but rather are consumed together. The village does not take anyone butchers and if an accident someone in the community is forced to sacrifice cow or an ox when it moves how popular self-help called "hops" through which every member of the community buys some meat thus easing somewhat damage the animal host. By this variant of group work helps community damaging and not least participants "Hops" feast and her animal flesh. Die there in this locality and nobles held their trials as in all the villages of the Valley Chioarului (Molnar Erzsebet Banki, 2007 nobility compossessorate Chioarului Valley, census with witnesses, p34. Kecskemét, Monumenta museology.)

Next we will try to translate the statement of witnesses Preluca, troubled by the increasing number of noblemen: "we also have today more old, even we few older we mention that our village were not more than 10 or 16 houses and were surrounded by forests more. From the grace of God after 40-50 years on our hill nobility multiplied so much that we already have more than 100 households. God knows where we will fit over a year or two possibly not give us a plague-n. "The interesting part is that village, there were only four noble families: Nechita Florian, Prince and Giurgea. Each

had one "Sesia antiqua" and we see demographic growth after the name of the noble owners, conscription: 21 named Nechita Florian were number 54, out of a total of 111 compossessors. This phenomenon of fragmentation of the old estates within city limits, is due largely to the fact that the daughters of noblemen in marriage with elements of social classes below, but, after marriage, were entitled to become nobles full (Molnar Banki Erzsebet, 2007 Nobility compossessorate Chioarului Valley, conscription witnesses, p 44. Kecskemét, Monumenta museology.).

Who could be compossessors?

If I were to give a definition I quote from the book "Jurisprudence practice" of Hustty Stefanus (Eger in 1758) „, it is legitimate compossessor, who rules by inheritance, by inscribare, purchase or donation (Successio, Inscriptio, emptio, donatio) ". It is conceivable that the serfs, tenant farmers or contractualii (precarii) to be part of nobility compossessorate. Looking more closely at the composition of the compossessorates from Transylvania and the Hungarian kingdom conclude that their members are not exclusively nobles row (as claimed by some researchers) so that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, among nobility compossessorate of Abony (Hungary) we find the name of the great aristocratic families: Dessewfy, Festetics, Orcy, Revay, Radvansky, Hunyady etc. and Others The really are common among the nobility. Instead in Bihar county compossessorate goods from Simian they were owned by a single noble family called Kazinczy - Ferenc Dienes, Juliana, Clara, Jozsef and Miklos (Istvan Kallay, 1983 "Compossessorate noble", p 105, Communications archivist, no. 54, Budapest).

Organizing and conducting of nobility compossessorates

The main organ of the General Assembly leadership was that convenes twice a year, usually from St. George and St. Michael autumn (Compossessorate of Hu Abony.). There were some compossessorates, where the meeting is held once a year but then several days (Hanusfalva Compossessorate, Hungary) (Istvan Kallay, 1983 "Nobility Compossessorate", 113 p., Communications archivist, No.54, Budapest). Meeting was chaired by the director or compossessor of noble rank highest and recorded minutes of the meeting that was signed by those present. Each compossessor presence was mandatory, invited members and widows who have since died. It can be seen that all was personally present nobility and high-ranking nobles sent their representatives (less family Dessewfy). As is clear from the documents before the meeting participants addressed each with the name "compossessors gentlemen". At these annual meetings and invited could participate, such as lawyers, domain administrators nobility, magistrates etc.

The agenda of the meetings was predetermined themes diversified yet focused around three major topics: 1. The report on the joint income and checking them; 2. Dividing "rates of income" for compossessors; 3. Issues related to joint property.

Gleaned through documents of nobility compossessorates, find the agenda various topics: income building, and the boundaries and limits of land, problems the serfs pay engineers and certain cadastral works, establishment of fees for the use of certain properties, construction of canals, repair roads and bridges or their construction, lease rights royal (butchers, Innkeepers), determining the obligations of the management structure and execution (director, deputy director, secretary, treasurer and their helpers) Gypsy problem, decisions related to the exploitation of pastures, forests and more .

Next governing body, directly subordinate to the General Assembly, the gathering was small (congregatio particularis) headed by the director, who meet monthly on the first Sunday of the month. Compossessors presences was not mandatory. The agenda was very colorful here: inventory building, construction, maintenance and repair of their (deposits, tenant house, inn and pub etc.), the royal tithe, unpaid taxes, organizing grazing, forest management, hiring officials for compossessorates areas, lending of money at interest and not least the enforcement of decisions of the general meeting (Istvan Kallay, 1983 "Nobility Compossessorate", 113-114 p., in Communications archivist, no.54, Budapest).

Field of activity and operation law of the nobility compossessorates

In reality, the area of activity and nobility compossessorates sphere of influence was much broader and more complex. A first important activity as the administration of the commons (royal benefits, reporting and revenue sharing, accounting, land surveying and archiving). A second activity was significant as government and public policy communities (village administration, taxes, maintenance of roads and bridges, guild issues, urban planning, civil protection, culture, health, public order and protection of orphans). The following activity which involved compossessorates jurisdiction or arbitration court was noble (or seat noble court cases magistratuale obligations related to land records, land consolidation, adjustment and separation of property, criminal cases and civil lawsuits). A final concern was specific compossessorate Church patronage and protection (construction and maintenance of buildings, church wealth management, payroll and ecclesial teaching in denominational schools etc).

Compossessorates operation was governed by specific laws and well-defined, of which the oldest is the law 69/1715 (Márkus Dezső 1896 "Law 69/1715 'Corpus Juris Hungary) that will govern the evolution of the compossessorates next hundred years. For example regulate the contribution of each common compossessor repairs buildings (castles, castles, mills, dams, etc.) because as evidenced by the content of the law, the reason for the deterioration of these buildings is the lack of involvement of members compossessors repairs required. The law provides penalties of court on combatants. All this law becomes „ cornerstone "in terms of how sharing benefits proportional to income from royal prerogatives: pub and shop keeping, butchers, milling, the right to levy customs and pontoon bridge, the right to organize fairs etc, and while designating county court judges as a forum to resolve these types of conflicts. first time appearing in this law a clear distinction between private property owners, and common goods, including those from royal benefits.

Another fundamental law is the law 6/1836 (Márkus Dezső 1896 "Law 6/1836 'Corpus Juris Hungaria). This law allowed the proportional division of revenues and obligations. Proportionalizarea may be required by each compossessor. For example according to this law prohibits the person or pub and shop keeping the house including where until now practiced by some compossessors. At the same time the law obliges the proportional division of income from the pub or inns. If somehow one of compossessors built his own inn, compossessors others are obliged to pay the expenses by revenue proportion is still divided proportionally. The same regulations apply and butchers. In article three of this law, it is planned to ensure the separation of pastures to serfs by the nobles. In reality, this process of segregation extensive pastures will take decades and hundreds of lawsuits will be settled through judicial fora county. The law enables the serfs to express option for segregation pasture received a lot compact with other earths own to deal with noble lord. For jelerii land records, the law provides a sessile bondsman whole eight fellows (Tivadar Petercsak, 2012 "changes of the twentieth century in economic communities peasant ', p 10,. Tradition and innovation in agriculture Hungarian peasantry of the twentieth century, Series IV, re Dániel Ballabás, Eger).

Urbarials Compossessorates

Urbarias Compossessorate is a form of community ownership is resulting from the termination of urbarial relations between nobles and serfs, namely peasants. Linked to the origin of these properties interwar Romanian legislature defines: „ urbarials are pastures, meadows and forests jobagi former times successors of law recognized as such. " (Regulation implementing the Law for Agrarian Reform in Transylvania, Banat and Maramures of 12 July 1923). Next We will focus more on the description of the pasture compossessorates legislation regulating the organization and operation, and not least economic importance.

Before 1848 nobles landlords with serfs used in common pastures, and animals taking on so-called "common pasture". Franz Joseph's socage Patent of 3 March 1853 regulating the situation definitively former serf households by separating them from the feudal nobleman. If the law 6/1836 of the noble pasture segregation of serfs was done „ if necessary, " „ if natural geographic conditions allow " or „ at understanding '(and that's always at the mercy of the nobles) by this patent becomes mandatory separation imperial court by the competition „ land records ". It took years to decades courts can definitively processes regulate urbarials. Most discussions were

related to determining the area of pasture for serfs and peasants. The law allowed the granting of 4-22 acres of pasture (1 hectare = 0.58 acres), taking into account their quality, having as a standard a whole serf estates. With regard jelerii, patent Imperial took the law 6/1836, ie: a sessile serf peasants from a number 8.

Following regulatory processes socage former peasants and serfs in common use pastures and organized on the archaic model of nobility compossessorates, first and in most cases even took the name "compossessorate" followed by the words "urbarial" or "serfs or peasants of former" or "urbarial compossessorate association" and still many other names that differed from one locality to another.

The laws governing the operation of the pasture urbarial compossessorates

Laws in the field have emerged rather late. It was found that in many places in Transylvania and Hungary, significant areas of pasture were broken and transformed into arable land, with catastrophic consequences on livestock (Tivadar Petercsak, 2012 "of the twentieth century changes in economic peasant communities ", p 10 11 in. Tradition and innovation in the twentieth century Hungarian peasant agriculture, series IV, re Ballabás Dániel, Eger) So the law 12/1894 dividing pastures will drastically limit public (Article 12, chapter I, of law 12/1894) and will legislate organizing communities suburbs. Thus remained compact large areas of grassland that according to statistics weather represented in Transylvania 47% of pastures existing living on 47% of cattle, 32% of horses, 28% of pigs and 33% of sheep (Teodor Marușca Reflections on the pastoral economy I, in Agricultural Income, no 30/2011). Article 6 of the first chapter of the Law provides that in the undivided common pastures, drafting rules of operation and exploitation of pastures and grazing methods, livestock breeding and ensuring, exclusive task general meeting of interested owners. President of the General Assembly usually must be community mayor and executive body of decisions is the unit owners, ie the politico-administrative town hall (art.8-10, chapter I, of Law 12/1894). All said before, it will be at the expense of co-owners and public administration (mayor) who has the right to levy certain taxes (eg „, stud fee ") which will regăsii in the budget structure in the institution's own -a separate heading and reuse requirement proceeds, all livestock on the line (article 10, chapter I, of law 12/1894).

In Article 21, Chapter II which covers suburbs, says that the public pasture or compossessoral pasture, local council and the general meeting of owners determined: number animals that could come out on pasture; the order of grazing in vineyards in the pasture; instead of grazing of different species; where grazing is not allowed in terms of veterinary; jobs where you install fountains, trough, shade; budget with grazing animal.

Chapter IX of this law dealing with mandatory community police organization field on the status of this institution agrarian obligations and duties of field and vineyard guards, their remuneration etc.

Law X/1913 which will regulate the legal establishment of the compossessorates, oblige members to organize themselves into associations. We do not analyze in detail the contents of the five chapters of the law, remember only the first relates strictly to the constitution of associations, the second chapter on rights and obligations, the third chapter deals with issues of status and organization, and the last two chapters supervision and control of compossessorates. We must recognize that it is a law very well thought out, well designed and articles on the subject, touching and covering the entire spectrum of compossessorate problematic pasture accumulated over the past 50 ani. This law, which was actually applied after 1926 in Transylvania, with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, came into being over 1,000 associates suburbs. (Teodor Marușca 2011, "Reflections on the pastoral economy I", in Agricultural Income, no 30/2011)

Although the legal organization of the urbarial compossessorates was governed by the laws mentioned above and provided a framework for operating in territory the situation was different from one community to another, being influenced by local factors and older forms of use of land . Land records to the communities remained a good example for hundreds of years experience of joint possessions nobility who still works in many cases, properties and interests in several places, still representing the economic interests of members compossessors.

Economic and social importance of the compossessorates

Economic and social importance of the compossessorates throughout history is undeniable. Members of the urbarial compossessorates were using the forests and grasslands within rights-owners, forest or pasture they held. These may be the number of animals that could leave the pasture or the amount of wood that was allowed to operate. Rights could inherit or sell, but these transactions were allowed only between compossessors members. Transylvania was the village where not to run at least a compossessorate, use of forests and pastures is vital for members of these communities who raise their animals for milk, meat or working on pastures and forests for firewood, construction materials tools, acorns for pig breeding and not least, food for people, venison and berries. For example in the Carei city in the interwar period, functioned six-owners pasture as follows: Lotul Mare Compossessorate with 71 ha of pasture, Composesoratul Haiducilor compossessorate 41.5 ha, Swabian compossessorate 197 ha, Orasul Nou compossessorate 63 ha, Clăcași compossessorate 107 ha., Meseriașilor compossessorate with 56 ha, in total 534 ha of pasture. At the same time the City had 258 ha of pasture in municipal administration of which approximately half was used by colonists Quarter, established under the 1921 Agrarian Reform (Satu Mare County Department of National Archives, the primary fund, file No. 47 / 1936 ,”Canvas with asocățuniile grazing in Carei, 04.07.1936”)

Mostly, Carei economy was agrarian in nature, and most residents living by ensuring farming and animal husbandry. Pastures compossessorates in the first years after World War I, a number of pet owners find 696 to 898 cows, young cattle in 1361, 481 oxen, 43 cows, 839 horses and 681 sheep (DJSMAN fund primary, file 51/1920, ”Census animals”). Eight years later, another census shows that we have 968 dairy cows, 284 young cattle, 215 oxen, 20 cows, 829 horses, sheep and pigs 4617. 1999 (DJSMAN, primary fund, file No. 18/1928, ”Census animal”). We note the increasing number of sheep and young cattle substantial decrease reason is simple: profitability. Mechanization and continued modernization of farming, may be the reason to reduce the number of cattle and buffaloes work, their maintenance is costly and burdensome to the requirements of a system working effectively in farming. The constant concern of governments interwar on efficient grassland management, culminated with the law governing the establishment „Efori Pasture”, centrally coordinated structure, with the object of coordinating and controlling the activity zoopastorale nationally. On October 11, 1935 ”by virtue of paragraph 10 deciziei Art.XII Min. Interior no.1248 of March 15, 1935”, it is, in a local town hall of Carei an ”Eforia common grazing” under the chairmanship of Mr. Augustin Ossian assisted by Michael Pak secretary Eforia, the settlers Todea Dumitru and many others'. ((DJSMAN fund primary, file 47/1935 ”Carei Eforia”)

Compossessorates were obliged by law to submit annual pasture eforie budget for the current year, to pay taxes and fees specific to the matter works and plan their exploitation of pastures, breeding situation. Eforia grazing often conflicted between media owners, and others.

We gave the example of the compossessorates of Carei, because here we find the whole spectrum of associations typology owners, from the noble (Meseriașilor Compossessorate), urbariales of former serfs (Swabian Compossessorate and Lotul Mare Compossessorate) and ending with the jeleriale (Clăcași Compossessorate). Just as in the Carei, there were in Transylvania hundreds of these old associations of ownership of pastures, meadows and forests, because we wanted through this brief foray into the complex world of Institution Compossessorate to offer a big picture on the importance of economic and social specific property of this form of Transylvania, so unfairly forgotten Romanian economic historiography.

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