
A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE 1810 CENSUS AND CHURCH DEMOGRAPHICS IN BUCHAREST

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ABSTRACT:

This study explores the application of modern statistical methods to historical datasets, using the R program to analyze information about churches: their founding dates, founders, number of priests and deacons, as well as the number of houses and population per neighborhood. Descriptive analysis revealed periods of particularly intense church construction (mainly in the 18th century) and an almost balanced population distribution (50.5% men, 49.5% women), with an average of 2.9 priests per church. A linear regression examined the factors influencing the number of priests, showing a moderate correlation with the number of houses (0.513) and the total population (0.411). The historical context of Wallachia, marked by instability under Ottoman influence, shaped parish organization. Data were drawn from the 1810 Bucharest census, the National Archaeological Repertory, and the Bucharest Urban Plan, identifying 121 churches dating from the 16th to the 19th century. The limitations of the study include the absence of demographic data for 37 churches. The results suggest that community size and period of foundation are key predictors of the number of priests, reflecting the church's adaptation to the demographic needs and urbanization of Bucharest.

RÉSUMÉ: ANALYSE STATISTIQUE DU RECENSEMENT DE 1810 ET DES DONNÉES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES RELIGIEUSES À BUCAREST

Cette étude explore l'application des méthodes statistiques modernes à des ensembles de données historiques, en utilisant le programme R pour analyser des informations concernant les églises : leurs dates de fondation, fondateurs, nombre de prêtres et de diacres, ainsi que le nombre de maisons et la population par quartier. L'analyse descriptive a révélé des périodes de construction d'églises particulièrement intenses (principalement au XVIII^e siècle) et une répartition de la population presque équilibrée (50,5 % d'hommes, 49,5 % de femmes), avec une moyenne de 2,9 prêtres par église. Une régression linéaire a examiné les facteurs influençant le nombre de prêtres, montrant une corrélation modérée avec le nombre de maisons (0,513) et la population totale (0,411). Le contexte historique de la Valachie, marqué par l'instabilité sous l'influence ottomane, a façonné l'organisation paroissiale. Les données proviennent du recensement de Bucarest de 1810, du Répertoire Archéologique National et du Plan Urbain de Bucarest, identifiant 121 églises datant du XVI^e au XIX^e siècle. Les limites de l'étude incluent l'absence de données démographiques pour 37 églises. Les résultats suggèrent que la taille de la communauté et la période de fondation sont des prédicteurs clés du nombre de prêtres, reflétant l'adaptation de l'église aux besoins démographiques et à l'urbanisation de Bucarest.

KEYWORDS: Statistical analysis, correlation, 16th-19th century, Bucharest, church.

MOTS-CLÉS: Analyse statistique, corrélation, XVI^e–XIX^e siècle, Bucarest, église.

Introduction

Drawn out between May 1810 and August 1811 on the initiative of the occupying Russian military authorities during the Russo-Turkish war of 1806–1812, the Bucharest Census¹ is among the earliest records with actual demostatistical substance in the history of the city. The census of 1810 is an important source about the demography of Bucharest at the beginning of the 19th century. My approach started from the idea of whether we can apply new research methods on old datasets and what these new data could reveal. I opted for a statistical analysis, using the

¹ Lepădatu 1907.

R program. The analysis focused on data related to the churches - their date of foundation, the name of the founder, the number of priests and deacons, as well as the number of houses and people in each neighborhood. I started with simple statistical analysis in which I identified the peak periods for church building and the average number of population (both men and women), together with the number of houses and priests or deacons. I then performed more complex statistical analyses - linear regression models - with particular regard to the factors influencing the number of priests in parishes, using historical data on the year of foundation, the number of houses and the population of the communities. The aim is to understand what determines variations in the number of priests and how these relationships can be explained in historical context.

Recent studies have shown how powerful advanced statistical tools can be in archaeology. Techniques such as generalized linear models (GLM) and generalized estimating equations (GEE) are excellent for investigating ordinal data, offering much more room for maneuver than the usual parametric tests². GLM also performs better than linear regression when it comes to handling log-transformed count data, helping to avoid false negatives in archaeological work³. For predicting things, maximum entropy methods are best, especially when you lack solid “true absence” data⁴. These approaches can improve all sorts of archaeological tasks, from estimating the strength of artifacts over time to guessing where ancient sites might occur⁵.

Historical context

Wallachia endured a turbulent time from the 16th to the 19th century and this instability impacted Bucharest. Wallachia's political environment was under Ottoman Empire control which led to indirect influences across all aspects of life. The relationship between Wallachia and the Ottoman Empire exhibited fluctuating stability because of the varying policies implemented by the Romanian leaders.

Following Belgrade's conquest in 1521 and Hungary's defeat at Mohacs on August 29, 1526, the Ottoman Empire gained control over the Danube River from Buda to its Black Sea delta. Wallachia remains a vassal state while internal conflicts among the noblemen provide the Ottoman Empire with an opportunity to strengthen its control. The killing of Mihai Viteazul triggered increased political influence by the Ottoman, Polish and Habsburg powers in Wallachia to prevent future similar incidents. During the reign of Matei Basarab, Wallachia experienced a return to political equilibrium⁶ and the reign of Mihnea III and his defeat represent a new chapter in Wallachia's foreign policy - the deterioration of relations with the Sublime Porte⁷. The late 17th century the noblemen's conflicts conclude when Constantin Brâncoveanu ascended to the throne. The reign of Constantin Brâncoveanu⁸ brought cultural growth to Wallachia until his assassination by the Ottoman Empire led to the establishment of the Phanariot regime. Some of the Phanariotes rulers carried on Brâncoveanu's cultural programs; one of them was Alexandru Ipsilanti, who erected a new Royal Academy building.

Data

The data collection was based on three important resources; the first one is the 1810 census which contains demographic and social data about the population of Bucharest in 1810⁹. The second source was represented by the *National Archaeological Repertoire*¹⁰ where besides the historical data we had access to cartographic data, and the last source was the Repertoriul Arheologic al Municipiului București.¹¹

Using these sources, we identified all churches classified as archaeological sites, whether they still stand or have been demolished. By merging the data, we compiled a list of 121 churches (Pl. 1,2) dating from the mid-16th century to the first half of the 19th century. After identifying them, we organized the information, including details such as the founding date, the church's founder, the number of houses in the surrounding area, the local population, and the number of priests and deacons who served there. During this process, we observed that the vast majority of these churches were Orthodox. Because of this, we chose not to conduct a denomination-based analysis, especially since our research focused solely on Christianity.

² Nikita 2014.

³ McCall and Villafranca 2024.

⁴ Yaworsky et al. 2020.

⁵ Kibblewhite, Tóth and Hermann 2015.

⁶ Rezachevici 2003, 115.

⁷ Rezachevici 2003, 209.

⁸ Ionescu and Panait 2014, 79-170.

⁹ Cernovodeanu, Gavrilă and Panait 1990, 705-723; Cernovodeanu and Gavrilă 1991, 33-59.

¹⁰ <https://ran.cimec.ro> (accessed in 10.12.2024).

¹¹ Vintilă et al. 2024.

Limitation

As with any study of this kind, there are gaps due to missing information. In this case, we do not have demographic data for all the churches, as the 1810 census only recorded information on those that existed at that time. Consequently, for 37 churches, no demographic data is available. Any analyses directly related to this type of information have excluded these 37 churches. The only category of information we have on all churches is the founding date, for the churches where we have a time range, we set the date as the average of the years given as a reference.

Analysis

The data were evaluated statistically, with two types of analyses done based on their complexity. Some were more simple, descriptive in nature, aiming to monitor fundamental information, while others were more complex, aiming to understand how different aspects interact with one another. To make our job easier, we ran the statistical analysis in R.

Descriptive analysis

The first of the statistical analyses carried out sought to find out how many churches were built in each century, so the distribution by period of construction is as follows out of a total of 121 churches, 11 were built between 1501 and 1600, 23 in the 17th century, 71 in the 18th century and 16 between 1800 and 1850.

Regarding the population, a simple analysis shows a total of 7258 households with a total population of 31.502 people, consisting of 15.899 men and 15.603 women. This results in a nearly balanced ratio of 50.5% men and 49.5% women. As for the number of priests, there are a total of 241 priests assigned to 83 churches, which means an average of 2,90 priests per church. In terms of their distribution most of the churches (33) had 3 priests, which suggests a standard practice in the organization of parishes. Churches with 4 and 5 priests (e.g., St. Gheorghe Vechi Church, Colțea Church) tended to be in more populated neighborhoods, indicating a correlation between the size of the community and the number of priests.

Further I tried to find out whether the person who founded the church is in direct relation to the number of people in the neighborhood of the church. In the database we are dealing with foundations of rulers and noble families, but also with places of worship built by priests or merchants or guilds. The analysis shows that churches founded by communities of craftsmen tend to be in more populated areas while those of rulers or nobles are not necessarily in the most populated neighborhoods.

Following the same thread, we tried to compare the number of populations according to the age of the district in order to find out if the older churches represent centers of earlier urban development. The first ace was to group the churches according to their chronological intervals and to calculate the average population according to each chronological level. Thus, for the 16th century we have an average of 399¹² persons, then in the 17th century the average goes up and we have for the 359¹³ persons, in the 18th century we notice an increase of 7,8 percent and we reach 387¹⁴ persons and in the 19th century it decreases reaching 222¹⁵ persons.

Correlation analysis

To better understand the relationships between different factors we calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient¹⁶ (Pl. 3). This refers to a statistical measure that quantifies the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables.

The first of the questions we wanted to answer was, is there a direct correlation between the size of the population in a neighborhood and the number of priests assigned to the church? Thus, we calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the total population (men + women) and the number of priests. The result was a correlation coefficient of 0.41 which means a weakly positive relationship.

¹² For 9 out of 11 churches we had population data.

¹³ For 16 out of 23 churches we had population data.

¹⁴ For 55 out of 71 churches we had population data.

¹⁵ For 4 out of 16 churches we had population data.

¹⁶ It ranges from -1 to 1, from a perfect positive correlation to a perfect negative correlation.

Tab.1 – Pearson Correlation Matrix

Variable	Priests	Total	Founding date	Women	Houses	Deacons	Men
Priests	1.0000	0.4106	0.2284	0.3595	0.5132	-0.0248	0.4310
Total	0.4106	1.0000	-0.1170	0.9634	0.7703	0.0602	0.9706
Founding date	0.2284	-0.1170	1.0000	-0.0594	0.0429	0.1382	-0.1614
Women	0.3595	0.9634	-0.0594	1.0000	0.7636	0.0466	0.8706
Houses	0.5132	0.7703	0.0429	0.7636	1.0000	-0.0019	0.7283
Deacons	-0.0248	0.0602	0.1382	0.0466	-0.0019	1.0000	0.0686
Men	0.4310	0.9706	-0.1614	0.8706	0.7283	0.0686	1.0000

Regression analysis

In order to better understand the phenomenon and what influences whom, I decided to perform a regression analysis to better emphasize the causality and predictability relationships between variables. I decided to analyze the factors influencing the number of priests in parishes, using historical data such as year of foundation, number of houses, total population and other demographic variables. It is important to understand these factors in order to explore variations in the distribution of priests in historical and social contexts. The main objective is to identify key predictors of the number of priests using multiple linear regression.

As a methodology we eliminated missing values from the dataset, resulting in 84 complete usable observations, then we computed correlations between variables to identify initial relationships, and finally we realized the model by applying multiple linear regression to model the number of priests as a function of the available variables.

The initial analysis showed that the number of priests is moderately correlated with the number of households (0.513) and total population (0.411). However, total population and the number of women is highly correlated (0.963), which complicated further analysis.

Tab. 2 - Overview of regression models for “Priests”

Model	Variable	Coefficients	P-values	R ²	Adjusted R ²	VIF
Model 1	Total, Founding date, Women, Houses, Deacons	Total: 0.005103/ Founding date: 0.004284/Women: -0.009460/Houses: 0.009776/Deacons: -0.427580	Total: 0.01101 /Founding date: 0.00483 /Women: 0.01667 */Houses: 0.00470 /Deacons: 0.39356	0.365	0.3238	Total: 15.75/ Women: 14.68/ Houses: 2.62
Model 2	Total, Founding date, Houses, Deacons	Total: 0.000732/Founding date: 0.003607/Houses: 0.009118/Deacons: -0.348121	Total: 0.38015/Founding date: 0.01823 /Houses: 0.00997 /Deacons: 0.49936	0.3156	0.2806	Total: 2.65/ Houses: 2.60
Model 3	Founding date, Women, Houses, Deacons	Founding date: 0.003235/ Women: -0.000276/ Houses: 0.011943/ Deacons: -0.279032	Founding date: 0.030904 /Women: 0.867158/ Houses: 0.000673 / Deacons: 0.588131	0.3091	0.2736	Women: 2.47/ Houses: 2.46
Model 4	Total, Founding date, Houses	Total: 0.000666/Founding date: 0.003359/Houses: 0.0090	Total: 0.4187/Founding date: 0.02495 /Houses: 0.00992	0.3009	0.2747	Total: 2.62/ Houses: 2.60
Model 5	Founding date, Houses	Founding date: 0.003077/ Houses: 0.011178	Founding date: 0.0338/ Houses 1.01e-06	0.2952	0.2778	Founding date: 1.002/Houses: 1.002
Model 6	Founding date, Houses, Men	Founding date: 0.00762/ Houses: 0.007322/Men: 0.002299	Founding date: 0.0125 / Houses: 0.0224 /Men: 0.1046	0.3181	0.2926	Founding date: 1.09 /Houses: 2.26/Men: 2.32

This table centralizes all the regression models we have run to analyze the factors influencing the number of priests (*Priests*). Each model includes different combinations of independent variables, and the results are summarized by coefficients, p-values, R^2 , Adjusted R^2 and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor, where relevant).

Discussions

Most churches (58) had 3 priests, suggesting a standard practice in parish organization. Churches with 5 priests (e.g., St. George Old Church, Colțea Church) tend to be in more populated neighborhoods, indicating a correlation between the size of the community and the number of priests.

Priests has the highest correlation with *Houses* (0.5132), suggesting a strong influence of community size (Pl. 4). *Total* and *Women* (0.9634), as well as *Total* and *Men* (0.9706), indicate severe multicollinearity, which influenced the selection of variables in the models.

The variables *Women* and *Men* were not included simultaneously in the final models together with *Total* because of their high correlations with it (0.9634 for *Women* and 0.9706 for *Men*). These values reflect a severe multicollinearity, amplified by the mathematical relationship $Total = Women + Men$, which makes it impossible to estimate their independent effects. In the first model the inclusion of all three variables resulted in extremely high VIFs (15.75 for *Total* and 14.68 for *Women*), indicating instability. Therefore, we opted for models that avoid this redundancy, preferring *Houses* and *Founding date* as the main predictors, as they provide distinct and relevant information without compromising the analysis.

The analysis revealed that each new house within the parish results in a measurable increase in the number of priests with a coefficient of 0.0111 in the minimal model (model 5). The community's size played a crucial role in how church resources were distributed to serve the spiritual requirements of an expanding population. Year of foundation also has a positive but small effect, indicating that newer parishes tend to have more priests. This could reflect a more complex church organization or an increased demand for clergy in later periods, such as the 19th century.

The increase in the number of priests in more recent parishes could be related to the influence of the Phanariote period or to the urbanization of Bucharest in the 19th century, when the need for clergy increased with the population density. For the 18th century, 67.3 percent of churches had at least 3 priests and for the 19th century, 75 percent of churches had 3 or more priests. According to the figures, in the 16th century the highest population density was in the neighborhoods with 1-2 priests with an average of 48 houses per 1 priest (compared to 36 houses per 1 priest for neighborhoods with 3-5 priests), this starts to change in the 18th century when things begin to level out - the highest population density is in the areas with 3-5 priests, so that a priest has about 31 houses (compared to 29 in neighborhoods with 1-2 priests).

This changed in the 18th century and had continued in the 19th century (the population density for areas with 3-5 priests is 4.32 compared to 2.66 in areas with 1-2 priests) and it can be linked to a more realistic adaptation of parishes to the growing communities.

The absence of data for 37 churches could introduce a bias, especially if these parishes are concentrated in certain periods (most of them come from the period 1701-1800 - 16). For example, on churches built in the 16th century we have 18.2 percent of them without data, for those from the 17th century 30.4 percent without data, the fewest we have in the 18th century - 22.5 percent and the most in the 19th century - 75 percent.

Conclusions

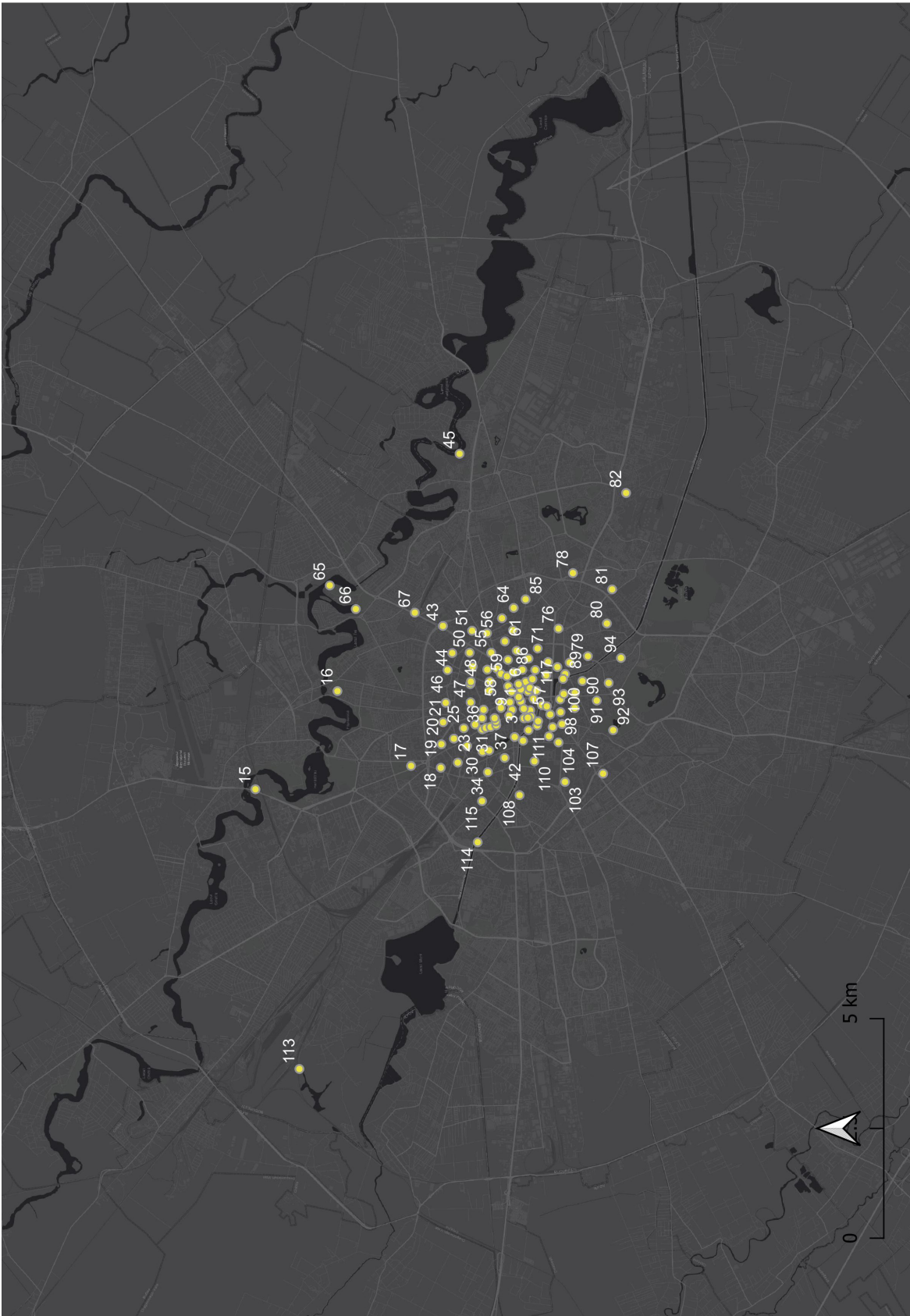
The study showed that the number of houses is the strongest predictor of the number of priests, followed by the year of foundation, which has a smaller but significant effect. These variables partially explain the distribution of priests in Bucharest parishes and contribute to our understanding of how demographic and historical factors shaped the organization of the church in Bucharest between the 16th and 19th centuries, providing insights into how parishes adapted to the needs of local communities. Future studies could include variables such as church founders in order to better understand the phenomenon and to better integrate the pattern of urban development in medieval and modern Bucharest.

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Liste des illustrations

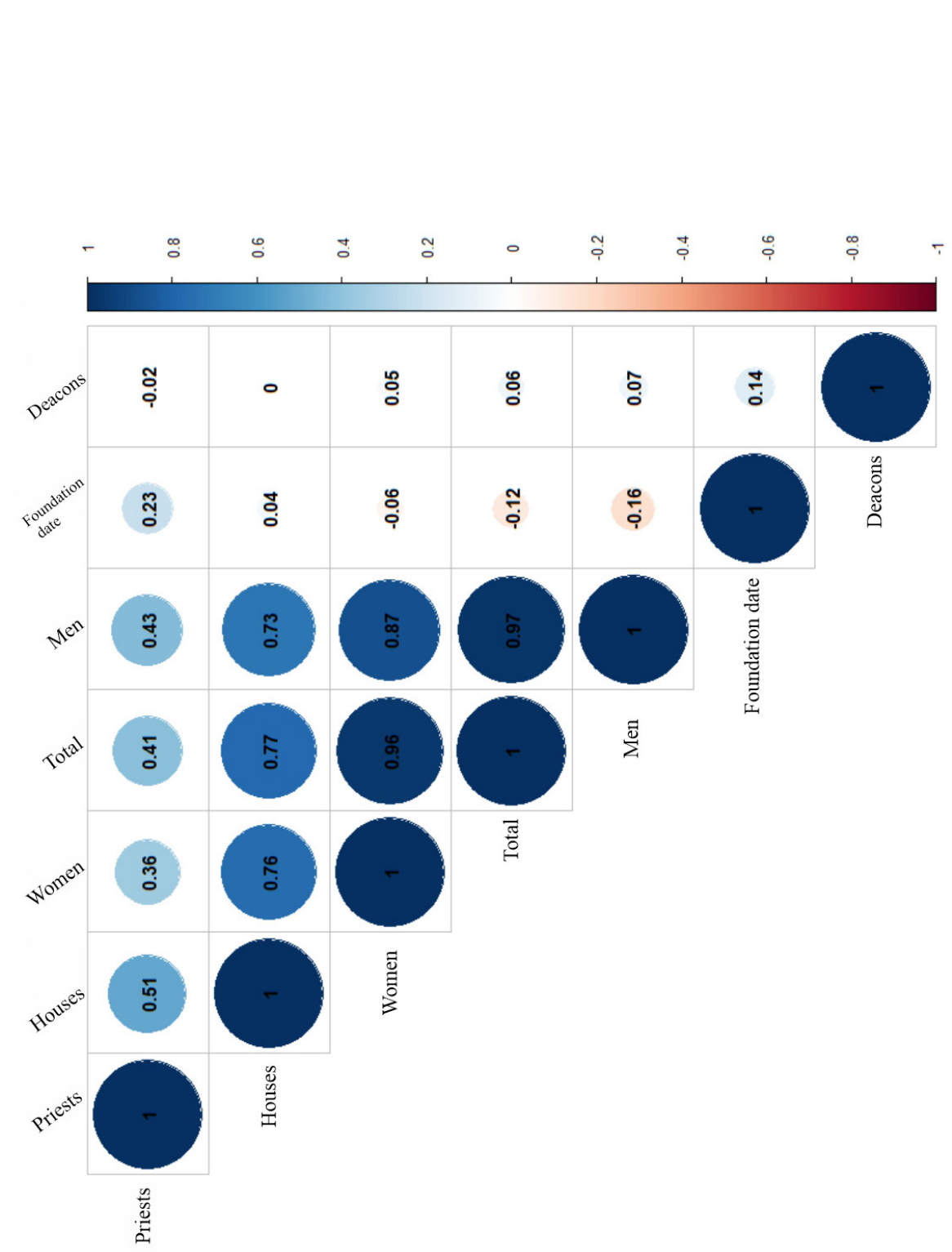
- Pl. 1 - Répartition des églises sur la carte actuelle de Bucarest.
- Pl. 2 - Liste des églises dans l'ordre où elles apparaissent sur la carte.
- Pl. 3 - Matrice de corrélation.
- Pl. 4 - Relation entre le nombre de maisons et le nombre de prêtres.



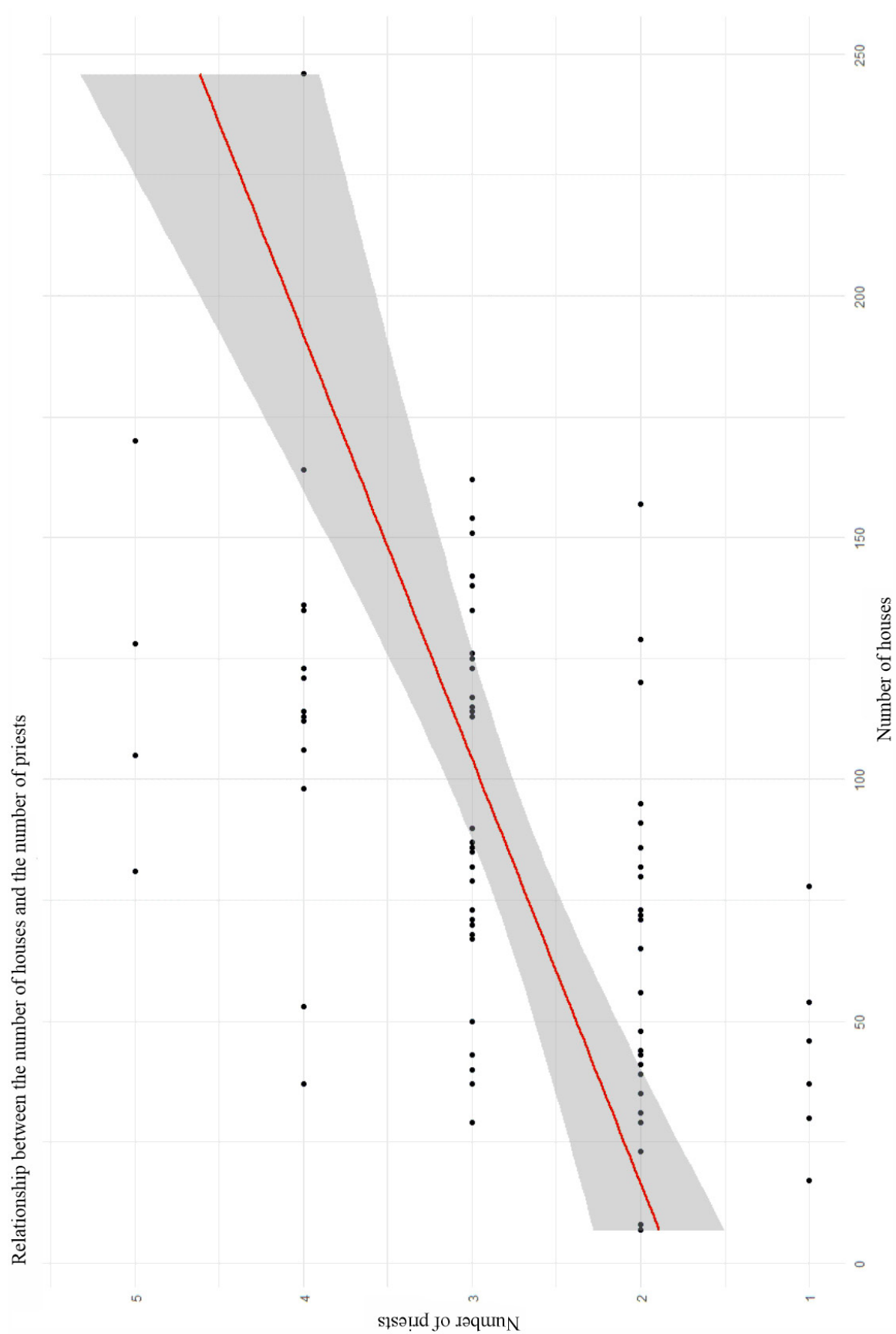
Pl. 1 - Distribution of churches on the current map of Bucharest.

No. crt.	Church	No.	Church	No.	Church
1	Biserica Șelari;	42	Biserica Sfinți Împărați Constantin și Elena;	83	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Negustori;
2	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Scaune;	43	Biserica Sfântul Ioan - Moși;	84	Biserica Sfântul Ștefan - Călărași;
3	Biserica Doamnei;	44	Biserica Precupeții Vechi;	85	Biserica Delea Nouă - Callist;
4	Ansamblul Bisericii Stavropoleos;	45	Mănăstirea Mărcuța;	86	Biserica Sfântul Mina;
5	Biserica Bărăției;	46	Biserica Dichiu;	87	Biserica Flămânda;
6	Biserica Stelea;	47	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Ioanei;	88	Biserica Slobozia;
7	Biserica Sfântul Gheorghe Vechi;	48	Schitul Darvari;	89	Biserica Bucur;
8	Biserica Sfântul Dumitru de Jurământ;	49	Biserica Popa Chitșu;	90	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Broșteni;
9	Biserica Colțea;	50	Biserica Silvestru;	91	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Alexe;
10	Biserica Curtea Veche;	51	Biserica Sfântul Pantelimon;	92	Biserica Cuișul de Argint;
11	Biserica Măgureanului;	52	Biserica Bătești;	93	Biserica Sfinți Mihail și Gavril - Manu Cavaflu;
12	Ansamblul Bisericii Bulgare;	53	Biserica Oțetari;	94	Biserica Cărmidarii de Jos;
13	Biserica Sfântul Gheorghe Nou;	54	Biserica Popa Rusu;	95	Biserica Domnița Băleșa;
14	Biserica Rășvan;	55	Biserica Olari;	96	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae din Prund;
15	Biserica Sf. Nicolae - Băneasa și Pivnița Palatului Bibescu;	56	Biserica Oborul Vechi;	97	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Vlădică;
16	Biserica Sfânta Sofia;	57	Biserica Armenească;	98	Ansamblul Patriarhiei;
17	Biserica Izvorul Tămăduirii - Mavrogheni;	58	Biserica Caimata;	99	Biserica Sfânta Ecaterina;
18	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae Buzzești;	59	Biserica cu Sfinți;	100	Biserica Sfântul Spiridon Nou;
19	Biserica Sfântul Vasile cel Mare;	60	Biserica Măntuleasa;	101	Ansamblul Bisericii Sfinți Apostoli;
20	Biserica Sfântul Visarion Vechi;	61	Biserica Popa Soare;	102	Biserica Sfântul Spiridon Vechi;
21	Biserica Precupeții Noi;	62	Biserica Popa Nan;	103	Biserica Spirea Nouă - Pușor;
22	Biserica Sfinți Volevozi;	63	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Hagului;	104	Biserica "Buna Vestire" - Schitul Maicilor;
23	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae Tabacu;	64	Biserica Sfânta Treime - Delea Vechi;	105	Ansamblul Mănăstirii Antim;
24	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Manea Brutaru;	65	Mănăstirea Plumbuita;	106	Biserica Sfântul Ilie - Rahova;
25	Biserica Amzel;	66	Ansamblul Ghica-Tei;	107	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae Bărbătescu Vechi;
26	Biserica Eneli;	67	Biserica Sfântul Dumitru - Colentina;	108	Biserica Sfântul Elefterie Vechi;
27	Biserica Pitar Moși;	68	Biserica Lucaci;	109	Biserica Ilie Gorgani;
28	Mănăstirea Sărandar;	69	Biserica Sfânta Vineri - Herasca;	110	Biserica Izvorul Tămăduirii - "Izvor";
29	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Albă;	70	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Udricani;	111	Biserica "Adormirea Maicii Domnului" - Săpientiei;
30	Biserica Popa Tatu;	71	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Ceaș Radu;	112	Biserica Albă din Postăvari;
31	Biserica Lutherană;	72	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Jitnița;	113	Mănăstirea Chajna - Giulești;
32	Biserica Calvină;	73	Biserica Maicii Domnului - Olteni;	114	Biserica "Cărmidarii de Sus";
33	Biserica Sfinți 40 de Mucenici;	74	Mănăstirea Sfântul Ioan cel Mare;	115	Biserica Sfântul Gheorghe - Plevnei;
34	Biserica Sfântul Ștefan - Culbu cu Barză;	75	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Sârbi;	116	Mănăstirea Mihai Vodă;
35	Biserica Schitul Măgureanu;	76	Biserica Sfânta Troiță "Crucea de piatră";	117	Biserica Ioan cel Nou;
36	Biserica Sfântul Ioan Botezătorul - Boteanu;	77	Biserica Dobroteasa;	118	Radu Vodă;
37	Biserica Stejarului;	78	Biserica Izvorul Tămăduirii - Izvorul dintre Vii;	119	Biserica Sfântul Sava;
38	Biserica Sfântul Nicolae - Dintr-o zi;	79	Biserica Sfinți Împărați Constantin și Elena - Apostol din Tabaci;	120	Biserica Greci;
39	Biserica Sfânta Troiță - Brezoianu;	80	Foisorul Mavrocordăților și Biserica Nașterea Domnului - Foisorul Nou;	121	Ansamblul Curțile Văcărescu;
40	Biserica Ionică;	81	Biserica Înălțarea Domnului - Târcă;		
41	Biserica Adormirea Maicii Domnului - Kretulescu;	82	Conacul Dudești și Biserica Sfântul Nicolae;		

Pl. 2 - List of churches in the order they appear on the map.



Pl. 3 - Correlation matrix.



Pl. 4 - Relationship between the number of houses and the number of priests.