

LAND DEMARCATION PLANS, AN UNDERRESEARCHED DOCUMENTARY CORPUS*

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Keywords: land demarcation plans, rural built heritage, medieval noble courts, manors, Wallachia.

Abstract: The studies pertinent to the rural built heritage should also include, among their research instruments, the land demarcation plans from the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. These mapping documents, hardly ever used in the Romanian research, generally represent the only source of information available amid studies of the long gone or heavily damaged countryside noble courts. The article herein introduces the documentary corpus from the perspective of civil architecture ensembles, thus proving its relevance through several significant case studies.

Rezumat: Studiile dedicate patrimoniului rural trebuie să includă printre instrumentele de cercetare și planurile de hotărnicie din secolul al XIX-lea și prima parte a secolului al XX-lea. Aceste documente cartografice, utilizate sporadic în cercetarea românească, reprezintă frecvent unica sursă de informații disponibilă în studiul curților nobiliare de țară dispărute sau foarte degradate. Articolul de față prezintă fondul documentar menționat din perspectiva ansamblurilor de arhitectură civilă, demonstrând valoarea sa prin câteva studii de caz semnificative.

Most of the writings about the rural noble residences of medieval Wallachia have so far mainly focused on the central buildings, the manors and the chapels, without referring to the noble courts as an integral unit.¹ This situation was caused especially by the degradation of the old residences in the second half of the 20th century, sometimes ending with the demolition of their components; as a consequence, the completion of research studies was hindered. Another impediment is the scarcity of a documentary corpus on this topic. Among the few available sources that can assist in the completion of a more detailed study of the noble courts are the land demarcation plans of the manors, graphical cadastral representations that include the boundary lines and the plots, along with the position of the localities and the residences of the owners.² This insufficiently researched documentary corpus will be further presented exclusively in regards to the noble courts in rural areas.

The state of research

Even though the land demarcation plans (or simply said demarcations) embody a rich source of varied information, they have seldom been used by Romanian researchers,³ as their study is in an incipient stage. Thanks to the nature of the data provided, the demarcations are catering to more fields of interest, including that intended for the research of the rural built heritage, which also incorporates the countryside noble courts.

In terms of representation, the demarcations largely vary in size, as the quantity and quality of data differ a great deal from one case to another. Thus, some feature a drawing that is only schematic, limiting itself to the display of the estate limits, roads and major landscape;⁴ sometimes, these are pictured in a suggestive manner – the boundaries, geography, rivers and wells, the planted areas, the different vegetation types, as well as the buildings on the estate (Fig. 1).⁵

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¹ There are few papers dealing with the issue of the noble courts as ensembles. The best known is written by Anca Brătuleanu, regarding the princely and noble courts in Wallachia, and published in 1997. See Brătuleanu, 1997, p. 2.

² A part of this documentary corpus can be found in the National Archives of Romania; the Library of the Romanian Academy, Maps Collection hosts a large number of land demarcation plans. The study herein has used plans from the Romanian Academy collection only. The review of the documents was possible thanks to geographer Mariana Radu, custodian of the Map Library.

³ To our knowledge, there is only one study on the land demarcation plans that deals with the analysis of the structure in the rural localities and not with the noble courts on the studied estate. See Andrei Pănoiu 1981.

⁴ See *Plan topografic al moșiei Cezieni din Districtul Romanai/Scale plan of Cezieni estate in Romanai County*, year 1861, BAR*, Special Collections, the Map Library (hereinafter BAR* – Maps), number 385; *Planul pământurilor cuvenite locuitorilor foști clăcași din Coțofenii din Dos/Plan of the lands due to the dwellers former manual workers in Coțofenii din Dos*, year 1882, BAR* – Maps, number 393; *Planul pământului cuvenit locuitorilor foști clăcași în Braloștița/Plan of the lands due to the dwellers former manual workers in Braloștița*, year 1866, BAR* – Maps, number 963; *Plan al moșiei Predeștii din județul Mehedinți al dumnealui marelui clucer Ioan Vlădăianu/Plan of the Predeștii estate in Mehedinți County of Grand Master of the Royal Court Ioan Vlădăianu*, year 1842, BAR* – Maps, number 943.

⁵ *Planul moșiei Breasta de Jos zisă și Crețești/Plan of the Breasta de Jos estate, also known as Crețești*, year 1891, BAR* – Maps, number 1726; *Planul moșiei Vădeni din district. Gorj/Plan of Vădeni estate in Gorj County*, n.d., BAR* – Maps, number 2119; *Plan al moșiei Crângu – Virbița din districtul Dolj/Plan of Crângu – Virbița estate in Dolj County*, year 1861, BAR* – Maps, number 2303.

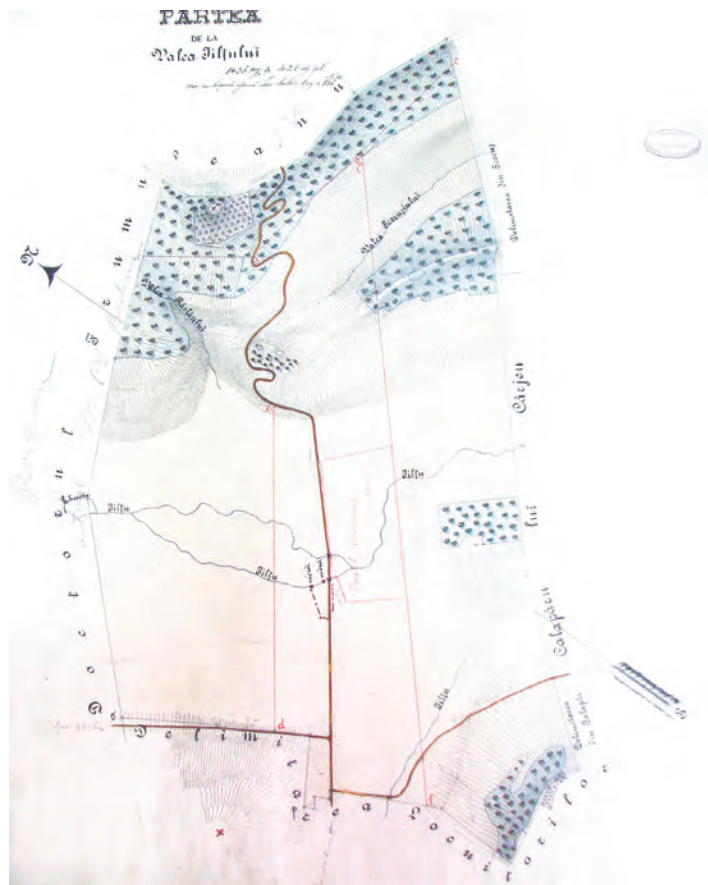


Fig. 1. Land demarcation plan of Borăscu, 1825 (detail), BAR* – Maps, number 546.

houses, the chapel, houses for the servants – whether high rank attendants that were trusted by the boyar, clerks or serfs – kitchens, pantries, barns, granaries, vaults for the local agriculture or viticulture products, timber sheds, hay stocks, stables, cattle houses, henhouses, huts for harness equipment and craft workshops.¹⁴

Most of the conserved plans were drawn in the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, when the Romanian village still had some traces of feudalism left. It can therefore be assumed that the manner in which the medieval architectural ensembles were represented bears a close resemblance to the originals. This working hypothesis⁶ stands in favour of using the land demarcation plans in the study of the medieval noble courts of Wallachia.⁷

The main objective for the demarcations was not to illustrate the architectural ensembles on the estate. This is why in some cases the noble courts are schematically represented, since their existence is indicated by the contour of an enclosure,⁸ by a building with no fencing⁹ or only in writing.¹⁰ The more detailed the drawing is, the more the elements providing information on the development zoning, its relation with the natural and built environments, the buildings within and the construction materials are revealed.¹¹

The noble court

A medieval noble court had a complex structure, cumulating a series of functions, namely: residential and representative, defensive (indispensable for a certain isolation), agricultural, economic and administrative.¹² Apart from the boyar family, the residence accommodated servants of various ranks and serfs skilled in household chores and diverse crafts; as a result, the total number of people could have reached 80 or even 100.¹³ The court was comprised of the boyar

⁶ For the time being, there are few sources to support this hypothesis. Solid arguments in its favour could be provided by archaeological research studies.

⁷ Our research is narrowed down to Wallachia; this mention is also valid for Moldavia.

⁸ *Plan al moșiei Lupoaia/Plan of Lupoaia estate*, year 1867, BAR* – Maps, number 963, *Planul moșiei Stejarul proprietatea d-nei Marie Negulescu/Plan of Stejarul estate, owned by Mrs. Marie Negulescu*, Gorj County, year 1899, BAR*, Map Library, number 2022.

⁹ *Planul trupurilor de moșii Căineasca, Sărăcusta, Pinteasca și Adunații / Plan of the estates in Căineasca, Sărăcusta, Pinteasca and Adunații*, year 1855, BAR* – Maps, number 553, *Planul topografic al moșiei Izvoru de Sus din districtul Argeș, al d-lor fraților Costache și Gheorghe Perticari/Scale plan of the Izvoru de Sus estate in Argeș County, owned by the brothers Costache and Gheorghe Perticari*, year 1860, BAR* – Maps, number 1018.

¹⁰ *Planul moșiei Borăscu a defunctului C. Săvoiu din județul Gorj/Plan of Borăscu estate owned by deceased C. Săvoiu in Gorj County*, n.d., BAR* – Maps, number 546.

¹¹ Some plans have the buildings coloured in either red or black – in most cases, red is for the taller buildings with a favourable position (most likely the boyar houses). The colour code suggests that the author intended to make the distinction between the solid, brick buildings (coloured in red) and the ones in wood (coloured in black).

¹² Apetrei 2009, pp. 232-234. The boyar residence was in the centre of the estate, from which everything was managed. The court also included agricultural-related facilities (gardens, vineyards, forests, orchards, meadows), economical equipment (ponds, stews, brandy distilleries); besides there were mills, inns, bridges, fords, taxing points.

¹³ Ghica 1879, p. 592.

¹⁴ For the description of the facilities, see Apetrei 2009, pp. 221-234, chapter V.

An observation of the land demarcation plans confirms that the lived-in buildings of the auxiliary staff were located in the vicinity of the manor, within the same perimeter.¹⁵ The rooms were clustered in narrow and long frames, situated towards the marginal points, subordinated to the boyar houses through their size and position. Only the serfs had their houses in a different area, in the “gipsy quarters” (*țigănie*), which included a “yard with several rooms where seven-eight local families were living: farriers, belt makers, tailors, laundrywomen, etc.”¹⁶ There was no clear disjunction between the living and the service areas; oftentimes, the facilities (storage spaces, sheds and stables) were not far away from the boyar houses.¹⁷ This type of organisation, which favoured the functional criteria over the aesthetic one – mainly in regards to hygiene – very likely emerged with the first boyar courts and continued until the 19th century (Fig. 2).

In order to prove the relevance of this documentary corpus and the role it plays in the research of the disappeared civil architecture ensembles, the demarcations made for the manors in Strejești (Vâlcea), Ișalnița (Dolj) and Ciovârnașani (Mehedinți) will be presented. The study is not meant to be an exhaustive analysis of the plans, but instead focuses on the presentation of the civil architecture ensembles displayed in the drawings. On these three estates, former boyar possessions, large developments used to be found. Along with the political changes in Romania after the Second World War, these properties were called into requisition by the state and the manors were given new functions which were often ill-suited.¹⁸ The indolence of the new owners and the lack of maintenance have triggered a gradual decline of the buildings that ultimately resulted in full dilapidation.¹⁹ Nowadays, what is left of the once thriving residences are the old chapels – turned into parochial churches – and a few scattered ruins. The only documents that could still help with the restoration of the disappeared ensembles are the land demarcation plans on which these residences are clearly marked.

The land demarcation plans of the Strejești estate

For a long time, the Strejești estate in the southern part of Vâlcea County (located on the site of the villages Strejeștii de Sus and Strejești, formerly known as Strejeștii de Jos) belonged to the heritage of the Buzescus,²⁰ who built a manor here in the first half of the 17th century.²¹ Today, the localities on the former Strejești estate preserve many of the buildings erected by the boyars at different times. Thus, in Strejeștii de Sus the ruined walls of a boyar house and a church with a rectangular plan can be found, both relics of a vast residential ensemble. The other Strejești features a church with a

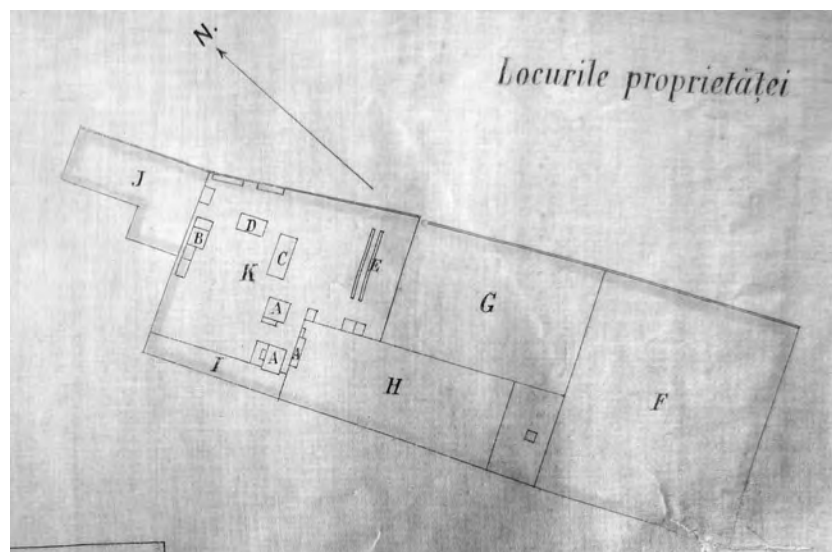


Fig. 2. Land demarcation plan of Drăgoiești de Sus, 1907, BAR* – Maps, number 505. A: houses; B: stables; C: granaries; D: barn; E: food storage; G: hay stocks; H: park; I: flower garden.

¹⁵ For instance, *Planul moșiei Baloșani din districtul Dolj/Plan of the Baloșani estate in Dolj County, year 1888*, BAR* – Maps, number 90 and *Planul moșiei Breasta de jos zisă și Crețești din Districtul Dolj-Jiu/Plan of the estate Breasta de jos, also known as Crețești in Dolj-Jiu County, year 1891*, BAR* – Maps, number 1726.

¹⁶ Ghica 1879, p. 593.

¹⁷ See *Planul moșiei Drăgoiești de Sus din Județul Ilfov/Plan of Drăgoiești de Sus estate in Ilfov County, year 1907*, BAR* – Maps, number 505. The drawing features a legend about the function of the buildings included in the structure of the residence; the main enclosure, called the “owner’s courtyard” was surrounded by a group of three dwellings, which were extended by granaries, huts for harness equipment and the stable.

¹⁸ Most manors were turned into main offices for the state-run agricultural companies.

¹⁹ It is an unfortunate fact that, in some cases, the ravage went on and even got worse after the fall of communism.

²⁰ The Buzescus were an old boyar family in Oltenia, residing in the village of Cepturoaia in the former Romanai County. For the family tree of the Buzescu family, see Sturdza 2011, pp. 645–646. The Strejești estate went into the property of the Buzescus at around 1600, as part of the dowry. See Barbu 2003, p. 49.

²¹ Barbu 2003, p. 49.



Fig. 3. Strejeștii de Sus, Vâlcea County. The ruined manor and the former chapel.



Fig. 4. Strejeștii de Sus, Vâlcea County. The former chapel.

trefoil plan and an old building which was recently restored, introduced as a former noble house by some researchers.²² The demarcations of the Strejești estate are useful, both in the reconstructing of the configuration of the ruined boyar court and for establishing the functional purpose of the other buildings on the site.²³

According to experts, the former court in Strejeștii de Sus was erected at the beginning of the 19th century.²⁴ The site is located at the outskirts of an ample plateau, bordered to the north and east by a steep hill and by the bed of the River Mamu, thus holding a strategic position (naturally protected land, with a good overview of the landscape); this placement was specific to the old medieval noble courts²⁵ and also to the first residence of the Buzescus in Strejești. The conclusion would be that the residential ensemble was in fact a rebuilding of the first boyar court, erected at the onset of the 17th century.

The two still-preserved relics – the ruin of the boyar house and the chapel which was converted into a parochial church – offer a slight idea regarding the extent of the ensemble, as well as its relationship with the environment (Fig. 3). This can be inferred after visiting the site; for further information, the research of the demarcations is required. The land demarcation plans feature an irregularly-shaped enclosure that surrounded more randomly placed isolated constructions;²⁶ the chapel church was in a separate perimeter (Fig. 4). The drawing does not tell whether there was any zoning of the different functions; however, upon examining the shape and the position of the buildings, the conclusion is that the facilities were grouped on one side of the yard (closer to the village alley), whereas the residential area – with the manor at its centre – was facing the edge of the plateau, having an unobstructed view of the valley. There are details that none of the Strejești estate plans include, such as the location of the entrance in the yard.²⁷ Upon an

examination of the contour of the curtain wall, the relation of the ensemble with the village, road and valley, as well as the position of the buildings, there are two possibilities left to consider: the entrance was either on the side towards the alley or on the one with the chapel.

Both the land demarcation plans of Strejești estate and the ruins of the noble court demonstrate that the Buzescus' residence was in Strejeștii de Sus.²⁸ There are still some researchers that point to a boyar house in Strejeștii de Jos;²⁹ it is

²² *Ibidem*, loc. cit.

²³ There are three land demarcation plans of Strejești estate, made in 1860, 1880 and 1886. See Plan Strejești 1860, Plan Strejești 1880 and Plan Strejești 1886. The plan in 1860, unlike the other two, focuses on the representation of the natural environment and it is the most concise about the built heritage. To draw the boyar courts and the churches, graphical symbols were used instead of realistic representations.

²⁴ To date the Strejeștii de Sus court only the construction year for the chapel church was considered, mentioned on the votive inscription in the church porch (1818 or 1831). To our knowledge, there is no further research done for checking this date (for instance, archaeological research studies). See Stoicescu 1970, Vol. II, p. 603.

²⁵ An example would be the boyar court in Brâncoveni that is located on a cape dominating the neighbouring area.

²⁶ In a number of 5, in the demarcation plan from 1880, and 7, for the one in 1886. See Plan Strejești 1880 and Plan Strejești 1886.

²⁷ There are few land demarcation plans that mention the exact position of the access gates, such as the plans for Ișalnița and Ciovârnașani estates. See Plan Ișalnița 1861 and Plan Ciovârnașani 1862.

²⁸ This is also evident on the demarcation made in 1860, which features the enclosure of the boyar court in Strejeștii de Sus. See Plan Strejești 1860.

²⁹ Mincă, Butoi 1984, p. 30.

a brick building, erected on a vaulted cellar, located in the centre of the locality, in the vicinity of a church founded by one of the Buzescus in 1733.³⁰ The juxtaposition of the two constructions has led to the conclusion that the old Buzescu manor in Strejești was actually in Strejeștii de Jos and included the above-mentioned house and the adjacent religious building (Fig. 5).³¹

The demarcation records³² and the estate plan invalidate the existence of any boyar house in Strejeștii de Jos, at least in the mid-19th century. From data in the cited document, which records the situations from 1865 and 1868, it can be said that the Strejești estate accommodated, among other buildings, two churches, one for each of the two villages in its structure; the estate inn, along with the porch, garden and its annexes, covering a surface of over 5 acres³³ in Strejeștii de Jos (*din Vale/In-the-Valley*); the noble house surrounded by a 21 acre garden, in Strejeștii de Sus (*din Deal/On-the-Hill*).³⁴ Moreover, while examining the estate plans, it can be noticed that the Buzescu Inn³⁵ (Fig. 6) was located in the vicinity of the church in Strejeștii de Jos, where some researchers believed the old manor to be.

The land demarcation plans of the Ișalnița estate

Another document that is worth introducing is the land demarcation of the Ișalnița estate in Dolj.³⁶

In the village of Ișalnița, on a terrace overlooking the confluence of Amaradia River with The River Jiu, there used to be a vast residential ensemble next to which there was a garden of impressive dimensions. Historian Nicolae Iorga is the only one that briefly mentions the boyar house on the estate.³⁷ On the other hand, the former chapel, founded by a member of the Obedeianu family between 1705 and 1706, enjoyed a higher popularity, as it was mentioned in the literature of review several times.³⁸

Similar to other cases, the only valuable component that remains of the court is the former chapel, built at the beginning of the 18th century at the latest.³⁹ It is unfortunate that, in Ișalnița, new buildings were erected on the site of the former residence, which greatly contribute to the total erasure of the estate from the local memory (Fig. 7). In other words, the only document that proves the existence of the former residence is the land demarcation plan from 1861 (Fig. 8).

Upon examining the plan, it can be noticed that the ensemble was located in the southern part of the area; the court was on the edge of a plateau, oriented towards the valley, as in Strejești, except its shape was regular. The site was divided into three distinct areas, aligned along one of the sides of the central plaza. The eastern side featured the chapel church and, most likely, the priest's house. The western court is sure to have hosted the residential facilities. The living area sat in the centre and comprised of three buildings; one of them close to the alley and the other two facing the main entrance and oriented towards the valley.



Fig. 5. Buzescus' boyar court in Strejeștii de Sus. Land demarcation plan of Strejești (detail), 1886, BAR – Maps, number 548.



Fig. 6. Strejești, Vâlcea County. The inn and the church built in 1733.

³⁰ *Ibidem, loc cit.*

³¹ *Ibidem loc cit.* The authors claim that the Strejeștii de Sus estate would have been built towards the end of the 19th century, when the Buzescus' descendants decided to move their residence uphill.

³² See Hotărnicie Strejești / Demarcation records of Strejești.

³³ In Wallachia one acre was equivalent to 0.50 ha.

³⁴ Hotărnicie Strejești / Demarcation records of Strejești, leaves 21-24.

³⁵ Plan Strejești 1886.

³⁶ Plan Ișalnița 1861.

³⁷ Iorga 1972, p. 76.

³⁸ Stoicescu 1970, Vol. I, p. 383. The Obedeianus were a boyar family from Oltenia.

³⁹ It is a suggestion for dating that takes into account the years when the chapel church was erected.



Fig. 7. Buzescu Inn in Strejești. Land demarcation plan of Strejești (detail), 1886, BAR – Maps, number 548.



Fig. 8. Ișalnița, Dolj County. Aerial view of the ancient manor area.

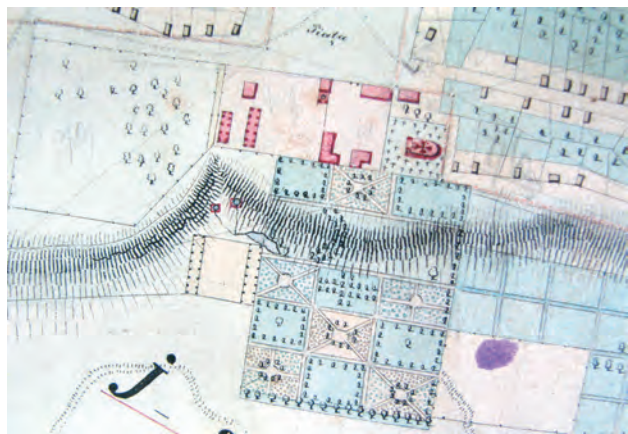


Fig. 9. Ancient noble residence in Ișalnița. Land demarcation plan of Ișalnița (detail), 1861, BAR – Maps, number 89.

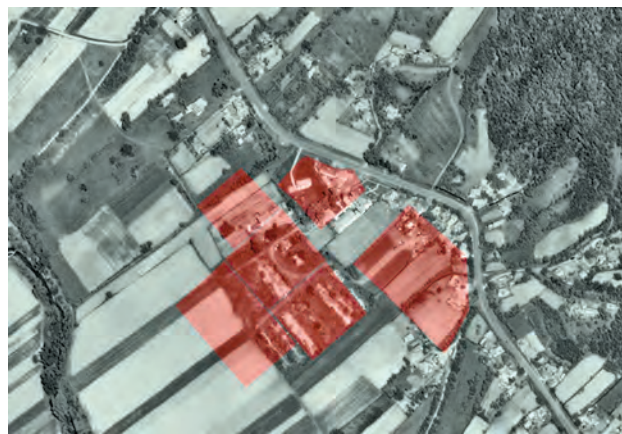


Fig. 10. Ciovârnășani, Mehedinți County. Aerial view of the ancient manor area.

The reason for selecting the Ișalnița estate plan is not the configuration of the court itself, which is not remarkable, but the garden in its proximity. In the drawing a planted area stretching south of the mansion can be seen, with a surface twice as wide as that of the enclosure. The design of the alleys and of each item and the manner in which the plants are represented suggest that it is a park that replicates a French model, which implies the help of a foreign specialist. These demarcation plans therefore reveal the existence of a rare component in the Romanian rural landscape of the era, a component that should have benefited from a particular study.⁴⁰

The land demarcation plans of the Ciovârnășani estate

The courtyard in Ciovârnășani – a village in Mehedinți County, residence to one of the people that was close to the voivode Matei Basarab⁴¹ – can be remodelled thanks to a land demarcation plan from 1862 (Figs. 9, 10).⁴² The development, built in the first part of the 17th century at the latest, was located on the Coșuștea riverbed, on the left bank, at the foot of a hill covered in forest, bordered by the village road to the east and by two creeks on the southern and northern sides.

⁴⁰ Besides the text, the orchards in various locations of the estate should be mentioned. Thus, there was a vast one to the west of the facilities, on the brink of the plateau; in the meadow, to the south-west of the church, there was a second planted area, divided by straight alleys into parcels of almost equal sizes.

⁴¹ Sinigalia 2004, pp. 67-69. Lupu Buliga Mehedințeanu in Ciovârnășani, a great aga. Matei Basarab, ruler of Wallachia between 1632 and 1654.

⁴² Plan Ciovârnășani 1862.

The plan provides details about the court components (chapel, mansion, annexes) and their distribution in enclosures. In the vicinity of the road, to the east, the chapel stood within its own space. Close to it, facing the road, there was another enclosure, with more buildings – according to their position next to the road, the conclusion is that the space was hosting the inn or a mill. The manor itself was farther away from the road and was accessed by an alley that separated the two components above. The living area comprised of four separate rectangular premises; the courtyard of the noble house was bordered by two enclosures with annexes to the south and north and by a large garden to the west.

While there was no explicit concern for the organisation of the premises in the Strejești and Ișalnița courtyards, at Ciovârnașani there was a strong desire to have a comfortable, well-kept and highly aesthetic residence, as proven by the composition of the manor courtyard, which had a symmetrical layout. The access was made through the eastern side, through a gate framed by two long and narrow buildings, which provided privacy to the owners; the rectangular-shaped boyar house was inside the courtyard, on the entrance axis, with a gazebo in front and the back bordering the garden;⁴³ a decorative flower bed or a water pond was in the centre of the courtyard.

Unlike the previous cases, the buildings are marked in different colours on the plans of the Ciovârnașani estate. The manor, courtyard chapel and the other churches on the estate are drawn in red, whereas the rest of the constructions, either residential components or houses in the local villages, are marked in black. The assumption is that there is a colour code involved, also used in other land demarcation plans,⁴⁴ through which the author wanted to mark the difference between the building materials – brick, wood or timber.⁴⁵

Even though the study deals with only three examples, its conclusions apply to many other situations. Firstly, the land demarcation plans help us establish the location of the long gone noble courtyards, the estate shape and the surface they were covering. Secondly, these plans contribute information on the construction on the residence premises – their purpose, approximate dimensions, construction materials and data regarding the spatial-functional organization of the enclosures. Moreover, these plans prove the presence of certain auxiliary components of the boyar courtyards, with an economic, agricultural or aesthetic role, such as the gardens, orchards and vineyards, ponds and streams.

The research of the land demarcation plans in the Romanian space is barely taking off. But we are certain that, the farther the study and the richer the database, a typological analysis of the boyar courtyards will become viable, compared to its lack of complexity today. These documents, here applied to the noble courtyards, are also useful for other areas of interest, mainly in the research of the rural landscape history.

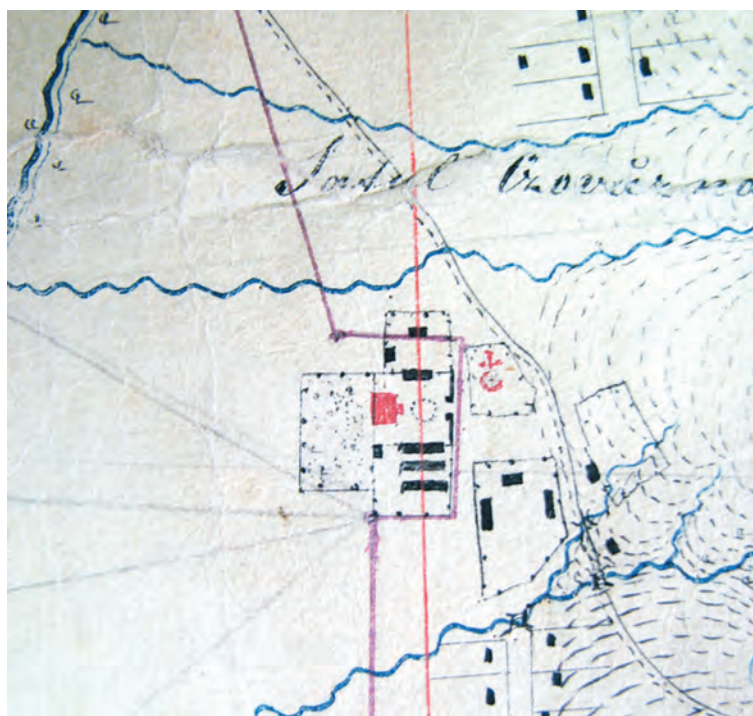


Fig. 11. Boyar court in Ciovârnașani, Land demarcation plan of Ciovârnașani (detail), 1862, BAR – Maps, number 659.

⁴³ The existence of the pavilion is suggested by the shape of the building plan.

⁴⁴ For instance, in the demarcations of the manors Baloșani or Breasta, previously mentioned under note 14, and Vădeni, under note 5.

⁴⁵ See note 11.

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Land demarcation plans:

- Plan Ciovârnașani 1862 *Planul moșii Ciovârnașani*, ridicat de inginer Popovici, 1862, BAR*, Colecții speciale - Cabinetul de hărți, cota 659.
- Plan Ișalnița 1861 *Plan topografic și economic al Moșiei Ișalnița Românești din districtul Dolju proprietatea d-lui Domnul Petru Opran ridicat în anul 1861*, BAR*, Colecții speciale - Cabinetul de hărți, cota 89.
- Plan Strejești 1860 *Planul Economic al moșiei Strejești din districtul Romanați proprietate a doamnei Elena Darvaris lucrat în anul 1860 de Dimitrie Moșoiu*, BAR*, Colecții speciale - Cabinetul de hărți, cota 1839.
- Plan Strejești 1880 *Planulu moșiei Strejesci din districtele Romanați și Oltu, Plășile Oltu de sus și mijlocu, comuna Strejești, proprietate a Doamnei Elena Darvaris născută Buzescu care proprietară încetând din viață în timpul începeri operațiunei de hotărnicie, astăzi se posedă această moșie de moștenitori fii ai numitei decedate. Ridicat în anul 1880*, BAR*, Colecții speciale - Cabinetul de hărți, cota 1632.
- Plan Strejești 1886 *Planul împărțirii în pogone în două părți egale a moșiei Strejesci din districtele: Romanați și Olt, Plășile: Oltul de sus și mijlocul, comuna Strejești, fosta proprietate a D-nei Elena Darvaris născută Buzescu (decedată) iar acum proprietate a moștenitorilor fiind majori ai numitei decedate d-lor Josef Darvaris Doctor, Gheorghe Darvaris, Alexandrina Grădișceanu născută Darvaris și Alexandrina A. Darvaris, părtașe prin cumpărătoare a trei părți din moșia Strejești de la D-lor Alexandru, Jancu și Nicolae frați Darvaris. Operată această împărțea de inginerul hotarnic Constantin Lupescu din București, în anul 1886, luna Maiu*, BAR*, Colecții speciale - Cabinetul de hărți, cota 548.