



1/2022

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNES IN GORJ COUNTY IN 1864¹

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Abstract: *THE ARTICLE PRESENTS THE APPEARANCE OF COMMUNES AS A TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE FORM IN THE AREA OF GORJ COUNTY IN 1864. THE AMALGAMATION OF THE OLD LOCALITIES, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS IN THE NEW TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WAS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW FUNCTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, MAYOR AND COMMUNAL TIN, THEIR ELECTION AND DUTIES ARE RENDERED IN THIS STUDY. THE ARTICLE PRESENTS THE SITUATION OF THE TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF GORJ COUNTY BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW, THE CATAGRAPHY FROM 1861 AND AFTER, BY RENDERING THE SITUATION IN THE INDEX OF COMMUNES FROM 1865.*

Keywords: *COMMUNES, GORJ, LOCALITIES, VILLAGES*

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1864 is the year of reforms in local public administration. The counties were given legal personality by the law establishing the County Councils, and the villages no longer remained administrative bodies.

The Law on Urban and Rural Communes, promulgated by Alexandru Ioan Cuza on 31 March 1864², established communes, administrative bodies divided into two categories: urban communes and rural communes. Towns and market towns became urban communes, while rural communes were composed of one or more villages and had at least 100 families or 500 inhabitants.

¹ The article contains information provided in the author's PhD thesis: *Establishment of the Gorj County Council, 1864–1868*.

² The Law for Urban and Rural Communes was voted by the Elective Assembly on 9 March 1864 and it was published in the Official Gazette of 1/7 April 1864 as the Law for Urban and Rural Communes No. 394 of 31 March 1864.



The Communal Law was a project drafted by Ludovic Steege, Mihail Kogalniceanu and C. A. Roseti, based on French and Belgian legislation. If the village existed as an organisation formed around families and later as a naturally created community, the communes were established by the new law, receiving legal personality, public powers and their own administration, which gave them autonomy, even if more restrictive (Guțan, 2005, p. 96).

The statistics for Gorj County showed that at the beginning of 1864, before the introduction and enforcement of the Communal Law, on the territory of the county there were "259 localities, one town, 3 post offices, one telegraph, 17 pickets of infantry soldiers and customs officers in the mountain area, 22 pickets in the rest of the county and 5 monasteries. The area was 569,567 acres of which 429,426 was arable land and 131,228 uncultivable land. There were 20,645 owner properties and 276 leasehold properties. The county had 145,937 inhabitants³."

Returning to the administrative reorganization of Gorj County, after the establishment of the communes and the application of the Law on the establishment of County Councils, we note that there are still two *plaiuri* and four *plasi*.

The statistics with the index of communes made at the end of 1864 and published at the beginning of 1865⁴, shows the status of the communes forming each *plasa* and *plai* in Gorj County, indicating also the number of houses, families and churches in each locality, after the new organization of communes:

Nr. curent	Numele plasilor si plaiurilor	Numarul			
		Comunelor	Caselor	Famiilor	Biseriilor
1.	Plasa Amaradia	25	5.061	4.954	81
2.	Plasa Gilortu	32	6.623	5.794	66
3.	Plasa Jiu	30	5.759	5.741	56
4.	Plaiul Novaci	21	3.635	3.191	53
5.	Plasa Ocolu	25	5.807	5.188	77
6.	Plaiul Valcan	22	5.841	4.924	79
Total	155	32.762	29.762	416

The new law provided the criteria according to which one could vote, so voters had to pay a fee of 48 Lei per year to the State in order to be registered on the electoral rolls in rural communes. All priests, professors and teachers of any grade, doctors and graduates, lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, all of whom had diplomas issued and recognised by the Government, as well as civil servants or military officers retired from service, who could prove that they received an annual pension of at least 2,000 Lei, were eligible to vote without any census (contribution).

People living in urban communes with a population ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 inhabitants were obliged to pay an annual fee of 80 Lei, and those living in urban communes with a population of

³ Maior Dimitrie Pappasoglu, *Harta Districtului Gorju -1864, dedicată Domniei Sale Zamfiru Părăianu (The Map of Gorju District – 1864, dedicated to His Lordship Zamfiru Paraianu)*, f. loc., f. ed., 1864, (personal collection).

⁴ See Ministerul de Interne, Agricultură și Lucrări Publice, *Indicele comunelor României*, București, Imprimeria Statului, 1865, pp. 38 – 41 (*Ministry of the Interior, Agriculture and Public Works, Index of the Romanian Communes, Bucharest, State Printing Office, p. 38-41*).



more than 15,000 inhabitants had to pay an annual fee of 110 Lei. The electoral rolls also included patentees up to and including the fifth class. To be a voter it was necessary to be at least 25 years old.

According to the same law, Article 27 stated that the following categories of persons could not be primary voters, regardless of their contribution to the State:

- Servants receiving wages;
- Those subject to interdictions;
- Unrehabilitated bankrupt;
- Those convicted of a criminal or correctional sentence for the following offences: theft, breach of trust, cheating, breaking seals and theft of papers deposited in public places;
- Those who were known in public to keep houses of prostitution or card games.\

The lists of primary voters were drawn up each year by the mayors of the communes on the basis of the latest contribution.

The communes were obliged by law to build a commune house called the mayor's office. Another duty was to take care of religious worship by paying the salaries of priests and church servants, as well as to take care of the poor and foundlings. The establishment and maintenance of schools, in accordance with the law of public instruction, were other duties that the communes had. The rural communes were responsible for establishing a mulberry plantation and improving the breed of cattle by raising bulls, stallions and rams.

Hospitals were established in an urban commune if it had more than 6,000 inhabitants, if there was no district hospital in that commune and if the conditions made it possible⁵. Urban communes also had to establish a trained and properly armed fire brigade.

In Gorj, the salaries of the priests in the newly organized communes created problems for the taxpayers, as the taxes were too high, since in some communes there were also 4 churches. To each one was added the payment of two more officials, the cantor and the sacristan, being a burden for the inhabitants who had to pay. The County Council proposed that the Protopope of the County should decide for each commune a Cathedral Church, whose priests would be paid by the commune. The other churches were to be supported by the parishioners as they could⁶.

COMMUNAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES

The Law for Urban and Rural Communes also provided for the establishment of Communal Councils, the representative body of these localities, and the administration of the communes was the responsibility of a person who from that time onwards was known as the Mayor of the commune.

The Communal Councils became a deliberative body, as opposed to the past years when it was only an executive body implementing orders received from county and national bodies. The very first article of the law stated that these representative bodies of the communes had the right to decide their own interests.

The elections for the Councils of Urban Communes were held every 4 years, and for Rural Communes every two years. Half of the councils were renewed halfway through their mandates, with

⁵ In Targul Jiu, the hospital was established in 1845. See also Gheorghe Bibescu, *Domnia lui Bibescu; Legi și decrete 1843-1848...*, Tomul II, București, Tipografia Curții Regale, F. Gobl Fii, 1894, p. 322. (*Gheorghe Bibescu, The rule of Bibescu; Laws and Decrees 1843-1848...*, Volume II, Bucharest, The Royal Court Printing House, F. Gobl Fii, 1894, p. 322)

⁶ A.N.R., Fond Ministerul de Interne – Divizia Administrativă, *Inființarea Consiliului Județean Gorj și alegerea membrilor*, dosar nr. 131/1864, ff. 82 – 90 v. 112 – 114. (*The National Archives of Romania, Proceeding on the merits Ministry of the Interior – Administrative Division, Establishment of the Gorj County Council and election of members, File No. 131/1864, ff. 82-90 v. 112-114*)



those vacancies being determined by drawing of lots. Those who could not read and write were not allowed to be councillors.

Being a councillor of the Commune was incompatible with any position paid by the State and could not have contractual relationships paid from the Commune budget. Council members could not be related to each other up to the third degree. This provision meant that priests and a large number of landlords were no longer to be found in the councils.

The Council met monthly in ordinary meetings and whenever necessary in extraordinary meetings.

By law, the Council's duties were to protect the interests of the Commune and to supervise their observance, it had the right to control the Mayor's activity, but also the obligation to help him in his activity. With regard to the acts issued by the Council, the following were mentioned: decisions to solve problems of local interest, advisory opinions on the requests of superior administrative bodies, and it was obliged by law to draw up a Draft of the Commune's wishes.

The decision-making acts were of two categories, i.e. authoritative and managerial. The acts of authority were Regulations concerning the organisation of various activities such as health, public order, organisation of fairs, collection of taxes, setting of fees, organisation of parishes, etc. Other administrative acts were the budget, investments, road management or the appointment of civil servants, roadmen and architects, veterinarians, doctors and surgeons who were paid from the local budget. The management acts concerned the commune's assets, the rental or sale of land and buildings, loans and other uses of budget funds.

The Mayor of the Commune had executive powers, the position being a novelty both in name and especially in terms of duties and obligations. The Mayor of rural communes was elected by the voters of the Commune together with the members of the Council, but had to be confirmed by the Prefect, the Mayor also being considered a government commissioner in his locality (Gutan, 2005, p. 112).

In urban communes, the Mayor was appointed by the Ruler from among the first three communal councillors according to the votes obtained. The term of office of mayors was to be renewed at the same time as that of councillors, to two years in urban communes and one year in rural communes.

In terms of duties, the Mayor had the task of administering the locality, but a confusion or even a conflict of interest arose because he was elected as an organ of the local administration, but he also acted as a representative of the central administration directly subordinated to the Government. Perhaps this was not a bad thing, as he could more easily harmonise the laws of the country with the interests of the community.

The Mayor was the one who proposed various projects for new taxes to the Council, prepared the budget and reported on expenses, represented the Commune in legal actions, drew up contracts and awarded goods from public money.

The Mayor could issue instructions or acts of execution of Council decisions. One of the acts attributed only to him was that of the communal police, whereby he organised markets, street order, took measures for the health of the population and animals, pursued persons who organised prostitution and monitored the morality of the inhabitants. The mayors of the communes were also members of the Councils, having the right to vote, presiding over meetings and signing all the acts issued by the councillors.

As a representative of the government he also had judicial police powers, prosecuting minor offences.

In addition to the Communal Council, there was a Secretary for the urban Councils and a Clerk for the rural Councils. They were subordinate not only to the Council, which appointed them to their



positions with the approval of the County Standing Committee, but also to the Mayor, who was responsible for drawing up the Minutes and transcribing the deliberations.

In Gorj, the County Councillors believed that the activity of mayors should be supported and proposed to the Government to allow the creation of censors' commissions in communes. Thus, in the 1867 Draft of Wishes of the County of Gorj, it was proposed to establish a censorate made up of two or three venerable elders of the Commune, who under the protection and with the help of the authorities would follow up the implementation of the decisions taken by the County Council and take measures to solve the problems complained of in the Commune, such as⁷:

- Drying up ponds by draining them or filling them with earth;
- Support for shepherds requesting improvement of their breeds;
- Roads for transporting timber, lime, etc., from the exploitation site;
- Intervene among students at agricultural schools for simple changes of ploughs, harrows, etc., starting with the wealthiest of the inhabitants;
- Each villager, in addition to the usual sowing, to start cultivating a garden with the necessary vegetables;
- Every household should not lack a pair of oxen; the poor should receive a loan from communal funds;
- The windows of the houses to be enlarged and glazed;
- Cattle yards to be separated from the house yard;
- Working cattle to be kept in a cowshed.

The censors were also supposed to be concerned with monitoring the welfare and moral state of every individual in the Commune.

They ensured that villagers' sons and daughters were enrolled in school. They had the role of suppressing vagrancy, not allowing any individual in the commune not to take care of his livelihood

On Sundays and holidays, they would also ensure that all villagers went to church, wore vestments for those days and observed religious processions. The censors had the right to reprimand anyone who did not respect the rules.

Do not allow anyone to appear in public drunk or behave inappropriately. No one had the right to beat his cattle without cause, and the censors could decide on the punishment.

The censors had to look at the morality of each individual, how he educated his children, how he kept his house clean and how he managed his private life, as well as his behaviour in dealing with the people.

The censors to take care of the cultivation of the fields and how everyone done their field work at the right time⁸.

In Gorj County, mayors became an advisory body to the County Council, being involved in making decisions on regulations or investments in roads and other County services.

⁷ A.N.R., Fond Ministerul de Interne – Divizia Administrativă, dosar nr. 319/1866, *Dorințele exprimate de Consiliile Județene*, f. 34 v. (*The National Archives of Romania, Proceeding on the merits Ministry of the Interior – Administrative Division, File No. 319/1866, Requests expressed by the County Councils, f. 34 v.*)

⁸ *Ibidem*, f. 49 v.



One such example is the action of the mayors of Plaiul Vulcan, who actively participated in the drafting of the Regulation on the way of leave for agricultural work and the Regulation on compensation for non-fulfilment of contracts concerning agricultural work⁹.

The new administrative division of Gorj County, after the establishment of the communes is shown below, mentioning also the old name, but also a summary of the number of houses, families and churches in each commune¹⁰.

Plasa Amaradia					
Seat in Carbonești (Petrești de sus)					
No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it *old names of these hamlets	Number		
			Houses	Families	Churches
1	Albeni	Albeni, Miroslavesti, Prunesti	240	240	4
2	Alimpesti	Alimpesti, Beresti	135	128	1
3	Balcesti	Balcesti, Peresti, Carligei	236	227	4
4	Barzeiu de Gilort	Barzeiu de Gilort, Calnicu	208	197	4
5	Barzeiu de Padure	Barzeiu de Padure	260	260	2
6	Bengesti	Bengesti de Sus, Bengesti de Jos, Bengesti de Mijloc, Bircei	294	294	3
7	Bobu	Bobu, Mogoseni	259	247	5
8	Carbonești	Carbonești, Ungurelu, Dutesti	250	243	6
9	Copacioasa	Copacioasa	186	173	3
10	Corsoru	Corsoru	170	170	3
11	Glodeni	Glodeni, Basnegi, Ciorasti	209	200	4
12	Magheresti	Magheresti din Deal, Magheresti din Vale	160	160	2
13	Negoesti	Negoesti, Calugareasa, Totoiu	212	197	14
14	Petrești de Sus	Petrești de Sus, Carbonești*	98	98	1
15	Poiana	Poiana, Leciuri	208	208	3
16	Pojaru de Sus	Pojaru de Sus	261	259	2
17	Pojaru de Jos	Pojaru de Jos	200	180	3
18	Pojogeni	Pojogeni, Comanesti, Purceleni, Colibasi	244	256	7
19	Prigoria	Prigoria, Bocsana, Calnica, Totoiu	183	176	2
20	Rosia	Rosia de Sus, Rosia de Jos, Siteo	235	235	4
21	Scoarta	Scoarta, Calugareasa	269	269	5
22	Sacelu	Sacelu, Corobesti	156	147	3
23	Sarbesti	Sarbesti	120	117	3
24	Stefanesti	Stefanesti, Cojani	138	143	2
25	Zorlesti	Zorlesti	130	130	1

Plasa Gilortul					
Seat in Vladimir					

⁹ A.N.R., Fond Ministerul de Interne – Divizia Administrativă, dosar nr. 41/1865, *Diferite lucrări ale Consiliului Județean, Protocolul nr. XX*, ff. 134 f. v. (*The National Archives of Romania, Proceeding on the merits Ministry of the Interior – Administrative Division, File No. 41/1865, Various works of the County Council, Protocol No. XX, ff. 134 f.v.*)

¹⁰ Ministerul de Interne, Agricultură și Lucrări Publice, *Indicele comunelor României*, București, Imprimeria Statului, 1865. (*Ministry of the Interior, Agriculture and Public Works, Index of the Romanian Communes, Bucharest, State Printing Office, 1865*)



No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it *old names of these hamlets	Number		
			Houses	Families	Churches
1	Andreesti	Andreesti, Ploscul	232	202	2
2	Aninoasa	Aninoasa, Corniseni, Boboce*	236	217	1
3	Bacesti	Bacesti	200	162	2
4	Barbatesti	Barbatesti, Socul, Curtena	300	250	3
5	Bibesti	Bibesti, Strepoe	171	158	1
6	Busuioci	Busuioci	113	72	1
7	Cordesti	Cordesti	90	88	1
8	Coltesti	Coltesti	123	104	1
9	Frumusei	Frumusei	109	109	1
10	Hurezani de Jos	Hurezani de Jos	141	120	2
11	Hurezani de Sus	Hurezani de Sus	150	129	2
12	Jupanesti	Jupanesti	140	116	2
13	Licurici	Licurici	225	198	2
14	Logresti - Mosneni	Logresti – Mosneni, Adunatii-Popesti, Tereujeni	205	178	4
15	Musculesti	Musculesti, Dulcesti, Hubavi	271	250	3
16	Negreni	Negreni	217	186	2
17	Obarsie	Obarsie	123	106	1
18	Parau	Parau, Boia	162	137	2
19	Pegeni	Pegeni, Caprenii de Sus, Caprenii de Mijloc	290	242	3
20	Petrestii de Jos	Petrestii de Jos	292	252	3
21	Piscoiu	Piscoiu	212	170	2
22	Radinesti	Radinesti	179	163	2
23	Rogojina	Rogojina	118	97	1
24	Scrada	Scrada, Berlesti, Galcesti	322	265	3
25	Seaca	Seaca	146	130	1
26	Saulesti	Saulesti	206	186	2
27	Sipotu	Sipotu, Spahi	200	189	2
28	Tandalesti	Tandalesti, Logresti-Birnici	295	295	4
29	Turburea	Turburea de Jos, Turburea de Sus, Valea Calului	277	232	2
30	Valea lui Cane	Valea lui Cane, Grosere	315	290	4
31	Viersani	Viersani	211	193	2
32	Vladimir	Vladimir	354	308	2

Plasa Jiu Seat in Urdarii de Jos					
No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it *old names of these hamlets	Number		
			Houses	Families	Churches
1	Balteni	Balteni	156	156	2
2	Bolbosi	Bolbosi	179	179	2
3	Borascu	Borascu	268	268	1
4	Bradetu	Bradetu	193	193	3
5	Branesti	Branesti	296	296	2



6	Brosцени	Brosцени, Ceple, Izvoare	200	200	3
7	Calaparu de Jos	Calaparu de Jos	112	112	2
8	Calaparu de Sus	Calaparu de Sus	103	103	1
9	Costesti	Costesti, Izvoare, Dae	160	157	2
10	Farcasesti	Farcasestii-Mosneni, Farcasestii-Birnici, Zatreani*	170	170	3
11	Girbovu	Girbovu, Valenii-Girbovu	198	198	2
12	Ionesti	Ionesti	302	297	1
13	Murgesti	Murgesti	124	115	1
14	Ohava	Ohava	152	152	1
15	Pesteana de Sus	Pesceana de Sus	198	198	1
16	Piscuri	Piscuri, Sardanesti	143	143	2
17	Plopsoru	Plopsoru, Olari	126	115	2
18	Raci	Raci, Artanu, Boniu	276	276	3
19	Rasina	Rasina	223	213	2
20	Rosia	Rosia, Rogojelu	209	209	3
21	Rovinari	Rovinari, Poiana, Moi	211	211	3
22	Stramba	Stramba	204	204	1
23	Ticleni	Ticleni, Tunsi, Cretesti	235	237	3
24	Timisani	Timisani	128	128	1
25	Turcenii de Jos	Turcenii de Jos, Iliesti	238	238	2
26	Turcenii de Sus	Turcenii de Sus, Stolojani	244	236	4
27	Urdari	Urdarii de Mijloc, Urdarii de Sus	169	169	1
28	Urdarii de Jos	Urdarii de Jos, Stejaru	177	177	1
29	Valea cu Apa	Valea cu Apa, Pesceana de Jos	239	239	2
30	Vladuleni	Vladuleni	162	262	1

Plasa Novaci Seat in Dragoesti					
No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it *old names of these hamlets	Number		
			Houses	Families	Churches
1	Anisus	Anisus din Deal, Anisus din Vale	119	106	2
2	Baea de Feru (Baia de Fier)	Baea de Feru, Sohadelu	260	245	2
3	Bumbesti	Bumbestii de Galbenu, Piticu, Sifesti	189	164	4
4	Bumbesti de Jiu	Bumbestii de Jiu, Barlesti	260	217	2
5	Caneni	Caneni, Sofraceni	145	107	2
6	Carpinisus	Carpinisus	142	138	2
7	Cernadie	Cernadie	192	185	3
8	Ciocadie	Ciocadie, Huluba	230	200	4
9	Crasna	Crasna din Dealu, Crasna din Vale	119	91	2
10	Dragoesti	Dragoesti, Crasna-Ungureni	136	127	3
11	Gruiu	Gruiu, Barcati	125	100	3
12	Musetesti	Musetesti, Stancesti, Larga	200	158	3
13	Novaci	Novacii-Streini, Novacii-Mosneni, Hirisesti, Ghesani*	245	215	5
14	Ohava (Ohaba) de Novaci	Ohava de Novaci, Blidari, Serbesti	169	150	2
15	Pociovaliste	Pociovaliste	170	144	2
16	Poenari	Poenari, Ciuperceni, Ponoare	148	134	4
17	Polovragi	Polovragi	250	230	1



18	Radosi	Radosi	112	102	1
19	Surpati	Surpati	124	108	2
20	Tetila	Tetila, Lazaresti	120	110	2
21	Turbati	Turbati, Buzesti	180	160	2

Plasa Ocolu Seat in Targu Jiu					
No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it *old names of these hamlets	Number		
			Houses	Families	Churches
1	Balacesti	Balacestii de Jos, Balacestii de Sus, Vartu	186	155	3
2	Balanesti	Balanesti, Pistestii din Vale, Vezure	335	251	5
3	Balesti	Balesti, Rasova, Voinicesti	308	262	6
4	Bratuia	Bratuia	210	190	2
5	Budieni	Budieni, Pistestii din Dealu	225	191	3
6	Calnicu	Calnicu de Sus, Calnicu de Jos	163	139	2
7	Carbesti (Carbesti)	Carbesti, Talvesti, Bilugesti*	237	209	3
8	Ceauru	Ceauru, Tamasesi	251	215	2
9	Ciuperceni	Ciuperceni	340	266	4
10	Cornesti	Copaceni de Jos, Copaceni de Sus, Gavanesti, Cornesti, Talposesti* (Talpasesti)	238	222	3
11	Curtisoara	Curtisoara, Turcinesti	193	167	3
12	Danesti	Danesti, Vacare	202	162	2
13	Iasi	Iasi, Dragutesti	135	130	2
14	Hodoreasca	Hodoreasca, Strimba, Monesti*	204	172	3
15	Petresti	Petrestii – Birnici, Petrestii de Versaturi, Dragoeni, Preajba-Mica, Bucureasa	261	260	3
16	Romanesti	Romanesti	122	111	2
17	Sasa	Sasa	136	114	2
18	Slobodie	Slobodie, Corbeni, Ursati, Ursatei	291	267	5
19	Somanesti	Somanesti, Telestii-Birnici, Buduhala	172	153	3
20	Stejarei	Stejarei, Pinoasa, Galesoia	294	235	3
21	Telesti	Telestii-Mosneni	147	135	2
22	Tergu-Jiu (Targu Jiu)	Orasu Tergu-Jiu, Botoigi (Botorogi), Dintre Jiete, Dintre Versaturi	544	657	6
23	Urechesti	Urechesti	174	161	2
24	Vadeni	Vadeni, Preajba Mare, Sisesti	188	164	3
25	Voetesti (Voitesti)	Voetestii din Dealu, Voetestii din Vale	251	200	4

Plaiu Valcanu Seat in Bradiceni			
No.	Commune Name	Names of the hamlets that are part of it	Number



		*old names of these hamlets	Houses	Families	Churches
1	Arcani	Arcani, Campu Tomei, Sanatesti	372	281	4
2	Balta	Balta	207	173	2
3	Bradicensi	Bradicensi, Dragoesti	237	201	4
4	Calcesti	Calcesti, Pirau	325	270	4
5	Cartiu	Cartiu, Simbotinu, Porcenii – Mosneni, Porcenii-Birnici	360	350	8
6	Costeni	Costeni, Celciu	205	158	3
7	Dobrita	Dobrita	240	197	2
8	Francesti	Francesti, Gureni, Bosca	156	124	3
9	Godinesti	Godinesti, Racoti	425	348	4
10	Horezu	Horezu	130	126	2
11	Lelesti	Lelesti, Fratesti	299	240	4
12	Pestisani	Pestisani, Borosceni, Hobita, Sauca	418	338	6
13	Poernia	Poernia, Zohadelu, Zvorna	370	323	4
14	Rugi	Rugi	122	108	2
15	Runcu	Runcu, Baltisoara	239	171	3
16	Schela	Schela	127	105	2
17	Stanesti	Stanesti, Alecseni, Cernadie	258	221	3
18	Stroesti	Stroesti, Stolojani, Rasovita	350	281	6
19	Tismana	Tismana, Vinata*	280	217	4
20	Topesti	Topesti, Gornovita	260	216	3
21	Valari	Valari, Curpeniu, Curpenelu	366	396	5
22	Virtopu	Virtopu, Valari	95	80	1



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