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# Census like material preserved in the Romanian archives, for the former principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia and for Romania before 1914

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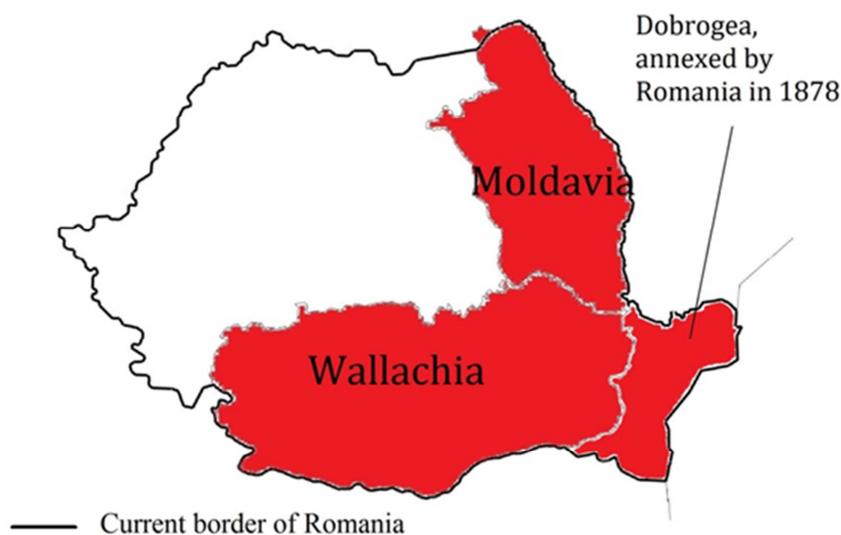
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# Census like material preserved in the Romanian archives, for the former principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia and for Romania before 1914

## Introduction

The historical context followed in this research is that of the traditional and modern Romanian State. Territorially, it covers the South and East of present day Romania, as the Center and West (Transylvania, Banat, Crișana, Maramureș) was once part of Hungary and Austro-Hungary.

### Territory under research



The researched area represents a small territory, of about 113 773 square kilometers (71 1708 square miles, the approximate surface when the two former principalities united in 1859), a territory relatively poorly populated throughout history: approx. 1.3 million people at 1800 and 6 million at 1900 (an average of 45 people per square kilometer)<sup>1</sup>. Politically, this territory was organized as two principalities, existing since the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Moldavia and Wallachia, who, in 1859 – 1862 unify into Romania. Their political territories knew several important modifications since their formation, but for the period corresponding to the sources found during this research (1780 – 1912), the most important shifts are the following: in 1812 the Russian Empire annexes Bessarabia, the Eastern part of Moldavia, only to return three districts in 1858, after the Paris Peace Conference; districts that once again will be re-annexed in 1878 after the Berlin Peace Treaty. In 1829, after the Peace of Adrianople, Wallachia receives three small but important Ottoman territories, North of the Danube (Brăila, Giurgiu and Turnu). The Berlin Peace Treaty in 1878 treaty also marks the annexation by Romania of the former Ottoman region of Dobrogea that will receive two Bulgarian districts (Durostor and Caliacra) in 1913, as a consequence of the Second Balcan War. The sources found, as well as the general archive for the period, correspond to the territory shown in the map above.

<sup>1</sup> Density data from: Leonida Colescu, *Population de la Roumanie*, Institut International de Statistique, Berlin, 1903, introductive part.

The territory is inhabited mostly by Orthodox ethnic Romanians, although the idea of the same people inhabiting both of the two principalities doesn't seem to become common until the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until then, only the cultural and political elites shared the idea of the common origin of the inhabitants of the two countries. The word Romanian itself was first used to refer only to Wallachians, by whom it was most used. Beside Romanians, Gypsies were the second important ethnic group, having a unique identity in many ways. First of all they were almost entirely an enslaved population<sup>2</sup>, from their migration to Wallachia and Moldavia (14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century), up to the 1840s and 1850, when slavery was abolished in steps. Second of all, their way of life differed from that of most Romanians, as, even as slaves they partially continued a nomadic existence, very often fleeing from estates, even to other countries (especially in Transylvania); they spoke their own language and often did not baptize their children. Also, they are known for their various skills that were many times unique in their community: crafting metal recipients, gold and silver ware, gold and silver plating, blacksmithing, singing vocally or at string instruments. In the towns we can also find Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians. Sometimes they constitute the majoritarian population, especially Jews in many Moldavian towns (19<sup>th</sup> century).

The two principalities, and later Romania, are not usually associated with contexts within one might expect to find sources suitable to Laslett type analysis or any important kind of analysis of household composition, sources that would have the following characteristics, sought in this research:

- They register all of the household members, either from the whole community or only certain categories (catholic or orthodox families for example)
- They mention the status of every household member
- They provide the age of individuals, as minimum information.

The best known demographic sources reflected in historiography are usually fiscal censuses (*catagrafii*), carried out in 1803, 1817, 1820, 1831, etc. Prospecting for this research offered a very pessimistic chance of actually finding the types of sources taken in view. From works, articles and consulting other researchers, the main conclusion drawn was that, except the Wallachian census of 1838, which is the best known census for the 19<sup>th</sup> century, no other census type material can be found, as either it hadn't existed in the first place, or the material was destroyed. Consultation of the few archive inventories available online also confirmed these views.

However, even early progress in the research showed that this perspective was inconsistent, or partially inconsistent, as important material was found, but in very small quantities. So few (sometimes nothing) is known about the remaining material that a parallel research had to be conducted in the archives in order to provide minimum information about the operations that took place for censuses.

Research for this inventory was carried out in all Romanian State Archives corresponding the researched territory: 25 District<sup>3</sup> Archives, Bucharest Municipal Archive and the National Archives in Bucharest. Ecclesiastic archives were left out, not only because of difficult access to them, but also given the great volume of un-inventoried material inside the Orthodox Church (to which, of course, access is very restricted). Adding to this, research through every parish archive, if access would be granted, could take years, without the promise of important findings, since population recording was very rare inside the Orthodox Church, and mostly partial (only registering the householder, not providing ages, etc). In the state archives, research was carried out through the following categories of funds:

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<sup>2</sup> As in the full meaning of the word (until de middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, individuals could be bought, sold, given, their ownership could constitute the object of legal disputes, etc.)

<sup>3</sup> In English, these archives can be found referred to as *Regional Archives*.

- Mayor`s office - *Primarii*
- State Administration (Prefectures: *Prefecturi* / *Ocarmuiri*: Sub – Prefectures: *Preturi* / *Subocarmuiri*)
- Church Administration<sup>4</sup> (Churches, Dioceses, *Mitropolie* – the highest authority in the Orthodox Church, one in each principality – *Protoerii*<sup>5</sup>) including parishes and monasteries
- High Institutions: Government and Parliament
- The fund *Catagrafii* (National Archives, Bucharest), that holds most of the registers from the Wallachian census of 1838
- Other: foreign communities, the material from the former statistical offices (*Direcția Generală de Statistică*)

Overall, work on this project was especially difficult because of the following circumstances (the following observations refer, as further underlined bellow, only to the situations regarding Moldavia and Wallachia):

1. The lack within Romanian historiography of a system of classification for population records. This situation, reflected both in works of historians and in archive inventories is due mainly to the fact that historical demography hasn`t been a high point of interest for Romanian historians, especially for those who study the traditional Romanian states, Wallachia and Moldavia. Some sources (the so-called census of 1810) had begun to be published early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when social, economical and population studies constituted a significant part of Romanian historiography. The communist regime however put an end to developments in this direction and turned history towards Marxists ideology, and later on, beginning with the `60s and `70s, towards an old fashion factual history with a powerful patriotic trait. After the fall of communism, socio-economic and population studies again became favored amongst Romanian historians but historical demography for the two former Principalities did not know any real progress and still relies on past works that valued only a shallow and introductive part of demography and statistics: total population, size of settlements, proportion of professional or social categories, territorial distribution of agricultural resources. Family and household composition practically do not exist as a field of study. This lack of focus and specialization within historical demography in Romania meant that historians didn`t and do not differentiate between different kind of sources available, and the best example is how historians refer to them. The most relevant example is that of the autochthonous word used to refer to censuses – *catagrafie*. The term is present throughout the approximate period of 1700 – 1860, it comes from Greek (in which it meant *to note down / to write down*) and from Romanian it can be simply translated as *record, inventory* or *list*. Thus it has a very general usage in the age: from records or lists of mobile or immobile possessions, to financial records and animal or human population records of all kind (numerical, nominal), including proper censuses. When it comes to human population records, Romanian historians very rarely differentiate actual censuses from other types of records. *Catagrafie* can refer to:

- nominal records of:
  - Fiscal categories
  - Householders
  - Social categories (farmers, clergy, nobles, tradesmen, merchants, slaves)

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<sup>4</sup> The State archives themselves hold very rich material from both the Orthodox and Catholic Church, most of it confiscated during communist times. However, the Church still holds material (including old material) of its own, but its content and volume is very much unknown. Parish funds are in great numbers at the archives in the East of the country – Botoșani, Suceava, Neamț, Bacău, Vaslui.

<sup>5</sup> An administrative unit inside the Orthodox Church corresponding to each State District.

- Numerical records for the above categories or for the entire population (as is the case of the Record of 1810, giving figures per settlement, by gender and sometimes nationality)
- Aggregates for any kind from records, including censuses
- Census registers
- Partial censuses, like those who, for example, omit the age of individuals.

In other words, Romanian historians still use the term as it was used in the age, in a non-methodological manner. In the state archive inventories, the situation remains the same: *Catagrafie* of a certain administrative unit can mean anything, like a record of all the tax payers in that certain unit, or even just a table of aggregate figures of social, professional or fiscal categories within that unit. It can also mean that the document is in fact a census register. Most archival files still bear the same name as they were given by their creator, before being handed over to the State Archives. Very rarely did re-inventing cause names and terms to change, and historians took them for granted. Thus, the only solution, in the absence of any proper theoretical instruments, was to look through all, or certainly the greater part of material designated as *catagrafie*. In some cases – even more misleading and confusing – documents in the archive inventories can be found under the name of *Catagrafia de locuitorii ținutului (...)* - *The Catagrafie of the inhabitants of the (...) District*. It again refers only to fiscal categories, being in fact the record of all the tax payers or adult men in general.

The following table aims to provide an example of the most known material in historiography designated as *Catagrafie* or *Catagrafie of the inhabitants of (...)* (all except the census of 1859, which now seems to be uncovered for the first time). Highlighting their features shows how various the sources are, suited to different branches of demographic or statistical analysis:

Conscription	year	Manner of recording		Covering		Information provided		
		nominal	numeric	All household members	Certain household members	age	other	
							simple	complex
Moldavia; Wallachia	1810 <sup>6</sup>		*	*				
Bucharest	1811	*		*			*	
Moldavia	1820 <sup>7</sup>	*			*		*	
Moldavia	1831 <sup>8</sup>	*			*		*	
Wallachia	1831 <sup>9</sup>	*			*	*		
Wallachia	1837	*			*		*	
Wallachia	1838	*		*		*		*
Romania	1859	*		*		*		*

After 1860, *catagrafie* is less used, and the word *recensământ* - census, is introduced, but still it has been hard to pinpoint actual registers because of the same situation. Archive inventories only very rarely describe the exact content of the preserved material. Thus, *Recensământul comunei / oraşului* or *Recensământul general al populaţiei* – The census of the commune / town or The General Population Census, can often prove to be only official correspondence on the census operation, or aggregate figures from a register.

The situation is identical when it comes to material of the Orthodox Church: titles like *The General Statistic of the parishioners* or *The list of parishioners within (...) Parish* are, most of the times, all but general census type sources: they either include the name of only the householder and that of his wife and only the number of other household members; or they're only a list of the heads of household. In the best case, they register the parents, the children (and possibly co-residents), but do not provide ages.

A very relative terminology for the matter often made it necessary to research every kind of record type material present in the archive inventories.

<sup>6</sup> Information on this operation are known through:

- Tomescu Constantin N., *Catagrafia Basarabiei, din 1817*, Cartea Românească, Chişinău, 1927;
- Preot Alex. A. Popescu – Runcu, *Catagrafia Judeţului Dâmboviţa la anul 1810*, Tipografia Viitorul, Târgovişte 1936
- Diaconul Nicolae M. Popescu, *Catagrafia Eparhiei Ugrovlahia în anul 1810, Judeţul Ilfov*.

According to the last authors, material is preserved in the Archives of The Romanian Academy (it seems, only 3 districts: Dâmboviţa, Ilfov şi Muscel)

<sup>7</sup> DJAN Iaşi, fund *Vistierie* (Finance Department).

<sup>8</sup> DJAN Iaşi, fund *Vistierie*.

<sup>9</sup> National Archives, Central Office in Bucharest, fund *Catagrafii* part II.

2. Censuses (general censuses) did not play an important role within the state administrations of Wallachia and Moldavia, and even later on, within that of Romania. They appear very late, after 1831 (when the first Constitution was adopted in both Principalities<sup>10</sup>) and they were the result of efforts to reform state and society under foreign influence (Austrian, French, Russian) and even intervention (Russian). We can trace the first census of Wallachia in 1838, and the first census of Moldavia in 1859. Even though the first Constitution included an article making censuses mandatory, it did not offer further instructions or established any regularity. The result was that although statistics were an important part of government practice after 1831, censuses were in general neglected. The archives for the age (1831 – 1859) are in some cases abundant in statistics of fiscal and social categories, cultivated land, livestock, even houses and buildings, incomes and expenditures, possessions, etc. Censuses were rare also after the two Principalities unified into Romania. The first important census after the one 1859 is regarded as being that of 1899, almost a half of century later.

Another result of the general neglect of the importance of such operations was the fact that most resulting material – family sheets or the registers themselves - was deliberately destroyed by the authorities, as being regarded unimportant once the aggregate figures were generated and released. This seems to be the case of the censuses of 1859 (with very few exceptions), 1899 and 1912.

Again, the Church offers a very close example. Unlike the Catholic Church, the administration of the Orthodox Church did not have the spirit of recording population. These become mandatory only after the State imposed them, after 1831, but even then the records held were only civil state records (births, deaths and marriages). Census-type material becomes mandatory for every parish in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (according to the Clerical Rulebook), but, as mentioned earlier, the resulting material is poor of information and not the kind covered by this inventory.

3. Since their establishment in 1831, Romanian Archives, like many in Europe, had a history of unfortunate events that saw a great part of their material destroyed. Out of these, the two world wars are the most significant. Destruction occurred by direct actions of foreign armies or as a result of occupation. During 1916-1918, a significant amount of material, some dating since 1831, was destroyed under directives of the occupying authorities; today, regional archives from the south (Gorj, Dâmbovița) know serious lacks due to those events; as is the case of the archives now preserved Tulcea and Constanța, in Dobrogea). The Allied bombings in April 1944 affected a part of the archives preserved at Bucharest, with some census registers for 1838, and almost all fiscal registers from 1831 were destroyed.

War-time chaos also played a role: archives were often evacuated and suffered losses during the process and many of them were simply lost track of. Others might have ended up in facilities for recycling paper.

Adding to this, the negligence of the Romanian authorities was a factor maybe just as harmful as the war actions themselves. Proper preservation was always a problem in Wallachia and Moldavia, where, since their establishment (1831), the Archives did not have their own buildings, but were hosted in those belonging to monasteries. Periodically a great amount of documents were destroyed, as being regarded unimportant for practical, administrative uses.

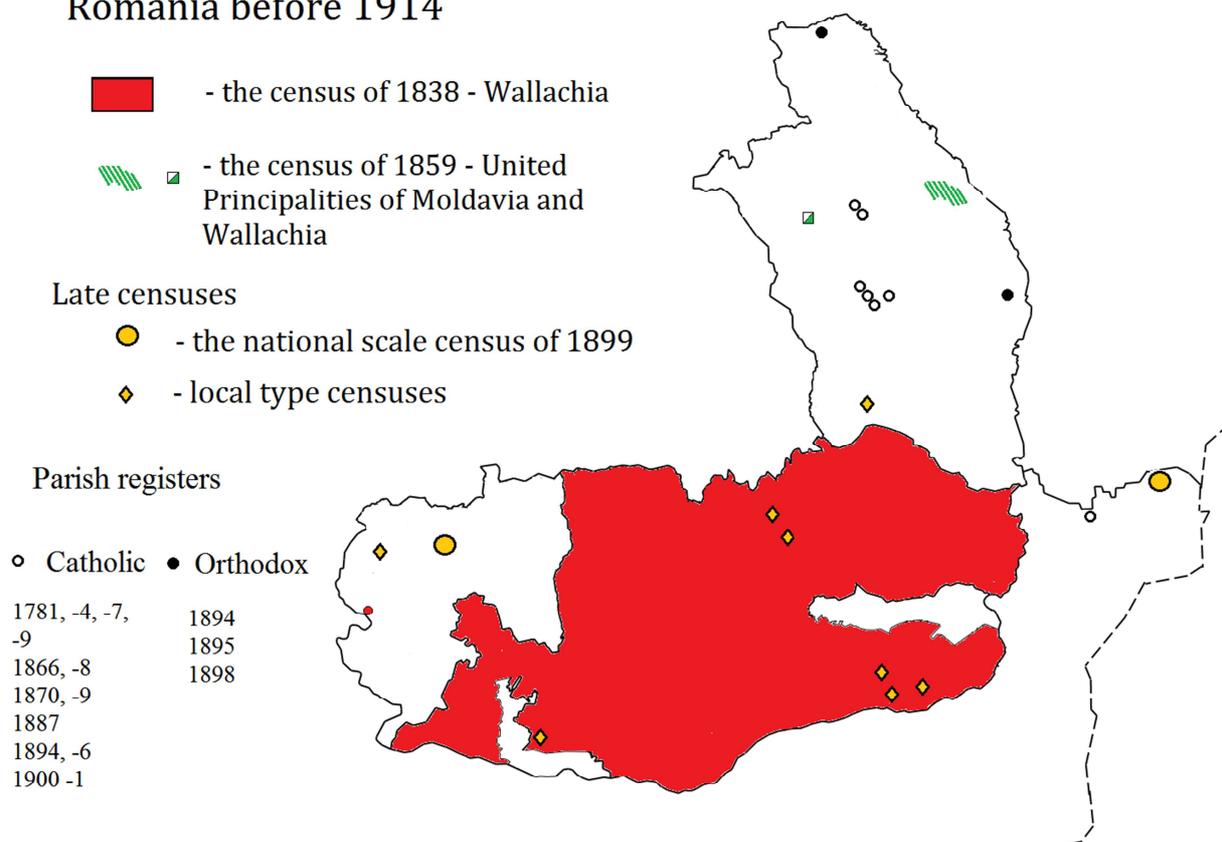
The preserved material found during this research can be overall characterized as few or unequally spread, in both space and in time: the most consistent territorial

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<sup>10</sup> The so called Organic Regulation (*Regulamenui Organic*), a code that some historians do not consider a Constitution in the full sense of the word. The author considers this law a Constitution, for it establishes the functions and functioning regulations of all State institutions (central and local) and it also has some parts where it speaks of principles of government. Without necessarily constituting an argument in this debate, its contemporaries also considered it a Constitution.

covering is only that of the Wallachian census of 1838, with approx. 72% of the material being preserved. The period 1860 – 1890 is almost blank, and from 1780 to 1830, remaining material is poor in quantity. But even so, and despite the bad perspective promised by prospects for this researched, the material found can certainly have a considerable contribution to historical demography for Romania and even for Eastern Europe, in various fields of research and analysis. The material is comprised of census registers, parish registers, registers of eparchy censuses; the sources are in Romanian (both Cyrillic and Latin alphabets); Latin and Italian. The overall spreading of this material in space and time is shown in the following map (District and Sub-district borders were not shown, as some consistently shifted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

### Spreading of the census type material found for Moldavia, Wallachia and Romania before 1914



## Limitations of the researched

Research could not be carried out through all funds of the mentioned categories, as many of them, or their inventories, were still in work, in the process of being microfilmed or documents were in very bad state and access to them was denied<sup>11</sup>. Also, no material could be accessed for the historical region of Moldavia situated between the rivers Prut and Dniester (Bessarabia), today The Republic of Moldova and a small part of The Ukraine. Archives for this territory are at Chişinău (Kishinev)<sup>12</sup>. In an opposite situations, Romanian archives hold material for territories belonging to Bukovina, a province of the former Austrian Empire. Material includes Orthodox parish registers, some of them very old, from the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with some cases of consistent series. Because of the very different context in which population was recorded in this situation (from that of Moldavia / Wallachia / Romania), it was considered that this material should be inventoried in a separate research.

## I. Recording population in Moldavia and Wallachia

Since their formation, Moldavia and Wallachia are principalities, the prince having absolute powers in terms of government and legislation, but there were certain customs that limited this power or status, sometimes in favor of the nobles (*boyards - boieri*). Power was exercised through a council, composed of the heads of the major branches of government: Vistierul (head of Finances), Vornicul (head of the Administration), Logofătul (head of the prince's Chancellery), Spătarul / Hatmanul (in charge with the army)<sup>13</sup>, as well as other titles, most of them in charge with administrating the Court. A government in the modern sense of the word only exists since 1831, when the first Constitution is implemented in both principalities – the so called *Organic Regulation* – and each institution begins to have written rules of functioning. They are also no longer referred to by their head's title, but as Departments. Otherwise, even after 1831 the prince still holds most of the political and legislative power, but with the possibility of the Government and the Country's Assembly<sup>14</sup> to substitute this power (a partial separation of powers). Beginning with 1858 and 1859, the two principalities begin a process of unification, as a consequence of the Crimean War and the decisions of Paris Peace Conference that followed, and fuelled by the desires of the political and cultural elites in the two countries. The process will take until 1862<sup>15</sup>, when, what started as *The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia*, a country with partially separate governments, will become a fully unified principality that bear the official name of *Romania*<sup>16</sup>. The first prince of Romania is Alexandru Ioan

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<sup>11</sup> The inventory for the fund *Primaria Orasului Craiova* (Mayor's Office of the city of Craiova) could not be consulted, as well as several such funds for rural settlements, from several District Archives. Three files from Buzau DA that could contain records for the census of 1838 were at the time in the process of microfilming at Bucharest, and two important register from Bucharest Central Office (fund *Catagrafii* II/39 and II/54) were denied access to, as being in very bad state.

<sup>12</sup> The Ilfov District Archive (the office is situated in Bucharest) holds rich material for many institutions in Bessarabia from the approximate period 1920 – 1940, with some exceptions.

<sup>13</sup> From the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the two Principalities cease to have an army, the title of Spătar (Wallachia) or Hatman (Moldavia) gradually disappears or is emptied of any real function.

<sup>14</sup> In Romanian: *Adunarea Obştească*; a translation as *National Assembly* was avoided, as the idea of *nation* is not yet made its entrance. Also, it was also composed Nobility and Clergy.

<sup>15</sup> After the full unification of the institutions and the international recognition of the newly formed state.

<sup>16</sup> The name – initially *Rumania* – comes from *rumân*, (from Latin). In the epoch, the word *rumân* was commonly used mostly by Wallachians and sometimes by Romanians from Transylvania to refer to themselves. The name *Romania* actually originated in Wallachia, since 1831, being used to refer only to Wallachia. It had

Cuza, previously a small Moldavian noble, undergoes a series of reforms that both in the age and in the historiography are viewed as either useful and a source of progress, either too radical for the country's state of development, being virtually copied from Western examples (either, the two opinions intertwine). He also proclaims a new Constitution in 1864 granting more power to the Prince and less to the National Assembly. Two years later, in 1866, he is overthrown and a foreign prince will be brought to the throne. A new Constitution (of Belgian inspiration) is adopted the same year, and the new prince, Charles I of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen, will govern Romania until 1914. In 1881 Romania is proclaimed a kingdom, and the reign of Charles I is generally regarded as one of progress and stability.

In terms of foreign political landscape, the two principalities have been traditionally linked as vassal States to the Ottoman Empire, knowing short periods of independence, depending on internal or external events witnessed by Turkey, and sometimes on rebellions of the princes. Ottoman grip on the two countries tighten since the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, after the rebellion of each prince, towards Russia (Moldavia), or favoring Austria in foreign policy (Wallachia). A powerful grip lasted until 1821, period in which princes were appointed directly from Constantinople, with the thrones being bought by Greek nobles. The situation changes after the Crimean war, when, trying to prevent Russia from reaching the Straits, the European Powers impose a collective protection on the two Principalities, at the same time maintaining Turkey's sovereignty over them. Finally, in 1877 Romania (practically still under collective protection) proclaims independence and joins Russia in a war against Turkey. The independence is recognized after accepting the conditions of Berlin Treaty (1878).

## A. Censuses

Operations of recording population in the two Principalities started in two very different contexts. First of all the authorities needed an instrument to estimate its revenues and to regulate tax flow to the state budget. Such operations are known since the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and continuing throughout the 17 and 18 centuries (bearing the general name (singular) *catastih* or *samă*). Most of resulting material has been lost, but even so there doesn't seem to be a regularity for such operations. Fiscal censuses become more frequent since the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (by now they are known as (plural) *catagrafii*), especially in Moldavia where known recordings are in 1803, 1817, 1828, 1831.

The second main context of recording population is that of the foreign occupations in experienced by the two countries, from either Russian (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries) or Austrian authorities (18<sup>th</sup> century), which tried through fiscal or numerical censuses to determine the land's population and financial potential.

None of these contexts produced an actual census, in the modern meaning of the word, and nor can they be linked to future censuses (despite the same terms used), as the future operations are the result of State reformation and cultural influences from abroad. The only resulting document from this period that would come close is a census of Bucharest from 1811, made by Russian authorities, in Russian, today stored at the Russian State Archives in Moscow (microfilms are available at Bucharest). It registers all the city's inhabitants, by household, noting their status (householder, wife, son, daughter, relative, worker, servant, slave, friend, etc.) and noting and/or check-marking their nationality and social or professional status (priest, noble, tradesman, merchant,

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different forms: *Rumânia*, *România*, *Romania*; but the name *Wallachia* or *Țara Românească* still had a wider usage. After 1859, *Romania* is used for the new emerging state.

etc.). The major disadvantage to this unique document is that it does not offer the ages of individuals.

#### a. The census of 1838<sup>17</sup>

It is only in 1837 that making the first general census is undertaken. It is still unknown who exactly held the initiative for it, but the operation itself reflects a totally new approach towards political and administrative practice. The 1830s mark in both Principalities the beginning of an age where, under the direct influences and interventions of the Russian occupying authorities, efforts are made to reform the State, considered inefficient and a burden to the population and to the economy. Since the 1820s petitions and plans for State reformation were presented by Wallachian and Moldavian nobles to the Imperial Courts in Sankt Petersburg and Vienna, demanding support and even intervention. The Russian occupation that began in 1828 saw the Russian Authorities intervening and organizing commissions that would elaborate the first Constitution, having almost the same content for both principalities. Implementing it brought itself important changes, but what also contributed was the general new idea that the State should govern in a very rational and regulated manner and should fix its priorities on helping to develop the economy and to ensure the well-being of the population, whereas in the past, there wasn't any clearly distinguishable concept of government, aside from the vague byzantine idea of replicating God's kingdom on earth (in fact, the country), idea tarnished by over a century (1711/14 – 1821) in which Princes bought their throne directly from the Sultan in Constantinople. Beginning with the new Constitution finances simplified to two important taxes: the head-tax and the patent (paid by tradesmen and merchants) and efforts are made to regulate all aspects in the life of State and Society. What used to be the Prince's personal Council, made up from noblemen either designated by the current Prince or permanent members because of their high ranks, now becomes an elected assembly; local elected councils are established in cities and small towns; every institution is given its own regulations for functioning. Although implemented under Russian influence and supervision, a great number of changes have their inspiration from the Austro-Hungarian administration

Besides efficiency by regulating, another concept becomes very strongly represented in government practice: knowledge and recorded information on the country's human, natural and agricultural resources, as well as on different economic aspects: imports, exports, prices, etc. The age is one full of statistics, and it is in this context – but also, as some say, at the suggestion of Russian governing authorities – that the making of a census is considered necessary, as a way to improve the state of the country<sup>18</sup>.

The exact moment it was decided is uncertain, as well as how the tables were conceived. We know however that the Constitution (The Organic Regulation) contains an article stating general censusing as one of the obligations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector within the Department of Interior (art. 151- 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector, a.), and it is this article invoked in the orders and instructions for the census. The article however does not give further guidelines, it is actually composed of only two words: *Statistică Țării* – The Country's Statistic (meaning general census). The operations were conducted under the authority of the Department of Interior (*Departamentul Dinlăuntru*<sup>19</sup>), through local administration: those in charge with the making of the registers themselves were the heads of sub-

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<sup>17</sup> It is commonly known as *Catagrafia din 1838* – The census of 1838. In some cases however it can be found as *The Census of 1837*, as the operations are started in the winter of 1837.

<sup>18</sup> As stated in the initial order for commencing operations – the consulted file is preserved at Olt District Archives, fund *Ocârmuirea județului Romanați* (Prefecture of District Romanați), 108/1837.

<sup>19</sup> Also known as *Departamentul Treburilor din Lăuntru*.

districts (*Subocârmuitori* – they shall be referred to as Sub-prefects), who had to report directly to the heads of districts (*Ocârmuitori* - Prefects). They were of course assisted by their usual staff and by an ad-hoc commission from every settlement. In major towns (*oraşe de căpetenie*<sup>20</sup>), in charge with carrying out the recording was the chief of Police (*poliţai* or *polismaister*)<sup>21</sup>. The sub-prefects and the police chief were also instructed that, after finishing the registers – one register for each Sub-district, composed of tables for each settlement, they would have two copies being made and sent both of them to the Prefecture (the original register would remain at the Sub-prefecture). Afterwards, the Prefect would send one copy to the Department of Interior, with the other keeping for own use.

It is important to underline that, the Constitution had incorporated a procedure for making fiscal censuses<sup>22</sup> (describing a very complicated and hard-to-follow chain of operations, from local authorities to the Department of Interior, The Assembly and the Prince; The Department of Finances, with several commissions in charge with either making records and registers or verifying them). It also established regularity for them: 7 years. Some Romanian historians however designate this procedure as the one applied for the census of 1838, but it is certainly not the case, as not only the instructions show, but also different characteristics of the registers from: they do not record people by social and fiscal categories (as fiscal censuses) and they certainly do not bear the authentication marks from more than one commission or authority.

**This detail is important to show that the 1838 census was the first operation of its scale to have primary statistical purposes and not to constitute an instrument of financial administration. In fact, the winter of 1837 sees a fiscal census conducted in parallel, with totally different commissions and resulting material from that of the general census<sup>23</sup>. As the last fiscal census had been conducted in 1831, and the next one will be in 1844, we can safely assume that the one from the winter of 1837 is a regular 7 year fiscal census demanded by the Constitution.**

Thus, the order for putting the operation to work was issued on the November 1<sup>st</sup> 1837, simultaneously – it seems – in all the country`s districts<sup>24</sup>. Correspondence found for the District of Romanaţi reveals that, in spite pressures from the Department and the Prefecture for Sub-prefects to finish the registers until to January and February 1838; these will not be sent to the Prefecture until April and May. The register for the town of Caracal is completed on the 11<sup>th</sup> Juin and sent to the Prefecture the following day. The initial order is signed by the Interior Minister, Mihalache Ghica, a figure who seems especially linked to this census, since he will also supervise centralizing the data and will personally present the statistics in the Country`s Assembly. The same figures will be published in a State *almanach*. He is also preoccupied with other statistical and demographics works, like determining birth and death rates. The order also contains instructions on how to make the tables and the registers, also providing a model table, to be used as an example in making the actual registers (the final tables coincide with them, so we know for sure that the exact instructions were followed). Thus, the registers record the information shown in the table below.

All preserved material found in the Archives (for all censuses found) has its tables organized horizontally – the first row or rows designating the recorded

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<sup>20</sup> Term used to describe important urban settlements, that hosted only their on institutions, and not those of the Sub-district, which were at smaller towns or at villages.

<sup>21</sup> Institution established at 1831, of Austrian inspiration.

<sup>22</sup> Chapter III, part 4.

<sup>23</sup> Material from these operations were found at Ialomiţa DA and Prahova DA.

<sup>24</sup> The instructions found at the Archives of Teleorman, Olt, have the copy of the initial order of the Head of Department, bearing the same date (1<sup>st</sup> November 1837).

information. For technical reasons, all table models are presented here vertically. All information is reproduced as close to the source as possible, giving explanations where necessary.

Information provided by the 1838 registers	
Registers for the sub-districts and the towns	Registers for Bucharest
Name	Name
Nationality	Nation
Civil state	Age
Age	Civil state
Tax (fiscal category)	Rank
Form of residence (either rent or propriety)	Occupation
Trade (occupation in general)	Cultivations
Cultivated acres (numbers of ~; also specifying the name of the cultivated plant)	Traveler or settler
Illness (here being included all types of physical and mental illnesses as well as disabilities)	Foreign or local subject
Horses (number of~)	Illness
Bulls (number of~)	Oxen (number of~)
Cows (number of~)	Cows (number of~)
Sheep (number of~)	Buffalo (number of~)
Goats (number of~)	Pigs (number of~)
Pigs (number of~)	Dogs (number of~)
Buffalo (number of~)	
Donkeys (number of~)	
Mules (number of~)	
Hives (number of~)	
Plumes (number of~)	
Mulberry trees (number of~)	
Vignard (number of rows of~)	
Fruit trees (number of~)	

The tables are universal (for all population categories), only those for Bucharest are different, as shown above. Sometimes the tables vary slightly as some of them have separate columns for male and female horses and male and female buffalo. They record households cursively<sup>25</sup>, each household being given a certain number. Status within the household is mentioned under the *Name* column. **In general, the material is very specific when it comes to co-residents, there are very few cases where a person in the household are not mentioned their status.** Thus, we have: relatives, servants, slaves, apprentices and journeymen, friends. Table for each settlement also include aggregate figures at the end, of all recorded categories (nationalities, widows, tradesmen, merchants, number of agricultural possessions, illnesses).

Practically, each census commission (each Sub-prefect or Police Chief) is in charge with making one register. Registers are composed of all the tables of the villages from the same Sub-district (one or two volumes) and sometimes they also include small towns or market type settlements (*târguri*). Major towns (*orașe de căpetenie*) have their own register, and Bucharest has one for every sector (five in total).

<sup>25</sup> By cursively it shall be understood that the tables are composed, from beginning to end, of consecutive rows, each row corresponding to one individual, a group of rows corresponding to the individuals living in the same household is given a certain number. Cursively is also used as opposed to the situation where individual family sheets are used.

The population tables are known in the age as (sg.) *Tabla litera A* – Table letter A. Shortly after copies of the first ones were handed over at the Department of Interior, another order was issued, by the same department, to make tables of the following letters<sup>26</sup>:

- B – for the land estate (settlements on the estate, owner, size, neighbors)
- C – for the rivers and lakes on each estate (size, source, way of crossing, mills, etc.)
- D – for hills and mountains (size, orientation)
- E – major roads and forests (location, size, trees)
- F – buildings on the estate (registering churches, inns, taverns), occasional days for holding markets. For churches and ordinary houses, the table mention their building material or the building's type.

Unfortunately, the registers containing these tables have not survived, very few examples of them have been found<sup>27</sup>.

Most preserved registers from this census are found at Bucharest (fund *Catagrafi*), with another two at District Archives. Those from Bucharest seem to be the original copies made by the Sub-prefects, sent to the Prefects and later on to the Department of Interior, Many of them don't carry any signs of authentication, but a consistent number of them bear the signature of the Sub-prefect and the stamp of the Sub-prefecture.

The resulting material from the census – the registers themselves – are the best well preserved demographic source until 1930, when we have the next census with a great amount of remaining material. The registers kept at the Central Office of the Archives in Bucharest, but also Ialomița, record 258 885 households.

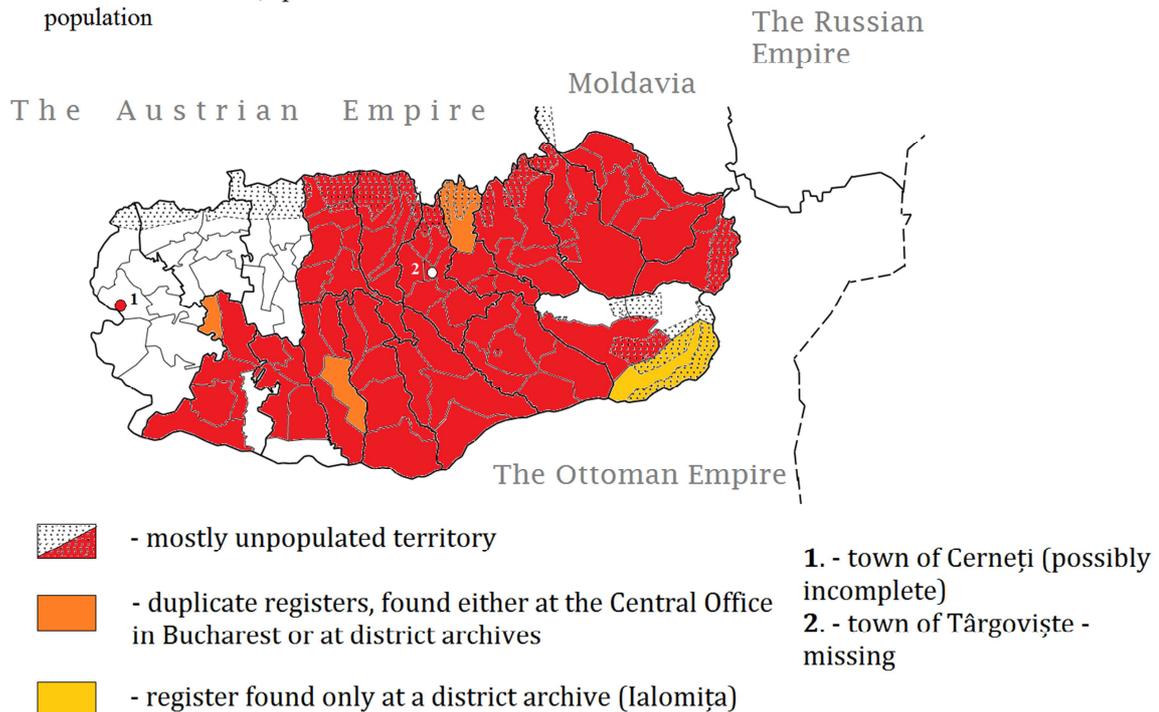
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<sup>26</sup> The information was extracted from Olt District Archives, fund *Ocârmuirea județului Romanați* (Prefecture of District Romanați), 108/1837

<sup>27</sup> One is at Giurgiu DA – fund *Subocârmuirea plasei Ogrăzeni* (Sub-prefecture of Ogrăzeni), file 37/1838.

## Territorial spreading for the preserved material of the 1838 census

- 257 903 households, aprox. 72% of the population



### The problem of its accuracy

A real question surrounding this census is how many inhabitants it left uncensored. Romanian historians generally doubted this census, considering it as highly unreliable, omitting a great number of people. The most pessimistic opinions are those of George Retegan<sup>28</sup> and Louis Roman, who give a percentage of 25% of the population, uncensored. The first historians obtained a figure of approx. 1.5 million people recorded by the census, and argue that for the population to reach 2 mil in 1859 (as indicate the aggregate figures of the next census), an average increase of 44 000 individuals per year would have been over the country's demographic resources. Thus, the population at 1838 would have been around 2 mil people, resulting in the omitted percent of 25. Louis Roman uses an inverse calculus based on the population growth rate of 8%, and decreases population from 1859, to obtain again the figure of approx. 2 million inhabitants.

The figure of 2 mil people for 1838 is not only preferred by historians but is also present in the age. In one circumstance, the French historian Anatole de Demidoff visits Wallachia during his trip to Russia, and in a book published in 1841<sup>29</sup>, he calculates the country's population, buy multiplying the number of households given by the census of 1837 to 5 (the average people per households estimated by the historian). He obtains

<sup>28</sup> I. Donat și G.Retegan, *La Valachie en 1838 (d'après une source statistique inédite)*, in „Revue Roumaine d'Histoire”, t IV nr 5, 1965, page 925

<sup>29</sup> *Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale et la Crimée, par l'Hongrie, la Valachie et la Moldavie*, Ernest Bourdin et Co. Editeurs, 51 rue de Seine, Paris 1841 – the consulted copy was found at the Library of the Faculty of Geography, University of Bucharest (no 6459).

1747015; figure taken likely by some Romanian historians<sup>30</sup>. In a different case, a State Annuary from 1835 also gives a population of 2 million inhabitants, but the estimation here clearly has a problem, as in the same publication, the population of each district and major town is given separately, and adding the figures only gives 1.5 mil people.

Despite these arguments, there are certain aspects that cannot be ignored and that clearly undermine the figure of 2 mil people for 1838:

- fiscal sources for the age give a maximum population of 1.3 – 1.5 million people. No demographic source from the age seems to indicate a population of 2 million and the 1837 census actually gives the highest number out of all sources.
- the value of 5, as the average number of people per household seems to be completely out of touch with reality, as prove different demographic sources, not only for the decade, but also for the whole 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, a more likely value would be situated around 4 – 4.2: 1810, 4.25 at 1859 and 4.5 at 1899. This more preferred value, multiplied with the number of households, does indeed indicate the same approximate population as the census.

So, besides the regressive calculus of Louis Roman, the figure of 2 million people for the population of Wallachia at 1838 (instead of the 1.5 mil shown by the census) is very hard to prove. The only factor that would make the problem clearer would be a solid research of the population birth and death rates before 1860. Such a study unfortunately doesn't exist.

#### **b. The Census of 1859 – The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia**

The next census will also come with a wave of political changes. After the Crimean war and the Paris Conference of 1859, Moldavia and Wallachia start a process of unification, first along the guidelines of the resolution of the Paris Congress of 1858. It will take several years, the first important step undertaken was in January 1859 when an Assembly from each principality elects the same Prince (despite protests from Russia and Turkey, but under the protection of Napoleon III). At the same time, internal reforms and changes were called upon by the political elite. If the 1830s marked a reformation of the old institutions, what was desired now was rather their replacement with new codes of law, institutions and regulations similar to those experienced in the west, especially in the liberal landscape (France, Italy).

This period starts off with its own census, and operations commenced very early, even before the central institutions were unified. Thus, it was conducted under the authority of the government from each principality. This aspect, and the very few surviving material, makes it very hard to keep track at how the operations took place and even have a complete image of the types of recorded information. Some few census registers were found only from Moldavia, while material of overall instructions and operation was found so far only for Wallachia. Adding to this, Romanian historians still know very few from this census: it has been speculated that it registered only the name of the householder and the number of the other household members, and that it did not contain information about nationality<sup>31</sup>. The Moldavian registers proved this assessment wrong. Like the last census there was one census commission for each Sub-district, made up – at least in Wallachia – of a commissar, a writer, a land owner, joined by an ad-hoc party of a local land-owner and administration from the censed village. In the towns, members also included those of the local council, the head of the garrison and

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<sup>30</sup> Constantin C. Giurescu, *Principatele Române la începutul secolului XIX, Constatări istorice, gerografice, economice și statistice pe temeiul hărții ruse din 1835*, Editura Științifică, București 1975

<sup>31</sup> These opinions are thought to come from an aggregate table of the census, from the epoch, which does not contain centralized figures for nationality, and presents the number of householders and the number of other household members separately.

representatives of the main corporations (*staroști*). It seems that operations were carried out in the fall of 1859 for Moldavia or a part of Moldavia<sup>32</sup>, and in winter for Wallachia<sup>33</sup>.

Like census of 1838, the one of 1859 also had different tables, for both population and land, with Moldavian ones being clearly more various than those in Wallachia:

<b>Types of population tables of the 1859 census<sup>34</sup>, (each type of table corresponding to specific population category)</b>			
Wallachia		Moldavia <sup>35</sup>	
No <sup>36</sup>	Recorded category	No	Recorded category
<b>I</b>	<b>Population<sup>37</sup></b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>Practicing clergy</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Tradesmen</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<i><b>Monks</b></i>
<b>III</b>	<b>Manufacturers</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>Farmers</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Merchants</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Tradesmen</b>
		<b>XI</b>	<b>Merchants</b>
		<b>XII</b>	<b>Foreign subjects</b>
		<b>XIII</b>	<b>Freed slaves</b>
		<b>XIV</b>	<b>Nobles</b>
		<b>XV</b>	<b>Nobles freed from taxation</b>
		<b>XVI</b>	<b>Orphans</b>
		<b>XVII</b>	<i><b>Prisoners</b></i>
		<b>XVIII</b>	<i><b>Hospitals</b></i>
		<b>XIX</b>	<b>Local Jewish population</b>

Detailed information about these tables could be extracted from the surviving Moldavian registers that unfortunately do not contain all types of tables. It seems that those settlements simply did not have any inhabitants corresponding to the omitted tables. In general, the recorded information refers to Name, Gender, Age, Civil State, Nationality, Religion, Alphabetization, Fiscal category, Profession, Income, Wealth and Illness. Tables however vary in very interesting cases, reason for which all tables types found are reproduced below:

<sup>32</sup> The date October 24 1859 can be read on the registers found for Moldavia.

<sup>33</sup> As show the instructions found at Vâlcea DA, fund *Prefectura Județului Vâlcea* (Prefecture of District Vâlcea), 86/1859.

<sup>34</sup> For Wallachia, the information was extracted from surviving official correspondence – Braila DA fund *Primăria mun. Brăila* (Mayor`s Office of the town of Brăila), 9/1859); for Moldavia – from the aggregate table attached to the end of a surviving register (fund *Primăria Piatra- Neamț*, 8/1859).

<sup>35</sup> In Italics: tables not found in preserved registers.

<sup>36</sup> The number associated with each table is the one given by the authorities. For Moldavia, the numbers previous to VII belong to tables registering information for land, vignards, forests, etc.

<sup>37</sup> Possibly referring to the whole population, excluding the other categories.

Clergy			farmers			Tradesmen					
Name			Name			Name					
<i>Gender</i> <sup>38</sup>			<i>Gender</i>			<i>Gender</i>					
Age			Age			Age					
Civil state			Civil State			Civil state					
Religion			Religion			Nationality					
Nationality			Nationality			Religion					
Alphabetization			Alphabetization			Alphabetization					
Fiscal category			Fiscal Category <sup>39</sup>			Disability		Men			
Number of the house in which he lives						Women					
Spiritual Patron of the church						Trade					
Year of ordination						Income from practicing					
Rank of those in practice		<i>teacher</i>	Physically Disabled		Taxation		Paid				
		<i>deacon</i>					Actually required				
		<i>priest</i>									
Rank of those out of practice		<i>teacher</i>	Profession		Known Trade		Wealth				
		<i>deacon</i>							Income from practicing		
		<i>priest</i>							Mobile		
Wealth		Mobile		Class of farmers		High		Living expenses			
		Immobile								Middle	
										Low	
Income		Capital (wealth)		Mobile		Immense		Annual Income			
										Immense	
Observations			Annual Income								

Merchants		Foreign Subjects			former slaves				
Name		Number of house			Name of Population				
Gender		Local people under foreign protection		Place of birth		Place of residence within the settlement			
Age				Time spent under foreign protection		Gender			
Civil state		Foreign subjects from abroad		When did they came		Age			
Nationality				From where		Civil State			
Religion		Age			Profession		Farmers		
Alphabetization		Gender					Artisans		
Physically disabled		Men		Civil State		Way they live <sup>40</sup>			
		Women		Protective Power					
				<i>Turkey</i>		Physically		Man	

<sup>38</sup> All tables contain the following sub-columns for *Gender*, check-marked by the commissions: *Man, Woman, Child* (it refers to son), *Daughter, Unmarried son, Unmarried daughter*.

<sup>39</sup> the subcolumn here may differ from table to table, but in most cases they refer to either head-tax payers or different kind of pardoned classes.

<sup>40</sup> Most likely refers to occupation in general, if the case cannot be recorder neither as artisan or farmer

Objects of trade			<i>Austria</i>	Disabled	Woman
Capital used			<i>Russia</i>	Baptized or not	
Current tax			<i>France</i>	Paid tax	Whole
Required tax			<i>England</i>		Half
Wealth			<i>Prussia</i>	Required tax	1
Income from commerce	Profession	Trade	<i>Greece</i>		2
		Commerce			3
	Religion		Former owner	Clergy	
	Nationality			State	
	Wealth			Mobile	Freed by the State
				Immobile	Given
				Industrial capital	Freedom both by themselves
	Annual Income		Wealth	Mobile	
	Observations			Immobile	
			Income		
		Rison for exclusion from paying rent			

Noblemen once free of tax		Classes free of taxation		Orphans		
Name		Name		Name		
Gender		Gender		Name of father		
Age		Age		Year of death		
Civil state		Civil state		Name of the establishment		
Religion		Alphabetization		Gender		
Nationality		Nationality		Age		
Rank	Held Rank	Religion		Mental illness		
	Year of receiving it	Protection		Religion		
Wealth	Mobile	Profession	State employees	Nationality		
	Immobile		Professors	School		
Income			Physicians	Wealth		
Electoral right	for Parliament		Lawyers	Income		
	for Local Council		Artists	Annual expense		
Name of propriety			Administrators	Debt to the establishment		
Shops owned in markets			Privileges	Financial deposits	at tribunals	
Profession			Agents		at private persons	
Protection from taxes			Firemen	Found	by the establishment	
Observations			Policemen		by private persons	
			Sexton			
Wealth			Salary			
Income			Work			

<b>local Jewish population</b>	
Name	
Gender	
Age	
Civil state	
Professional level	Master
	Journeyman
	Tavern holder
	Agricultural merchant
	Merchant
Capital used in professing	
Wealth	Mobile
	Immobile
Income	
Tax	
Patente (amount)	of Tradesmen
	of Merchants
Note	

Another table registers the agricultural possessions of the farmers, by household. It provides the following information:

<b>No of the houses for the making of this census</b>				
<b>Current number of the house</b>				
Cattle	for Fieldwork	Bulls	number	
			price	
		Cows	number	
			price	
	Heard cattle	White cattle		
		Horses		
		Sheep and Goats		
		Donkeys and Mules		
		Buffalo		
		Hives		
Their total value				
Work Equipment	Plows			
	Chars			
Cultivations	Wheat	Cultivated Seed	amount	
			price	
		Cropped Seed	amount	
			price	
	Corn	Cultivated Seed	amount	
			price	
		Cropped Seed	amount	
			price	
Land rent				

Annual Income	
Debts	to the land owner
	to the land administrator
	to others
	to land administrator ( <i>arendaş</i> )
	total debts
Observations	

Each table registers households cursively, but **co-residents are recorded separately from the nuclear family or householder, at the end of each table.** Fortunately, co-residents are marked with the number of house they inhabit (the same one marking the nuclear family), so reconstructing household composition is possible. A serious impediment however is the fact that not always the co-residents have their status clearly mentioned.

Unlike the census of 1838, both population and land tables were done at the same time, and the whole record for one village is composed of all population and land tables. It is still unclear how did an actual register looked like, since the material found at Iasi Archives had records for two or three villages joined together (possibly they're the result of fragmenting the register for the whole Sub-district).

A novelty brought by this census is that for the first time, statistical offices are involved, after being formed early in the year by order of the prince. Even though administrative authorities still coordinated operations, the statistical offices supervised them and could address the census commissions with instructions.

The census is in general considered a very reliable one, omitting an insignificant proportion of population.

The preserved material however is very small: only 17 villages (approx. 7025 people) and partial material for the Moldavian town of Piatra Neamţ (or Piatra / Târgul Pietrii, in the age) – 1124 households (incomplete, approx. 35% of the total).

### c. Late censuses: 1899 and local censuses

After 1859 fiscal censuses are made almost in every decade, but less is known about them, as well as about other types. Certain is that the period 1860 – 1890 is almost blank, both in terms of knowledge and in terms of preserved material, even from partial censuses. For the period leading up to World War I, historians and demographers usually mention the censuses of 1899 and 1912, but, as research shows, operations were carried out also in other years. Almost all of the material from these censuses is lost, the archives hold extremely few registers, counting for less than 0.1% of the population.

What is still unclear, and would represent a major difference between these late censuses, is that some of them seem to have been conducted in operations directly ordered and supervised by the central administration (the Government), for statistical purposes, while some seem to be made by local authorities (the local council or mayor's office), for local purposes. Out of the material found, that for 1899 seems to be the only one resulted of a national scale operation of recording population for statistical purposes (it might also be the case for 1890). It is also present in historiography, mostly because the Director of the Statistical Office at the time – Leonida Colescu – published the aggregate figures<sup>41</sup>.

In the other cases, it seems that the Government ordered every local administration to keep census type population records for local uses, but also probably

<sup>41</sup> Leonida Colescu, *Recensământul general al populației României: rezultate definitive / precedate de o introducere cu explicații și date comparative*, Institutul de Arte Grafice Eminescu, Bucharest, 1905.

to help compile statistics periodically asked by the Government. These records appear in correspondence and in archive inventories as censuses or statistics, and the operations seem to be very often. Such material was found for the years 1885, 1890, 1900, 1807, 1908, 1910.

What seems to characterize all of these operations is that the operation themselves, the Statistical Office maintained a central but isolated role, elaborating instructions but not directly interfering. The work was done by members of regular administration, who had to report directly to local authorities. The chain of orders links the Government to Prefects and the mayors and local fiscal employees (as well, in some cases, the village priest and teacher). In his publications, Leonida Colescu seems to indicate towards the Statistical Office as a major factor involved directly in recording population, however research shows that the most active role was played by regular administration.

Information provided by these censuses is very much the same: **Name, Gender, Age, Civil state, State of residence** (permanent or temporary), **Citizenship, Nationality, Religion, Profession, Illness**. For a complete view on them, they are shown in the following tables (information in italics are recorded by check-marking):

1885, 1890		1899 (preserved material for 1881 people)		
<b>Location</b>	Street	<b>Family name</b>		
	Number of house	<b>Name given at baptism</b>		
<b>Name</b>		<b>Relationship with the head of family</b>		
<i>Householder</i>		<b>With the Home address (domicile) in the commune</b>	<i>Present in the commune</i>	
<b>If he/she is in the comune or not</b>	<i>Present</i>		<i>Shortly absent from the commune</i>	
	<i>Absent</i>	<b>Shortly present, by chance, in the commune</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	<i>Man</i>	<b>Gender</b>	<i>Man</i>	
	<i>Woman</i>		<i>Woman</i>	
<b>Civil state</b>	<i>Unmarried</i>	<b>Age</b>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
	<i>Married</i>		<i>Married</i>	
	<i>Widow</i>		<i>Widow by death</i>	
	<i>Divorced</i>		<i>Divorced</i>	
<b>Year of birth</b>		<b>Civil state</b>	<i>Unmarried</i>	
<b>Place of birth</b>	Comune		<i>Married</i>	
	District	<i>Widow by death</i>		
<b>Religion</b>		<b>Citizenship</b>	<i>Divorced</i>	
<b>Nationality</b>			<i>Romanian citizen</i>	
<b>If he/she knows how to read and write</b>	<i>He/she knows</i>		<i>Foreign subject (of which country)</i>	
	<i>He/she doesn't</i>	<i>Under no protection</i>		
<b>Profession or trade</b>			<b>Religion</b>	
			<b>Education</b>	<i>Knows to read and write</i>
				<i>Does not know how to read and write</i>
			<b>Profession or trade</b>	primary
other practiced profession or trade				
		<b>Visible infirmity like: blind men, missing arms, deaf and dumb persons, etc.</b>		

<b>1900 / 1910 - the registers preserved at Calarasi</b>	
<b>Family name</b>	
<b>Name given at baptism</b>	
<b>Relationship with the head of family</b>	
<b>With the Home address (domicile) in the commune</b>	<i>Present in the commune</i>
	<i>Shortly absent from the commune</i>
<b>Shortly present, by chance, in the comune</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	<i>Man</i>
	<i>Woman</i>
<b>Age</b>	
<b>Civil state</b>	<i>Unmarried</i>
	<i>Married</i>
	<i>Widow by death</i>
	<i>Divorced</i>
<b>Citizenship</b>	<i>Romanian citizen</i>
	<i>Foreign subject (of which country)</i>
	<i>Under no protection</i>
<b>Religion</b>	
<b>Education</b>	<i>Knows how to read and write</i>
	<i>Does not know how to read and write</i>
<b>Profession or trade</b>	<i>primary</i>
	<i>other practiced profession or trade</i>

<b>Mehedinți (1907 - 1910)</b>	<b>Dolj - 1890 (228 households)</b>
Name	No of house
Civil state	Name
Occupation, profession or trade	Householder
Knows or does not know how to read or write	Present
Age	Absent
Observations	Men
	Women
	Married
	Unmarried
	Widows
	Year of birth

**The census register of rural commune of Cerașu – Prahova District, 1914 (local type census)**

Name		
Age		
Paid taxes	<i>Tax payer</i> <i>Role</i> <sup>42</sup>	
Romanians	Adults	<i>Men</i> <i>Women</i>
	Children	<i>Boys</i> <i>Girls</i>
Foreigners	Adults	<i>Men</i> <i>Women</i>
	Children	<i>Boys</i> <i>Girls</i>
Civil State	<i>Married</i> <i>Unmarried</i> <i>Widow by death</i> <i>Widow by divorce</i> <i>Concubinage</i>	
Religion	<i>Orthodox</i> <i>Catholic</i> <i>Mosaic</i> <i>Other</i>	
Citizenship	<i>Romanian</i> <i>Foreign subject</i> <i>Under no protection of a foreign power</i> <i>No. of authorization for settling in the commune</i>	
Alphabetization	<i>Knows how to read/write</i> <i>Doesn't know how to read/write</i>	
Professions	<i>Blacksmiths</i> <i>Carpenters</i> <i>Tailors</i> <i>Shoemakers</i> <sup>43</sup> <i>Tavern holders</i> <sup>44</sup> <i>Grossers</i> <sup>45</sup> <i>Bakers</i> <i>Butchers</i> <i>Servants</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Agriculture</i> <i>Workers</i>	
<b>Owned properties</b>	Inside the village <sup>46</sup>	House with 1 room House with 2 rooms House with 3 rooms or more Bordei <sup>47</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Probably refers to fiscal category.

<sup>43</sup> In Romanian: *Cizmar* (*Cismar* at the age) – Shoemaker specialized in making boots.

<sup>44</sup> In Romanian: *Cârciumar*.

<sup>45</sup> In Romanian: *Băcan* (in this Table: *Păcan*) – usually refers to a person holding a shop and selling food products of all sort. Now-a-days it only refers to meat products.

<sup>46</sup> In Romanian: *în vatra satului*

	Barn Porumbar <sup>48</sup> Ware-houses Poverne <sup>49</sup>	
In the field	allotment	At 1864 <sup>50</sup> As newly wedded <sup>51</sup>
	Amount of allotment Land from the State Inherited land Land inherited as wedding gift <sup>52</sup>	
	Bought land	From that of the allotment of 1884 From that given to newly wedded Other purchases
	Land in other commune	
Observations		
<b>Agricultural tools</b>	Plow Iron harrow Straw harrow Sowing machines Reap machines	
	Machines for peeling corn	Steam based By hand
	Trioare <sup>53</sup> Fanners <b>Other</b> <sup>54</sup>	
<b>Mills</b>	Water mills Steam mills	
<b>Factories (of making)</b>	Flour Bricks Vinegar Soda Methylated alcohol Bier <b>Other</b> <sup>55</sup>	
<b>Charts</b>	Carts run by bulls <sup>56</sup> Carts run by horses <sup>57</sup>	

<sup>47</sup> A type of house found in the south of Romania, made out of rudimentary materials: un-burnt bricks made out clay mixed with straws; roof made out of straws, it usually has one room or two. In many cases the ground level inside the house is below the level outside the house; practically the lower half of the house is below ground level; access is made by small stairs at the entrance.

<sup>48</sup> An outdoor depositing space for corn, made out of wood.

<sup>49</sup> An installation composed out of several metal (brass or copper) recipients and pipes, used to make strong alcoholic drinks.

<sup>50</sup> The year in which land was given by the State through a law initiated by prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

<sup>51</sup> The State supported newly married couples (*însurăței*) by giving the land.

<sup>52</sup> In Romanian: *zestre*.

<sup>53</sup> Machine used to sepperate seeds for any impurities

<sup>54</sup> This column is followed by several blank columns in which the census agent could add other tools, depending on the case.

<sup>55</sup> *Idem*

<sup>56</sup> Chars – in Romanian *care*.

Spider<sup>58</sup>  
Coaches with arch suspension  
Other

<b>Livestock</b>	Breeding horses	
	Male horses	
	Female horses	
	Colts	
	Bulls	
	Oxen	
	Cows	
	Male veal	
	Female veal	
	Gonitori	
	Calf	
	Bulls – Male Buffalo	
	Female Buffalo	
	Rams	
	Sheep	
	Lambs	
	Male goats	
	Female goats	
	<i>Tăurași</i>	
	Pigs	
	Sows	
	Small pigs	
	Mules	
Chickens		
Ducks		
Geese		
No of cadastre		
<b>Other possessions</b>	Hives	
	Mulberry trees	
<b>Debts</b>	<i>To Creditul Agricol</i>	Lei
		Bani
	<i>To Banca Agricolă</i>	Lei
		Bani

Operations recorded all household members, specifying their status in the household. Except for the census of 1899, recording is cursively. In 1899 individual family sheets were used. Each individual sheet corresponds to a single family, including, as the findings show, individuals outside the nuclear family<sup>59</sup>. For this census, blank sheets were joined in registers of 25 or 50 pages, and the census commission chose which kind of register to use for every street. If the record for a street did not fill all the pages (sheets) of the register, the rest of them were left blank. If, on the other hand, one street took more than one register to fill, two or several registers were used, and were left separate (the case of Târgu Jiu), or were joined together, sometimes with those for other streets (Chilia).

<sup>57</sup> In Romanian - *căruțe*

<sup>58</sup> In Romanian - *brîșcă*

<sup>59</sup> In one register for the town of Târgu Jiu, companions and workers were registered alongside the nuclear family, on a single sheet.

Preserved material:

Census / context	Number of settlements	households	Individuals
<b>National scale censuses for statistical purposes</b>			
1899	2	1881	
<b>Possibly local censuses conducted for local administrative and/or fiscal purposes</b>			
Prahova - 1885	1		
Vrancea - 1890	1	1067	3595
Dolj – year 1890	1	274	1353
Calarași	1900	1	1153
	1910	2	1487
Mehedinți	1907	2	853
	1908	1	98
	1910	4	1353 (2 settlements missing ages)
Prahova	1885	2	120
Prahova	1910		1729
Prahova	1914		2279

## B. Parish Registers

In terms of church material, Moldavia and Wallachia are especially deficient, as the Orthodox Church in the two principalities did not manifest preoccupation towards population record. As mentioned earlier, these generally start only after 1831, as civil state records, and from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as partial censuses (omitting either age or co-residents, or anyone else except the householder or the parents, sometimes they are only numeral, or both numeral and nominal). Only two singular cases were found, where the sought information is provided: Lișa (1894) and Curteni (1895, 1898), both in Moldavia.

Otherwise, the very few Catholic Parishes in the researched territory provide a different example. Even though Status Animarum records had not been kept or preserved in constant series, the material is even so far greater than in the Orthodox case. Such material was in the State archives for the Moldavian parishes of Adjudei and Săbăoani in the Roman District (today in Neamț); Fărăoani, Văleni, Cleja and Valea-Seacă in Bacău. Also found was a Status Animarum of the few Catholic families living in Tulcea, at the time a town under Ottoman rule (in Dobrogea).

These books register all household members, including very young children that had yet to have their first confession. We also find relatives, with sometimes very clear indications of a coresident family living in the same household (*domus* or *familia*). The records for Tulcea also give clear mentions of filiations, marital status, and, sometimes nationality and if the individual converted from other faiths. The older books also contain the records of those born, deceased and married.

Thus, these books seem of good quality to work with, but there is certainly a need to further research on the Catholic population in Moldavia in order to verify the accuracy of these sources. For instance, the apostolic prefect in Moldavia, Vincenzo Gatt,

mentions 333 families in the parish of Fărăoani, in 1800. The Status Animarul book found for 1801 only shows 292<sup>60</sup>. A similar situation is that of Cleja.

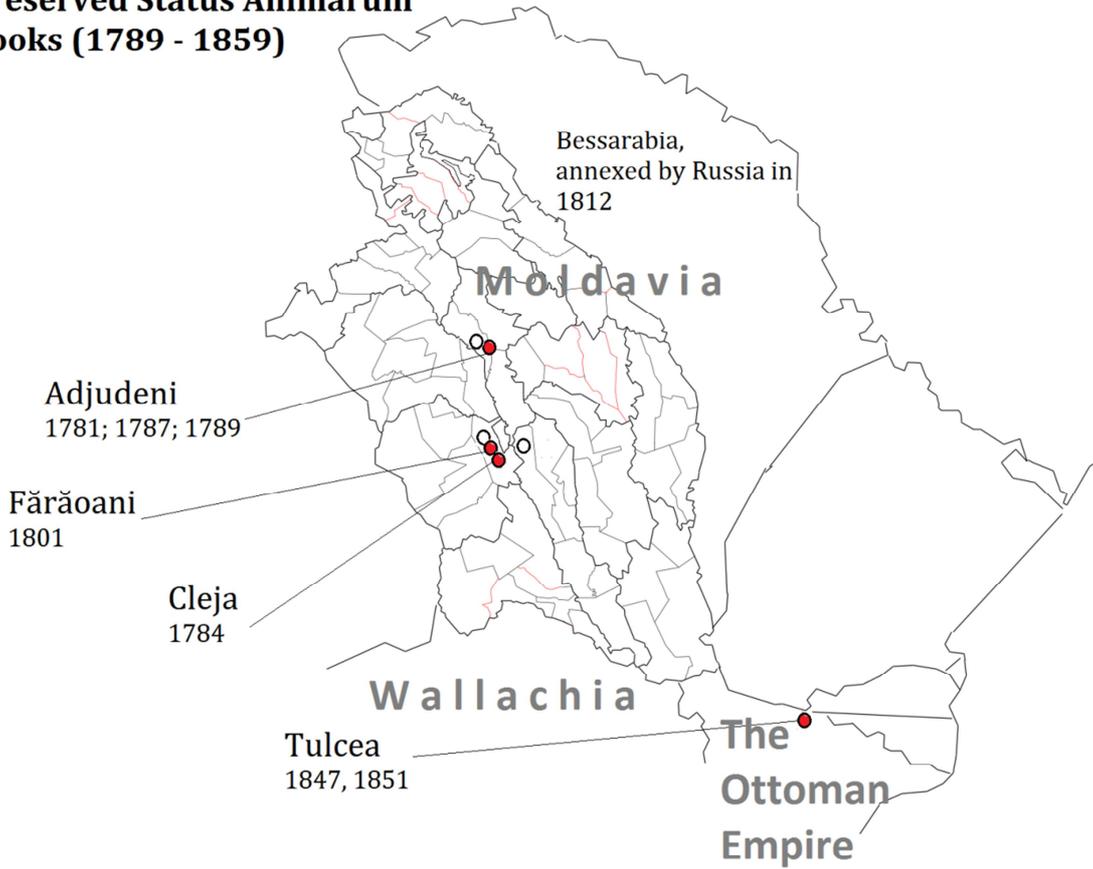
Preserved material for Status Animarum records:

- **General location:**
  - Parish funds
  - Fund *Parish registers* – Tulcea DA
- **Terminology:**
  - **In the age:** *Status Animarum*

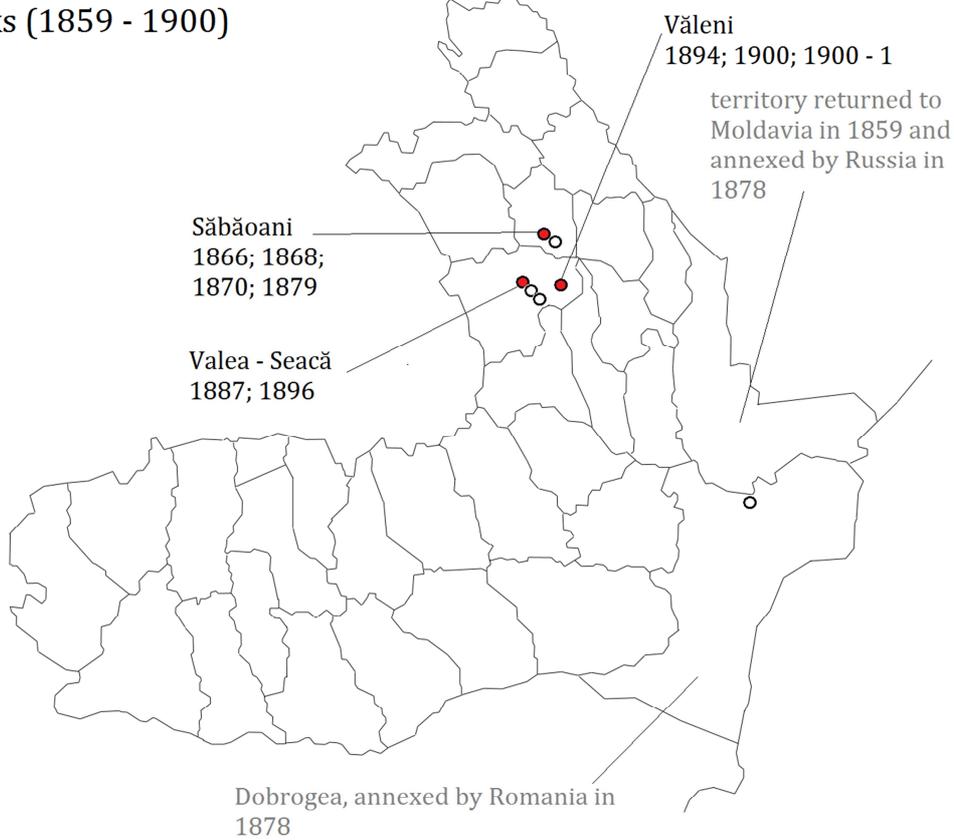
<b>Parish / year</b>		<b>Villages</b>	<b>Households</b>
Adjudeni	1781	6	163
Cleja	1784	4	217
Adjudeni	1787	9	207
Adjudeni	1789	10	242
Fărăoani	1801	5	292
Tulcea	1847	1	45
Tulcea	1851	1	49
Săbăoani	1866	1	240
Săbăoani	1868	2	544
Săbăoani	1870	2	599
Săbăoani	1879	1	560
Valea - Seacă	1887	7	778
Văleni	1894	15	678
Valea - Seacă	1896	7	690
Văleni	1900	8	267
Văleni	1900 - 1	7	201

<sup>60</sup> Emil Dumea, *Istoria Bisericii Catolice din Moldova*, pro manuscripto, Iași 2005

**Preserved Status Animarum  
books (1789 - 1859)**



**Preserved Status Animarum  
books (1859 - 1900)**



## References

Most of the information about the census operation, synthesized in this inventory, comes from the following archival files:

- For the census of 1838:

289/1837, fund *Subocrmuirea Plășii Balta* – Ialomița DA

108/1837, fund *Ocârmuirea județului Romanați* – Olt DA (complete correspondence between the Government, Prefects and Subprefects)

37/1837, fund *Subocârmuirea plășii Ogrezeni*, Giurgiu DA

55/1837, fund *Pretura plășii Șerbănești*, Teleoman DA

- For the census of 1859:

39/1859, fund *Primăria Municipiului Brăila* – Brăila DA

86/1859, fund *Prefectura județului Vâlcea* – Vâlcea DA (2 volumes, probably the most comprehensive material for Wallachia)

- For late censuses:

22/1903, fund *Primăria orașului Focșani* – Vrancea DA

### Publications from the age:

**State Almanachs** found at the Central University Library in Bucharest, for the years:

1842 - BU P I 627

1837 - BU P I 3

**Regulamentul Organic** - *The Organic Regulation*, the first Constitution of Moldavia and Wallachia, edition from 1847 printed at the Court Printing House (*Tipografia Curții*) in Bucharest – the edition for Wallachia (found at the Library of the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest CR III 578)

Anatole de Demidoff, *Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale et la Crimée, par l'Hongrie, la Valachie et la Moldavie*, Ernest Bourdin et Co. Editeurs, 51 rue de Seine, Paris 1841 – the consulted copy was found at the Library of the Faculty of Geography, University of Bucharest (no 6459).

### Works and articles:

*Analele Parlamentare ale României*, Imprimeria Statului, București 1890 – 1915, an I – XIV

Colescu Leonida, *Analiza rezultatelor recensământului general al populației României dela 1899*, Institutul Central de Statistică, București 1944

Colescu Leonida, *Population de la Roumanie*, Institut National de Statistique, IXe session, Berlin, 1903

Cristocea Spiridon, *Oraşul Piteşti în catagrafia din 1838*, Ordessos, Piteşti 2011

Cristocea Spiridon and Ştefan Trâmbaciu, *Câmpulungul Muscelului reflectat în catagrafia din 1838*, Ed Ordessos, Piteşti 2007

Donat Ion, Ion Pătroiu, Dinică Ciobotea, *Catagrafia obştească a Țării Româneşti din 1831*, Helios, Craiova 2000

Donat Ion and G.Retegan, *La Valachie en 1838 (d'après une source statistique inédite)*, în „Revue Roumaine d'Histoire”, t IV nr 5, 1965, p925

Giurescu C. Constantin, *Principatele Române la începutul secolului XIX, Constatări istorice, gerografice, economice și statistice pe temeiul hărții ruse din 1835*, Editura Științifică, București 1977

## II. Preserved material

### a. Preserved material by source, by administrative units

#### The census of 1838

- **General location:**
  - National Archives, Bucharest Central Office, fund *Catagrafii*
  - Prefecture fund – Ialomița DA
  - Sub-Prefecture fund – Teleorman DA
- **Terminology:**
  - **In the age:** *Catagrafie, Statistică / Statistica țării*
  - **In archive inventories:** *Catagrafie*
  - **In historiography:** *Catagrafie, Recensământ (Census)*
- **Writing:** Romanian, Cyrillic alphabet (traditional Romanian writing)

The registers of the 1838 census, by administrative units								
No	Name of District / The Capital	Name of the administrative sub-unit <sup>61</sup>	Type of administrative sub-unit <sup>62</sup>	Number of registers	Duplicates from the age	Number of settlements	Urban settlements recorded within the regular registers	Number of households
1	<b>București</b>	Red ( <i>Roșie</i> )	sector	1				2228
2		Green ( <i>Verde</i> )	sector	1				1538
3		Blue ( <i>Albastră</i> )	sector	1				2449
4		Yellow ( <i>Galbenă</i> )	sector	1				2449
5		Black ( <i>Neagră</i> )	sector	1				1936
<i>Subtotal</i>			<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>10600</b>
6	<b>Argeș</b>	Pitești	town	1		1		779
7		Gălăești	plasă	2		20		2506
8		Pitești	plasă	2		47		5047
9		Olt	plasă	1		37		4712
10		Arefu	plai	1		19		1570
11		Lovișteea	plai	1		19		1387
12		Topolog	plasă	2		38		4255
13		Argeș (Argeșel)	plasă	1		28	Curtea de Argeș	2262
<i>Subtotal</i>			<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>209</b>		<b>22518</b>
14	<b>Brăila</b>	Brăila	town	1		1		1739
15		Vădeni	plasă	1		14		639

<sup>61</sup> The names of the sub-districts appear, both in the age and in historiography, in either Nominative or Genitive case (usually *-i / -ii / -ei / -lui* as terminations in Genitive). Here they were reproduced in Nominative. The names that include (...) *de Jos* and (...) *de Sus* can be translated as *Lower (...)* and *Upper (...)*.

<sup>62</sup> *Plasă* is a sub-district present in low-land areas (plains and hills up to 800 m), while *plai* is a type specific to highlands.

16		Balta	plasă	1		27		2869
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>5247</b>
17	<b>Buzău</b>	Buzău	town	1		1		809
18		Sărata	plasă	1		24		2395
19		Câmpul	plasă	2		50		2405
20		Slănic	plai	1		27		2539
21		Pârșcovu	plai	2		31		2882
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>133</b>		<b>11030</b>
22	<b>Dâmbovița</b>	Bolintin	plasă	2		42		4534
23		Ialomița	plasă	2		54		5548
24		Cobia	plasă	2		43	Găești	4179
25		Dealul	plasă	1		30		3322
26		Dâmbovița	plasă	1		28		3024
27		Ialomița	plai	1		16		2022
28		Dâmbovița	plai	1		14		1400
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>227</b>		<b>24029</b>
29	<b>Dolj</b>	Craiova	town	1		1		2537
30		Gilort	plasă	1		21	1	2629
31		Câmpu	plasă	1		33		2869
32		Amaradia	plasă	2		78		7329
33		Balta	plasă	1		26		3617
34		Jiu	plasă	1		51		4199
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>210</b>		<b>23180</b>
35	<b>Ialomița</b>	Ialomița	plasă	1		43		2896
36		Borcea	plasă	1		36	Călărașii Noi	2261
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>5157</b>
37	<b>Ilfov</b>	Snagov	plasă	2		83		4542
38		Ciocănești	plasă	1		44		3144
39		Sabar	plasă	1		79		5036
40		Oltenița (Obilești)	plasă	1		35		3313
41		Gherghița	plasă	1		54		3195
42		Dâmbovița	plasă	1		57		2845
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>498</b>		<b>22075</b>
43	<b>Mehedinți</b>	Cerneți	town	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>494</b>
44	<b>Mușcel</b>	Câmpulung	town	1		1		1494
45		Argeș	plasă	1		24		2481
46		Râurile	plasă	1		43		3819
47		Podgoria	plasă	2		29		3491
48		Nucșoara	plai	1		11		1058
49		Dâmbovița	plai	1		17		1452
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>13795</b>
50	<b>Olt</b>	Slatina	town	1		1		375
51		Oltul de Jos	plasă	1		37		4312
52		Oltul de Sus	plasă	1		44		3745
53		Marginea	plasă	1		55		4068
54		Șerbănești	plasă	1	1	35		3538

<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>16038</b>		
55	<b>Prahova</b>	Ploiești	town	1	1	2751	
56		Câmpu	plasă	1	43	2560	
57		Târgșor	plasă	1	20	1220	
58		Filipești	plasă	2	56	5029	
59		Prahova	plai	1	1	27	Câmpina
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>14486</b>		
60	<b>Romanați</b>	Caracal	town	1	1	671	
61		Mijloc	plasă	1	43	4137	
62		Olt	plasă	1	35	4436	
63		Tâzlui	plasă	1	30	3422	
64		Câmpu	plasă	1	41	3772	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16438</b>		
65	<b>Săcueni</b>	Câmpu	plasă	1	27	Mizil	2295
66		Teleajen	plai	1	24	Slănic	3503
67		Despre Buzău	plai	2	64		6477
68		Podgoria	plasă	1	23		1778
69		Tohani	plasă	1	20		1864
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>6</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15917</b>			
70	<b>Slam - Râmnic</b>	Focșani	town	1	1	517	
71		Râmnic	plai	1	16	1301	
72		Râmnicul de Jos	plasă	1	29	Râmnicu - Sărat	2561
73		Marginea de Jos	plasă	1	25	1603	
74		Marginea de Sus	plasă	1	39	3196	
75		Oraș	plasă	1	16	1072	
76		Gradiștea	plasă	1	21	1986	
77		Râmnicul de Sus	plasă	1	29	2093	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>8</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>14329</b>			
78	<b>Teleorman</b>	Zimnicea	town	1	1	604	
79		Teleroman	plasă	1	37	3374	
80		Cotmeana	plasă	1	37	3870	
81		Târgu	plasă	2	46	Mavrodin	6944
82		Mijlocul	plasă	1	32	3922	
83		Marginea	plasă	2	40	Alexandria	4442
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>6</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>23156</b>			
84	<b>Vlașca</b>	Giurgiu	town	1	1	842	
85		Izvoarele	plasă	1	34	4223	
86		Ogrăzeni	plasă	1	58	6108	
87		Marginea	plasă	1	32	2964	
88		Balta (Neajlov)	plasă	1	67	6259	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>5</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>20396</b>			

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Administrative sub - units</b>	<b>registers</b>	<b>Duplicates</b>	<b>settlements</b>	<b>Urban settlements within sub-district registers</b>	<b>households</b>
	<b>88</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2566</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>258391</b>

### The census of 1859

- **General location:**
  - Prefecture fund – Iași DA
  - Sub-prefecture fund – Neamț DA
- **Terminology**
  - In the age: *Catagrafie, Recensământ, Recesiune*
  - In archive inventories: *Catagrafie* (Iași), *Recensământ* (Neamț)
- **Writing:** Romanian, transition alphabet (both Latin and Cyrillic letters)
- 

No	Archive	Fund	Archive number	Village	Individuals	Registers contain the following tables
1	Iași	Prefectura Iași	4961	Hârșești	226	Practicing clergy, Farmers, Freed Slaves,
				Lunganii de Sus și de Gios	419	Farmers, Freed Slaves, Tradesmen, Nobles freed from taxes, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
2			4958	Mironeasa	559	Prcticing clergy, Farmers,
				Hadâmbul	277	
3			4959	Sperieți	117	Farmers, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
				Voinești	1670	Practicing clergy, Farmers, merchants, Foreign subjects, Freed Slaves, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
4			4960	Coșca Nouă	185	Farmers, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
				Cucutenii	637	Practicing clergy, Farmers, Tradesmen, Freed Slaves, Nobles,

					Freed from taxes, Local Jews	
5		Primăria Piatra - Neamț	4966	Vorovești	331	Practicing clergy, Farmers, Merchants, Freed Slaves, Nobles, Freed from taxes, Orphans
				Lițcanii Vechi cu Brătulenii	242	Practicing clergy, Farmers, Freed Slaves, Nobles, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
6			4965	Ciurbeștii	198	Practicing clergy, Farmers, Freed from taxes
				Corneștii	270	Practicing clergy, Monks, Farmers, Merchants, Foreign subjects, Freed Slaves, Freed from taxes
7			4964	Mogoșăștii Frumoasăi	692	
8			4963 / 1859	Hăsnășanii	164	Farmers, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
				Horleștii Domnești	575	
9			4962 / 1859	Vocoteștii	271	Farmers, Freed Slaves, Freed from taxes, Local Jews
				Mânjești	192	Practicing Clergy, Farmers, Freed from taxes,
10			Neamț	Primăria Piatra - Neamț	8/1859	632 households
6/1859	Piatra Neamț (town)	492			Farmers (uncertain)	

## Late censuses

- **General location:** Mayor`s Office funds (singular: Primăria)
- **Terminology:**
  - **in the age:** *Recensământ, Recensământ general, Statistică*
  - **in the archive inventories:** *\_Recensământ, Recensământ general, Statistică, Tabele cu locuitori; Buletine de recensământ*
  - **in historiography:** *Recensământ, Recensământ general*
- **Writing:** Romanian, regular hand writing

## The census of 1899

the register number in the archive inventory	Registered streets or units	number of buildings	number of families (including co-residents)	number of individuals	Observations
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### The registers holding individual family sheets from the Census of 1899 - the town of Târgu Jiu

37/1899	Vocea Jiu and Tudor Vladimirescu	73	100		street Tudor Vladimirescu not mentioned on the title page of the register
38/1899	Tudor Vladimirescu	56	100		
39/1899	Tudor Vladimirescu and Victoria	32	77		street Victoria not mentioned on the title page of the document
40/1899	Bateria 4 Reg 18 Artilerie Gorj			691	military unit (artillery)
41/1899	Bat 4 Reg 5 Artilerie			81	military unit (artillery)
42/1899	Arest Preventiv			57	unit of temporary arrest
43/1899	Street Fraternității, Virtuții, Sfinți Apostoli, Călărași, Grivița, Sarai, Jiețe, Drumul Morii Bălănească, Unirii	78	99		
44/1899	Unirea	77	100		
45/1899	Unirea	1	6		hospital
46/1899	Unirea	16	30		
47/1899	Cuculești, Agriculturii, Crucea de Piatră	88	100		
48/1899	Victoria, Crucea de Piatră		100		
49/1899	Victoria	62	100		
50/1899	Victoria	27	58		
51/1899	Iorgani, Olari Gară, Sf Treime, Tăbăcăria	81	100		
52/1899	Tăbăcăriei,	84	100		street Transilvaniei not

	Transilvaniei, Morilor, Ferentari				mentioned in the page title of the register, nor in the archive inventory
53/1899	Ferentari, Industriei	76	95		street <i>Industriei</i> not mentioned in the page title of the register, nor in the archive inventory
54/1899	Botorogi	28	29		
TOTAL for Târgu Jiu		779	1194		

**The register holding individual sheets for the rural commune of Chilia (Chilia Veche) - 1899**

9/1899	Carol I		295		301 families recorded; the sheets for 4 families are missing and those for other 2 families are severely deteriorated
		23.nov	20		
	Victoriei		8		
	Plevnei		53		
	Portului		2		
	Câșle		8		
	Stipoc		4		
	Română		64		
	Micea Vodă		33		
	Rahovei		20		
	Morilor		45		
	Elisabeta Doamna		68		
	Grivița		67		incomplete; other sheets seem to have been torn off
	Total for Chilia		687		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1881</b>		

Local type censuses

Archive	Fund	Archive number	Name of settlement	Year	Individuals	Observations
Vrancea	Primăria Orașului Odobești	2(3)/1890	Odobești	1890	<b>3595</b>	
Dolj	Primăria Cîmuneii Amărăștii de Sus	5/1890	Amărăștii de Sus	1890	<b>1353</b>	
Călărași	Primăria comunei Călărașii Vechi	1/1910	Călărașii Vechi	1910	<b>1153</b>	
	Primăria comunei Ulmu	1/1900	Ulmu Chirongi	1900 1900	<b>1450</b> <b>37</b>	incomplete
Prahova	Primăria Comunei Apostolache	1/1885	Apostolache	1885	<b>120 households</b>	
	Primăria Comunei Cerașu	41/1910	Cerașu <sup>63</sup> Slon	1910	<b>1012</b> <b>1717</b>	

<sup>63</sup> Possibly including other settlements

	Valea Boului		426
	Pățești		369
	Cerașu		878
61/1914	Brădetu	1914	226
	Valea Toci		380
	Slon		242
			<b>households</b>

Number of households recorded in the registers found at DJAN Mehedinți – fund <i>Primăria orașului Baia de Aramă</i> file 7/1910			
Settlement (rural comune)	number of households for each year		
	1907	1908	1910
Brebina	204		
Baia de Aramă	649		689 (no ages)
Dealul Mare		92	98
Tornița			278 (no ages)
Pistrița			278

## b. Preserved material by Archives

**Unless stated otherwise, the presented material seems to be complete.**

### 1. National Archives of Romania, Central Office in Bucharest

**Address:** Bd. Regina Elisabeta nr. 49, sector 5, București, C-050013

Fax: 021/312 58 41, 021/313 18 38

e-mail: [secretariat.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:secretariat.an@mai.gov.ro)

<http://www.arhivelenationale.ro>

Material preserved:

**The census of 1838 – Wallachia**, fund *Catagrafii* (fund inventory number 501):  
I/8 Orașul Cerneți jud. Mehedinți (Town of Cerneți, District Mehedinți) - 494

households (possibly incomplete)

I/9 Plasa Balta jud. Dolj (Sub-district Balta, District Dolj) - 26 settlements, 3617

households

I/10 Plasa Amaradia jud. Dolj (Sub-district Amaradia, District Dolj) - 78 settlements,  
7329 households – possibly incomplete records for one village (Băloșani)

I/11 Plasa Jiului jud. Dolj (Sub-district Jiului, District Dolj) - 51 settlements, 4199  
households

I/12 Plasa Gilort jud. Dolj (Sub-district Gilort, District Dolj) - 21 settlements, 2629

households

I/13 Plasa Câmpul jud. Dolj (Sub-district Câmpul, District Dolj) - 33 settlements, 2869

households

I/29 Plasa Mijlocul jud. Romanați (Sub-district Mijlocul, District Romanați) - 43

settlements, 4137 households

I/30 Plasa Oltul jud. Romanați (Sub-district Oltul, District Romanați) - 35 settlements,

4436 households

I/31 Plasa Câmpul jud. Romanați (Sub-district Câmpul, District Romanați) - 41

settlements, 3772 households

I/32 Plasa Tezlui jud. Romanați (Sub-district Tezlui, District Romanați) - 30 settlements,

3422 households

I/33 Orașul Caracal jud. Romanați (Town of Caracal, District Romanați) - 671

households

I/35 Plasa Oltul de Jos jud. Olt (Sub-district Oltul de Jos, District Olt) - 37 settlements,

4312 households

I/34 Plasa Oltul de Sus jud. Olt (Sub-district Oltul de Sus, District Olt) - 44 settlements,

3745 households

I/36 Plasa Șerbănești jud. Olt (Sub-district Șerbănești, District Olt) - 35 settlements,

3538 households (records for one village are missing the first 6 households – the name of the village could not be identified)

I/37 Plasa Vedea (Marginea) jud. Olt (Sub-district Vedea (Marginea), District Olt) - 55

settlements, 4068 households (records for one village are missing the first 6 households – the name of the village could not be identified)

I/38 Orașul Slatina jud. Olt (Town of Slatina, District Olt) - 375 households

I/39 Plasa Pitești jud. Argeș (Sub-district Pitești, District Argeș) - 47 settlements, 5047

households

I/40 Plasa Gălășești jud. Argeș (Sub-district Gălășești, District Argeș) - 20 settlements,

2506 households

I/41 Plasa Topolog jud. Argeș (Sub-district Topolog, District Argeș) - 38 settlements,

4255 households

I/42 Plasa Olt jud. Argeș (Sub-district Olt, District Argeș) - 37 settlements, 4712

households (one household missing from one village – name couldn't be identified)

I/43 Plasa Aref jud. Argeș (Sub-district Aref, District Argeș) - 19 settlements, 1570

households

I/44 Plaiul Lovișteea jud. Argeș (Sub-district Lovișteea, District Argeș) - 19 settlements, 1387 households

I/45 Plaiul Argeș jud. Argeș (Sub-district Argeș, District Argeș) - 28 settlements, 2262 households

I/46 Orașul Pitești jud. Argeș (Town of Pitești, District Argeș) - 2257 households

I/47 Plasa Mijlocul jud. Teleorman (Sub-district Mijlocul, District Teleorman) - 32 settlements, 3922 households (9 households missing from village Telcu)

I/48 Plasa Târgului jud. Teleorman (Sub-district Târgului, District Teleorman) - 46 settlements, 6944 households

I/49 Plasa Teleorman jud. Teleorman (Sub-district Teleorman, District Teleorman) - 37 settlements, 3374 households (village Bradul de Jos: partially deteriorated, some names cannot be read)

I/50 Plasa Cotmeana jud. Teleorman (Sub-district Cotmeana, District Teleorman) - 37 settlements, 3870 households

I/51 Plasa Marginii jud. Teleorman (Sub-district Marginii, District Teleorman) - 40 settlements, 4442 households

I/52 Orașul Zimnicea jud. Teleorman (Town of Zimnicea, District Teleorman) - 604 households

I/53 Plasa Podgoria jud. Mușcel (Sub-district Podgoria, District Mușcel) - 29 settlements, 3491 households (8 households missing from village Furești; 24 from Vițichești)

I/54 Plasa Argeșel (Argeș) jud. Mușcel (Sub-district Argeșel (Argeș), District Mușcel) - 24 settlements, 2481 households

I/55 Plasa Râurile jud. Mușcel (Sub-district Râurile, District Mușcel) - 43 settlements, 3819 households

I/56 Plaiul Dâmbovița jud. Mușcel (Sub-district Dâmbovița, District Mușcel) - 17 settlements, 1452 households

I/57 Plaiul Nucșoara jud. Mușcel (Sub-district Nucșoara, District Mușcel) - 11 settlements, 1058 households (13 households missing from village Nucșoara)

I/58 Orașul Câmpulung jud. Mușcel (Town of Câmpulung, District Mușcel) - 1494 households

I/59 Plasa Bolontinul jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Bolontinul, District Dâmbovița) - 42 settlements, 4534 households

I/60 Plasa Cobia jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Cobia, District Dâmbovița) - 43 settlements, 4179 households

I/61 Plasa Dealul jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Dealul, District Dâmbovița) - 30 settlements, 3322 households

I/62 Plasa Dâmbovița jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Dâmbovița, District Dâmbovița) - 28 settlements, 3024 households

I/63 Plasa Ialomița jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Ialomița, District Dâmbovița) - 54 settlements, 5548 households

I/64 Plaiul Dâmbovița jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Dâmbovița, District Dâmbovița) - 14 settlements, 1400 households

I/65 Plaiul Ialomița jud. Dâmbovița (Sub-district Ialomița, District Dâmbovița) - 16 settlements, 2022 households

I/66 Plasa Marginea jud. Vlașca (Sub-district Marginea, District Vlașca) - 32 settlements, 2964 households (incomplete records for village Zmărda)

I/67 Plasa Izvorul jud. Vlașca (Sub-district Izvorul, District Vlașca) - 34 settlements, 4223 households

I/68 Plasa Ogrezeni jud. Vlașca (Sub-district Ogrezeni, District Vlașca) - 58 settlements, 6108 households. **Here the archive inventory wrongly designates sub-district *Neajlov* (which is the same name for sub-district *Balta*).**

I/69 Plasa Balta (Neajlov) jud. Vlașca (Sub-district Balta (Neajlov), District Vlașca) - 67 settlements, 6259 households (incomplete records for village Gorneni)

I/70 Orașul Giurgiu jud. Vlașca (Town of Giurgiu, District Vlașca) - 842 households

I/71 Plasa Târgșor jud. Prahova (Sub-district Târgșor, District Prahova) - 20 settlements, 1220 households

I/72 Plasa Câmpul jud. Prahova (Sub-district Câmpul, District Prahova) - 43 settlements, 2560 households

I/73 Plasa Filipești jud. Prahova (Sub-district Filipești, District Prahova) - 56 settlements, 5029 households (3 households missing from village Edera de Sus)

I/74 Plaiul Prahova jud. Prahova (Sub-district Prahova, District Prahova) - 27 settlements, 2926 households (incomplete records for village Cornu de Jos)

I/75 Orașul Ploiești jud. Prahova (Town of Ploiești, District Prahova) - 785 households

I/76 Plasa Sabar jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Sabar, District Ilfov) - 79 settlements, 5036 households

I/77 Plasa Snagov jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Snagov, District Ilfov) - 83 settlements, 4542 households

I/78 Plasa Ciocănești jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Ciocănești, District Ilfov) - 44 settlements, 3144 households

I/79 Plasa Dâmbovița jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Dâmbovița, District Ilfov) - 57 settlements, 2845 households

I/80 Plasa Gherghița jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Gherghița, District Ilfov) - 54 settlements, 3195 households

I/81 Plasa Obilești (Oltenița) jud. Ilfov (Sub-district Obilești (Oltenița), District Ilfov) - 35 settlements, 3313 households

I/82 Orașul București, Culoarea de Roșu (Bucharest, Sector Red, District) - 2228 households

I/83 Orașul București, culoarea de Galben (Bucharest, Sector Yellow, District) - 2449 households

I/84 Orașul București, culoarea de Verde (Bucharest, Sector Green, District) - 1538 households

I/85 Orașul București, culoarea de Albastru (Bucharest, Sector Blue, District) - 2449 households

I/86 Orașul București, culoarea de Negru (Bucharest, Sector Black, District) - 1936 households

I/87 Plasa Câmpul jud. Săcuieni (Saac) (Sub-district Câmpul, District Săcuieni (Saac)) - 27 settlements, 2295 households

I/88 Plasa Podgoria jud. Săcuieni (Saac) (Sub-district Podgoria, District Săcuieni (Saac)) - 23 settlements, 1778 households

I/89 Plasa Tohani jud. Săcuieni (Saac) (Sub-district Tohani, District Săcuieni (Saac)) - 20 settlements, 1864 households

I/90 Plasa Teleajen jud. Săcuieni (Saac) (Sub-district Teleajen, District Săcuieni (Saac)) - 24 settlements, 3503 households

I/91 Plasa Despre Buzău jud. Săcuieni (Saac) (Sub-district Despre Buzău, District Săcuieni (Saac)) - 64 settlements, 6477 households

I/92 Plasa Câmpul jud. Buzău (Sub-district Câmpul, District Buzău) - 50 settlements, 2405 households

I/93 Plasa Sărata jud. Buzău (Sub-district Sărata, District Buzău) - 24 settlements, 2395 households

I/94 Plaiul Pârscov jud. Buzău (Sub-district Pârscov, District Buzău) - 31 settlements, 2882 households

I/95 Plaiul Slănic jud. Buzău (Sub-district Slănic, District Buzău) - 27 settlements, 2539 households (incomplete records from one village – unidentified name)

I/96 Orașul Buzău jud. Buzău (Town of Buzău, District Buzău) - 809 households

I/97 Plasa Marginea de Sus jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Marginea de Sus, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 39 settlements, 3196 households

I/98 Plasa Marginea de Jos jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Marginea de Jos, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 25 settlements, 1603 households

I/99 Plasa Grădiștea jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Grădiștea, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 21 settlements, 1986 households

I/100 Plasa Orașului jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Orașului, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 16 settlements, 1072 households

I/101 Plasa Râmnicul de Sus jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Râmnicul de Sus, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 29 settlements, 2093 households

I/102 Plasa Râmnicul de Jos jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Râmnicul de Jos, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 29 settlements, 2561 households

I/103 Plaiul Râmnic jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Sub-district Râmnic, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - 16 settlements, 1301 households

I/104 Orașul Focșani jud. Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic) (Town of Focșani, District Râmnicu - Sărat (Slam - Râmnic)) - households

I/105 Plasa Balta jud. Brăila (Sub-district Balta, District Brăila) - 27 settlements, 2869 households

I/106 Plasa Vădeni jud. Brăila (Sub-district Vădeni, District Brăila) - 14 settlements, 639 households

I/107 Orașul Brăila jud. Brăila (Town of Brăila, District Brăila) - 1739 households

II/40 Orașul Craiova jud. Dolj (Town of Craiova, District Dolj) -2537 households

II/43 Plasa Gilort jud. Dolj (Sub-district Gilort, District Dolj) - duplicate -21 settlements, 2456 households

II/76 Plasa Ialomița jud. Ialomița (Sub-district Ialomița, District Ialomița) – 43 settlements, 2896 households (incomplete records for one village - Sperăvpleni; only a few names for another - Grindu)

II/93 Orașul Ploiești jud. Prahova (Town of Ploiești, District Prahova) - partial -1072 households

II/94 Orașul Ploiești jud. Prahova (Town of Ploiești, District Prahova) - partial -2856 households

II/102 Plaiul Prahova jud. Prahova (Sub-district Prahova, District Prahova) - duplicate - 18 settlements, 2223 households

- 2. Bacău District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Bacău  
Strada Vasile Alecsandri nr. 5, Bacău, cod 600010, jud. Bacău  
**Tel.:** 0234/511686  
**Fax:** 0234/511686  
**E-mail:** [bacau.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:bacau.an@mai.gov.ro), [arhivebacau@ymail.com](mailto:arhivebacau@ymail.com)

Preserved material:

**Status Animarum registers** in the following funds:

*Parohia Romano – Catholică Cleja* (Roman Catholic Parish of Cleja):

- 1/1784: Cleja Parish, year 1784, 4 villages, 217 households

*Parohia Romano-Catholică Fărăoani* (Roman – Catholic Parish Săbăoani):

- 1/1801: Fărăoani Parish, year 1801, 5 villages, 292 households

*Parohia Romano-Catholică Valea- Seacă* (Roman Catholic parish of Valea Seacă):

- 4/1887: Valea-Seacă Parish, year 1887, 7 villages, 778 households
- 6/1896 – 1907: Valea – Seacă Parish, year 1896, 7 villages, 690 households

*Parohia Romano-Catholică Văleni* (Roman Catholic Parish of Văleni):

- 3/1894 – 1901: Văleni Parish, year 1894, 15 villages, 678 households

- 3. Botoșani District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Botoșani  
**Adress:** Botoșani, Str. Col. V. Tomoroveanu Nr. 9, cod 710076, jud. Botoșani  
**Tel.:** 0231/584047  
**Fax:** 0231/507309  
**E-mail:** [botosani.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:botosani.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Orthodox Parish register** in the fund *Parohia Lișna* (inventory number ... ),  
5/1894: Parohia Lișna (Lișna Parish):

- Year 1894: 3 villages, 361 households, 1471 people:
  - Lișna: 163 households, 636 people
  - Arborea: 118 households, 519 people
  - Plevna: 80 households, 306 people
- Year 1895: 2 villages (one incomplete), 187 households:
  - Lișna: 170 households
  - Arbore: 17 households (incomplete)

- 4. Călărași District Archive** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Călărași  
**Adress:** strada Pompierilor nr.1, Călărași, jud. Călărași, cod 910002  
**Tel.:** 0242/316118, 0242/312131/2977  
**Fax:** 0242/316118  
**E-mail:** [calarasi.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:calarasi.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census registers (local type of census)**, in the following funds:

*Primăria Comunei Călărașii Vechi* (Mayor`s Office of the rural commune Călărașii Vechi), 1/1910: Rural commune Călărașii Vechi, year 1910, 228 households

*Primăria Comunei Ulmu* (Mayor`s Office of the rural commune Ulmu): 1/1900, year 1900, two villages:

- Ulmu: 1450 people

- Chirnogi: 37 people (incomplete)

**5. Dolj District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Dolj

Adress: Craiova, str. Libertății nr. 34, jud. Dolj

Tel.: 0251/416661

Fax: 0251/419100

E-mail: [dolj.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:dolj.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census register (local type)**, in the fund *Primăria Comunei Amărăștii de Sus* (Mayor`s Office of the rural commune Amărăștii de Sus): 5/1890: Rural Comunne Amărăștii de Sus, year 1890, 274 households, 1353 people

**6. Gorj District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Gorj

Adress: Târgu-Jiu, str. I.C. Popilian nr. 32-34, Jud. Gorj

Tel.: 0253/212315, 0253/207968, 0253/207969, 0253/207970, 0253/207971, 0253/207972

Fax: 0253/212315

E-mail: [gorj.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:gorj.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census register of the national scale census of 1899**, in the fund *Primăria orașului Târgu – Jiu* (Mayor`s Office of the town of Târgu – Jiu):

File number	Registered streets or units	number of buildings	Number of families	number of people	Observations
37/1899	Vocea Jiu and Tudor Vladimirescu	73	100		street Tudor Vladimirescu not mentioned on the title page of the register
38/1899	Tudor Vladimirescu	56	100		
39/1899	Tudor Vladimirescu and Victoria	32	77		street Victoria not mentioned on the title page of the document
40/1899	Bateria 4 Reg 18 Artilerie Gorj			691	military unit (artillery)
41/1899	Bat 4 Reg 5 Artilerie			81	military unit (artillery)
42/1899	Arest Preventiv			57	unit of temporary arrest
43/1899	Street Fraternității, Virtuții, Sfinți Apostoli, Călărași, Grivița, Sarai, Jiețe, Drumul Morii Bălănească, Unirii	78	99		

44/1899	Unirea	77	100		
45/1899	Unirea	1	6		hospital
46/1899	Unirea	16	30		
47/1899	Cuculești, Agriculturii, Crucea de Piatră	88	100		
48/1899	Victoria, Crucea de Piatră		100		
49/1899	Victoria	62	100		
50/1899	Victoria	27	58		
51/1899	Iorgani, Olari Gară, Sf Treime, Tăbăcăria	81	100		
52/1899	Tăbăcăriei, Transilvaniei, Morilor, Ferentari	84	100		street Transilvaniei not mentioned in the page title of the register, nor in the archive inventory
53/1899	Ferentari, Industriei	76	95		street industriei not mentioned in the page title of the register, nor in the archive inventory
54/1899	Botorogi	28	29		
	TOTAL	779	1194		

**7. Ialomița District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Ialomița

Adress: Slobozia, Str. Al. Odobescu nr. 4 , cod 920025, jud. Ialomița

Tel.: 0243/211640

Fax: 0243/211640

E-mail: [ialomita.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:ialomita.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census register from 1838 – Wallachia**, in the fund *Prefectura Județului*

*Ialomița* (Prefecture of Ialomița District): 77 (bis)/1837: Borcea Sub-district, year 1837, 36 villages, 2261 households.

**8. Iași District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Iași

Adress: B-dul Carol I nr. 26, Iași, jud. Iași

Tel.: 0232/267635

Fax: 0232/267635

E-mail: [iasi.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:iasi.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census registers from the census of 1859**, in the fund *Prefectura Județului Iași* (Prefecture of Iași District), number of people:

- 4958/1859: Mironeasa – 559 and Hadâmbul - 277
- 4959/1859: Voinești – 1670 and Sperieți – 117
- 4960/1859: Coșca Nouă – 185 and Cucuteni – 637
- 4961/1859: Hârșești – 226 and Lunganii de Sus și de Gios – 419
- 4962/1859: Vocoteștii – 261 and Mânjeștii - 192
- 4963/1859: Hăsnășanii – 164 and Horleștii Domnești – 575
- 4964/1859: Mogoșăștii Frumoasăi – 692
- 4965/1859: Ciurbeștii – 198 and Cornești – 270
- 4966: Voroveștii – 331 and Lițcanii Vechi cu Brătulenii 242

**9. Mehedinți District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Mehedinți

Adress: B-dul Carol I nr. 75, Drobeta Turnu- Severin, Cod 240149, jud. Mehedinți

Tel.: 0252/311241

Fax: 0252311241

E-mail: [mehedinti.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:mehedinti.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census register from a local census, years 1907, 1908, 1910**, in the fund *Primăria orașului Baia de Aramă* (Mayor`s Office of the town Baia de Aramă – at the time, the settlement was still a rural commune): file 7/1910, villages: the numbers shown are those of individuals:

- Year 1907: Baia de Aramă – 649; Brebina<sup>64</sup> - 204
- Year 1908: Dealu Mare - 92
- Year 1910: Baia de Aramă – 689 (no ages); Tornița – 278 (no ages); Dealu Mare – 98; Baia din sat Pistrița – 278

**10. Neamț District Archives** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Neamț

Adress: Piatra Neamț, strada V.A. Urechia nr.4-6, jud. Neamț

Tel.: 0233/211360

Fax: 0233/235035

E-mail: [neamt.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:neamt.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Status Amimarum registers** in the following funds:

*Parohia Romano – Catolică Săbăoani* (Roman Catholic Parish Săbăoani),

File (register) 4/1866; Săbăoani Parish, years:

- 1866: 1 village, 240 households
- 1868: 2 villages, 544 households

File (register) 5/1870, Săbăoani Parish, year 1870: 2 villages, 599 households

File (register) 6/1879, year 1879: 1 village, 560 households

*Parohia Romano Catolică Adjudeni* (Roman Catholic Parish of Adjudeni), file 3/1780 – 1798, years:

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<sup>64</sup> Year 1907 for Brebina still uncertain

- 1781: 6 villages, 163 households
- 1787: 9 villages, 207 households
- 1789: 10 villages, 242 households

**Census registers from 1859**, in the fund *Primăria oraşului Piatra – Neamţ* (Mayor`s Office of the town Piatra – Neamţ), contains material for the town of Piatra Neamţ, in files (registers):

- 6/1859: 492 households, incomplete. The tables are not printed as in all other case, but drawn by hand. The table head is missing, thus the material does not directly indicate the population category it registers, but upon observations, it might be the farmers living in Piatra Neamţ
- 8/1859: 575 households in the tables for the Local (Romanian citizens) Jewish population, and 57 households in the tables for the Clergy.

#### 11. Prahova District Archive – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Prahova

Adress: Str. Logofăt Tăutu nr. 3, Ploiești, cod 100573, jud. Prahova

Tel.: 0244/525307, 0244/302356

E-mail: [prahova.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:prahova.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census registers (local type)**, in the following funds:

*Primăria Comunei Apostolache* (Mayor`s Office of the rural comunne of Apostolache), file (register) 1/1885: Rural commune Apostolache, year 1885, 120 households, 467 people

*Primăria Comunei Cerașu* (Mayor`s Office of the rural comunne of Cerașu):

File 45/1910: Rural communes of:

- Cerașu: 1012 people
- Slon: 1717

File 61/1914:

Villages Pățești, Cerașu, Brădetu and Valea Toci all form the commune Cerașu.

The administrative situation of the others is not clarified.

Village	households	individuals	Observations
Valea Boului	92	426	Missing 10 households
Pățești	72	369	
Cerașu	205	878	
Brădetu	58	226	
Valea Toci	86	380	
Slon	242		Possibly incomplete
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>		

#### 12. Teleorman District Archives – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Națională

Teleorman

Adress: Șos. Turnu Magurele nr.5, Alexandria, jud. Teleorman, cod 140003

Tel.: : 0247/312669

E-mail: [teleorman.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:teleorman.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Register from the Census of 1838** in fund *Pretura plășii Turnu-Măgurele – Olt* (Sub-district Măgurele), file (register) 55/1837: 25 settlements, 3103 households. The

register is incomplete, missing 10 settlements; for two of the villages the material is incomplete or very deteriorated. A duplicate of this register is preserved at the National Archives in Bucharest Central Office (fund *Catagrafii*, 1/36)

### 13. Tulcea District Archive – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Tulcea

Adress: Tulcea, Str. Isacsei nr. 173, județul Tulcea

Tel.: 0240/537944

E-mail: [tulcea.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:tulcea.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Status Animarul register** in the fund *Registre parohiale: Parohia Romano-catolică* (Parish registers – Roman Catholic parish), file (register) 1/1847 – 1860: records for the Catholic families in the Ottoman town of Tulcea, years:

- 1847: 45 households
- 1851: 49 households

**Census register from the national scale census of 1899**, preserved in the fund *Primăria Comunei Chilia Veche* (Mayor`s Office of the rural commune Chilia Veche<sup>65</sup>), file 9(6)/1899 (possibly incomplete):

Street	households	Observations
Carol I	296	301 families recorded; but the sheets for 4 families are missing and those for other 2 families are very deteriorated
23.nov	20	
Victoriei	8	
Plevnei	53	
Portului	2	
Câșle	8	
Stipoc	4	
Română	64	
Micea Vodă	33	
Rahovei	20	
Morilor	45	
Elisabeta	68	
Doamna		
Grivița	67	incomplete; other sheets seem to have been turn off
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>687</b>	

### 14. Vaslui District Archive – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Vaslui

Adress: Vaslui, Str. Mihail Kogălniceanu nr. 2, jud. Vaslui

Tel.: 0235/303258

Fax: 0235/303258

E-mail: [vaslui.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:vaslui.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Orthodox parish register**, in fund *Episcopia Hușilor* (Huși Diocese):

<sup>65</sup> It can also be found as *Chilia*, it refers to the same settlement.

File 10/1898 – 1899: Parohia Curteni (Curteni Parish), year 1898:

- Village Curteni: 155 households, 548 people
- Village Budești: 112 households, 432 people

File 12/1895: Parohia Curteni (Curteni Parish):

Year 1896:

- Village Curteni: 146 households, 506 people
- Budești: 108 households, 446 people

Year 1898:

- Village Curteni: 158 households, 542 people
- Village Budești: 97 households, 413 people

### **15. Vrancea District Archive** – Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale Vrancea

Adress: Focșani, Str. Dimitrie Cantemir nr. 19, cod 620098, jud. Vrancea

Telefon/ Fax: 0237/ 613712

E-mail: [vrancea.an@mai.gov.ro](mailto:vrancea.an@mai.gov.ro)

Preserved material:

**Census register (national scale census?) from 1890**, in fund *Primăria orașului Odobești* (Mayor`s Office of town comunne of Odobești) file 2(3)/1890: Rural commune of Odobești, 1067 households, 3594 people.

Romanian Archives do not offer the possibility of making scans, but researchers are allowed to photograph the material, after paying a tax of 7 RON (less than 2 euros) per day. Photographing is allowed during the whole working day, with no limit of material (only that imposed by the maximum number of 15 files / 20 documents / 5 *catagrafii* or registers that can be consulted per day).

The rules are the same in all the archives.

## Annexes

### I. Sources that do not provide ages

This research has revealed a wide variety of sources for historical demography, most of them not corresponding to the criteria stated in the *Introduction*. Out of these however, those who come closest are those who record all the individuals but do not provide their ages. It was considered that they should be mentioned, as they could somehow fill some gaps caused by the general scarcity of censuses preserved in Romanian archives.

The most important such sources are:

❖ A register of Bucharest from 1811, made by Russian authorities, in Russian, preserved at the Moscow Archives. It was discovered by Ion Ionașcu in 1958, then director of the Museum of Bucharest, and transcribed by Eugenia Georgescu – Tistu. The transcribed material is unpublished. The register is divided into 5 parts, each corresponding to one of Bucharest's sectors. It records the name of the individuals, and check-marking of they belong to the following categories, (arranged in columns): boyards (nobles), priests, merchants, tradesmen, Moldavians, Gypsies, poor people, Albanians<sup>66</sup>, people without passport, Serbians<sup>67</sup>. Status in the household is provided under the name column, as well as extra information, about their exact occupation, noble rank or their place of origin. The source however seems incomplete: according to an article published by Paul Cernăvodeanu, Irina Gavrilă and Panait I. Panait, the census registers only 24412 (figure given by the authors and transcriber) people, while a numerical census from 1810 shows a figure of 32188. Since an aggregate table joining the register indicates a total figure of 21104, the omission thus seem to derive not from missing material but from the operations.

Information about this register was extracted after consulting microfilms of the document at the National Archives - Central Office in Bucharest (*Microfilme URSS*, role (microfilms) 311 and 312, or 04 - 03 - 311 and 04 - 03 - 312) and from the article of the above mentioned authors: *Catagrafia Orașului București din anii 1810 - 1811*, in *Revista istorică*, tom I, nr 7-8, p. 705-723, 1990.

❖ Seven registers from 1863 joining (in copy or original) parish registers from the parishes within the following Sub-districts: Lovișteea, Topolog and Olt (District Argeș); Șerbănești, Mijlocul, Olt and Vedea (District Olt). Each register corresponds to a different Sub-district, and the operations took place at the order of the Bishop of Argeș. Their purpose seems to be a statistical one<sup>68</sup>, and they are slightly incomplete, only a few parishes missing. Their registers were not made due to the fact that the parish seat was vacant at that time. Their exact population was not extracted, but it can be estimated at about 150 thousand people.

**Location:** Argeș District Archives, fund *Episcopia Argeș* (Argeș Diocese; 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; year 1863).

❖ On register also joining parish registers, for the parishes within Huși Diocese, in Moldavia; from different years between 1890 and 1900. Not all are of all the inhabitants (some only register the householder or the married couple). Those who

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<sup>66</sup> In Romanian: *arnăuți*. The term is also used to refer to the Prince's personal guard, made up of Albanians.

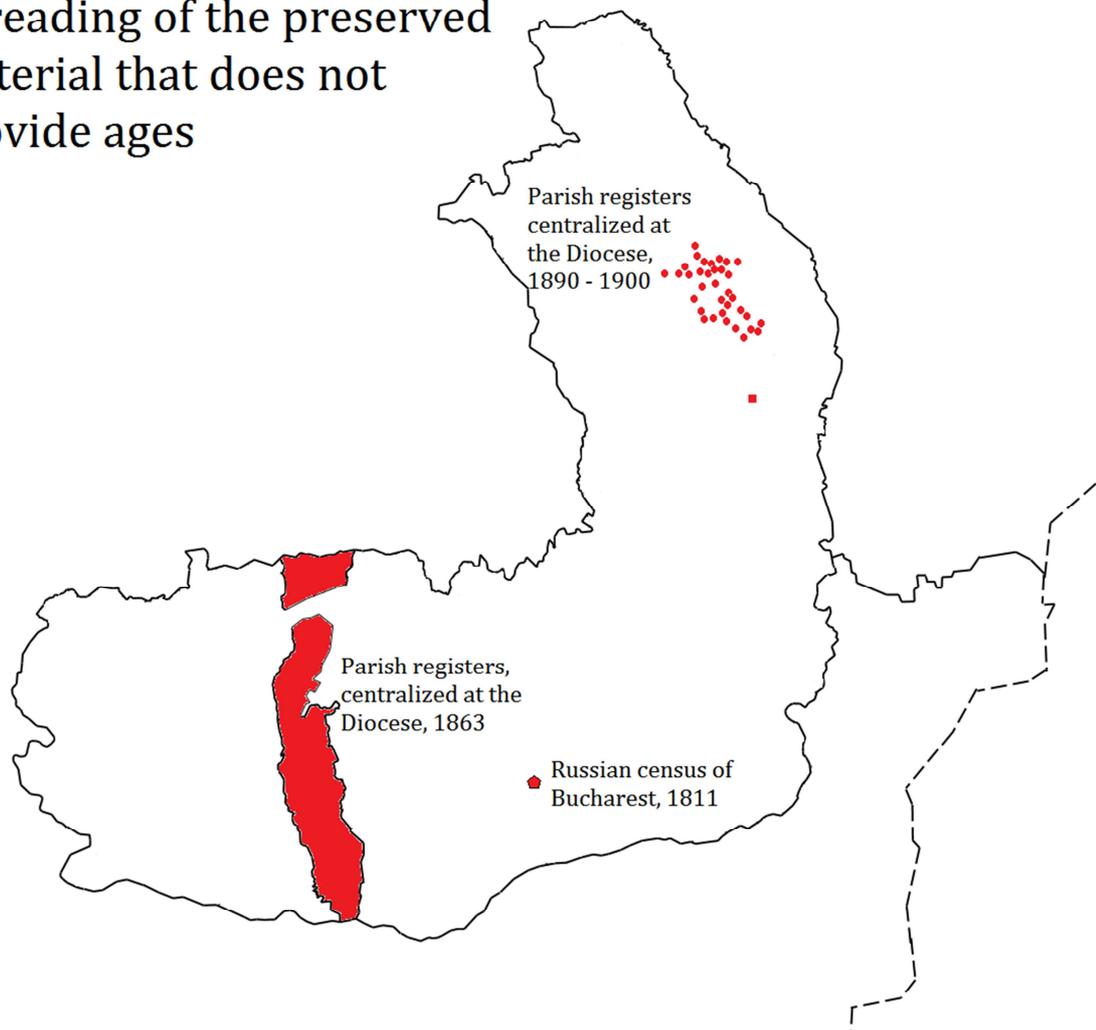
<sup>67</sup> Most probably being Bulgarians declaring themselves Serbs.

<sup>68</sup> As the correspondence reveals -

do compile all the household members (but not their ages) total about 54 parishes – 16836 households.

**Location:** Vaslui DA, fund *Episcopia Huși* (Huși Diocese), 14/1893

## Spreading of the preserved material that does not provide ages

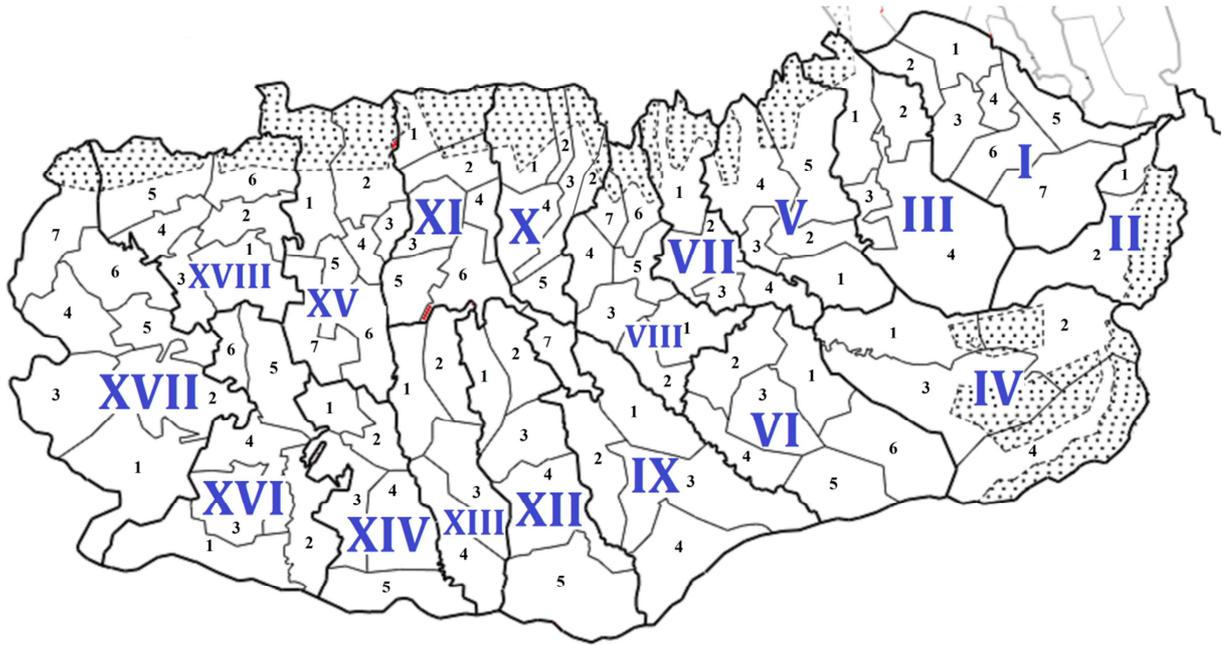


## II. Map of Wallachia in 1838 (Districts and Sub-districts)

This map shows the borders of Wallachia's districts (*judete*) and sub-districts (*plăși* – in lowlands, *plaiuri* – in highlands), after the reorganization of 1832, when the number of sub-districts will be reduced to half (also, Sub-district Balta from District Slam-Râmnic will be transferred to District Brăila; other smaller operations are also done with this occasion). The next important change will come in 1843, when District Saac (Săcuieni) will be divided between Prahova and Buzău.

The map was reproduced and adapted after a map made by two Russian Superior Officers (Podpolcovnik Bergeheim and Captain Knyaz Galitzin), at the orders of general Kisselef, the governor of Moldavia and Wallachia at the time (during the Russian occupation). The map was finished in 1833 and is probably the oldest map showing these borders; it is also a very complex cartographic document, marking different types of settlements and roads; forests, etc. The legend is written in Romanian, in Cyrillic alphabet, with the toponyms being Romanian names adapted to a Russian form (the map thus seems to be a copy, in which only the legend was translated).

The map (or a copy of this Russian map) is found at the Central Office in Bucharest, fund *Diplomatica*, no 146. The signs on the adaptation below, are the same as on the original used:



## **I. Slam-Râmnic**

1. Marginea de Sus
2. Râmnicului
3. Râmnicului de Jos
4. Oraşului
5. Marginea de Jos
6. Râmnicu de Sus
7. Grădeşti

## **II. Brăila**

1. Vădeni
2. Balta

## **III. Buzău**

1. Pl. Pârscovului
2. Pl. Slănic
3. Sărata
4. Câmpul

## **IV. Ialomiţa**

1. Câmpu
2. Bălţii
3. Ialomiţiei
4. Borcea

## **V. Săcuieni**

1. Câmpu
2. Tohani
3. Podgoria
4. Teleajen
5. Despre Buzău

## **VI. Ilfov**

1. Gherghiţa
2. Znagov
3. Dâmboviţa
4. Sabar
5. Olteniţa (Obileşti)
6. Ciocăneşti

## **VII. Prahova**

1. Pl. Prahova
2. Filipeşti
3. Târgşor
4. Câmpul

## **VIII. Dâmboviţa**

1. Ialomiţa
2. Bolintin
3. Cobia
4. Dâmboviţa
5. Pl. Dâmboviţa
6. Pl. Ialomiţa
7. Dealu

## **IX. Vlaşca**

1. Ogrezeni
2. Izvorul
3. Balta (Neajlov)
4. Marginii

## **X. Muşcel**

1. Pl. Nucşoara
2. Dâmboviţa
3. Argeş
4. Râurile
5. Pl. Podgoria

## **XI. Argeş**

1. Pl. Loviştea
2. Pl. Argeş
3. Topolog
4. Argeş (Argeşel)
5. Olt
6. Piteşti
7. Galaiseşti

## **XII. Teleorman**

1. Coteni
2. Teleorman
3. Mijlocului
4. Târgului
5. Marginii

## **XIII. Olt**

1. Oltul de Sus
2. Veşii (Vedea/Marginea)
3. Şerbăneşti
4. Oltul de Jos

## **XIV. Romanaţi**

1. Olteţu
2. Olt
3. Câmpul
4. De Mijloc
5. Balta

## **XV. Vâlcea**

1. Pl. Horez
2. Pl. Cozia
3. Râmnicului
4. Oteşeu
5. Cerna
6. Olt
7. Olteţ

## **XVI. Dolj**

1. Balta
2. Dumbrava
3. Câmpul
4. Jiul
5. Amaradia
6. Gilortului

## **XVII. Mehedinţi**

1. Câmpul
2. Dumbrava
3. Bauniţa
4. Ocolu
5. Motru
6. Baia
7. Pl. Ploşani

## **XVIII. Gorj**

1. Gighirtu
2. Amaradia
3. Tismana
4. Jiului
5. Vâlcanu
6. Novaci

